



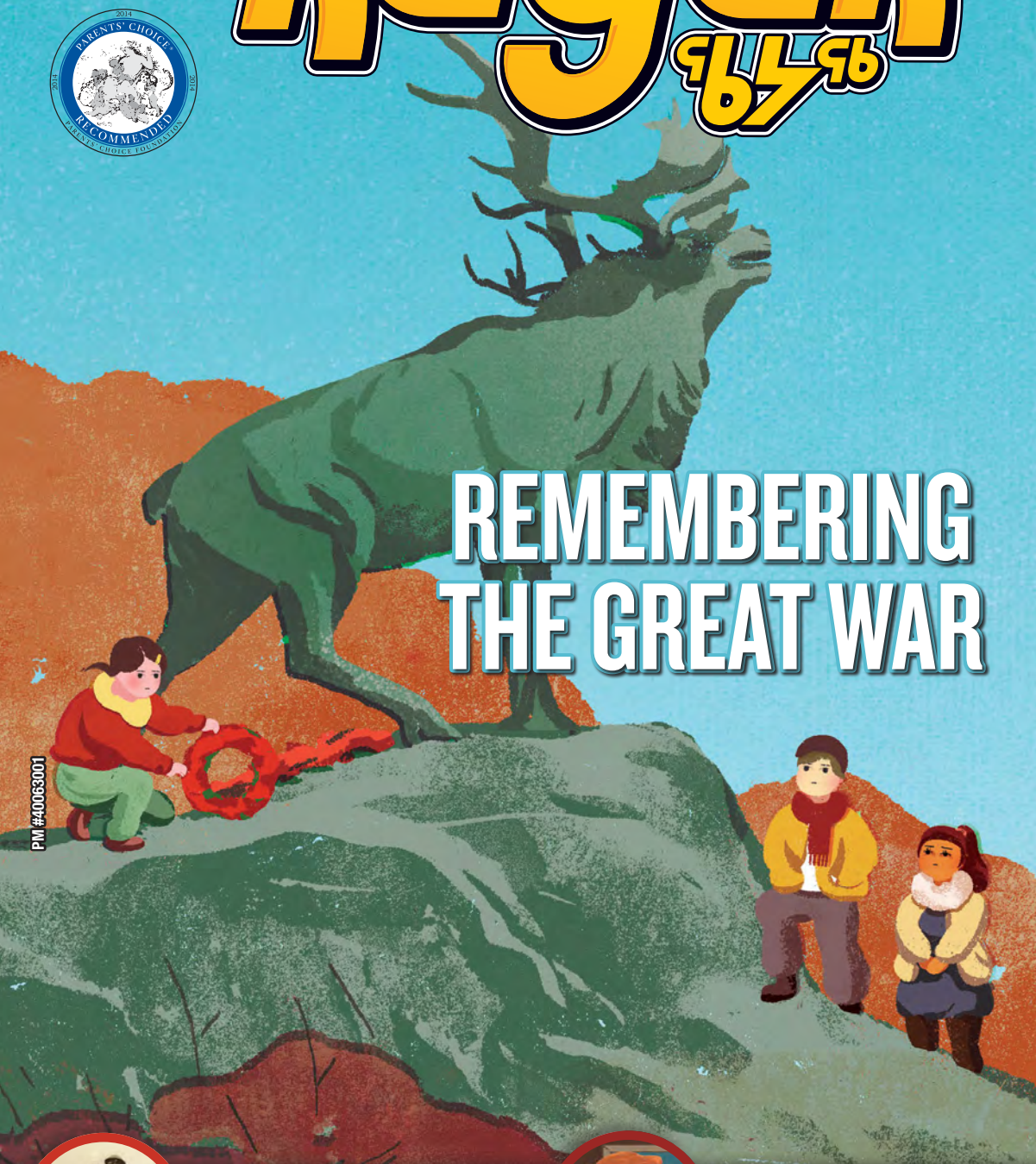
Canada's History Magazine for Kids

Kayak

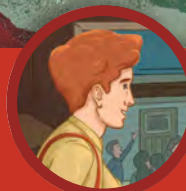
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REMEMBERING THE GREAT WAR

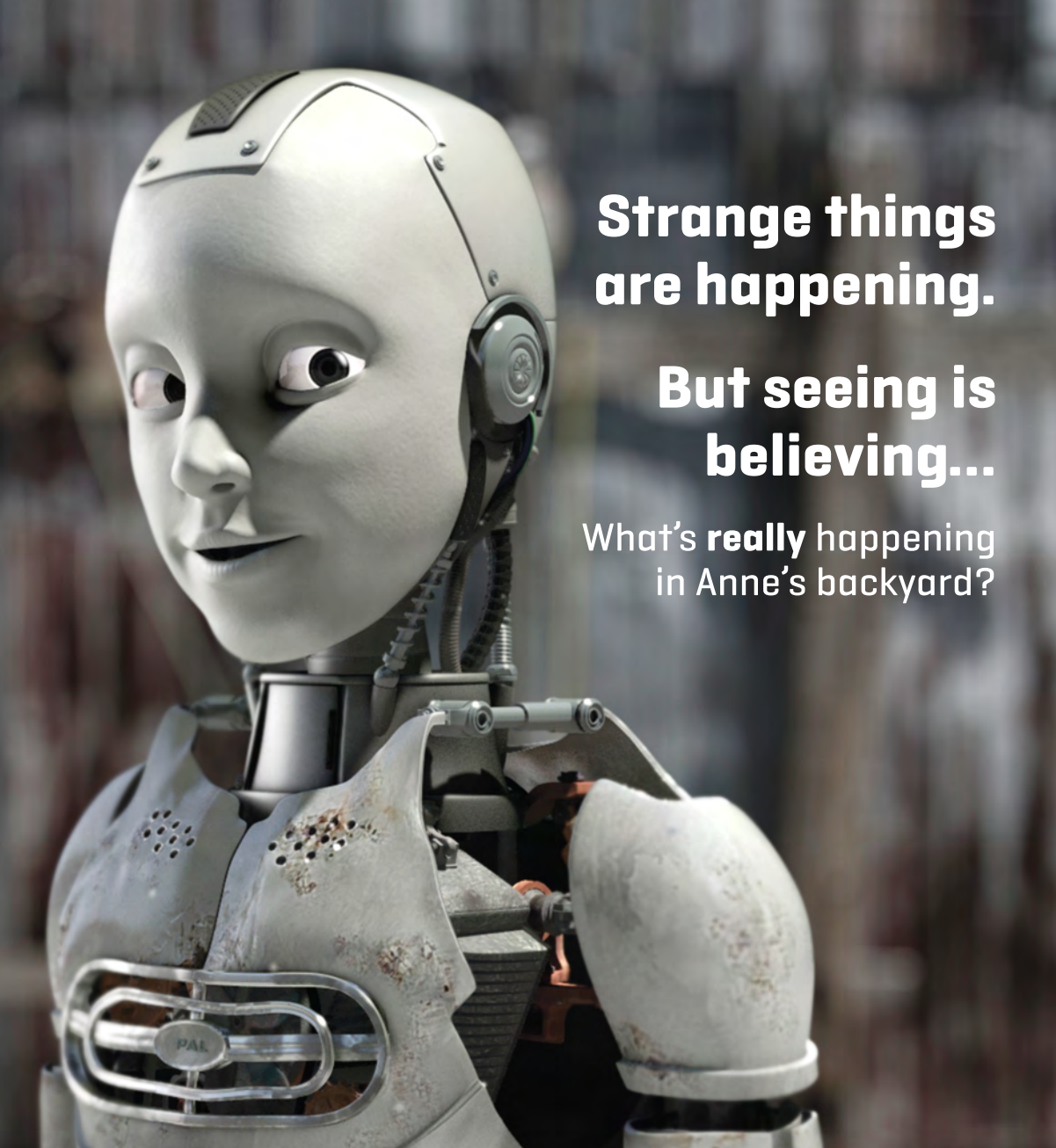
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**FIGHTING
FOR FREEDOM**



**CONSCRIPTION
CRISIS**



**Strange things
are happening.**

**But seeing is
believing...**

What's **really** happening
in Anne's backyard?

ANNEDROIDS

Watch **Annedroids** on Wednesdays at
6:30 pm on TVOKids. Play Annedroids games
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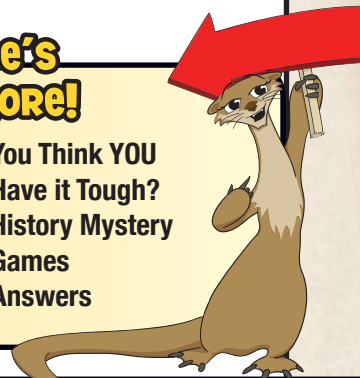
Psst! These symbols spell
"Kayak" in Inuktitut.



Cover illustration: Jenn Liv

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FROM THE EDITOR



Just over 100 years ago, Canada and Newfoundland declared war on Germany. More died in the First World War than in any other war our country has ever fought. The war years brought unimaginable pain and horror for our troops, and hard times for those back home.

The war ended on November 11, 1918, which is why we mark Remembrance Day every year on that day. The terrible four years that had gone before saw lots of bravery, among our nurses and soldiers in Europe as well as in other ways far from the fighting. Those years also brought anger

and fierce disagreement between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians, between those who wanted peace and those who believed the war was necessary.

After the war, Canada would never be the same. Many of those changes were good – the rest of the world saw us with a new respect, and we began to make our own decisions without Great Britain. But casting a shadow over everything was the loss of so many lives, especially in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Whose stories will you think of when you mark Remembrance Day this year?

nancy



Canadian
Heritage

Patrimoine
canadien



HUDSON'S BAY



YOU OTTER KNOW

WHY WAR?





The First World War or Great War was the first time so many countries fought at the same time. Many European nations had been building up weapons and armies for years. They made deals that divided most of Europe into two groups: the Central Powers led by Germany, and the Allies, led by Great Britain and France. (Allies are people or countries who have an agreement to stand up for each other.)

Things were already tense when a Serbian man, Gavrilo Princip, shot and killed the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie on June 28, 1914. Austria declared war on Serbia, so Germany defended its ally. Russia leapt to Serbia's defence, so France defended its ally. When German troops invaded Belgium to attack France, Great Britain declared war on August 4, 1914.

And that meant that Canada and Newfoundland (both still a part of Great Britain, Newfoundland had not yet become a province) were automatically at war, too – and proud of it. “When the call comes, our answer goes at once: Ready, aye, ready!” declared Liberal leader Wilfrid Laurier. More than 1,300 Newfoundland lives were lost in the war. Nearly 61,000 Canadians died; 172,000 came home wounded.

Trench Talk

Army life in the First World War was filthy, scary and loud. For fun, soldiers invented all kinds of slang words and created new meanings for others. For instance, the term “no man’s land” had been around for centuries, but now came to mean the dangerous area between enemy trenches. Most of these Great War slang words are real, but not all. Can you tell which trench term is fake?

Chatting

Lice are little bugs that feed off blood and leave itchy rashes. Soldiers in the trenches were packed together and couldn’t wash or change their clothes much, so lice spread everywhere. During breaks, soldiers would sit and talk as they picked lice — often known at the time as “chats” — off each other.



Potato Masher

This German weapon was also known as a stick grenade. It got its name from the way it looked — a wooden handle attached to a small metal can full of explosives that went off when the grenade hit.

Answer on page 42

Dragonfly

As airplanes became more common in the war, the men on the ground got used to their humming, droning sound and nicknamed them after the insect.



Ack-Ack

Big, heavy weapons aimed at airplanes were known as anti-aircraft guns. The sound they made gave rise to this name for heavy firing intended to bring down planes.



Coffin Nails

Men who faced death over and over again developed a dark sense of humour. One example was this term for cigarettes, which could only be smoked when the fighting stopped for a while and a glowing match wouldn't give a soldier away.



Bully Beef

One of the most common foods for soldiers was corned beef in a tin. They often got it for three meals a day, even though it ranged from pretty tasty to what one soldier described as "a sort of jellified blob of gristle, fat, and skin."

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM

By Stephen Shapiro

EARLY DAYS

At the start of the war, many English-Canadians saw the fighting as an adventure — they joined up expecting it would be over by Christmas of 1914. Many French-Canadians, farmers, immigrants from other parts of Europe and pacifists (those opposed to war) were less excited or even protested the war.



The 30,000 Canadians in the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force trained at Valcartier, near Quebec City. The huge camp was built from nothing in less than a month.

The next step was training in England, at a place called Salisbury Plain, where the rain never seemed to stop. The troops slogged through mud and wore wet uniforms for months.



FIRST WORLD WAR BATTLES

- MAP LEGEND -

- FRONT LINE
- ALLIED POWERS
- CENTRAL POWERS
- NEUTRAL



OUR BIGGEST BATTLES

YPRES

After training in Britain, the Canadians were sent to Belgium around the town of Ypres (pronounced a bit like EEP-ruh). The Germans attacked on April 22, 1915, unleashing a new weapon: poisonous gas that choked and burned the eyes of anyone exposed to it. The French fled, leaving a hole in the front lines. The Canadians blocked the gap, enduring the terrible gas attacks. Soldiers discovered that wetting a rag and tying it over your mouth kept the gas out – the first gas masks of the war. More than 6,000 Canadian soldiers were killed or wounded, but they stopped the Germans from breaking through the line and gained a reputation as tough fighters.



THE SOMME

In 1916, the British planned a huge attack along the Somme River in northern France. Weeks of firing explosives called shells was supposed to smash the German positions and leave them unable to fight back. It didn't. Troops from Newfoundland ran straight into relentless German machine gun fire. (You can read more about this battle, Beaumont Hamel, on p. 14.) It was one of the bloodiest days of the war. After two months, the Canadians were brought in to replace tired British troops. Their attacks took advantage of the lessons of July 1. Instead of ending before soldiers left the trenches, the artillery's shell fire "crept" 100 metres ahead of the soldiers as they moved toward the enemy. Some of the first tanks appeared in this battle. They could cross trenches and smash barbed wire. Still, the Canadians made little progress. In two months of fighting, they advanced less than three kilometres.



VIMY RIDGE

The Germans had a strongly defended base on Vimy Ridge, overlooking the trenches below, near the town of Arras in France. French and British troops had failed to capture it, so they gave the job to the Canadians. Preparations for the attack included stockpiling 1.6 million artillery shells and digging underground tunnels so troops could move safely into the space between the two sides, known as no man's land, before the attack. On April 9, 1917, the Canadians captured the unconquerable ridge. It was a victory for careful and patient preparation. Because this was the first battle where the entire Canadian Corps (all of Canada's soldiers) had fought together, Vimy Ridge became a symbol of Canada's war.



PASSCHENDAELE

Also fought near the Belgian town of Ypres, the battle of Passchendaele (pronounced PASH-en-dale) began on July 31, 1917, with a massive British attack on the German trenches. But shelling and rain turned the ground into a muddy mess. By the time the Canadians arrived in October, the ground had been churned up by months of battle. It had become a swamp where men sank waist-deep into the mud, and wounded soldiers fought to stay above the water at the bottom of trenches. It took two weeks and 16,000 dead and wounded soldiers for the Canadians to advance the two kilometres to victory, capturing Passchendaele Ridge.



THE WAR IN THE AIR



Because the First World War began only eleven years after the airplane was invented, armies hadn't really figured out how to use it in war. At first, planes only carried observers or small bombs, but both sides soon started putting machine guns on their aircraft. These planes fought each other, trying to drive away the enemy so friendly bombers and spotters could do their work. Canada did not have its own air force, but more than 22,000 Canadians served in Britain's Royal Air Force. The most famous Canadian fighter pilot was William Avery "Billy" Bishop, shown at left, who won the Victoria Cross (the British Empire's highest award for bravery) for a daring dawn raid on an enemy airbase.

FIRST NATIONS SOLDIERS

More than 4,000 First Nations men served in the Canadian military during the First World War, often travelling hundreds or even thousands of kilometres to join up. Most served in the army, where they were recognized as excellent snipers (a shooter with great aim) and scouts. A few, like John Randolph Stacey (an Iroquois soldier from Kahnawake, Quebec), became pilots. Frances Pegahmagabow, shown at right, an Ojibwe soldier from Parry Island, Ontario, was an exceptional sniper who was awarded the Military Medal three times for his bravery. "Peggy," as he was nicknamed in France, survived the war and returned to Canada. Like many other First Nations veterans, he spent the years after the war arguing for more political rights for Canada's First Peoples.



Library and Archives Canada, Wikipedia

NURSES AT WAR

Although Canadian women could not join the military, more than 3,000 served as nurses in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Many worked in France or the Middle East, assisting surgeons and helping wounded soldiers get better. More than 40 Newfoundland women joined the British Red Cross and also went overseas as nurses. The care these women provided was extremely hard work in very difficult conditions but was a lifeline that helped many soldiers survive.

Canadian War Museum



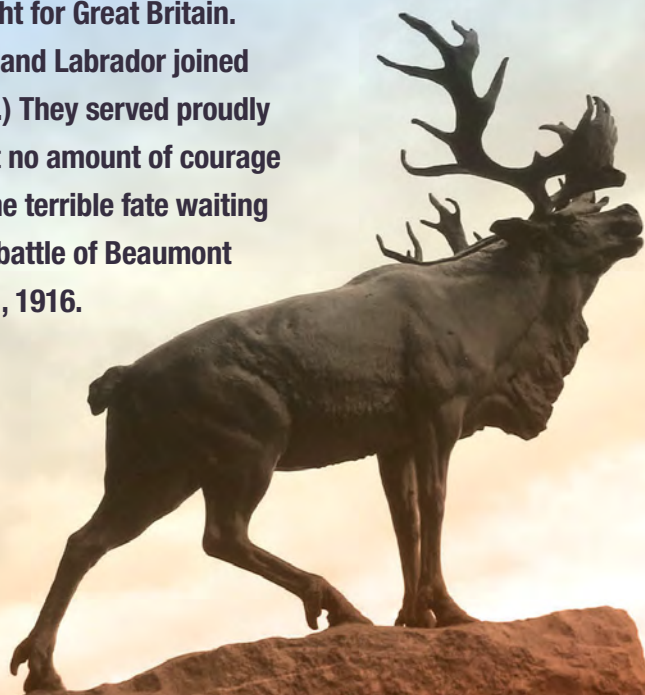
THE WAR AT SEA



When the war began, Canada's navy had only two ships: HMCS *Rainbow* and HMCS *Niobe*. Without enough ships, the Royal Canadian Navy could do little to stop the German submarines, known as U-boats, that attacked ships carrying soldiers and cargo between North America and Britain. Instead, the Canadians had to rely on the protection of Britain's navy: 3,000 Canadians served on its ships.

DARK DAY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Young men from The Rock were quick to sign up to fight for Great Britain. (Newfoundland and Labrador joined Canada in 1949.) They served proudly and bravely, but no amount of courage could change the terrible fate waiting for them at the battle of Beaumont Hamel on July 1, 1916.



The caribou is the symbol of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. This monument stands in Courtrai, Belgium.



THE FIRST FIVE HUNDRED

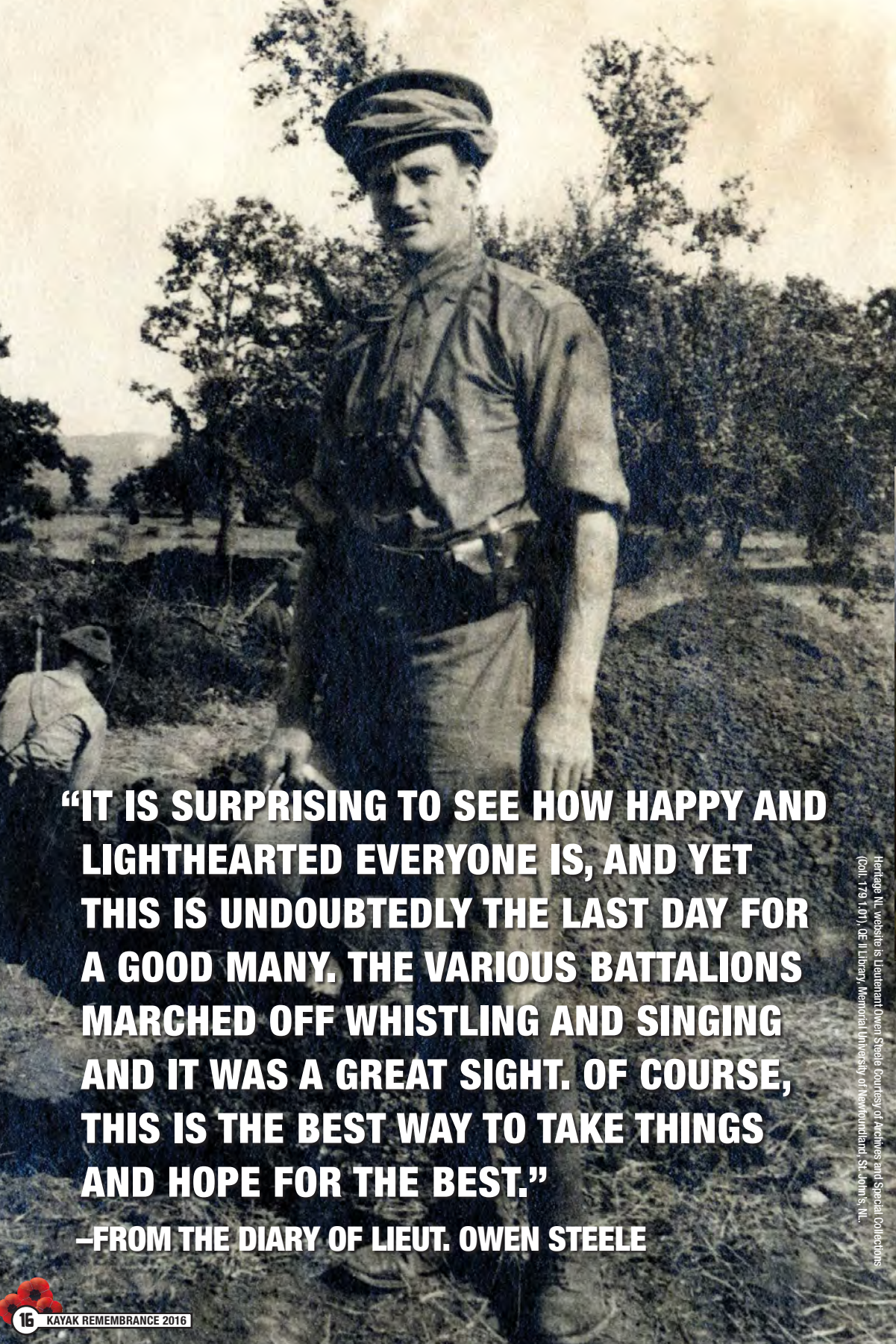
When the war broke out, Newfoundland offered to put together its own small fighting force rather than have its men serve with a Canadian or British unit. In less than six weeks, the men of the Newfoundland Regiment were sailing to Great Britain. They are known as the First Five Hundred (actually somewhere between 525 and 546). Everyone was so sure the war would be over quickly that they were told they'd be overseas for a year at most. By the end of the war in 1918, more than 6,000 had served in the regiment.

The Battle of the Somme was supposed to be the big push that helped end the war. The Newfoundland Regiment spent three months training in France. As July 1 came closer, they took their spot near the village of Beaumont Hamel. No one knew the Germans were much better prepared than the Allies realized. The first two waves of soldiers into the battle made little progress. At 9:15 a.m., the Newfoundlanders climbed out of the trenches and ran forward. German guns cut them down as they bunched up, trying to get through gaps in the barbed wire. Most were killed or injured even before they reached no man's land, which offered no protection after weeks of shelling had pounded it flat. The few who actually made it to the German side discovered the barbed wire there had not been cut, making them easy targets. The tragedy took less than half an hour. Of the 801 men in the Newfoundland Regiment, 324 were dead or missing, and 386 wounded. Just 68 reported for duty the next morning.



NON-UNIFORM UNIFORMS

The green-brown material for the soldiers' clothing was hard to come by in Newfoundland, so the first volunteers looked a little different. The fabric wound around their legs — known as puttees — was blue wool, so the First Five Hundred are also known as the Blue Puttees. Some groups started out wearing knitted tuques before receiving official caps.



**“IT IS SURPRISING TO SEE HOW HAPPY AND
LIGHTEARTED EVERYONE IS, AND YET
THIS IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE LAST DAY FOR
A GOOD MANY. THE VARIOUS BATTALIONS
MARCHED OFF WHISTLING AND SINGING
AND IT WAS A GREAT SIGHT. OF COURSE,
THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO TAKE THINGS
AND HOPE FOR THE BEST.”**

—FROM THE DIARY OF LIEUT. OWEN STEELE

THE DANGER TREE

This apple tree about halfway into no man's land looked like little more than sticks because of the fighting. Many of the Newfoundlanders who made it this far gathered here, only to be hit by heavy German fire. It was nicknamed the danger tree, and it still stands on the former battlefield.



A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR A NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

The regiment's mascot was a Newfoundland dog named Sable Chief. He's shown here with Priv. Hazen Fraser in 1917 in England. Sable Chief didn't go into battle. He marched with the regimental band and visited wounded soldiers to help cheer them up.

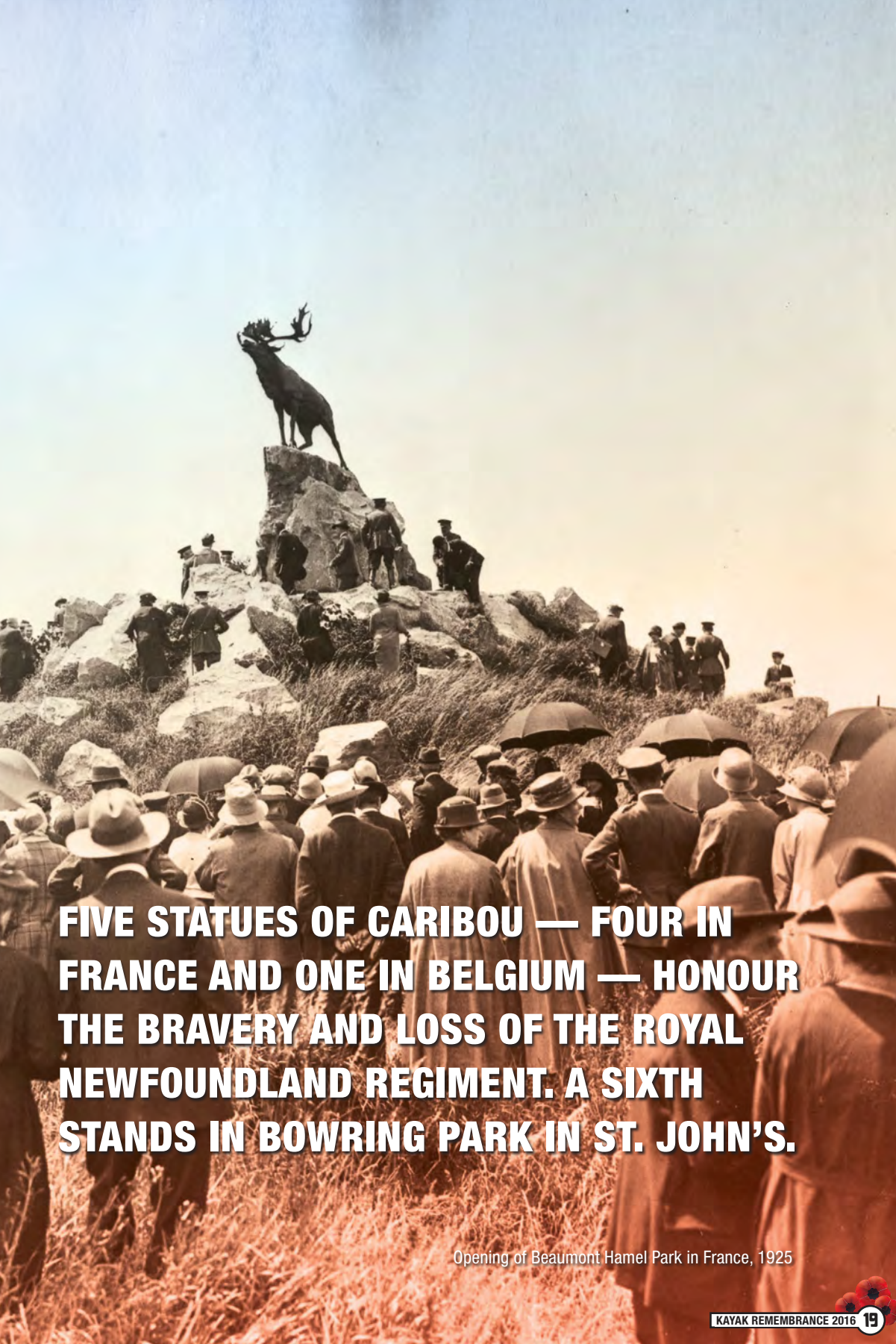


To honour the bravery shown in the First World War, including other battles at Gallipoli (in what is now Turkey), and in Belgium and France, King George V added the word “Royal” to the regiment’s name. It was the only one to receive the honour in the First World War.



**BEFORE NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR CELEBRATES
CANADA’S BIRTHDAY ON
JULY 1, EVERYONE STOPS TO
MARK MEMORIAL DAY IN THE
MORNING, IN MEMORY OF THOSE
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE
BATTLE OF BEAUMONT HAMEL.**







FIVE STATUES OF CARIBOU — FOUR IN FRANCE AND ONE IN BELGIUM — HONOUR THE BRAVERY AND LOSS OF THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT. A SIXTH STANDS IN BOWRING PARK IN ST. JOHN'S.

Opening of Beaumont Hamel Park in France, 1925

IF YOU CANNOT
PUT THE “I”
INTO
FIGHT



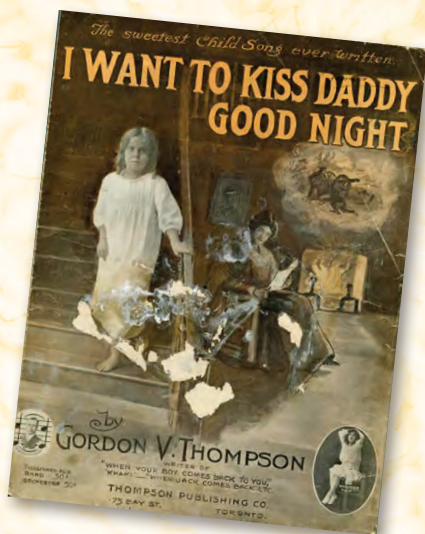
YOU CAN PUT THE
“PAY”
INTO PATRIOTISM
BY GIVING TO THE
CANADIAN
PATRIOTIC
FUND



HIS MONTHLY GIFT

Waiting at Home

While the men were off at war, kids and their mothers tried to help as they worried.



Many Canadians saw the Great War as an exciting time. After all, they grew up reading stories of glorious battles that made war sound like a thrilling adventure, not something that could leave soldiers dead or wounded for life. So it's not surprising that when war was declared, thousands of people rushed into the streets to celebrate.

Women formed groups to knit socks and pack up treats to send to their sons, husbands and brothers fighting in Europe. Kids, especially through Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, raised money for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which was set up to help support the families of soldiers. (Fighting men were not well-paid, so the war led to serious money problems for many families. The Canadian Patriotic Fund helped people pay for their homes or food.) Girls sewed, knitted and baked. Boys helped out with farm work or the family business.

As the war dragged on, people soon realized there wasn't much glorious about it. Families anxiously checked the newspaper to find out if their loved ones were listed as dead, wounded or missing after a battle.

Women whose husbands were gone found it harder and harder to keep their families fed and clothed. Those in charge of the Canadian Patriotic Fund could be very nosy and bossy, finding fault with the way women spent the money given to them.



A mural in Vernon, B.C., highlights the story of Ukrainian-Canadians at the Spirit Lake Internment Camp near the town.



Thousands of boys who weren't yet 18 lied about their age so they could join in the fighting. Some were turned away, but boys as young as 13 were sometimes allowed to sign up for the army or navy, depending on where they tried their luck.

Most Newfoundlanders and English-speaking Canadians proudly supported the war (often French-Canadians did, too, without the same fierce loyalty to Great Britain), but that pride could have a nasty side. Anyone who dared suggest the war was a bad idea — known as pacifists because they believed in peace — was angrily criticized and they or their homes could be attacked.

People who had come to Canada from parts of Europe controlled by Germany and its allies were suspected of being enemies and forced into places called camps, but that were really more like big outdoor prisons. More than 8,500 men, about 5,000 from Ukrainian backgrounds and 2,000 Germans plus some from Turkey and Bulgaria, as well as some of their wives and children were put into these internment camps, as they were called. They often went hungry and were forced to work for free putting up buildings in Banff National Park and as miners and loggers in eastern Canada.

When someone died, the family would normally wear black to show their sadness. But with so many young men being killed at war, women were pushed to dress normally. Otherwise the streets would be full of women wearing black.



Berlin, June, 1916
Voting for a new name for the
City of Berlin

Berlin, Juni, 1916
Abstimmung für den neuen Namen der
Stadt Berlin

BROCK
KITCHENER
CORONA
ADANAC
KEOWANA
BENTON

Anything seen as German was hated. The town of Berlin, Ont., named for the German city, voted to change its name to Kitchener, after the British leader. (The choices in the vote are shown at left.) Carlstadt, Alta., became Alderson, named for the British commander of Canadian troops at the Battle of Ypres.

Many things changed after the war, in big and small ways. No one would ever again think of war as an exciting adventure, but men from Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador fought bravely, and had a lot of important victories to be proud of. The world had a new respect for our young nation. Canada started to think of itself not just as a part of Great Britain, but as its own country able to make its own decisions and stand up for itself in the world.

THEN and NOW

You Think YOU Have it Tough?



Amazingly enough, Canadian soldiers received mail in the trenches nearly every day. During the First World War, something like 85 million letters went back and forth between Canada and Europe. Families at home sent letters, food such as candy and fruitcakes, socks, photographs and more. Fathers serving in the war gave their children advice and kind words in their letters — many remind them to be good and listen to their mothers. Most children whose fathers were fighting went for years without seeing their dads or having more than the occasional letter to stay in touch. And when the war ended, it was still months before most men made it home on ships.

Wikipedia

Far-Away Family

NOW



Kids whose parents are working in another country with the Canadian Armed Forces or doing other kinds of work have many more ways to keep in touch with their mums and dads. They can text and email, although Internet connections aren't always perfect. They can talk to a parent on their computers using video, something children 100 years ago couldn't even imagine. Of course, there's still something special about getting an actual hand-written card or letter. And there's nothing like a package of treats to bring a smile to parents' faces no matter where they are! When someone finishes their work overseas, they can be home in less than a day on a plane.

McGill Patrick Blanchard,
Canadian Forces Combat Camera

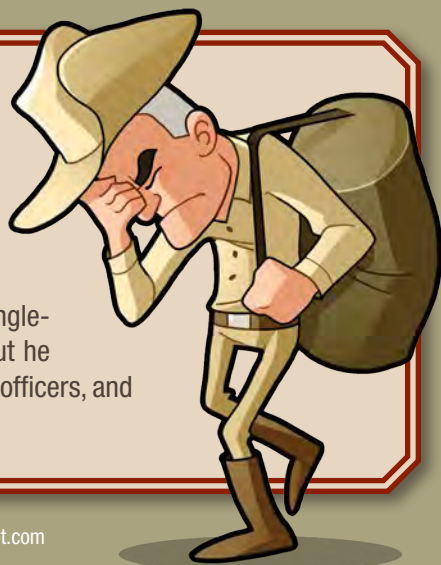
WACKO WARRIOR

Sam Hughes was about as obnoxious as they come. The leader of our First World War fighting force was a proud Canadian who made the world take notice of our brave troops. But he also put soldiers' lives in danger through the occasional terrible decision. Which of these stories about Sir Sam Hughes are true, and which false?

Answer on page 42

WAR HERO?

Hughes served as part of the Canadian force sent to help the British fight the Boer War in South Africa. Despite his rude, swaggering ways, he turned out to be a brave and capable soldier. He had a reputation for riding into danger to attack Boer fighters, single-handedly capturing eight of them in one skirmish. But he also wrote nasty things about his British commanding officers, and was later sent back to Canada in disgrace.



Illustrations: Mathieu Beaulieu mathieu-beaulieu.blogspot.com

JOIN UP!

When Canada went to war in 1914, there were careful, detailed plans in place to sign up and train soldiers. Naturally, Hughes chuckled those plans out the window. He sent the recruits to Valcartier, Que., where a brand new camp was slapped together in a few weeks. He travelled all over in a private train car (named Rolleen after his two daughters), quickly recruiting a force of 30,000 volunteers. He would raise nearly 400,000 in total by the end of the war.



BLASTING THE BRITISH

In 1915, Hughes heard of plans to break up Canadian units and spread their men among British units. Roaring with rage, he barged into the office of Lord Kitchener, the war hero in charge of Britain's War Office. If Kitchener carried out this plan, shouted Hughes, Canadians would stop volunteering. Hughes flatly refused to follow his orders. Although his blustering ways often got him into trouble, this time, he won valuable recognition for our troops, who went on to win many important battles under the Canadian flag.

MISFIRE

Canadian soldiers, Hughes believed, should have weapons made in Canada, like the Ross rifle. He refused to change his mind when the Ross turned out to be a disaster. It jammed, leaving its user defenceless. Irregularly sized, British-made bullets didn't help, nor did the wet, muddy conditions on the Western Front, the line of trenches running from Switzerland to the North Sea. Still, it's clear the Ross was responsible for many unnecessary Canadian deaths. No wonder many soldiers threw it away and grabbed any other rifle they could find on the battlefield.





Who Will Fight?

Written by Allyson Gulliver Illustrated by Celia Krampien

April 1, 1918

The brick smashed through the window of Mackenzie's Shoe Repair, sending glass flying all over the street. The angry crowd didn't care, but Luc Brassard did. His mother took all their shoes to Mr. Mackenzie to be fixed.

"Viens, Luc!" yelled his friend Yves. "We're going to show the government they can't force us into the army!"

"How does wrecking someone's store do that?" Luc said, but his voice was lost among the chants of the mob surging through the streets of Quebec City. The sounds of horses' hooves pounded behind them — the soldiers were getting closer.

When their friend Joseph Mercier had been arrested at a bowling alley because he didn't have his conscription papers, the rumblings of anger had quickly turned into a riot. Of course he and his friends didn't want to fight in the far-away war, but surely violence at home wasn't the answer, thought Luc, as he ran down a side street away from the mob's fury.

He stopped a few blocks from home, chest heaving, mind whirling. It was Easter weekend, and yet peace and calm were nowhere to be found. He stiffened as a new sound rose above the rest — machine guns firing at the protestors. How did things go so terribly wrong?

"Luc! You're safe!" His mother grabbed him in a fierce hug, not caring that he was 20 years old and towered over her.

"Oh, mother," Luc gasped. "They say four people have been killed!"

"This war is terrible," his mother said. "Not only are our young men dying overseas, they're dying right here at home. You're not safe anywhere."

Luc straightened up. "That's why I feel I must go and fight."

His mother's face went white. "But Luc . . ."

"Surely you understand, mother — you still have family in England. I know Papa will be upset, and I don't want to go, but the government says we must. Who am I to say that someone else should die in my place?"



“Your friends — they’re not going,” his mother said, her voice wobbling.

“Yves is going to hide in the woods at his aunt and uncle’s farm,” Luc said. “Pierre and Jean-Marc didn’t report for duty so they were arrested. If I must go, I want it to be my choice.”

A mixture of pride and pain washed over Mme. Brassard’s face. “My brave son.” Amid the smoke and sound of bullets, she hugged her grown-up boy. “Come back to us . . .”

April 20, 1918

John Taylor was so focused on the huge cloud blackening the horizon that he didn’t notice his son Peter running toward him. “If it rains now, the fields should be dry enough to plant the wheat by early next week,” he thought.

“A crop as good as last year’s would pay an awful lot of bills.”

“I’m joining up, Dad!”

John whirled around. “For the last time, Peter, you can’t go away to war.”

Peter waved a piece of paper. “Dad, I have to go. The government says so.”

John’s face went white. “But you’re just a boy. And they promised . . . Borden said farmers were needed more on their farms than in the trenches.”

“Well, you’re too old,” said Peter. “They’re only taking men under 45. And I’m not a boy — I’m 21.”

“How will I bring in the harvest without you?” John’s head was spinning. “Conscription was never supposed to take workers off farms.”

“I’m sure Uncle Wendell will help you.”

“He has his own crops,” said John. “Peter, they say it’s awful over there. Why are you in such a rush to get yourself killed?”

The grin faded from Peter’s face. “I read about Passchendaele and Festubert. How can I let other men fight while I’m here, safe and comfortable, with Mum’s great cooking to eat?”

He pulled a crumpled envelope from his pocket. “And there’s this.” Inside was a single white feather.

“Jane Hill gave it to me. She has two brothers fighting in Belgium. She gives these to anyone who hasn’t joined up — thinks we’re all cowards.” He stuffed the envelope back in his pocket. “Maybe she’s right,” he muttered

“Peter Taylor, you are not a

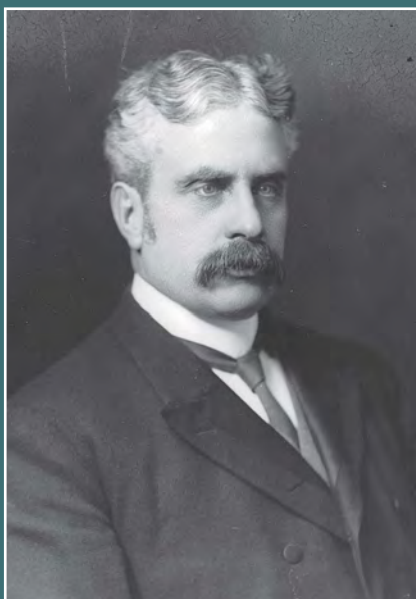
coward. You are doing your part in the war here on the farm. But if the government says you must fight, I won’t stand in your way. The Luciuks weren’t allowed in the army — I’m sure they’ll give me a hand.”

His even voice nearly gave way. “Come back to us . . .”

June 9, 1918

The young men filed into the train headed for Valcartier, Quebec. Some laughed and joked, trying to hide their nerves, while others were dead quiet. A tall fellow carrying a blue suitcase finally found an empty seat and dropped into it. He stuck out his hand to the young man across the aisle. “Hi there — I’m Peter.” The other looked up and smiled. “I’m Luc.” **K**

Prime Minister Robert Borden promised Canadians they would only have to fight in the war if they volunteered. With the shocking number of troops killed and a shortage of volunteers, though, he pushed for the Military Service Act, which became law in July 1917. Known as conscription, it meant that all Canadian men between 20 and 45 had to join the army, even those who’d been told they wouldn’t have to because they worked on farms. Many were furious at the broken promises, but French-Canadians were especially angry. Most of them hadn’t wanted war, so forcing them into it was a huge slap in their faces. They felt no connection to Great Britain and saw no place for themselves in an army where everything was done in English. In the end, fewer than 25,000 of the 400,000 Canadians who joined because of conscription made it to the fighting. The anger continued for years, though, with the Conservative party Borden had headed winning few votes in Quebec, and fewer than they had in the farming country of the West.



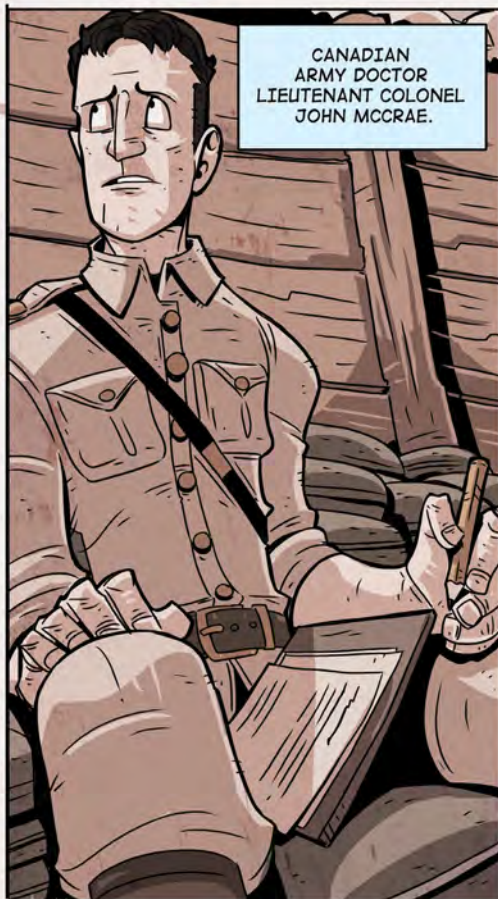
In Flanders Fields

ILLUSTRATED BY ALEX DIOCHON

NEAR YPRES, BELGIUM
MAY, 1915



CANADIAN
ARMY DOCTOR
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
JOHN MCCRAE.



*We have been in
the most bitter of
for seventeen
and seventeen*

"WE HAVE BEEN IN THE MOST BITTER OF FIGHTS. FOR SEVENTEEN DAYS AND SEVENTEEN NIGHTS GUNFIRE AND RIFLE FIRE NEVER CEASED FOR SIXTY SECONDS. YESTERDAY WE BURIED MY CLOSEST FRIEND HERE, ALEXIS HELMER."





In Flanders fields the poppies blow



Between the crosses, row on row,



That mark our place, and in the sky



The larks still bravely singing fly



Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead - Short days ago



We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,



Loved and were loved and now we lie



In Flanders fields.



Take up our quarrel with the foe



To you from failing hands we throw

The torch, be yours to hold it high



If ye break faith with us who die



We shall not sleep though poppies grow



In Flanders fields

JOHN MCCRAE WAS BORN ON NOV. 30, 1872 IN GUELPH, ONT. AN ANIMAL-LOVER WHO ALSO WANTED TO HELP PEOPLE, HE STUDIED MEDICINE BEFORE SERVING IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.



WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BROKE OUT, MCCRAE FELT IT WAS HIS DUTY TO GO.

"IT IS A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS, AND I AM GOING BECAUSE I THINK EVERY BACHELOR*, ESPECIALLY IF HE HAS EXPERIENCE OF WAR, OUGHT TO GO. I AM REALLY RATHER AFRAID, BUT MORE AFRAID TO STAY AT HOME WITH MY CONSCIENCE."

*UNMARRIED MAN



THE HORROR OF WAR MADE MCCRAE BITTER.



HE TRIED TO FORGET THE TERRIBLE THINGS HE'D SEEN BY RIDING HIS HORSE, BONFIRE, THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE.

HE WROTE SEVERAL POEMS DURING THE WAR, BUT NONE BECAME AS FAMOUS AS "IN FLANDERS FIELDS."

IT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE BRITISH MAGAZINE PUNCH IN DECEMBER, 1915.

468

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVAR

[DECEMBER 8, 1915.]

MCCRAE FELL SICK IN JANUARY, 1918 AND DIED 10 DAYS LATER.

HE IS BURIED IN WIMEREUX CEMETERY NOT FAR FROM FLANDERS. BONFIRE LED THE FUNERAL PARADE.

MAINLY BECAUSE OF JOHN MCCRAE'S POEM, THE POPPY BECAME THE SYMBOL WORN IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND MANY OTHER COUNTRIES ON REMEMBRANCE DAY. IT REMINDS US NEVER TO FORGET THOSE WHO DIED IN WAR, AND NEVER TO STOP WORKING FOR PEACE.

GREAT WAR GOOD AND BAD

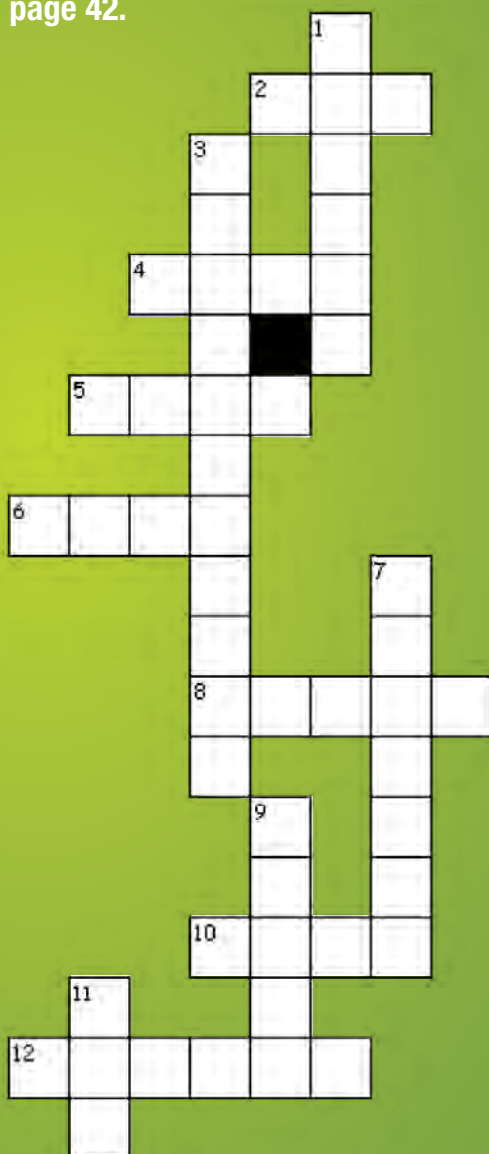
There was a lot that was scary and sad about the First World War, but there were some positive things about it, too. We've mixed them together in this crossword puzzle. The good things are in white and the bad ones in green. Answers are on page 42.

ACROSS

2. POISONOUS CLOUDS
4. NASTY NIBBLING INSECTS
5. HEAVY FIGHTING VEHICLE
6. NASTY NIBBLING MAMMALS
8. IT COMES WHEN A WAR ENDS
10. THE RIDGE CANADIANS WON WHEN NO ONE ELSE COULD
12. WHAT YOU FEEL WHEN YOU NEED TO EAT

DOWN

1. SOMETHING TO BE SCARED OF
3. WHAT MEN FORMED WITH THEIR PALS
7. WHEN YOU WIN A BATTLE OR WAR
9. WHAT YOU FEEL WHEN YOU DO SOMETHING GREAT
11. A MIXTURE OF WATER AND DIRT



PICTURE THIS!

These images all appear in this issue of Kayak, but we've changed them a bit . . . or a lot! Can you find all six original pictures? Answers are on page 42.



1



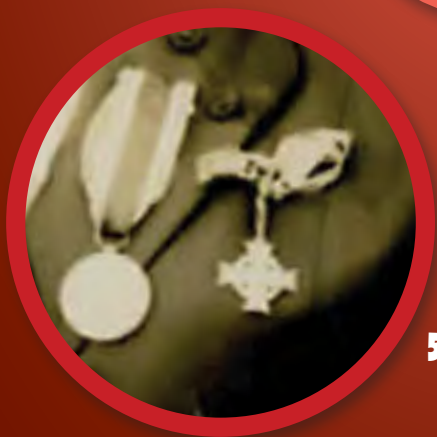
2



3



4



5



6

Places to Remember

In almost every Canadian city, town and village, you'll find a cenotaph (pronounced SEN-o-taff), a special spot to honour those who fought and died for our country.

Memorials to war dead have been around for thousands of years. When the city of London, England, built a First World War monument, many other places started to do the same. In Canada, cenotaphs are often built in a central part of town. They can be made from wood, stone or cement. There are more than 6,200 cenotaphs in Canada marking war veterans — men and women who served in wars — and the dead in battles since 1867.

On Remembrance Day, quiet, serious services take place at these sites to remember those who died fighting for their country. Groups from the community put special wreaths of poppies on the memorial.

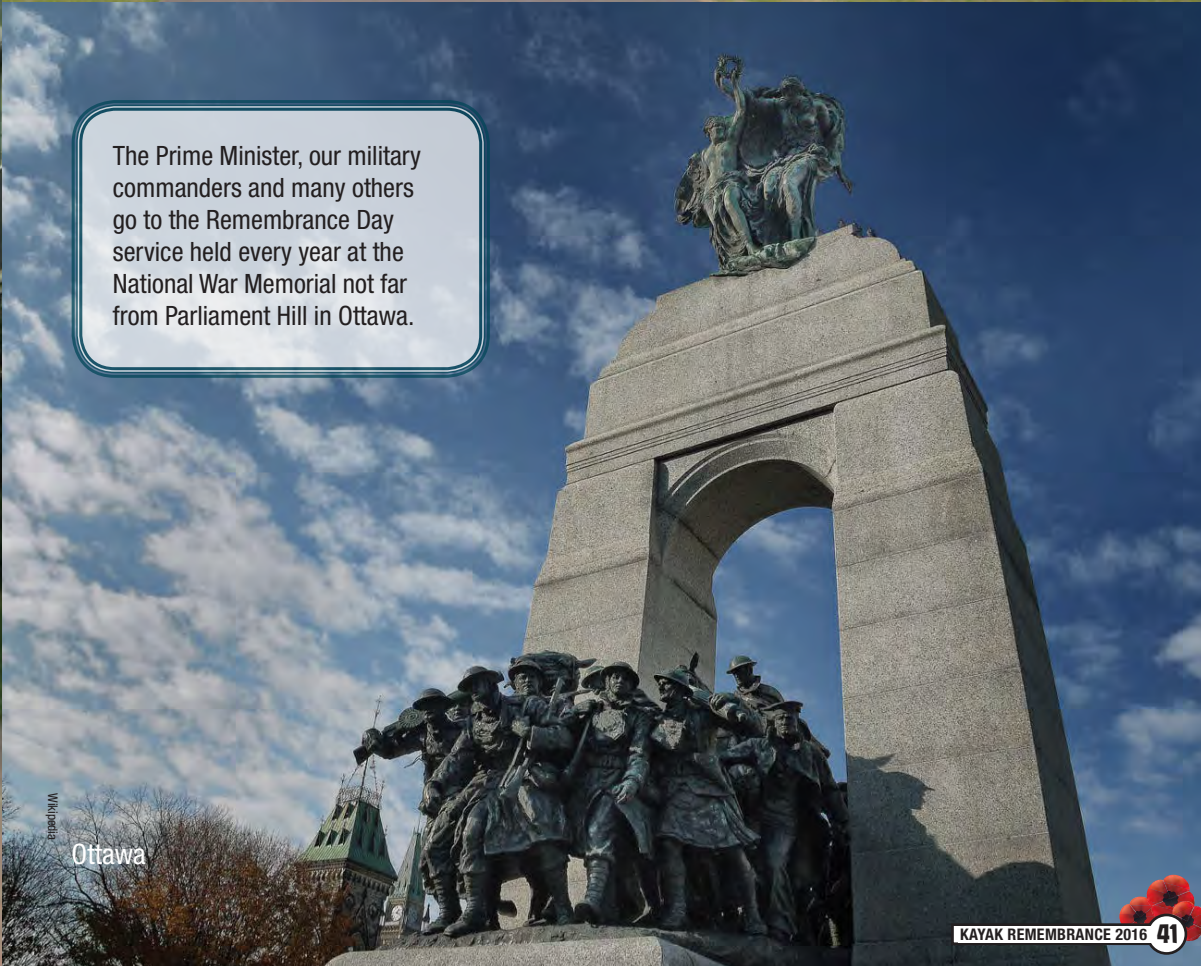
The word “cenotaph” comes from two Greek words that together mean “empty tomb.”

Lindsay, Ont.



France gave Canada 100 hectares of land around Vimy Ridge, which Canadian soldiers captured when no one else could. The Vimy Monument, shown at left, features a huge stone memorial soaring toward the sky. Twenty carved figures represent truth, knowledge, peace, faith and more. It was begun in 1925 and finished in 1936. King George VIII unveiled the statue.

Vimy Ridge, France



The Prime Minister, our military commanders and many others go to the Remembrance Day service held every year at the National War Memorial not far from Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Ottawa

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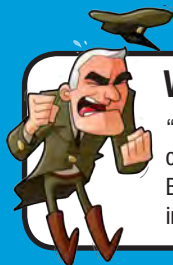
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ANSWERS

Great War Good and Bad p.38



Wacko Warrior p.26

"Blasting the British" is false. This story was printed in an official Canadian history in 1938 and picked up as true. But neither Hughes nor Kitchener ever mentioned the incident, which suggests it never happened.

Picture This p.39



1. p.27
Blasting
the British



3. p.10
Patriotic
Fund Poster



5. p.23
Waiting at
Home



2. p.10
YPRES



4. p.41
National War
Memorial



6. p.12
War in
the Air

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Historical Advisors Catherine Carstairs,
Gordon Barnhart, Michèle Dagenais

Advertising Representative Jillian Thorp-Shepherd
ads@canadashistory.ca

CANADA'S
HISTORY CanadasHistory.ca

CEO Janet Walker

Publisher Melony Ward

Circulation and Marketing Manager
Danielle Chartier

Director Finance & Administration Patricia Gerow

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KAYAK: Canada's History Magazine for Kids
(issn 1712-3984) is published four times a year by
Canada's National History Society
Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, MB,
R3B 2E9

Phone: (204) 988-9300 Fax: (204) 988-9309
Email: info@KayakMag.ca

Member Services email: members@KayakMag.ca
Website: KayakMag.ca

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Member Services
Kayak Magazine, PO Box 118 Stn Main, Markham, ON, L3P 3J5
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One-year subscription price (4 issues): Canada \$16.95 (plus tax).
Please add \$5.00 for U.S. orders and \$8.00 for international orders.
Single copy price: \$5.00. G.S.T. Registration Number 13868 1408 RT.

Mailing preference
KAYAK does not currently make its mailing list available to third parties.
PUBLICATIONS MAIL AGREEMENT NO. 40063001

We acknowledge the financial support of the
Government of Canada through the Canada
Periodical Fund of the Department of
Canadian Heritage.

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:
Kayak Magazine, PO Box 118 Stn Main, Markham, ON, L3P 3J5
Second class postage paid at Winnipeg.
Printed in Canada.



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HUDSON'S BAY

INCORPORATED 2 MAY 1670

