Women held rice bowl festivals and ćeaving ceremonies for the red cross to earn money. Women worked with the FireBrick Organization with some of their Desks or museums. Reserves near Six Nations soldiers overseas. Boiling pots through beach parties and 49 days for a symbolic. In 1914, the national league of 12 nations organized a women's pride communities including Chinese, Black women, and women also raised funds for all. Not all groups were made up of women. The National Women's Curfew during World War I raised money for war victims, and women worked to sell overseas. Candies. The Candies were sent to the troops. Some groups also sent soap, writing paper, pencils, and even small toys. Women worked to raise money for those who could not provide. The communities held food drives and rallies to sell items for the war effort. These efforts supported the war effort and the need for more food. They raised money for the war effort and the need for more food. They raised money for the war effort and the need for more food.
In 1917... 

The explosion was one of the worst disasters in Canadian history. It is said that, at the time, the ship was held in place by thousands of tons of metal. The entire city was destroyed, and thousands of people were killed or injured. The explosion led to the evacuation of the city, and the area remained uninhabitable for many years.

Home Front

Terror on the Sea

During the First World War, Canada played a crucial role in the Allied effort. The Canadian government established a War Munitions Board, and the country's industries were mobilized to produce weapons and supplies for the war effort.

Many of the production facilities were located in the Maritimes, and the city of Halifax was a major center for war production. The city's strategic location on the Atlantic coast made it a key port for the transport of goods to Europe.

On December 6, 1917, the explosion devastated the city, killing over 1,600 people and injuring thousands more. The disaster had a profound impact on the city and the country, and it remains a significant event in Canadian history.

Early on the morning of December 6, 1917, the explosion occurred. The explosion was caused by a German U-boat, which had been trying to slip past the Canadian coast and was blown up by a mine. The explosion created a massive shock wave that destroyed the docks and the city's industrial facilities. The explosion was one of the worst industrial disasters in Canadian history, and it had a profound impact on the country.

The Canadian government quickly responded to the disaster, and thousands of soldiers and volunteers rushed to the site to help with the recovery efforts. The city was quickly rebuilt, and the area remained a major center for war production throughout the war.

The explosion was a tragic event, but it also demonstrated the resilience of the Canadian people. The country came together to support the war effort, and the disaster served as a reminder of the sacrifices made by Canadians during the war.
There was no slight face of On-ya-the-Right-Wing Monopoly. Disjointed voices, speaking in a language that was not English, echoed through the corridors of power. People who never listened 30 years ago were now forced to pay attention. The war had changed everything. The language of commerce and industry was now the language of survival. People who once thought of themselves as untouchable were now being forced to adapt. The war had leveled the playing field, and everyone had to play by the same rules.

People were divided, but the suspicion was clear. People were planning to blow up the factory and everyone was ready to help. At the same time, the government was also working on a plan to find a solution. People were willing to do whatever it took to survive, but they were also willing to fight for what they believed in. The war had changed everyone, but the spirit of the people remained strong. People were determined to survive and to make a better world for themselves and their children.
Chapter 5: War on the Home Front

The Spirit Lake Enemy camp shown in this photo. Conditions of the camp were desperate. The prisoners did not have proper food or clothing. Some of their women joined their husbands. Québec Father Henry Callan interviewed the women that could be consulted.
The war, the government introduced a

in another effort to raise funds for the war could be spent in 1914. If $40,000 were printed per month at $2 per bond, the child received a

children played a part by buying Victory Bonds. 

First, if the war was not won, the war was

kept up, the war effort, the government

In 1918, schools and businesses closed. The shortage of coal for

The changing role of government

By 1917, many Canadians were

1918, schools and businesses closed. Because they had no heating.

The children played a part by buying Victory Bonds.

To deal with these problems and to

be sold at a big profit.

was black and white nothing. Canadians were asked to use less and waste

The changing role of government

By the fall of 1918, Canadians were

Government officials introduced “Ready-Heads” and “Ready-Heads” because the war was beginning to put a

By 1917, Canadians were feeling the hard

The changing role

The changing role of government

By the winter of 1917, During the winter of

the shortages of coal for luminaces

100 years ago, the government controlled the prices of goods and services, and people had to

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Government officials introduced “Ready-Heads” and “Ready-Heads” because the war was beginning to put a

By 1917, Canadians were feeling the hard
business profits tax and income tax was supposed to be a "temporary measure," but as we know, it has never been abolished! Taxes were also placed on tea, coffee, tobacco, cars, and trains. Such measures, however, were not enough. During the war, the Canadian government's debt increased phenomenally from $4.46 million in 1913 to $20.46 billion by 1918.

Economy

The government also took a greater role in the country's economy. Before 1914, few factories in Canada were capable of producing munitions (military weapons and equipment). After war was declared, factories that were producing poor-quality munitions were quickly reorganized and improved. However, after government leaders organized an Imperial Munitions Board, factories began to turn out quality munitions at an astounding rate. Plans for manufacturing airplanes, shells, and ships sprang up across the country. By 1918, 300,000 Canadians were employed in these factories and one-third of the shells fired by the armies of the British Empire were made in Canada. Textile, pulp and paper, steel, and food factories also boomed during the war. The government urged farmers to produce as much as they could. The wheat crop in 1915 was the largest in Canadian history. In the following years, however, crops fell off badly. In 1917, a Board of Grain Supervisors (which became the Canadian Wheat Board in 1918) took over the wheat production and distribution. The government also supervised the large quantities of fish, pork, beef, and cheese that were sent overseas. By 1917, Britain's colliers were beginning to run dry. It could not afford to buy coal from the United States. By that year, the United States entered the war. It quickly became a major market for Canada's munitions (including new warships and aircraft), food, and industrial products. A War Trade Board was formed to work closely with the United States and help with the country's export problems and problems of scarcity. Canada's economy continued to boom until the end of the war.
Chapter 5: War on the Home Front

New Roles for Women

World War I brought other great changes, especially to the lives of Canadian women. As soon as the war began, hundreds of Canadian women volunteered to work overseas as nurses or ambulance drivers. Many worked in field hospitals just behind the front lines. One operating room nurse wrote in a letter home, "We had 291 operations in ten nights, so that will give you an idea of a week's work.

Women also played an important part in the war effort at home. With the general shortage of labour in Canada, the number of women employed in industry rose dramatically. Thirty thousand Canadian women worked in munitions factories and other war industries. These jobs in the heavy industries were considered unsuitable for women before 1914, and working conditions were difficult and sometimes dangerous. Women also drove buses and streetcars. They worked in banks, on police forces, and in civil service jobs.

I had a very hard job but I had to be that way. I ran a machine of weights into the shell, and the weight had to be just

During the war, women worked in munitions factories, sometimes under dangerous conditions.
the women's championship was a triumph and

The Struggle for Women's Rights

It could do no help if minds do it

The armed forces, Canada's warriors, and

The photo was taken on

The day women won

The long road of women's rights included the

The war brought women together in

without any trouble

You see, everybody felt they had to do

The whole War I worked on it worked in

that thing. Just bring up a part of sodes a day

after War I became very proficient—so

somebody you just couldn't sit there. They

bombers and hint topcoats. My feet ones
but most French Canadians also did not
be among those who joined the army. The
number of men who joined the armed
forces was small compared to the proportion
of the population who volunteered. In 1940, over
65,000 Canadians volunteered to serve overseas,
while only 9,000 of those who volunteered in 1941
were accepted for overseas service. The
majority of those who volunteered were
women.

A Country Divided

The issue of conscription became a
political issue in Canada during the war.

Conscription

Enlistmen were divided on the issue of conscription. Some
thought it was necessary to ensure that the army
would have enough men to fight. Others
thought it was unfair to force men to fight
against their country's wishes. The issue was
discussed in the House of Commons, and a
decision was made to conscript men from
Canada into the armed forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Men Enlisted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1917</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1917</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1917</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1917</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1918</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women also played a role in the war effort. Many
women joined the armed forces as nurses, while
others worked in factories to support the war effort.

Dates Women Gained Suffrage in
Other Parts of the World

- New Zealand: 1893
- Australia: 1902
- United States: 1920
- United Kingdom: 1918
- Canada: 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>First Woman Elected</th>
<th>Suffrage Gained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quebec's opposition to conscription in 1917 was led by Henri Bourassa. The opposition to conscription in Quebec was marked by a sense of injustice and resentment among French Canadians. French Canadians felt that they were being asked to fight for a country that had not shown them the same respect and consideration as they deserved. Bourassa, a prominent Quebec politician, was a strong critic of conscription and wrote extensively on the subject in his newspaper, Le Devoir.

Bourassa summarized his position in a pamphlet published on 4 July 1917. He argued that conscription was a violation of Quebec's sovereignty and a threat to its cultural identity. He believed that conscription would lead to a loss of national identity and a weakening of Quebec's sense of independence. Bourassa's opposition to conscription was based on his belief in the importance of protecting Quebec's unique culture and history.

In addition to his political activities, Bourassa was also a prominent figure in Quebec's cultural life. He was a strong supporter of the French language and worked to promote it as the language of Quebec. He was a strong critic of the use of English in Quebec, and he believed that the language was fundamental to Quebec's identity.

In conclusion, Henri Bourassa was a key figure in Quebec's opposition to conscription in 1917. His opposition was based on his belief in the importance of protecting Quebec's cultural identity and sovereignty. His efforts were part of a broader movement in Quebec that sought to protect the province's unique identity and culture from the threat of conscription.
Robert Borden...
The white feather was a symbol of woman suffrage.

The election of 1917 was fought on the issues of women's rights and peace. The government promised to support peace and the election was seen as a referendum on the issue. However, the election was not as clear-cut as expected. The government was able to win a majority in the House of Commons, but the issue of women's suffrage remained a contentious issue. The government's failure to provide sufficient protections for women's rights during the war was a major factor in the election's outcome. The election of 1917 set the stage for the women's suffrage movement's continued struggle for equality.
Peace: The Treaty of Versailles

drafted in 1918, the Peace Treaty of Versailles was signed on November 11, 1918, ending World War I. It officially ended the conflict between the Allied Powers and Germany. The treaty was signed at the Palace of Versailles in France, and it was considered a significant departure from previous war treaties. It marked the end of German expansionism and resulted in the loss of territories and colonies for Germany. The treaty also imposed heavy reparations and military restrictions on Germany, which had been the leading power in Europe before the war.

The Treaty of Versailles contained several key provisions, including:

1. The German Empire was dissolved, and Germany was forced to accept a democratic form of government.
2. The Rhineland was demilitarized, and the Saar Valley was placed under French administration for 15 years.
4. Germany was forced to accept responsibility for starting the war and was required to pay war reparations.
5. The German navy was demilitarized, and a limit was placed on the size of the German fleet.
6. Germany was required to demilitarize the Ruhr Valley and place it under French military control.

The Treaty of Versailles was controversial and led to widespread resentment in Germany, contributing to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in the 1930s. It also had significant consequences for the political and economic stability of Europe in the years that followed. The treaty was later challenged by the Treaty of Berlin in 1935 and the Munich Agreement in 1938, which allowed Germany to rearm and expand its military力量.