

NORTH WEST REBELLION 1885

FENIAN RAID 1866



1,200 Men Wanted for "Toronto's Own"

Queen's Own Rifles

Wants you for home service. Will you join?

THE citizens of Toronto are appealed to for recruits to keep the ranks of Toronto's senior regiment up to strength. Here is a chance for the man who cannot go to the front to serve his King and country at home. The training is good, the associations pleasant. The King's Khaki must be filled at home as well as overseas.

Wear Khaki Somewhere

Many who cannot go overseas overlook the fact that they can perform a splendid service by joining the Home Battalion. Others think Home Service is now unnecessary. The result is that all such lose a very pleasant training which might at any time become vitally valuable.

Follow the activities of the German propaganda all the world over and let any man dare say there is no need for preparedness at home. And

remember that as the German cause goes down to greater defeat the bitterness and rancour of their agents in all parts of the world, even in Canada, will increase.

What Men Do We Want?

Men between the ages of 18 and 45. British-born or naturalized citizens who are game to take the training and be in a position to defend Canada within her borders.

We want men to apply who have volunteered for Overseas Service and have not been accepted, men who intend to serve Overseas but are not yet ready to go, and men who cannot go overseas at all, but are willing to serve at home.

Home Service in the Queen's Own

You sign for a period of three years for service in Canada. You attend drills as and when ordered (usually once a week for certain months in the year).

You have a uniform and a place in the ranks, and are ready, if need be, to defend your home and country from their enemies. The work is thoroughly enjoyable. No one who undertakes it ever regrets doing so.

Home or Overseas

Toronto citizens do not lack public spirit, and our men will require only to have this call brought home for the Queen's Own and all home service battalions to get all the men needed.

If the lessons of this Great War do not teach us the value of some military training we cannot long hold up our heads amongst the nations.

The man who can, and does not, wear at least home service khaki won't be able to face the boys when they come home from Overseas. If you can't serve Overseas, serve at home, but serve! Remember, this call is for Home Service.

The Queen's Own Record

is an enviable one. Since 1857, the date of the formation of the Regiment, the "Queen's Own," or "Toronto's Own," has at all times served its country loyally and acceptably. At the Fenian Raids, in 1866; in the North-West Rebellion, in 1885; in the South African campaign, and latterly in the Great War, which finds over 3,000 officers, non-coms, and men at the front, the Queen's Own has worthily done its part.

You, who read this appeal, will you answer it to-day and not let another 24 hours slip away without doing your bit? Two hours interesting, beneficial drill once a week is little enough to give for the King's service at home.

Special Appeal to Ex-Members

Former N.C.O.'s and men of the Queen's Own are invited to set an example and rejoin the Old Regiment. Many have already done so—there is room for more.

Young men between 15 and 18 are urged to join the Q.O.R. Cadets.



"FALL IN"

Preliminary Enlistment Form for Home Service in Queen's Own Rifles of Can.

To the Commanding Officer, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada:
Sir,—I desire to enlist in the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada for Home Service.

Name Address Occupation Age
Country of Birth Married or Single Former Service, if Any



ROBERTS V.C.
Fd. Mar. Earl (Hon.Col.)



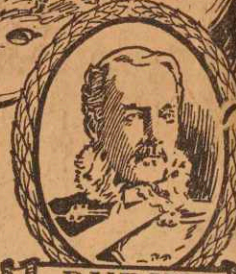
OTTER
Maj. Gen. W.D. 1875



DELAMERE
Lt Col. J.M. 1897



MERCER
Maj. Gen. M.S.



DURIE
Lt. Col. W.S. 1860



HAMILTON
Lt. Col. R.B. 1889



PELLATT
Col. Sir H.M. 1901



RENNIE
Brig. Gen. R.

Montreal "Gazette"
19 Jan 7.

11 INTERNED HUNS DIG 150-FT. TUNNEL AND ARE AT LARGE

Four Who Break From Amherst Camp Are Thought Especially Dangerous

HAD ESCAPED BEFORE

Have in Their Possession Maps Showing Various Canadian Railway Lines and Other Information

(Special to The Gazette.)

St. John, N.B., January 18.—Eleven Germans, prisoners in the detention camp at Amherst, N.S., escaped some time between midnight on Monday and daylight this morning and are now at large. Four of these men have previously escaped from military custody and are regarded as especially dangerous. The men who made their getaway are: William Schaeffer, Louis Karl Vecerman, Paul Kuhnel, William Schroeder, George Kleinworth, Gustav Hartwig, William Wagner, August Meyer, Fred Schultz, Harry Bolmeier and Carl A. Volmer.

The method of escape was sensational. The internment camp is located in the outskirts of Amherst and is surrounded by what was supposed to be efficient guards, barbed wire fences, etc. In addition, there is a military guard on the camp patrolling all sections of it, day and night.

During the night the prisoners named tunnelled under the enclosure to a spot about 150 feet distant and made their escape. Four of the men had in their possession maps showing various railway lines in New Brunswick and other information of value.

Hartwig, regarded as the ring-leader of the gang, was arrested in St. John shortly after the war broke out. He was working on one of the dredges engaged in the harbor development work at Courtenay Bay when arrested by one of the detectives attached to the city police force.

It was then found that he had in his possession maps of the harbors on the Atlantic coast from St. John as far south as Virginia and in the case of the Canadian harbors, these maps were marked with soundings and other charted information. From St. John he was taken to the military prison in Halifax, where he made a sensational getaway by swimming from the prison to shore with his clothes in a bundle on his head. He returned to St. John and was captured here on a schooner about to sail to New York. Then he was taken to Amherst and up to Monday night had been interned there.

Notification of the escape of the prisoners was sent to police and military officials in Maritime Province points and a close watch is being kept.

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Halifax "Chronicle"
25 Jan 7

GENERAL OTTER ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Military Court is Inquiring Into Escape of German Prisoners From Camp at Amherst.

General Otter, the officer in charge of the internment operations in the Dominion, arrived here on Sunday on a tour of inspection of the internment camps in Nova Scotia. These consist of the quarters at the Citadel of interned German officers, and of the prison camp at Amherst. General Otter's visit to Nova Scotia is partly for the usual inspection purposes, and partly in connection with the recent escape from the Amherst camp of a number of prisoners. He was in Amherst on Saturday night on his way to Halifax and will return to that town today. The usual military court of inquiry held after such affairs as this, commenced its sittings on Saturday and will investigate for some days. The court consists of Colonel Borden and Capt. Ralston, of the 85th N. S. Highlanders; and Capt. Anguin, of the 64th N. S. Battalion. The sittings of the court are purely military and are not open to the public.

General Otter told a Morning Chronicle reporter who saw him at the Halifax Hotel yesterday afternoon that his work, as officer in charge of detention camps, took him almost from coast to coast. The detention camp farthest east is the one at Halifax, and there is one near Yellowhead Pass, in British Columbia. In the past ten months he has made three trips to the Rockies. There are about fifteen detention camps in all, and the work of inspecting these keeps General Otter travelling most of the time.

166TH BATTALION QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES

THE Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, allied with "The Buffs" (East Kent Regiment), was organized under G.O., 26th April, 1860, and never having undergone reorganization, is now the oldest regiment in Canada. It is of two battalions, and the only other having two battalions is the 5th Royal Highlanders, of Montreal. All the Queen's Own officers must rise from the ranks, and in this respect it stands alone in Canada. The London Scottish have the same requirements, and one or two others in Great Britain. This is claimed to be a decided advantage, as the officers are as a rule well trained before taking commissions, and they are also older.

A Great Record.

The Queen's Own Regiment has furnished more officers to the Canadian militia than any other regiment in Canada. It is said by officers returning from the front that at present more than 500 officers serving there have passed through the ranks of the Q.O.R. It furnished 37 officers and more than 1,000 men for the first contingent, and since the outbreak of war has enlisted and sent about 6,000 men and 130 officers. The battalion now being formed under the name of "Queen's Own Rifles, 166th Overseas Battalion" will comprise another 40 officers and 1,100 men, and will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. G. Le Vesconte, who joined the old K company as a private in 1880, and has served continuously with the regiment ever since, having passed through all the non-commissioned officers' ranks before taking a commission, and has held all commissioned ranks from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, and was recently appointed to the position of commandant of the regiment.

Some Noted Officers.

He holds the Long Service Medal and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Decoration. Among other officers of the 166th are Major W. G. Mitchell, second in command, who has about 23 years' service, and Major John Thorn, who has over 30 years with the regiment. Among the officers of the regiment at the front are Major-Gen. Mercer, C.B.; Brig-Gen. Rennie, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Major W. D. Allen, Captain Tidy and others. Prominent among the officers who rose from the ranks of the regiment are Major-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, Brig-Gen. W. E. Hodgins, Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia; Brig-

"Mail Empire"
25 Jan 7.

Gen. Sir John Gibson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Brig.-Gen. the Hon. James Mason, Lieut.-Col. Langton, Lieut.-Col. Beckett, Lieut.-Col. Windeyer, Lieut.-Col. Cowan, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Acheson, A.M.S.G., and scores of others. Prominent in civil life are Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, Clarence Bogart and others.

Glorious Q.O.R. Traditions.

Since being formed the regiment has seen service in the Fenian Raid, the North-West Rebellion, and in South Africa. In the present war Gen. Mercer has won a C.B., and Gen. Rennie a D.S.O. The Military Cross has been won by Captains Heywood, Tidy and Rogers, and the D.C.M. by Sergt. Adamson, Sergt. Mote, Sergt. Spencer, Corporal Jones, Corporal Williamson, Private Bruno and Private Eastwood, while Sergt. Minns was mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Sir John French. The Queen's Own is again calling for recruits. It has traditions that ought to appeal most strongly to the young men who hear the call of duty; and that these traditions will be worthily maintained is the hope and belief of the many friends of this famous old regiment.

"Toronto Globe" 16 Feb 7

MILITARY INSTITUTE OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brock is the New President.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Military Institute the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron—H.R.H. Field Marshall Duke of Connaught. Vice-Patrons—Sir J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, C.V.O., Brigadier-General Sir J. M. Gibson, Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., and Major-General D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O. Hon. President—Lieut.-Col. W. Hamilton Merritt. President—Lieut.-Col. H. Brock. Vice-Presidents—Brigadier-General W. A. Logle, Col. S. C. Mewburn, Col. G. R. Starke, Col. A. E. Gooderham, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Gregory, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Windeyer, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knifton, Lieut.-Col. A. J. VanNostrand, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Leonard and H. M. Mowat. Committee—Lieut.-Col. J. N. Delemere, Lieut.-Col. G. Ross, I.S.O., Lieut.-Col. T. B. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. G. F. McFarland, Major S. W. Band, Major C. W. Darling, Major F. W. Macqueen, Major W. P. Butcher, Major O. Heron, Major W. E. L. Hunter and Major J. M. Davison, Hon. Secretary.

"Toronto Telegram" 17 Feb 7

GEN. OTTER NOT FOR BERLIN

Makes Denial of Report That He Will Make Internments.

From Our Own Reporter.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—"I know nothing about it. I have had no intimation that I am to be sent up to Berlin, and so far as I know I am not going."

General Sir William Otter made this statement to-day apropos of a report that he is to visit the Waterloo county city, presumably to look into the German situation there. It was suggested to the general that possibly his services might be required to intern someone.

"I do not do the interning myself," he remarked. "I look after them once they are interned. The internment is done by the military authorities, registrars or the police."

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"Ottawa Free Press" 25 Feb 7.

**GRAVE INJUSTICE
DONE COL. IRVING**

Appointed Commandant of Camp, He Is Set Aside.

Pembroke Paper Sees Politics Behind It.

Free Press Special.

PEMBROKE, Feb. 25.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Gregory, of St. Catherines, is the new camp commandant at Petawawa internment camp about ten miles from here. He arrived in Pembroke on Tuesday and was installed that afternoon by Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, of Kingston.

This position has been vacant for some weeks now, but at the beginning Lieut.-Col. Irving, of Pembroke, received the appointment from Gen. Sir Wm. Otter, but some conflict of authority soon loomed up with the above result.

A Grave Wrong.

Commenting on the affair, the Pembroke Observer of yesterday had the following to say:

The Observer cannot refrain from giving expression to the indignation felt by a great majority of the people hereabouts over the treatment meted out to Lieut.-Col. Lennox Irving in the matter of the appointment of a commandant at the Petawawa internment camp. We do so in spite of the injunction of the Colonel to "say nothing about it" because we feel that a grave wrong has been done and that the whole proceeding has been nothing short of disgraceful.

The department knew Col. Irving's qualifications and surely could have found some place where his experience would have been of value, but apparently was not on friendly terms with those whose political views were not altogether in harmony with the government, and he was not called upon.

Finally some few weeks ago when a vacancy occurred at the Petawawa internment camp he was named as commandant by Sir Wm. Otter, who is in charge of the internment camps for the Department of Justice. He went to Ottawa, procured his uniform and made all arrangements, and then reported at the camp for duty at the time appointed.

No Liberal Need Apply.

An officer came here from Kingston to instal him but on arrival here received instructions to "mark time." A similar order went to the colonel. He returned to Pembroke and has been "marking time" ever since. Finally another officer from western Ontario is given the appointment and Col. Irving can arrive at no other conclusion than that his services are not wanted by the department.

Why? The answer is obvious. Sir William Otter was ready to do the right thing in the matter, but after he made the appointment it was taken out of his hands entirely, the Militia Department claiming that the appointment rested with that department and saying in effect that "no Liberal need apply."

There was no consideration whatever given to the humiliating position in which the colonel was placed, and the whole thing was marked by such cold, calculating indifference that it has

INTERNED ALIENS

General Otter Busy on Scheme to Get Them Placed on Farms.

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Dillon Otter, K.C.B., who has jurisdiction over the internment camps throughout the Dominion, arrived in the city yesterday morning. He stated last night that he was making a tour of all the camps where alien enemies are interned, from coast to coast, chiefly for the purpose of discussing with officers on the spot the feasibility of releasing on parole a number of interned aliens to work on the land. These would be selected according to their conduct while detained and with due regard to the cause of their internment. Not only would the employment of such aliens help to relieve the shortage of labor which farmers are contending with, but the possibility of employing certain aliens in constructing a military road between Brandon and Sewell, in connection with which Major Hawker, chief engineer of M.D. 10, had recently made investigations, will be considered.

Capt. G. A. Dillon, of Gen. Otter's staff arrived by the Imperial Limited last night from Ottawa, and is also registered at the Royal Alexandra.

"Daily Herald" 13 April

**GEN. OTTER ON VISIT
TO INTERMENT
CAMPS**

Internes Will Be Used for Farm Labor in This District if Necessary

General Sir William Otter, who is in charge of internment camps for alien enemies throughout the Dominion, arrived in the city this morning and is visiting the local camp commanded by Major Birnie today.

Seen by the Herald this morning, before he left for the camp, General Otter said that so far no applications had been received from farmers of Southern Alberta for alien enemy labor.

"Labor is very short in Manitoba and Saskatchewan," said the General. "and the farmers requested us to allow them to make use of the alien enemy labor. We consented to allow certain prisoners to go out to the farms for the summer on certain conditions. The wages will have to be about the same as the going wages for free labor; the farmer will have to pay the cost of transportation and he will have to report to the camp commandant nearest to him about once a month that the men in his employ are behaving themselves and not endeavoring to get away. The term of employment will have to be fairly lengthy also, from five to seven months being preferred.

"Now if the farmers of Southern Alberta wish to follow the same plan

A CHOICE OF SIK UN

1916

Leth. Herald 13 Apt

I believe we have a number of good men in the camps here and up the Pass whom we could allow to go on the same conditions. If the demand for men from the camps is sufficient to warrant it, we will put the scheme in effect here."

General Otter visited the local camp during the morning and found everything in very satisfactory condition. There are about 200 alien enemies interned here at the present time. The General left for the coast via the Crow's Nest this afternoon.

Mex. Tribune 29 Apt

SIX ESCAPE PRISON CAMP

German War Prisoners Tunnel
110 Feet and Flee — Border
Points Are Watched

LETBRIDGE, Alta., April 29 — Six Germans escaped from the war prison camp here today through an underground tunnel, 110 feet long, and 4½ feet below the earth's surface. The authorities are searching the countryside and all border points are being watched.

The facts of the escape as given out by the camp commandant, Major Birney, read like a chapter from Monte Cristo.

Months must have elapsed since the scheme was first concocted. The entire tunnel, running through hard roadbed and shale, was dug with small utensils stolen from the camp kitchens and dining rooms.

Candles were manufactured out of grease and tallow abstracted from the kitchen, and wicked with bits of ravelled rope. The air was cleared when the tunnel became too long for self-ventilation, by means of a miner's fan, contrived by one of their number.

The tunnel has its entrance beneath one of the bunks on the floor of the dormitory, with an outlet in the interior of the city nurseries. Each prisoner is known to have equipped himself for flight with a well-filled knapsack of provisions.

Two nights ago two made an attempt to escape by eluding the guards and crawling under the fences. One was successful. The other was captured and punished.

The authorities are surprised at the ingenuity and secrecy displayed by the men engaged in tunnel work. There was not a trace of loose earth discovered, nor was any whisper of what was going on ever conveyed to the guards.

San. Province 24 Apt

GENERAL OTTER IS HERE ON TOUR OF INSPECTION

Distinguished Canadian Officer
Is Visiting Internment
Camps.

Major-Gen. Sir William Dillon Otter, one of Canada's most distinguished military men, and war veteran, who is in charge of the alien internment camps in the Dominion, is in the city. He arrived from Ottawa last night after visiting the camps in the West on an inspection tour, and is registered at the Hotel Vancouver. There are now seventeen internment camps in Canada, the officer stated this morning, four of which are in British Columbia. Over 7000 prisoners of war are at the various bases.

The department is utilizing the prisoners to effect improvements for the Dominion and the provinces. Around Banff and Field trails and roads are being built by the aliens, and in different parts of British Columbia their services are being employed by the Provincial Government of British Columbia. Capt. G. A. Dillon of Ottawa, supply officer, is accompanying General Otter on his rounds. General Otter intends to proceed to Victoria tonight to continue his inspection.

General Otter entered the Canadian military service fifty-five years ago, and served through several campaigns. He took a prominent part in the Fenian Raid operations, and in the subjection of the Red Rebellion, and in subsequent Indian campaigns. He was in command of the first contingent sent by Canada during the South African war, and was severely wounded. General Otter's distinguished services won him the Queen's medal with four clasps, and he was made a Commander of the Bath, and personally thanked by Queen Victoria. Subsequently he secured recognition as chief of the general staff at military headquarters, and as inspector-general and military adviser to the minister of militia. General Otter is the author of a number of valuable military works, among which Otter's Guide is one of the best known.

Nelson Daily News 17 Apt

MAJOR-GEN. OTTER VISITS THE CITY

Veteran Soldier, in Charge of 7000 Interned Aliens, Visits Nelson on Way to Edgewood.

Major-Gen. Sir William Otter, officer in command of all internment camps in Canada, accompanied by Capt. G. A. Dillon, chief of supplies and transportation for internment camps, spent the weekend in the city on their way to the camp at Edgewood, and was a guest at the Strathcona.

Gen. Otter, who is in his seventy-third year, is regarded by his associates and subordinates as one of the most active and efficient officers in the Dominion, who after 55 years of service, both at home and on battlefields overseas, still carries his official harness with all the enthusiasm and buoyancy of a youngster.

When the difficult task of organizing internment camps for alien enemies presented itself to the militia department, the general was chosen for his oft demonstrated and remarkable ability for bringing order out of chaos and reducing the problem of keeping and feeding large bodies of men to its least common denominator. At the present time the general has in charge more than 7000 interned aliens, in 17 camps throughout Canada. All these are being kept busy on some form of productive or development work, such as road building, land clearing and the like.

Experimental Farms.

One of the largest camps is at Kapukasing, in northern Ontario. Work of a similar nature is also being carried on at Spirit lake in northern Quebec. At both these camps, the general states, great strides have been made toward placing the land in a condition for cultivation, many acres having already been ploughed and are ready for sowing.

It is stated by his staff that no detail of the management of these camps is unknown to him and that his wonderful executive ability combined with his long and varied military experience has enabled him to keep the machinery that governs the various activities in his department running with well-oiled precision. This is Gen. Otter's fourth trip of inspection and he will continue his journey today to the other camps in the province, Edgewood being his first point of call.

Victoria Daily Times
25 April.

MAJ.-GENERAL OTTER VISITING VICTORIA

Inspector General of Intern-
ment Camps Has Super-
vision of 7,000 Prisoners

Major General Sir William Dillon Otter, inspector general of the internment camps in Canada, arrived in Victoria this morning from Vancouver, and went to Work Point barracks where he saw Lieut.-Col. W. Ridgeway Wilson, who is in charge of the internment camps in this province. General Otter has been making an inspection of all the camps across Canada, and took in those in British Columbia on this journey west. He will return east shortly.

There are now 17 internment camps in Canada, four of them in British Columbia. More than 7,000 prisoners of war are accommodated at the various camps. These prisoners are being used mostly to effect improvements for the Dominion and the provinces. At Banff and Field trails have been built, and in different parts of the province the services of the interned men have been requisitioned for provincial government work, but this kind of labor has not always been satisfactory.

General Otter is accompanied by Capt. G. A. Dillon, of Ottawa, who is supply officer.

General Otter entered the Canadian military service 55 years ago, and served through several campaigns. He took a prominent part in the Fenian raid operations, and in the subjection of the Riel rebellion, and in subsequent Indian campaigns. He was in command of the first contingent sent by Canada during the South African war, and was severely wounded. General Otter's distinguished services won him the queen's medal with four clasps, and he was made a Commander of the Bath, and personally thanked by Queen Victoria. Subsequently he secured recognition as chief of the general staff at military headquarters, and as inspector general and military adviser to the minister of militia. General Otter is the author of a number of valuable military works, among which Otter's Guide is one of the best known.

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Can. Milit. Gazette 28 March

THE GREEN RIBBON COMES INTO ITS OWN.

WHAT man who passed through them can forget the ante-bellum days, with respect to the attitude of the general public towards the Militia?

There were a few "crying in the wilderness", but only a few, and these were looked upon as harmless or harmful cranks, according to the view of the critic, some regarding the militia as a more or less necessary evil, but many denouncing it as a needless expense.

From good natured chaffing to ill-natured contempt and sneering, ran the gamut to which a Canadian soldier was subjected, and there is a case on record in our courts where a judge on the bench, said to a man who had just described his occupation as that of a soldier, "What is a soldier?"

Those days have utterly disappeared, and to-day the man in uniform is honoured and assisted in a hundred different ways. We must not forget those who toiled through the heat and labor of the day, keeping together a militia which trained officers to good purpose, as the records of the war prove.

There is many a gray-haired man in this country to-day, too old to go on service, who, none the less, did a great part, by maintaining the militia in its dark days. Men who trained the rising generation of officers, those officers who have commanded at the front, and whose efficiency has been a surprise to all who imagined that only the professional soldier could give a really good account of himself, in such a war as this.

Sir William Otter is an outstanding example of the class we refer to. For years and years he worked quietly away in Number Two District, imposing discipline, encouraging study, discouraging drinking and general carelessness. This area has recruited sixty thousand men for the war, and has furnished a splendid lot of officers, the best of them General Otter's graduates, a real credit to their teacher. We take him as the most brilliant of the men at whose feet we would lay our tribute, "The Boys of the Old Brigade", to whom Canada and the Empire owe great things, themselves too little thought of in these days when the man on the firing line quite naturally absorbs so much attention.

All of which brings us to that little bit of green ribbon which men now wear with pride, but formerly with more or less of shrinking and apology. The Long Service Medal, it stands for, an official proof that its wearer gave all he was asked to give by way of military service during twenty years of his life, a proof that he did not wait the call of war to "come in", but that for a score of years he was ready as his country's first line of defence, and, harder far, ready to support an unpopular organization.

How they used to sneer at that ribbon, the wiseacres. "Hello, why he has the LONG DISTANCE decoration", some wag would remark. "What WAR did you get that in?", another wit would say, and so on, and so forth. But to-day, all that is changed. The long service medal is a crown of glory that fadeth not away. It is a certificate that its wearer was not MADE what he is, in rank, over-night. It is a notice to all of long and faithful service, it is a mute appeal for a measure of respect that will ease the pain caused by the old indifference, too often the old contempt, it is something to wear modestly, but, withal, proudly, it has at last come into its own, and justified the wisdom of the man who first suggested it as a reward to officers and men of the Canadian Militia.

A. T. T.

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"Toronto Star" 9 May.

? May?

The New Military Camp

Although the acquirement of the famous Pine Plains at Angus, in Simcoe County, between Allandale and Collingwood, for military purposes has only just been completed, negotiations really commenced between ten and fifteen years ago, when Brigadier-General Otter (now Sir William Otter, K.C.B.) was in command of this district. General Otter set his heart on this property, for even in those times of peace Niagara Common was utterly inadequate for the proper training of the militia of Toronto District. Gen. Otter succeeded in getting the military authorities at Ottawa interested, and the ground was looked over by Sir Frederick Borden when he was Minister of Militia, and later by the present Minister, Sir Sam Hughes.

Government agents were actually sent into the district to buy up the property, but some of the owners got wind of the fact that the purchase was for the Government, and they promptly tacked on the proverbial "Government" price. The military necessities of the day were not so serious then, and the Government hesitated to compulsorily evict the owners and leave their claims to arbitration. Apparently the bulk of the property has now been acquired, and some credit should be given to Sir William Otter for his far-seeing policy, which has now developed results in "Camp Borden."

INTERNED AUSTRIANS RIOT AT KAPUSKASING

Cochrane, Ont., May 16.—Twelve hundred interned alien enemies and three hundred Canadian soldiers who had them under guard were participants in a wild and turbulent outbreak at Kapuskasing Camp, 70 miles from here, on the National Transcontinental, and the result of the outbreak reported here is one dead, nine badly wounded and four others injured.

The full military guard of three hundred soldiers was necessary to put down the disturbance.

The outbreak is the culmination of a series of troubles among a band of Austrians interned at Petawawa. When the situation early last week assumed threatening proportions and promised to become too serious for the Petawawa guard to cope with, six carloads, or about three hundred Austrians, were removed to Kapuskasing Camp as a precautionary measure. On the journey they were in charge of a strong military guard.

On Friday morning at ten o'clock some of the new arrivals were ordered to do some camp chores. Reports received here say that the Austrians objected to doing manual labor, claiming that they were within their rights.

While the leaders were talking with the military officers the balance of the newly arrived Austrians rushed the place, the soldiers being compelled to fix bayonets. There were, here and there, attempts at escape. Some shots were fired at fleeing Austrians, but nearly all the injured, it was said tonight, had received their wounds by being forced against the points of the bayonets.

Colonel Royce, who is in charge of the camp, has made a special report to the militia department at Ottawa and Brigadier-General Loggie was ordered to make a full investigation.

No details have yet been received regarding the outbreak of Austrian prisoners at the Kapuskasing, Ont., internment camp. One report says that four of the prisoners had been killed and fifteen wounded.

There are two thousand Austrians and a few Germans in the camp. They were considered harmless and were allowed to be removed from the stricter surveillance of the other prison camps in the South and to go into the new camp in the North where they have been engaged in clearing the land for homesteads which it was expected they would be permitted to take up after the war is over.

"Mail & Empire" 11 May.

Still Gather Under The Same Old Flag

Veterans of 1866 Elect Their Officers at Annual Business Reunion.

Every year witnesses a still greater thinning out of the Veterans of '66, but at the Armories last night a goodly number of survivors of that historic campaign gathered under the same banner which they followed to the battlefields fifty years ago in defence of Canada. It was the annual meeting of the Veterans of 1866 Association, and after routine business the members honored the memory of their comrades who had answered the final roll-call since last meeting by standing with bowed heads for two minutes. This year the activities of the association are to be as great as ever. Interest in recruiting will be a feature, and, in addition to the usual celebrations on May 24th, his Honor Col. Sir John S. Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor, will present to the association a new set of colors, the gift of the ladies of the Veterans of 1866 Chapter, I.O.D.E., and on June 2 the semi-centennial of the Battle of Ridgeway, after the dedication of the new memorial park by the Bishop of Niagara, the veterans will be reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The officers elected last night were:—Patron, Sir William D. Otter, C.V.O., K.C.B.; Hon. President, Col. Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.; President, Capt. J. A. Macdonald; First Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher; Second Vice-President, H. Crewe; Chaplain, Rev. G. I. Taylor; Recording Secretary, J. H. Noverre; Secretary-Treasurer, William Gibson (for the

24th year); Tyler, C. T. Smith; Auditors, R. J. Hector, K. C. Marshall; Standard-Bearers, George Mackay and John Robinson.

"The Globe" 9 May.

THE CALL OF THE Q. O. R.

In the absence of a Government scheme for recruiting in the Dominion, the arduous and thankless task of filling up the ranks of new and reserve battalions falls upon the officers and men. Valuable time that should be devoted to military training is exhausted in addressing meetings at the street corners, organizing recruiting stations, and parading the main thoroughfares with bands. Under most difficult conditions officers and men are working with a will to gather in all the eligible men available, and deserve the moral and financial support of the community. During this week the Queen's Own Rifles has set before it the task of raising 1,200 men for the two home service battalions. This is rendered necessary owing to the despatch overseas by the Queen's Own of over eight thousand officers and men since the war began. As the home service battalions are feeders for the battalions overseas, the importance of the recruiting campaign is obvious.

Toronto's senior regiment, the second oldest in the Canadian militia, has a record of which every member has reason to be proud. It has seen service at home and abroad.

"Up to the battle's very front they bore

Our country's honor, till with every breeze

Fame sang their valor round the seven seas."

The Queen's Own has been through the stirring fights associated with the Fenian Raid, the Northwest Rebellion, the South African campaign, and the present great war. Canada, as a nation, won the recognition of the world in South Africa, and there the Queen's Own, in common with other Canadian troops, avenged Majuba Hill at Paardeberg, and sealed with their blood the indissoluble bonds of Empire.

1916

The Toronto "World" 27 May.

VISIT TO GERMAN CAMPS LOCATED IN NOVA SCOTIA

Mrs. Fenwick Williams, Who Has Been Given Privileges Not Previously Accorded by Canadian Government, Begins Series of Articles, This One Being Entitled "The Human Side of the Hun."

BY FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS

LIFE," it has been well said, "is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels."

Judged by this test the German Internee is a deep thinker. If at times the tragedy of the world's bitter state today overcomes him, he does not show it to outsiders. His face is wreathed in smiles. He sees the humor of the situation in which he finds himself. He takes with a certain good-natured philosophy the inconveniences of being a "Hun" in Canada, and he welcomes any small distraction which may come his way.

Possibly I, the first woman to visit the Nova Scotian Internment Camps, may have represented such a small distraction. Certainly the prisoners seemed utterly amazed at my conversations with them, and very ready to answer my questions, and to give me any information at their disposal. Whether this information was genuine or manufactured for the occasion my readers may question. Personally I am disposed to think that it was genuine.

There are two camps of interned Germans in Nova Scotia; one at Halifax, and one at Amherst. At Amherst are no fewer than eight hundred interned Germans; at Halifax considerably less. The aristocrats are interned at Halifax; the officers taken from the Kaiser Wilhelm, the reservists of wealth and position who have been seized when on their way home to fight for Germany.

At Amherst are the sailors of the Kaiser Wilhelm, mechanics, workmen of various kinds, and a small sprinkling of men of refinement and education.

Owing to the courtesy of the commandants of the two camps, and to the special pass accorded me by the officer commanding internment operations, I was able to see very thoroughly into the workings of the camps and—more important yet—to talk at some length, and with great openness to the various prisoners. I talked to German officers, coffee planters, cooks, mechanics, engineers, editors, sailors, in fact, I have never talked to so many Germans in my life before.

Also I talked to a fat German who was employed outside the camp—I won't say which camp for fear he should be recognized—and elicited from him a most interesting and profound sentiment which I hereby present free of charge to my readers. I asked him how he liked Canadians. He shrugged his shoulders and smiled philosophically.

"We all human beings iss!" he replied very kindly.

The result of my conversations with German prisoners left me convinced of the truth of this statement. "We all human beings iss!" Yet there is a great difference, not only between human beings but also between human beings of the same nation; and I am going to confess quite frankly that I greatly preferred the "hoi polloi" who were imprisoned at Amherst to their more aristocratic confreres in the Halifax camp.

Cause for Hope.

The common man of Germany is the man who gives me hope of Germany. Whatever the crimes of the German Government—whatever the sins of the German war party—we have to live in the same world with Germany when the war is over, no matter how or when it ends. Therefore it is important to know of what elements the new Germany is likely to consist.

Now, among the interned sailors and mechanics of Amherst one found men who recalled the splendid Germanic tribes of old—men who looked simple and manly and kind. I did not see one such face at Halifax. I did not really like one face which I saw there, with the possible exception of a nice old captain, who almost wept when he told me of his daughters, two pretty little girls, who looked like twins. I wanted him to lend me their photos for reproduction, but this he would not allow. "A man's family for himself is," he said simply; and I agreed heartily, and refrained from mentioning that I wished this noble German tradition had been adhered to a little more rigorously in Belgium and other places.

I did not really like the German officers to whom I talked, tho I found them both intelligent and courteous. I did not think one of them as good a type of man as the men at Amherst, whom I saw caring for flower beds and carving toys. Nor did one of them compare to my mind with the three "petty officers" to whom I talked at Amherst, one of whom had been an editor and journalist in South America, another, a coffee planter in Mexico, a third, a sea-captain from Hambourg.

By the way, one man from Heidelberg asked if I knew Heidelberg.

"No," I answered thoughtlessly, "but I know the Heidelberg drinking song very well," which seemed greatly to amuse the internee, one of whom suggested that I perhaps knew something also about Hambourg. I replied triumphantly that I had often eaten Hambourg steak, and felt that I had emerged with credit from the cross examination.

Originally, both officers and men were interned at Amherst. But trouble arose. Class feeling is bitterly strong in Germany. The officers bitterly resented being herded with men from the ranks. Finally it was thought best to take the officers to Halifax to a separate camp. Then the "petty officers," left behind at Amherst, also complained. They, too, wished for separate quarters. But the authorities felt that they had done enough.

And they have done enough. To describe the detention camps accurately, to describe the treatment of the prisoners, the manner in which they are fed, housed, clothed, and generally looked after is to indulge in hyperbole. One cannot be truthful about the matter and still be moderate in statement. Suffice it to say that, after seeing the way in which our country treats its prisoners, one is proud to be a Briton, proud to be a Canadian.

It is pleasant too, to see that the prisoners realize that they are extraordinarily well treated. I obtained a few extracts from letters sent by them to Germany, which may interest my readers.

The Amherst extracts are the most interesting, probably owing to the fact that the German civilian is not so well accustomed to good treatment as is the officer, and therefore appreciates it more, and expresses his appreciation in naiver and more open fashion. Here is a pathetic little extract from a letter written by an Amherst sailor.

Letters for Home.

"The whole camp is well heated with steam. But what is the use of that if I have not got Thee?"

And again: "The new colonel is a complete soldier, which is good for us soldiers. He is running the camp quite in the German way."

Poor ingenuous soul! Obviously he does not suspect what the German way with prisoners is.

Here are a batch of fine tributes to Colonel Morris, D.S.O., commandant of the Amherst camp:

"We have a new commandant lately who is very particular as to good order, but otherwise fulfils our every wish. He cares for us as for his own children."

"Well, boy, we are not at all badly treated by the Canucks. Lately we have an English colonel as commandant, a sharp but absolutely just and fair and square gentleman."

Now let us turn to Halifax. Says one officer:

"Here all is good, including German cooking and music."

His wife replies: "It is a comfort to me to find you are imprisoned under the English."

Others write: "Our treatment here continues good, and our food is excellent and tasty."

"I, as you see, am very comfortable and in excellent bodily health."

"Our feeding is rich and good, possibly more than your own; the one exception is smoked sausage which we cannot prepare here."

"Regarding our general treatment it is blameless."

Later on I intend to give an account of the Christmas spent by the German Internees at Amherst, with photographs of them in fancy costumes, designed and manufactured by themselves, and extracts from the letters which they sent to Germany describing the festivities. I shall tell of the important and significant conversation which I held both with them and with the Halifax Internees. I shall tell of the one complaint made to me by a German officer, a complaint which

**The Old "Daily Telegraph" Pulled
Off a Startling Scoop Through
a Lucky Tip**

Canadian veteran survivors of the Fenian Raid will commemorate tomorrow the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Lime Ridge fought in the defence of Canada on June 2, 1866. Five hundred acres of the historic battleground have been purchased near the village of Ridgeway and a grand rally and celebration will be held, one of the features being the parade of the veterans of the battle fifty years ago.

The story of how, on the afternoon of May 30, 1866, the news of the invasion of the Fenian force reached Toronto, has, says "Landmarks of Toronto," Vol. VI., in the chapter giving the history of the telegraph in Toronto, until now, never been published, for a promise was given that the getting of the news would never be revealed during the lifetime of John Bryson, the telegraph operator at the old Great Western station at the foot of Yonge street. He was the man who, from the clicking instruments, read off the first message that announced to the people of Toronto the news of the Fenian forces. The promise was faithfully kept throughout Mr. Bryson's lifetime. He lived for twenty or thirty years after the events recorded.

Here is the story as told by J. Ross Robertson, one of the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph, who had general superintendence of the news department of the paper for the first three years of its five-year life:—

BRIDES AND RICE.

"One afternoon, to wit, that of the 30th of May, 1866, an incident occurred that was the herald of mournful days and of much anxiety and sorrow in many a Toronto and other Canadian home. I was at the station seeing a friend off on the Hamilton train. It was a lovely bright day. The station platform was crowded; a lot of people were leaving town on the popular '3.20' train that made not only New York but Chicago and other western connections, and a still greater number were saying 'good-bye' to their friends who were booked for their summer journeys. The scene was attractive and interesting, for the most observed of all the groups were a couple of brides, who, amid showers of rice, made quick handshakes and sought the seclusion of the first-class car, for Pullman parlor cars were not in evidence on that train of the Great Western Railway as early as forty years ago.

"Little did those who were moving about the platform know of the startling news that came to the operator of the station telegraph office as the train was pulling out.

MESSAGE OF MYSTERY.

"John Bryson had just told Hamilton that the 3.20 had left Toronto when his instrument ticked off a message that started him out of his seat as if he had been shocked by an electric bolt.

"There was another scene less than an hour later up on King street, at the publication office of the Daily Telegraph. In front of this office there was quite a gathering of people. They had halted in their promenade on the south side of King street, for an attractive three-sheet bulletin at the newspaper office commanded their attention.

"The bulletin was not an excerpt from a specimen book of the art typographical. No, it was rather the other way about, the result of a ten minutes' effort in which a deft right hand, a pot of marking ink and a lettering brush played not an unimportant part.

1916
Toronto "Telegraph" 1st June.
**"THE FENIANS ARE COMING"
HOW THE NEWS HIT TORONTO**

"The architecture of the lettering was not only unique but antique, for, as it was a rush order, uniformity of style had to be side-stepped in the effort to get the announcement on the bill-board that stood at the door waiting for the decorated sheets of paper that would halt the passer-by.

"The words on the bulletin were enough to startle the most unobtrusive citizen, for the top-sheet read:

**NEWS OF THE FENIANS:
THEIR FORCES ON THE MARCH.
FORT ERIE EXPECTING ATTACK.
THE BORDER TOWNS IN FER-
MENT.**

HOW SCOOP WAS GOT.

"On that particular afternoon in May I went to see a friend off who was going on the 3.20 train to New York.

"We had walked up and down the platform for ten minutes, and after a word of farewell he stepped into his car just as it moved out of the station, and I walked over to the north side of the platform to the telegraph office to have a talk with John Bryson, the operator, who was an old friend, a friendship that was intensified by the fact that his brother Dave was a chum of mine at Upper Canada College.

"As I reached the door of his office and had almost said, 'Hello, John,' I saw him jump out of his chair and heard him call through the wicket which opened into the station master's office, 'My heavens, Jim, Swinyard has ordered all the rolling stock from the Bridge. The Fenians are at Buffalo, and will either attack Fort Erie or Clifton.'

"There was a small screen at the west end, and on top of the counter, and this prevented Bryson seeing me, although I could see him as he jumped out of his chair in front of his telegraph key and faced the station master's wicket.

"The words he uttered were enough to startle an ordinary, everyday, go-as-you-please citizen, but to a newspaper man they meant a great deal.

"Like a flash I caught on. I saw in an instant great issues of startling headlines on the top of live news, and a paper sale that would make a record.

CORNERED.

"John turned round, and as he did I said: 'I've heard it all. What does it mean? Who's talking from Hamilton?'

"Bryson was in a hot box. He was afraid of his life that what I had heard, if published, would get him into trouble, but after a pledge that I would never give him away, he repeated what he had already given

through the wicket, adding: 'Don't give me away and I'll keep you posted.'

"All this took place inside of a couple of minutes, and before the clock hand had passed the third minute, I was on the run up Yonge street to Melinda, and mounting two steps at a time the stairway which led to the composing room of the paper, I darted into the room just as Billy Hambly, with his mallet in one hand and shooting stick in the other, was driving the last quoin in the last form—the edition form—prior to sending it over to Lovell's, on Yonge street, where the presswork of the paper was executed.

"My shout of 'Hold the form, Billy, the Fenians are coming' made every one in the room look up.

"Billy Hambly stared with his eyes like saucers, and in a second freed the form of the quoins.

"I want a couple of sticks on the first page,' I said, and, with Hambly close at my heels, I ran into the reporters' room, grabbed a sheet of paper and wrote the following:—

STARTLING NEWS.

FENIANS THEY ARE COMING.

**A Request to Stop All Great Western
Trains at the Bridge.**

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

"We have just received, as our forms are being made up, the startling intelligence that Mr. Thomas Swinyard, the general manager of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton, received a telegram about half an hour ago from a British consular agent at Buffalo requesting him to stop all trains that are going from Suspension Bridge. We have it from the very best authority. We also understand that Mr. Swinyard has telegraphed to the military authorities here.

OUT ON THE STREETS.

"In less than ten minutes the galley was on the press and the proof pulled. A few minutes later the first copy was off the press and the news published that the 'Fenians were coming.'

"But the people were not startled—not just then. Men halted, read the bulletin, laughed and said, 'Oh, that's sensational. It's just posted to sell the paper.' Others declared that it was 'an outrage to excite the people with sensational bulletins.' And even men who came into the office doubted the writer's word, that all that was on the bulletin was true.

"Fresh bulletins were added, and yet the crowd in front of the office were full of doubt, and this doubt was increased by the fact that the Globe and Leader offices had posted bulletins in their windows and at their doorways to the effect that the bulletins of an evening paper were 'a scare,' and should not be believed, 'that no news of that character had been received over the wires.'

"But, all the same, the bulletins of the Daily Telegraph were the first to announce in Toronto, yes in Canada, that the Fenian forces were moving towards the frontier.

WENT LIKE HOT CAKES.

"At 3.45 the first bundles of the five o'clock edition of those days were carried from Lovell & Gibson's printing office at 67 Yonge street to the publication office on King street.

"The first lot of 500 was disposed of in less than that number of seconds, for the people mobbed the office in their struggle to buy the papers.

"In the meantime, the newsboys, who were supplied at the printing office, were on the street with arms full of papers.

"The Hoe cylinder press fairly jumped as, at the rate of 3,000 an hour, it rattled off the issue.

"The first side of the paper was always printed in the morning, and the second side in the afternoon. The sale of the papers on this day was so great that the supply ran short, so the first side was put again on another press, and by this reason the both presses were kept in operation.

"John Bryson, good to his word, gave the Telegraph all he could get hold of up to six o'clock, for the Hamilton operator was getting news from the operator at the Bridge, who had Buffalo connections.

"Occasional stops were made to insert more news, and extra editions were rushed as fast as the presses could supply them.

DENIED IN VAIN.

"The denials of the other newspapers had encouraged the belief that the Telegraph was fooling the people, and this was emphasized by the fact that the Montreal Telegraph office would give no information nor even confirmation of the news, for none had come over their wires.

"But people about six o'clock began to think there was something of truth in the bulletins of the Telegraph, and that the lines posted on the boards were not manufactured just to sell the paper.

"By ten o'clock the last papers were printed and the entire stock sold out. A memorandum that was kept shows a sale of 15,000 papers—the largest ever made on the streets of Toronto up to that day in May, 1866."

1916

The Toronto News 3 June.

RIDGEWAY VETERANS CELEBRATED IN RAIN

Monument Foundation Was Laid and Troops Were Reviewed

WEATHER SPOILED THE DAY

Addresses Presented to His Honor the Lieutenant- Governor

Ridgeway, Ont., June 2.—Rain spoiled the arrangements which had been made for a fitting celebration of the semi-centennial of the Battle of Ridgeway, and the programme which had been planned had to be cut down.

From early in the day people from the surrounding district had been coming to the town. The caterers started to erect their booths near the point where the foundation of the proposed memorial was to be laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but rain came on and they returned to the town. Every house was decorated with flags and bunting, and an arch was built across the main street.

The rain fell almost steadily the whole day. It was not an easy drizzle, but a heavy downpour which would drench a man in a few minutes.

During a short lull in the rain His Honor Sir John Hendrie, attended by Lieut.-Col. Alex. Fraser and Captain Cochrane, went out to the newly-purchased property and laid the foundation. The veterans of '66 were on hand, and took part in the proceedings. On his return from this ceremony, Sir John Hendrie took the salute of the soldiers in the town. These marched past through the main street. The band of the 123rd Battalion, C.E.F. "Royal Grenadiers" played for the march past.

An Address to His Honor.

On his arrival at the site of the proposed monument His Honor was met by representatives of the township of Bertie, the Board of Trade and other public bodies and of the inhabitants of Ridgeway and vicinity, who presented him with an address appreciative of his first visit as Lieutenant-Governor to the neighborhood. Reference was made to the deep interest taken by His Honor in Red Cross work.

"You have been good enough to refer to the part which it has been my privilege to take in connection with the Red Cross and the Patriotic Funds," said Sir John in reply. "It has been and is a high privilege. Public service has its claims upon every citizen, and no matter whether the duty to be performed be great or small in itself, no public duty can of its very nature be unimportant, and the truth applies with uncommon force in the days of stress through which we are passing."

At the Monument.

The Veterans of '66 presented an address to his Honor at the site of the monument, and expressed gratitude at the interest he had always taken in the association. "We look back on a long span of life, and as one after another of our quickly diminishing number pays tribute to time, we reflect with pride that the spirit which animated our country fifty years ago and which called us forth to duty was never stronger than it has shown itself to be at this momentous stage in our history; and we doubt not that fifty years

hence the memory of the heroes of to-day shall be held in the highest possible regard by the people of that day," said the address.

Sir John Hendrie, in reply, reviewed the changes which had taken place in the country generally and the district particularly, since the invasion fifty years ago, but he said he felt that the same spirit permeated the people now as did then. He wished for the Veterans still many years of happiness.

Spread the Foundation.

Thereafter His Honor spread the foundation of the proposed monument.

On return from the battlefield the programme was taken up in the Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Burwash invoking divine blessing.

Sir John Gibson gave a most interesting address reminiscent of the battle and of the men who had taken part therein. He mentioned Col. Booker, Major-General Otter, Col. Gilmour, Col. Skinner and others who had given great service to the militia of Canada. The importance of Ridgeway, he said, lay in what it prevented happening. Had the Fenians damaged the Welland Canal or devastated the town and country a feeling would have been aroused in Canada that would have altered materially the relations between the United States and the Dominion.

His Honor also delivered a short address. "The veterans of 1866," he said, "are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to erect a suitable memorial has reached its present definite stage. I congratulate you on having secured the site so well situated on the Ridge which has given the battle its name and I am sure no men in the Province to-day can feel prouder than do the donors of this site, who by their liberal gifts have been the means of preserving this part of the battlefield as a reservation for ever, and at the same time honorably perpetuating their own names in connection with it."

Manoeuvres Abandoned.

It had been planned to fight once more the battle of fifty years ago, and for that purpose many soldiers had been brought into the district. The 176th Battalion is on a route march of two weeks through the district, and arrived in Ridgeway on Thursday night. It was planned to have it act as invaders, and contingents of the Queen's Own from Toronto, under Captain Reed; 10th Royal Grenadiers, under Captain O. G. Smith; 12th York Rangers, under Captain Fowler, and 13th Hamilton regiment, under Col. Robertson were to act as defenders. This part of the programme had, however, to be abandoned.

1916
The Canadian "Tatler" 10 June

WHERE THE HUN IS HARMLESS

The German Interned Officers Think the War Will End in a Month By Germany Dictating Terms of Peace and Affirm There Were No Atrocities in Belgium

THE Halifax Camp is in the "Citadel." It is dignified and comfortable, but somewhat gloomy. High stone walls surround the fortress, and over them one looks down the steep hill to the crouching city and blue, blue waters. The view is very beautiful, though one German officer objected to it. He had been imprisoned at the beginning of the war at St. Lucia, and he liked the scenery better there. However, he allowed that the food was better in Halifax, and that he liked the officials better. I longed to comfort him by quoting the ancient adage: "Heaven for climate, but hell for company," but manfully refrained.

Major Adams, the commandant of the Camp, took me through the building and introduced me to a number of prisoners. The first group to whom I was introduced looked rather uncomfortable and suspicious. The men at Amherst had regarded my visit and me as joyously as though I had been a travelling circus with real bears and elephants; and when I had proceeded to invite them to give me their views on immortality, sauerkraut, submarines and the siege of the Dardanelles, their joy had suffered no diminishment. With these officers, however, it was different. The atmosphere was chilly.

Later on the atmosphere was lurid, not chilly. But that comes later.

THE Germans and I exchanged a few polite banalities; then the Commandant conducted me to another little group. Here again it was no better. I had a thousand questions on the tip of my tongue, but as I looked from the faces of the prisoners to the face of the Commandant, I felt that it would be waste of time to put these questions. The officers evidently felt that they were being butchered to make a Canadian holiday, and resented the butchering. I being the butcher, naturally resented their resentment, and felt indignant with them for refusing to proceed as lambs to the slaughter.

I determined to get some information "quick sticks," as an elderly relative of mine expressively remarks.

"How do you think the war is going?" I briskly enquired of the nearest officer.

He jumped.

"I think it is going well," he answered proudly. "Very goot!"

"Do you?" I replied. "I don't agree with you. I think the whole thing is horrible, and I think it is going brutally. Nothing but slaughter, slaughter, slaughter—and the end not in sight yet."

His face showed a glimmer of interest

"When do you think it will end?" he asked.

Two or three of the others drew a trifle nearer and waited with interest for my answer.

I DELIBERATED. In reality I knew about as much as the war experts or the Emperor of China, or the youngest squirrel in the park. But I always make a point of trying to appear intelligent even when I feel least so.

"I think," I said at length, profoundly, "that it will end in about a year."

To my surprise the Germans laughed.

"You really think so?" said one, looking more friendly.

"Yes," said I, rather surprised. "What do you think?"

"A month," he answered, cheerfully. "Not more than a month"

"What!" I exclaimed in amazement. "You really think that Germany will make terms in a month?"

FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS

"Will dictate terms," he amended, smiling pleasantly at me. "She will have finished all in a month." I got my breath. I laughed. I opened my mouth to speak—

The Commandant looked at me anxiously and smiled in a perfunctory fashion.

"There are some officers over there whom I think you would like to meet," he said, firmly.



Mrs. Frances Fenwick Williams, the well-known journalist and writer, who is contributing a series of articles on Canadian Internment Camps to The Weekly Tatler.

I KNEW it would happen. Always, always, both in Halifax and Amherst, just as I was getting into a really interesting conversation, I was solemnly trotted away to "fresh fields and pastures new." Now, there is a great deal of the bulldog in my composition. As I walked meekly away with the Commandant I silently registered a vow. I kept the vow. A little later on I shall tell what the vow was, and how I kept it; and if the Commandant ever sees this I know that he will forgive me.

The Halifax prisoners seemed to be very comfortably housed. They had pianos, games of cards and various other contrivances for killing time. Yet they did not seem nearly so contented as the men at Amherst. One can understand this, of course. Most of the Amherst prisoners are accustomed to a life of toil, and the ease, good food, warm bedding and freedom for pleasure represented to them a very tolerable holiday. But to these officers imprisonment was a bore.

"Have you everything you want here?" I asked one.

"Yes, thank you," he replied, politely but not enthusiastically. "Except that the rooms are pretty dark—and, as you see, eight officers are housed in one room. Now, in Germany—"

"Yes," I cried, "in Germany—"

"Only three or four officers are put together in one room," he averred. "And then—although we have nothing to complain of—in Germany the prisoners get a much better time."

VISIONS of the "better time" afforded to prisoners in the Fatherland floated red before my eyes. I remembered Major Vandaleur and the treatment meted out to him. I thought of the men whose jailers had accosted them as "English swine." I thought of hunger and cold and insult endured by wounded men—and I looked at the officer. He jumped.

"They do have a better time," he averred earnestly. "I see you do not believe me—but they do. In one place"—I think he said it was the Wurtz Mountain, but I am not quite sure—"the prisoners are taken for long walks every day in the beautiful hills. Sometimes they are taken to a restaurant in the town for their mid-day meal. Sometimes—"

"Do you realize," I interrupted him suddenly, "that this is the most interesting and most extraordinary thing that I have heard for many a long day? Where did you learn these things?"

"In letters from home," he answered. "Many of us have heard."

"WON'T you," I asked, "let me have a copy of these letters? If you can find them—if you can give me these extracts relating to the treatment of prisoners—I shall see that they are published in Canada, and I shall look up the exact reports which have been made by neutrals of these camps."

"I can do better," he stated positively. "Somewhere I am sure I have a picture of some of the German camps—a reproduced photograph. If I can find it you shall have it."

I thanked him. Up to date I have received neither the extracts from the letters nor the reproduced photos; but I believe the officer, whether taken or not, was sincere in what he said. If I receive the quotations and pictures, I shall make use of them in a future article.

10 June

The Canadian "Latter"

1916

24 June

AND now for the time when I kept my vow, and the atmosphere, chilly before, waxed lurid. For my vow was simply to tell some German openly what I thought about the war and to hear from him what he thought. It was very difficult to get an opportunity for this, however.

"Talk to the prisoners as much as you like," the Commandants of both Camps had kindly told me, "but avoid the war and politics."

This aggravated me intensely. It reminded me of that passage in "Candida" where Prossy says to Marshbanks—

"What you're saying's not proper."

And Marshbanks responds drearily:

"Nothing worth saying ever is."

PERHAPS it was not proper to touch on the war or on politics; but nothing else seemed worth while. Therefore I determined to "touch" at the first opportunity. At last it arrived. I was talking casually to a group of men at the further end of one long room when the attention of the Commandant was called to something at the other end. He excused himself and strolled away. "Now or never!" I exclaimed, and, leaning forward, said rapidly and softly to the nearest officer:

"I have wanted ever since the war started to talk about it to some German gentleman of education and intelligence—some one who had been brought up in a refined home where he had been taught the first rudiments of honor and fair play—some one who had been trained to reason and to express his thoughts. I want to get the point of view of such a man. Now, give me yours."

"My point of view—but of what?" exclaimed the prisoner.

"Why of the war," I answered, urgently. "The war! What do you think of the war? What do you think of the part that Germany has played in the war? What, for instance," I exclaimed, plunging valiantly into the very heart of the matter—"what, for instance, do you think of the atrocities in Belgium?"

The German officers all, as one man, started and looked furious.

"There were no atrocities in Belgium!" they exclaimed, fiercely.

Then, for ten minutes, the Germans and I discussed the war in all phases.

AND now for the most important of my visits—the visit to the big Internment Camp at Amherst, where no woman, and, I believe, no journalist, has ever been admitted before.

Colonel Morris, who is Commandant of this camp, conducted me through its mazes—but not alone. Following us, if you please, was an armed guard.

"This is quite a stately progress," I said to him. "Do you think the prisoners so dangerous that it is necessary to have an armed guard when you inspect them?"

"Oh, no," he answered. "The guard is entirely in your honor."

"What!" I cried, in amazement, "all those bayonets in my honor? I am overcome by the honor?"

The bayonets, or, rather, their gallant bearers, made heroic efforts not to smile.

"I am very glad to see you now that you are here," said the Commandant simply, "but when I first received the order to take you through the camp I cursed."

"Did you really?" I returned, rather startled. "Won't you tell me what you said? I am collecting curses."

Colonel Morris refused.

"Then, at least," I suggested, "tell me why you said it?"

"Because I do not think that the camp is a place for a lady. But since you are here I want to show you everything that you care to see."

"I am interested in everything. But I should like most to see the prisoners separately, and to talk to them personally."

"There are eight hundred of them," was the resigned answer. "How many would you like to interview? And do you speak German?"

"I do not speak German. And I only want to interview a few typical ones."

The Commandant deliberated.

"I'll tell you what I will do," he promised with the air of one who proffers candy to a good child, "I will take you to one of the officers and I will introduce our interpreter to you—Lieutenant McKee. Then he can send for a few—a few of the best specimens; and you can talk to them."

I hesitated.

"I should like," I suggested very meekly, "to see a few of the worst specimens. Isn't there a Turk here who is supposed to be a very bad character?"

"No," said the Commandant, hastily, "he's gone. Besides, I wouldn't let you see him if he were here. There are some very intelligent fellows among the prisoners; one of them makes an excellent interpreter and is a very decent sort. But Dr. McKee will be able to tell you about all that."

WE were walking through the — what shall I call them?—recreation grounds? — where the men take their exercise. Three or four hundred Germans were occupying or amusing themselves in various fashions in these grounds—three or four hundred Germans representing almost as many types of humanity, or, at least, of Germanic humanity.

I looked at them with absorbed interest.

Three or four hundred Germans of every type and breed—small, large, pale, swarthy, Saxon, Prussian, illiterate, well-educated, noble, vicious, manly, degenerate.

"You are very quiet," remarked the Commandant. "Do you think that you will find much to write about?"

I was silent for a moment, looking. The three or four hundred prisoners were dispersed about the grounds, some engaged in trials of strength, others tending flower-beds, others levelling a piece of bad ground, still others playing with a stray cat who had dared the barbed wire entanglements, and had pushed her adventurous way into the Detention Camp.

"Did she have to get a Government permit, too?" I inquired with levity, pointing to the visiting Pussy, who licked her paws meditatively and purred in patronizing fashion at the prisoners. Then, fearing that the majestic guard would think me frivolous, I added more seriously—

"I think that I shall find plenty to write about."

1916
The Canadian "Latter" 24 June.

And there and then I thought I would commence right away with himself.

POSSIBLY I am not a judge of Camp Commandants. But, if my judgment goes for anything, Colonel Morris is the right man in the right place.

He is very strict with the prisoners, and has a tremendous respect for law, order, discipline, authority, and all sorts of other horrible virtues which I personally detest; but these very virtues appeal to the red-tape-bound Germans and cause them to feel confidence in him. On the other hand he is kind-hearted and likes to help along any innocent amusement or enterprise which will make the prisoners satisfied and happy. For example, he inaugurated a skating rink on the prison premises last year which afforded endless pleasure to the interned men.

Colonel Arthur Henry Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O., retired from the British Army in 1913, after a life-time spent in the service of his country. His career has been both brilliant and eventful, and honors of many kinds have fallen to his share. He is the possessor of two of the proudest degrees to which a soldier can attain, he has been made a companion of two different orders of knighthood, he has been through eight small wars, has been severely wounded, has been "mentioned" six times in Despatches. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and has, as memento, a medal with clasp and the Khedive's Bronze Star; he has medals from the Burmese War, the Ashantee Expedition, and the Chin Lushai Expedition. For his exploits in the last-named engagement, he was personally thanked by the Government of India.

Such is the man to whom Canada has entrusted the direction of the Amherst Internment Camp. But, in my opinion, these military honors will count for less, with thinking people, than the spontaneous tributes paid to him by the men under his control. I have cited several of these tributes; here is another:

"Our Camp Commander is, in spite of all strictness, and, in spite of his English view-point, a just, solid, deep-seeing character, and knows how to keep as good discipline with his people as with us, and so we have need of nothing."

THE Camp over which he holds absolute authority is very much like a barracks and it is quite as comfortable as any barracks which I have seen. The Halifax Camp is, of course, far more comfortable than any barracks; the men sleep in beds in large rooms, and the furniture is very comfortable. But, at the Amherst Camp they sleep in tiers, one above another, as most soldiers in barracks do.

Needless to say, all the rooms are scrupulously clean and sufficiently furnished. The kitchen and all its appointments are admirable, and the appearance of the men does credit to the enormous and benevolent-looking German cook who attends to their meals. By the way, it seemed to me—though in its way a small thing!—so kind and sensible, so characteristic of the whole British way of treating prisoners—that these men should have their food prepared by a German cook in the German way.



COLONEL A. H. MORRIS, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
O. C. of Amherst Internment Camp.

1916

Kingston "Whig" 4 July

THREE PRISONERS ESCAPE

FROM THE INTERNMENT CAMP AT FORT HENRY.

They Were Trusted Germans and Were Sent to Fix a Gasoline Yacht—Allowed to Cruise and Took French Leave.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon three of the trusted German prisoners at Fort Henry escaped. They were sent down to the shore from the internment camp to fix up the engine in a motor boat belonging to one of the 14th Regiment officers, who are in charge of the soldiers doing guard duty at the fort. The men were put in charge of one of the military policemen, and after fixing up the boat they were allowed to take a trial spin under the supervision of the policeman. To prevent an escape they were only given a limited supply of gasoline and told that their spin must be very short.

In some manner they procured an extra supply of gasoline from torches or elsewhere and hid it in the boat. When they had gone out from Navy Bay the policeman became suspicious and told the men that they had better turn back. The men, however, thought otherwise and told the policeman that they had special permission from the commandant, Major P. C. C. Campbell, to take a long cruise. The policeman was not misled by the story, and at once commanded the men to return.

Instead of doing this they seized the men, tied him up securely and laid him in the back of the boat. They were big, strong fellows, and were easily able to overpower their guard. After they had got him securely trussed up, they poured the extra gasoline into the engine and headed the launch for the foot of Wolfe Island. They were making very good speed at this time, and when they had reached the foot of the island they headed up the American channel and stopped their boat about two miles east of Cape Vincent.

Here they landed and started for the inland country. They left the policeman in the boat, and he was later found by some people who happened to be passing. At once he got in communication with Major Campbell and afterwards tried to locate the men. He was unsuccessful, and so far no trace has been found of the escaped prisoners. It is the opinion of the commandant of the internment camp that the men are now in some nearby New York State village. Every effort is being made to locate them, and it is thought that they will be captured shortly. If they are found on the soil of the United States there may be a very interesting legal battle for their extradition. They can be held on the charge of theft, and it may be that the case will be fought out in the United States courts if the men are caught. Then again they could be deported with little trouble.

This is the first time since the war began that prisoners have escaped from Fort Henry camp. On the commencement of the war the Government recognized in it a suitable place for the internment of alien enemies. Lieut.-Col. Dawson was put in charge of the camp, and last summer when he was given the command of the 59th Battalion Lieut. Col. Fee was made commandant. On the lat-

ter's appointment as commanding officer of the 109th Battalion, Capt. P. G. C. Campbell was put in charge, and later was promoted to the rank of major on account of his very efficient work.

The fort was for some time an internment camp for all alien enemies who did not behave themselves in a seemly manner, but gradually the Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians have been sent to other camps and at the present time Fort Henry is only used for German prisoners.

The "Globe" 17 July

CAPTAIN P. D. HUGHES DIES AT SEATTLE HOME

WAS WITH QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES IN NORTHWEST REBELLION—TORONTO ATHLETE.

Capt. P. D. Hughes, second son of the late Patrick Hughes of this city, died after a long illness at his home in Seattle, Washington.

Capt. Hughes was born in Toronto in 1862, and educated at St. Michael's and Upper Canada College. At an early age he entered the old firm of Hughes Bros. He joined the Q.O.R. in 1877, the following year obtained his Lieutenancy, and was gazetted Captain a few years later. He fought through the Northwest rebellion as Lieutenant under Major-General Sir William Otter, then Colonel, was in the engagement at Cut-Knife Creek, and followed Poundmaker until the Indian Chief was captured.

Capt. Hughes was one of the old athletes of the eighties, an oarsman, a Rugby footballer, a boxer, was a member of the Argonaut Rowing Club, R.C.Y.C. and Toronto Lacrosse Club.

In 1887 he went west, and settling in Seattle was called to the Bar in 1890, which profession he followed until his demise. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

Miss A. C. Hughes (Nanno) and Mrs. Charles O'Connor of Ottawa are his sisters, and Mr. H. B. Hughes, Toronto, is his brother. At the time of his death he was Honorary President of the "Prince of Wales Fund" at Seattle.

The obsequies will be held this morning, July 17th, at Seattle, where the interment will take place.

"Citizen" 27 Aug

THREE HUNS CAUGHT, THE FOURTH IS SHOT

Men Who Escaped From Amherst Detention Camp Had But Brief Liberty.

By Canadian Press.

Amherst, N.S., Aug. 26.—Three of the four German prisoners who escaped from the internment camp on Wednesday have been recaptured, and one, who refused to halt when ordered to do so by the guard, was shot dead. The quartette belonged to the crew of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm and have been the cause of considerable trouble at the camp.

MILITIA HONORED DEAD OFFICER

Montreal Gazette 30 Aug 1916

Large Attendance at Funeral of Capt. Rough Yesterday Afternoon

After forty years of service the late Capt. Alexander Rough was buried yesterday afternoon with full military honors. A large number of officers from headquarters and from other battalions attended the obsequies, while it was a remarkable fact that one of the pall-bearers was Capt. J. B. Lambkin, who served with the deceased officer on the internment operations staff, and who was also with him forty years ago at the Citadel, Quebec, when they both won their buglers' certificates.

The funeral took place at 2.30 yesterday afternoon, at Wray's Chapel, Mountain street, the service being performed by Rev. W. D. Reid. At the conclusion of the service the cortege formed for the march to Mount Royal Cemetery.

The parade was headed by the band of the Grenadier Guards, while the firing party and escort of 100 men, under Capt. A. McBean, was furnished by the 244th Kitchener's Own. Following the escort marched a strong detachment from the 6th Universities' Company.

On either side of the hearse marched the six pall-bearers, officers of the same rank as the deceased, Captains J. Arthur Fairie, A.M.C., Allan Argue, A.M.C., Allan Dods, A.S.C., Church, A.M.C., J. B. Lambkin and Bertram Hards, 244th.

Immediately behind the hearse were the chief mourners, Messrs. Robert Rough (brother), E. G. Cole (son-in-law) and J. C. Morris (brother-in-law).

Following these came a long line of officers in khaki representing headquarters and the different battalions. Amongst those present were Lt.-Col. M. A. Piche, A.A.G., Lt.-Col. W. J. Stewart, A.D. of S. & T., Major Shorey, Major Muckleston, A.D.M.S., Lieut. Gilday, A.M.C., Captain Harling and Lieut. S. Cooke, 58th., Lieut. Shaw, Composite, Col. D. MacPherson, chief staff officer of internment operations, representing Major-General Sir William D. Otter, and many other officers.

Among others present were Mr. Fred Dillon, representing the staff of internment operations, and representatives of Mount Royal Lodge, A.F. & A.M., the Royal Guardians, the I.O.O.F., the I.O.F. and the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.

At the cemetery, after the committal service, the firing party fired three volleys, the "Last Post" ending the funeral ceremony.

Can. Mil. Gazette 8 Aug

1916

Vancouver Province 17 Aug

WE RISE TO REPLY.

In the issue of "Saturday Night", dated July 22nd, Mr. H. F. Gadsby, the well known newspaper writer, has a lot to say in praise of Camp Borden, and in contempt of Camp Niagara and the other smaller areas of ante-bellum days.

In his admiration for Ontario's big new working ground we share to the full, but his condemnation of Niagara, et al. is unfair, and founded upon imperfect knowledge of the conditions of the old days.

Professional journalists, even historians sometimes, as witness the great Macaulay, sacrifice strict accuracy for literary effect,—they seek climax and anti-climax, "tithesis and antithesis", let the chips fall where they may.

And so Mr. Gadsby, carried away no doubt by the facility of his own pen, by the very richness of his imagery, by his *embarass de riches* in the journalistic line, so to speak,

uncorks the vials of his very potent scorn, and speaks in part as follows: "As for Camp Borden being ten miles from anywhere, that was also a part of the plan to take the officers away from their pink tea environment, and the men from the lawn parade stuff, which has PASSED FOR SOLDIERING at Niagara Camp and other SUMMER RESORTS for the past forty years."

Surely that is a most unfair slur on the self-sacrificing officers of the Canadian Militia who for that same forty years, when soldiering was openly laughed at by the vast bulk of our population, spent both time and money freely to keep the force alive, and who laid the foundations wide and deep for the magnificent Canadian army of to-day.

One has only to scan the names of our most famous officers at the front to realize that the vast majority of them got their liking for soldiering, and their introduction to it, in these same pink-tea gatherings where, if Mr. Gadsby be right, the whole affair was just fuss and feathers and skirts.

If one man more than another is responsible for the big things the Second Military Division has done during this war it is Sir William D. Otter. This man did his splendid work in such camps as that of Niagara, plus the barrack squares and drill halls of the city corps, all within the shadow of those disrupting pink teas, all within bearing of the distracting frou-frou of the skittish skirts.

The fact is that Niagara Camp and its like were sufficient for their day, but are certainly in no way suited for the bigger things of ours. Let us see, for a moment, what those old conditions were. The training period was twelve days. Of these one was taken for getting to camp, one for going home, one was a Sunday, and, at a low estimate, half a day was lost because of rain, net time for training eight and a half days.

The greenest of green troops, drawing the magnificent pay of fifty cents a day, provided with the barest necessities (Parliament would not vote money for more), were the material at hand for training, and it was perfectly marvelous to see what was accomplished in this short time, how steady the undisciplined mob became, with what fair accuracy it did its work, up to and including battalion drill,—it was the earnest of what our boys could do under reasonably favorable conditions.

Yes, it is true there was an annual hop at the Queen's Royal, and that officers so far forgot themselves as to attend it. One further damaging confession must be made,—officers did occasionally give a Garden Party to their friends, the Governor General's Body Guard being the chief offender, but our readers must take it from one who pleads guilty to both counts, one who put in twenty camps at Niagara, that these little frivolities all took place strictly after hours, and that no officer was ever OFF PARADE because of them.

There was no time for extended order work, for field manoeuvres, &c., and so nothing suffered because of the lack of room for these.

In justice to the "Boys of the Old Brigade", so many of whom are now the leading spirits in the "Boys of the New Brigade", let us just conclude by saying that Niagara was the cradle of soldiers, and may well go down in history justified in her role.

A. T. T.

INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE OKANAGAN

"DAILY PROVINCE"
VANCOUVER, 17th. Aug; 16.
That at Mara Lake in One of
Finest Spots in the
Province.

Prisoners Paid for Work, and Many Are Learning the Eng- lish Language.

Many persons are doubtless aware of the existence of internment camps in British Columbia, as well as other parts of the Dominion, where aliens whose countries are at present at war with the Entente Allies, are being held as prisoners until the conclusion of hostilities, but probably comparatively few, have much knowledge of the conditions prevailing in those institutions. Take, for example, the camp that is situated on Mara Lake, which lies to the south of Sicamous on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the head of Shuswap Lake, between Kamloops and Revelstoke.

The camp is located on a clearing of about three acres in a sheltered bay, with a western exposure, and consists of over fifty tents of various sizes and forms. The prisoners' tents which are of course within the enclosure, are twelve in number consisting of cook, mess, recreation and sleeping tents, the latter averaging about thirty-five men each.

The accommodation for the military consists of officers' quarters, sergeants' quarters, orderly room, guard room, hospital canteen, quartermaster's store, wash house, cook, mess and sleeping tents. There are also several tents for the accommodation of the Army Service Corps (19th Company), which supplies all the rations including the bread of which about 400 pounds are baked daily.

Water Plentiful.

Good water for drinking and cooking purposes is obtained from a well and was found by driving a sand point through a coarse sandy formation to a depth of thirty-five feet, while water for washing purposes is procured from the lake. A flume is now being built to connect with a mountain stream in order to ensure a permanent supply of pure water.

The compound is an approximately square enclosure of a little over an acre in extent, fenced with barbed wire about seven feet high and is fairly level so that the prisoners can enjoy games of football, etc., in cool weather.

The food supply of the prisoners is the regular army rations, the same as supplied to the military, with the exception of some extras which the latter receive by subscribing a small sum monthly to the mess fund.

There are about 225 prisoners, mostly Austro-Hungarians (Galicians) and but few Germans. From what I can learn many of the former are not at all hostile, but of course there is always a doubt. They seem very earnest in their desire, however, for the end of the war, as they claim to be able to secure work varying from \$2.50 to \$4 per day at mining, lumbering, etc.

Those who work are paid twenty-five cents per day, for which they receive tickets on the canteen where they can purchase various luxuries and necessities.

The working parties are sent out in charge of escorts or work sentries, the number of prisoners to each sentry being allotted according to the

nature of the work. For instance, axemen, two to one sentry; drillers, say, five or six to one sentry, and graders, probably eight to ten to one sentry. There are many expert workmen among them and that they can do splendid work, when so inclined, was clearly shown when they cleared the stumps and roots out of their compound at the new camp. The work progressed so rapidly one evening that one might have thought they were digging a field of potatoes instead of stumps.

Can Sell Walkingsticks.

Some of the prisoners among those who can not or will not do manual labor employ their time making musical instruments of more or less merit, walking sticks, etc., which they may dispose of through the proper channels, in payment for which they receive canteen tickets. There are a number of "trusties" among the prisoners, who are employed in the cook tents and as water boys, etc., who move about without escort.

A few have been liberated upon

production of their papers proving that they were not alien enemies and there are several others ready to be liberated as soon as they can get the necessary funds to take them elsewhere.

The military detachment, amounting to about one hundred officers and men is supplied by the 172nd Regiment Rocky Mountain Rangers, with headquarters at Kamloops, and is commanded by Capt. Mitchell, assisted by Adjutant Day, Lieuts. Trigg, Counter and Breadey. The motto of the 172nd is "Kloshe Manitch," two Chinook words meaning "Ever Watchful" or "Look Out."

The following is the daily programme: Reveille, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 6:45 a.m.; work gangs and escorts fall in, 7:45; guard mounting, 8:30; dinner, 12:15 p.m.; supper, 5; retreat (flag salute), 6:30; first post, 9:45; last post, 10; lights out, 10:15.

There is a splendid bathing beach at the camp, and the prisoners are permitted the use of it, under guard.

daily from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Some excitement was created the other evening by a report in camp that a black bear had been sighted on a rocky bluff close by. An expert big game hunter was soon on the ground, and after firing several shots at the object, which many hitherto reputable soldiers swore they saw moving about, proceeded with two companions to scale the 400-foot bluff in order to dispatch bruin. Arriving upon the spot the only black object to be seen was a charred stump, which was apparently the innocent cause of the excitement.

Through the work of those unwilling alien guests, British Columbia is being supplied with roads which are essential to the development of the province, and at the same time new routes are being opened up for auto tourists, through districts providing as magnificent mountain and lake scenery as may be found anywhere on the continent. The road being built from this camp will shortly connect Revelstoke with the Okanagan country, and will form part of the great transcontinental highway across the mountains to Alberta.

At Other Camps.

Other internment camps are located at Vernon, Edgewood, on the Arrow Lakes and at Field, where the same kind of work is being carried on. If the war comes to an early end, this great work may be temporarily stopped, and the benefits accruing from it are so apparent that the stoppage will not be for long, as no doubt labor will be plentiful enough to continue it at a moderate cost. Meanwhile the prisoners can not complain of the treatment they receive, which is in striking contrast to that being dealt out to Britishers in Germany.

A Y. M. C. A. representative arrived at camp a few days ago, and is now teaching the English language to those of the prisoners who wish to learn; many of them talk very good English now. The other day I heard two Lancashire men discussing this matter as follows: Bill: "Sy Alf, some o' t' prisoners c'n speak English as good as me or tha'." Alf: "A', t' be sure, 'ats reet Bill."

Copied from "Mil & Gazette" 26 Sept.

1916

"The Calgary Herald" 28 Sept

OTTER'S GUIDE AND LANG'S ORGANIZATION.

WHAT The Judicature Act is to a lawyer; what the Old Testament is to a Jew; what the New Testament is, or should be, to a Christian, that has "Otter's Guide" been to Canadian Militiamen, for more years than we like to admit.

The necessities of the present situation of tremendous military activity have brought forth a new edition of this valuable work, the TENTH, in number.

We cannot do better than give an extract from the author's preface to show the object of the work, though, so well is it known, and so highly is it valued, that even this is rather a work of supererogation. General Otter says: "I have endeavored to put in a CONCISE AND HANDY FORM such information as will, I think, be generally useful in the administration of a Battalion, not only in Barracks or Camp, but also during the ordinary drills at local Headquarters." Sir William's "endeavor" has been crowned with success, for nowhere else, in such compact form, can the same amount of valuable information to Canadian soldiers be obtained.

In the same volume, as Part II thereof, Lieut.-Colonel William R. Lang, m.s.c., General Staff (temporary) publishes his very carefully prepared work on "The Organization, Administration, and Equipment of His Majesty's Land Forces in Peace and War".

As the two distinguished publicists have worked together, in so far as to see that their respective productions do not overlap, and as they are "master craftsmen", it goes without saying that each part of the volume is the complement of the other, giving to us, as a result, the most complete little manual which it has ever been our good fortune to have at our disposal.

Lieut.-Colonel Lang's excellent work as Commandant of the P.S.I. will long be remembered and appreciated by our Canadian Army, and he has shown the same industry, care and judgment in the treatise he now offers to the public.

The book is printed by the Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, and may be had at any book-seller's.

A. T. T.

MANY GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN INTERNES GIVEN EMPLOYMENT

This is Statement This Morning of General W. D. Otter of Ottawa

MEN ARE WORKING ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

Shortage of Labor is Stated to be Reason For the Action

That many German and Austrian internees are now being utilized by various railroad companies and other concerns, is the statement of General W. D. Otter, who is in charge of Canadian internment camps, and who passed through Calgary this morning from inspecting the camps in the west.

General Otter could not give the exact number of aliens who are thus employed, but The Herald was led to believe by the way in which the general mentioned the matter that the number is considerable.

Employed By Corporations

He was careful, however, to state that only those who had proved themselves inoffensive were allowed to engage in this work. He stated that the men were employed by the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Northern, and the reason of their being so employed was the acute shortage of labor. Internes were also employed, he said, by the Dominion Steel company in Nova Scotia, and also with the Crow's Nest coal companies.

Questioned as to whether he would not have the whole of the Austrians and Germans interned, the general stated, although he had his own private opinion, he would not express anything for publication.

Close Tab Kept

"Yes," said the colonel, "we have to keep a pretty close tab on the internees, especially the Germans, who are still optimistic as to the outcome of the war. The Austrians do not bother us so much. In all there were 17 camps at first, but this number has now been reduced to 10," he said, "and altogether there are about seven to eight thousand men at these camps."

The general spoke that good work was being done in connection with road construction between Banff and Lake Louise, and also between Sicomous and Revelstoke, "but," he added, "the men do not as a rule hurry themselves."

Experimental Farms

The two experimental farms, one of which was in northern Quebec and the other in northern Ontario, had turned out satisfactory. The land had been cleared and a considerable acreage was under cultivation.

Although precautions were taken to prevent escapes, there had from time to time been a number who had made their getaway, he said in reply to a

question, but invariably these people were found practically starved to death. Taken altogether, he thought the camps throughout Canada were being conducted in an efficient manner.

Editorial

STRANGE CONDITION

THE statement today of General W. D. Otter, who is in charge of the Canadian internment camps, that a considerable number of Germans and Austrians are now employed in railroad construction, with steel companies, and in coal mines in the Dominion, is not altogether reassuring, no matter whether these men have been allowed to undertake this work owing to their good conduct during the time they were under surveillance.

On the contrary, knowing the Hun character as we do now, with all its cunningness, it is just the antithesis of what Canadians might reasonably expect in the interests of the country. It is really inconceivable that such a state of conditions should exist in face of the elaborate precautions that have been taken since the outbreak of the war to safeguard our railways and other public utilities.

The excuse put forward by General Otter that these men are employed owing to shortage of labor in connection with the great transportation companies and others, is one that does not commend itself to The Herald. With the great movement of troops that is now so frequently taking place, the utmost precautions are of vital importance. It would be interesting to know who actually authorized the release of these men from the internment camps, more especially in view of the fact that, as the general stated, there is still much optimism displayed by the majority of the men that are confined as to ultimate victory of the Huns.

The set of conditions as mentioned by the general are diametrically opposed to that security into which Canada has been lulled by its immunity from accident in the transporting of troops across the continent. Canadians and many other people have arrived at the conclusion that the German cannot be trusted, and, that being the case, the Germans and Austrians who have been allowed their freedom should again be interned at the earliest possible moment.

The "Globe" 5 Oct

BATTLE-SCARRED HERO RECEIVES D.C. MEDAL

Captured Three Germans, but
Was Badly Marked

CHEERED BY COMRADES

Major-General Sir William Otter
Makes Presentation—232nd (For-
estry) Battalion Leaves for East-
ern Point—14 Men Attested.

A ceremony of unusual military importance and interest was performed at the Armouries last night, when Sergt. Joseph Bruno of the 3rd Battalion, First Contingent, C. E. F., was presented with the Distinguished Conduct Medal by Major-General Sir William Otter, Hon. Col. of the Q. O. R. The two battalions of the Queen's Own were paraded under Lieut.-Col. Band, and in attendance with him were Major-Gen. Sir William Otter, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt and Capt. (Archdeacon) Cody.

After the usual weekly drills, the two battalions were drawn up in a hollow square in the Armouries, while a company of sick and maimed veterans from the various military hospitals in Toronto were located in the rear of the staff officers. Most of these men saw service with Bruno in the trenches and were wounded in the more recent engagements.

"This Man is Worthy."

Before making the presentation Major-General Otter outlined the actions of Major Tidy, now of the 198th Battalion, and Sergt. Bruno, which led up to their being recommended for the Military Cross and D. C. M. respectively. The crowded galleries cheered Sergt. Bruno to the echo when the medal was pinned to his breast. Later Col. Band called for three cheers for the popular hero, and the men of the regiment responded as few men have been cheered in Toronto. "This man is worthy of this decoration," declared Major-General Otter, "because he showed such splendid courage and remarkable presence of mind."

Sergt. Bruno, who is of Italian parentage, is no physical giant. He stands about five feet six inches, and is slightly built. On his arm have been attached two gold bands to show that he has been wounded twice. But he needs no medal or gold band to signify to the world that he has been laid low by German shrapnel or bullets. His face is deeply scarred, and a part of it was shot away by fragments of an exploded shrapnel shell. Bruno earned his medal by capturing three Germans in July, 1915.

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Ottawa "Citizen" 12 Oct

TRIBUTE TO THE POPULARITY OF ROYAL REPRESENTATIVES

Thousands Turn Out to Show Regret at the Departure
of Their Royal Highnesses and to Wish Them Bon
Voyage. True and Sincere Ring to Cheers.

A sincere good-bye was given to T.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia by the people of the Capitol yesterday. No better proof of the popularity of the royal representatives of the King, nor a more convincing demonstration of the high regard in which they are held in the hearts of Ottawans, who more than anyone else have reason to regret their departure, could have been furnished than the scene at the Central station.

There was an absence of demonstrativeness on the part of the crowd, which was great in proportions, but there was a true ring to the cheers which went up as the train slowly moved out of the station, and many eyes were bright with moisture as handkerchiefs were waved by those left behind and the waves returned by the Duke, Duchess and Princess as they stood on the platform at the end of the train as it glided out of sight in the bright October sunshine.

Deeply Touched.

It was obvious to all, too, that the members of the royal family were deeply touched at the significance of the occasion, severing as it does the Duke's official connection with the Dominion after five years of faithful service which have proven among the most eventful in Canada's history.

Some hours before the scheduled time of departure the crowd began to gather at the Central station. By the time the royal party arrived the hall at the end of the platforms was packed tightly with people and through this crowd the Governor-General and party made their way to No. 1 platform where the train stood, with engine hissing with steam as if impatient to leave. H.R.H. was received there by Sir Robert Borden and members of the cabinet, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and judges of the supreme court, consuls-general in Ottawa, members of the militia headquarters staff and naval officers.

Guard of Honor.

A guard of honor of the G. G. F. G. lined the platform, inside, making a pleasing picture in red coats and tall busbies. The boy scouts were also lined up to take part in the farewell, under Commissioner A. Bliss. Outside a guard of honor from overseas regiments formed a path through the crowd. Several bouquets were presented to Their Royal Highnesses and Princess Patricia on behalf of the Laurentian chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

H.R.H. the Governor-General, who asked General Sir Sam Hughes to accompany him, then inspected the guard of honor and the scouts. Both were pleased at the appearance of the men. Following the inspection fully twenty minutes was spent by the Duke, Duchess and Princess in shaking hands with their friends.

None Overlooked.

A cheery farewell was spoken to each one and no one was overlooked in the last good-bye. Sir Robert Bor-

den called for three cheers for H.R.H. the Duke and these were given in a spirited manner. After the royal party boarded the observation platform at the rear of the train, many reached upwards to shake hands with the Duke and Duchess. As the signal was given for the train to start, cheering broke out and then handkerchiefs were waved and hats held aloft. The Guards band played Auld Lang Syne. The Royal Standard fluttered from the last car on the train which was composed of seven coaches altogether.

There was also a huge crowd on Connaught Place which gazed from the parapet as the train moved out. On Laurier avenue bridge also a crowd waved a farewell. At the time the royal party stood on the platform and waved their hands.

In the royal party were T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, Misses Adam and Yorke, ladies-in-waiting; Col. Stanton, Capt. MacIntosh, Major Duff and Lord Richard Nevill. The latter will return to Ottawa as member of the Duke of Devonshire's staff.

As the Duke's carriage passed near the printing bureau the employes of the printing and stationery branch of the printing bureau, who were assembled on the driveway, gave three cheers to His Royal Highness, led by the King's printer. There were about 1,200 men and women in line along the driveway for this parting cheer to the Governor-General.

All the members of the Patriotic Fund headquarters at Ottawa were allowed to attend the departure.

Military Arrangements.

The guard of the 207th was under the command of Major Sully. It was 200 strong, including the battalion bands. The soldiers formed around the square at the corner of Besserer and Little Sussex and also continued the line into the station.

On the platform in the station the G.G.F.G. guard of honor was formed up. It was under the command of Capt. C. H. Payne and included 100 rank and file in addition to the band which turned out in large numbers. It is the first occasion for many weeks that the red coats have been in a military function and was a pleasant sight on the streets once more.

Among those noticed on the platform were Sir Robert Borden, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Sir Thomas White, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Gen. Sir William Otter, Sir Percy Sherwood, Sir James Grant, Sir Henry Drayton, Sir Joseph Pope, Sir Charles Davidson, C. A. Magrath, Hon. John Foster, Mr. Maurice Goor and the Argentine, Japanese and Chinese consuls-general, A. G. Parker, Sir Collingwood Schreiber, Col. Woods, W. Y. Soper, R. B. Bennett, M.P., Sir Thomas Tait, E. Shepherd, M.P., Col. Carrick, Judge Wells, and many others.

Vernon "News" 19th Oct

ANOTHER TUNNEL AT INTERNMENT CAMP

Vernon News Oct 19th
Second Attempt at Escape of
Alien Prisoners Frustrated by
Vigilance of Outside Guard.

It is owing to the vigilance of the outside guard of the 30th B. C. Horse, that another exodus of prisoners from the Vernon Alien Internment Camp did not take place this week. Despite the fact that twelve of these prisoners got away through an 85 foot tunnel a couple of months ago, those responsible inside the camp for the safe keeping of these alien enemies apparently learnt no lesson, and were oblivious to what was going on under their noses. This second tunnel was nearly complete, having been extended from under a bunk house to a point across Lorne Street outside the camp, and in a few hours another batch of prisoners would no doubt have now been on their way across the line.

The tunnel was constructed in a thoroughly up-to-date manner, a trolley having been employed to handle the dirt. It was also discovered that tin boxes and receptacles for food and water had been prepared. Strange to say, it is stated that there is a tin-smith's shop in the camp the key of which is said to be in possession of a German prisoner.

In justice to the 30th B. C. Horse it should be made plain that these men have no jurisdiction inside the camp. They furnish men for a permanent inside guard, but these men are under the control of the camp officials. It is due to the vigilance of the outside guard of the 30th that this attempt was frustrated. Trooper Perrett heard the noise of the tunnelling as he was walking on his outside beat, and at once notified the authorities, with the result that this eleventh-hour discovery was made.

The wonder is that any of these prisoners should desire to leave their "happy home". They are treated with the utmost deference and consideration, and live luxuriously. Nothing that can be desired for their comfort and entertainment is apparently omitted, and the soldiers of the King do not fare nearly as well as these alien enemies. Perhaps it might be in order to suggest that they be furnished with gloves and knee pads so that in future the somewhat arduous labors connected with constructing tunnels may be made as easy as possible for these gentlemen who in every other respect are treated with such consideration and respect.

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Lethbridge "Herald" 24th Oct

Lethbridge To Lose Big Camp---40 Prisoners Already Gone

It is understood that the detention camp at the Henderson Park fair grounds may be broken up before winter. In fact, a start in that direction has already been made. Last night 47 Austrian prisoners in charge of Lieut. Brooks, left for Spirit Lake, Quebec, where the men will be added to a large concentration camp there. The squad from here was joined at Medicine Hat by a squad of 80 more Austrian prisoners. These came from the Banff concentration camp and were bound for Spirit Lake also.

That the camp here will be completely broken up is the rumor today. The Herald called Major Date, camp commandant, to verify the rumor, but he stated that he could say nothing.

There was a hint a couple of weeks ago, while the investigation into the escape of the last two prisoners was on, that the camp here might be broken up and the prisoners moved away owing to unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the camp. Being so close to the border, and so many of the interned men having lived in Southern Alberta before the war, there is an added incentive in trying to escape, as it seems to be almost impossible to recover the fugitives.

So it is thought the men will be moved, some to B. C. camps and some more to Spirit Lake, Quebec, where escape is almost impossible and few prisoners will risk it. The camp at Banff, and several other camps throughout the country, are being broken up, it being the intention of the government, it is understood, to concentrate the interns in as few camps as possible during the winter.

The "Globe" 25th Oct

SIMPLE FUNERAL FOR SENATOR J. K. KERR, K.C.

Services in St. James' Cathedral Largely Attended

MANY FRIENDS PRESENT

Hon. George P. Graham Officially Represented Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Who Was Unable to Attend—Many Messages of Condolence.

Simplicity marked the service and funeral of Senator James Kirkpatrick Kerr, K.C., P.C., which took place yesterday from his residence, "Rathnelly," Poplar Plains road, to St. James' Cathedral, thence to the family plot in St. James' Cemetery. Although it was the desire of the family that the obsequies be as private as possible, many prominent citizens who were closely associated with Senator Kerr in different walks of life, financially and politically, attended the services at the church and at the graveside.

Private Service at House.

The service at the residence, which was conducted by Prof. Wrong for the widow and immediate relatives, was brief and private. Equally brief was the service at the cathedral, which was read by Bishop Sweeny and Canon Plumtre. It opened with the singing of "Rock of Ages," which was followed by the prayers, and closed with the singing of "Peace, Perfect Peace," after which Dr. Albert Ham played the Dead March, as the casket, covered with many beautiful floral offerings, was conveyed to the hearse.

The honorary pall-bearers were: General Sir William E. Otter, Sir John Gibson, Sir Edmund Osler, Col. H. J. Grasett, Messrs. Graham Campbell, William Davidson, John A. Paterson, K.C., B. B. Cronyn and Hume Cronyn (London), nephews of the late Senator.

Old Friends at Funeral.

Among those at the funeral were: the Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hendrie, attended by his A.D.C., Col. Alexander Fraser; Hon. George P. Graham, M.P.; Sir Allen Aylesworth; Col. Henry Brock; Sir Lyman Melvin Jones; Mr. John Ross Robertson; Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P.; Dr. Grasett; Prof. Wrong; Mr. W. R. Brock; Mr. E. T. Malone, K.C.; Mr. A. E. Dymont; Mr. C. J. Holman, K.C.; Mr. George E. Evans (Chairman of the Toronto Club); Mr. R. Cassels, Mr. B. Cassels; Mr. W. D. Mathews; Mr. E. Heward; Mr. D. Saunderson; Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C.; Sir Donald Mann; Mr. Beverley Jones; Mr. V. Cronyn; Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C.; Mr. Casey Wood; Hon. Featherstone Osler; Mr. S. V. Blake; Mr. A. J. Russell Snow, K.C.; Mr. N. B. Gash, K.C.; Mr. F. W. Harcourt, K.C.; Mr. James Scott, K.C.; Dr. Brefney O'Reilly; Mr. R. W. Clewlo and many others.

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The Toronto Star 29th Jan 1917.

U. S. SHAKES WITH A CLAMMY PALSY IN GREAT WAR

Poultney Bigelow, the American
Author, Denounces His Na-
tion for Its "Neutrality."

TENDER TO HUNS, TIPPERARY BANNED

Seldom has such biting sarcasm on the "benevolent neutrality" invoked in the United States ever been heard in Toronto as that expressed by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the well-known American author and journalist, before the Canadian Club, at the Cafe Royal this afternoon. "The Hun at the Gate" was the advertised subject of Mr. Bigelow's address. It might well have been entitled "The Hun In Possession." He declared that Canadians wasted too much time in discussing American politics and the American President. He asked for sympathy—he had to endure these things.

Knows Huns Inside Out.

The speaker introduced himself as the only American of his acquaintance who was not seeking office. He had known Germany inside and out ever since he was a boy, and was attending school in Germany during the war of 1866. Prussia had been battering and fattening in the Far East out of the generosity of the British Empire. America had also grown rich under English protection of the high seas. United States clipper ships covered the seas during his boyhood days, because in every port there was a British consul representing equality before the law and the justice of British Administration.

Describing the consular service of his own country, Mr. Bigelow declared that it comprised "broken-down, wheezy, political bums; cheap, worn-out lawyers and dentists; broken brokers, men who could not earn a living at any honest or respectable business. These are the men I find I have to go to as representing the majesty of my nation, and I have to sew my pockets up before I enter their offices. Then I have to turn from his door and go to the British consul to get what I want. It is the experience of every American who goes out of his country. It represents the reason why this war, if it goes on for ten years, is bound to succeed because, in the long run, these forces make for power and strength."

Up the Hudson Huns Would Go.

Mr. Bigelow declared that if Great Britain lost hold upon the United States as she did in 1783, German gunboats would sail up the Hudson and Mississippi and sweep up everything. "Then he will have to come crawling and whining to Montreal and Toronto for protection."

"We might as well understand each other," continued Mr. Bigelow, "because on my side of the line between the Hebrews and the Hun, the Hibernians and the hyphenates, there is scarcely a university where a white man with red corpuscles can find a place, and there is hardly a paper that will accept letters that interfere with the neutrality that has been invoked upon them. Even our naval commanders have been commanded to be neutral—that means, to be very kindly to the Huns."

He told how the naval commander at Newport had been told to stop his men from singing Tipperary, while when he was invited to speak at West Point a very nervous temperament had been displayed for fear he would say something that was unneutral. "Since the days of the Spanish Inquisition there has never been such a clammy palsy as that under which we are suffering. I am making a piteous plea for sympathy."

Price Was Liberty, Too High.

The speaker told of being approached to speak at Michigan University, and asked what his price would be. He had replied there would be no price if he were allowed to say what he wanted to say. Then the university authorities had balanced up how much they might lose, how much of the Carnegie pacifist funds would be banished, what the Germanized members of the faculty and trustees would think, and ended up by them asking him to be very neutral—to be neutral and get no money for it. "They have a letter on file there telling them they might get a German professor to write my speech, and get the office boy to read it," said Mr. Bigelow, amid laughter. "And that applies to the whole of the country," he declared.

"A large part of the devilment of this war is because the Huns have never learned to be sportsmen," went on Mr. Bigelow. "They don't understand the ethics of the sea. The element of sport is something God-like. It is part of our religion, and I don't think in our generation or the next there can be any admixture between the allies and the Germans. The sporting instinct is the spirit of British domination. It is that spirit that enables one to sweat out the poison."

This sporting instinct had enabled Admiral Chichester to back up Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, and if Chichester had not backed up Dewey on that occasion, the Philippines would have become German. "I don't know anything more depressing than to look over a hundred million things, called the United States, and to think that that country is swept by a sentiment that would be a disgrace to a trade union demagogue," declared Mr. Bigelow. He said that "Trust in God" illuminated the American cent, and nothing else in the country. However small the minority in the United States to-day, it was evidently the only force that is checking the movement towards barbarism which

characterizes the trend in that country to-day.

William J., and Josephus.

Speaking of South Africa and the Boer War, Mr. Bigelow described Paul Kruger as "nothing but a mere American politician; an apostolic cowboy, with the mouthiness of William Jennings Bryan and the slim tergiversation of the Honorable Josephus Daniels." He was willing to apply an even lower standard if any of his compatriots in the audience could help him. He declared that he had told the International Geographical Congress in Berlin, that the only whiff of freedom the Boers would ever get would be after a good square fight, "and a peace with victory." This slap at Mr. Wilson's recent speech in Washington, pleased the audience immensely, and they applauded and cheered warmly.

Ottawa Citizen
25 Jan 7

Personal News of

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire entertained last evening at a dinner party at Government House. Those who had the honor of being present were Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, Major General Sir William Otter, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam, Major and Mrs. A. Doughty, Mrs. J. F. Crowdy, Mr. Chadbourn, Colonel and Lady Violet Henderson, Mr. Nigel Law of Washington.

English paper

MEMORIAL OF LUSITANIA VICTIMS.

Jan 7 1917

Princess Henry of Battenberg yesterday visited the West Islington Infant Welfare Centre at 44, Richmond-road, Islington, N., and informally opened the "Gladys Crompton" Ward, which has been given by Mrs. Salis in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Crompton, and her six children, who lost their lives in the Lusitania.

This centre, of which Princess Henry is the president, was opened in May, 1916, to provide medical advice and simple treatment for mothers and children in West Islington, and so to cooperate with the work already being carried on by the North and South Islington Centres. There are now over 300 patients on the books, nearly all of whom belong to the families of men on active service, and additional accommodation is urgently needed. Inquiries and subscriptions should be addressed to Blanche Lady Dodsworth, hon. secretary, at the Centre.

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Essex Co Standard
27 Jan 7

DEATH OF MR. R. M. B. OTTER-BARRY.

We regret to record that Mr. Robert Melvil Barry Otter-Barry died very suddenly on Sunday, January 21, at his residence, Horkesley Hall, Little Horkesley, Colchester. Mr. Otter-Barry, who was born in 1845, was second son of the late William Bruere Otter, Archdeacon of Lewes, and vicar of Cowfield, Sussex, his mother being Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Melvil, of Amsterdam. Mr. Otter-Barry was educated privately and at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1868), and married in 1875 Isabel Louisa, only daughter of the Rev. Francis Henry Wolryche Whitmore, of Dudmaston, Shropshire. Their eldest son, Mr. William Whitmore Otter-Barry, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1899), was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1901. Mr. Otter-Barry purchased Horkesley Hall in 1902. He represented Little Horkesley as Guardian and Rural District Councillor. He was a member of the Essex Old Age Pensions Committee and local representative on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, local secretary and treasurer of the Stoke and Melford Working Men's Club, a member of the Stour Navigation Committee, and he took an active interest in practically all the useful institutions of the neighbourhood.

The funeral took place at Little Horkesley Church on Thursday afternoon.

The service was conducted by the Rev. R. W. Chilton (Rural Dean), assisted by the Rev. F. A. W. Gibbs (Chaplain to the Forces), the Rev. T. B. Singleton (curate of Horkesley), and the Rev. Alban Havard (of West Bergholt). The hymns sung were "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Lead, Kindly Light," and—at the graveside—"Abide with me." The Nunc Dimittis was sung kneeling at the close of the ante-grave service. Mr. A. W. Mills was at the organ.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Otter-Barry Major and Mrs. Otter-Barry (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. W. W. Otter-Barry (son), Miss Otter-Barry (daughter), Mr. Malcolm Otter-Barry (son), Mrs. Huddart (sister) and Miss Huddart, Colonel F. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, Mr. Harry Wolryche-Whitmore and Mr. Malcolm Wolryche-Whitmore (brothers-in-law), Mrs. Gibbs (sister) and Mr. Gibbs (brother-in-law), Mr. Tyrwhitt (nephew) and the Misses Tyrwhitt (nieces), Hon. Lady Digby, Miss Digby, Captain Kelso, R.N., and Mrs. Kelso, Mr. A. Macandrew and Miss Macandrew, Capt. Fowler, R.N., Mr. T. Hetherington (Berechurch Hall), Mr. T. Eustace Smith, the Rev. George Murton (Boxted), Col. Lermite, the Rev. F. J. Eld (Polstead Rectory), Mrs. and Miss Lefroy (Boxted), Mr. A. E. Clementson, Capt. Harrison, Dr. Philip Laver and Mr. Gosling (representing the Lexden and Winstree Authority) Major E. A. Kemble, Dr. E. Cant (Great Horkesley), Mrs. and Miss Chilton, Mr. C. E. W. Hawkins, Major Percy Smith, Mr. Cooper Fenn (representing Harwich Division Conservative and Unionist Association), Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Allen Powell (Boxford), Messrs. E. J. Nevard (Great Horkesley), T. Rixon, Edgar Allen, F. Fletcher, Ernest Green, A. Munson, H. Howlett, J. T. Smith, E. J. Nevard, F. Macer, etc.

Mr. W. Deason, chairman of the Lexden and Winstree R.D.C., was unavoidably prevented from attending.

The coffin, which was of polished oak, bore on a brass band the inscription:—"Robert Melvil Barry Otter-Barry: At Rest, 21st January, 1917."

There was an overflowing attendance of parishioners in the church to show their respect for one who was so highly esteemed for his many good works in the district.

Flowers were sent from Mrs. J. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Mounsey, Hon. Mrs. Sterling, Colonel and Mrs. Lermite, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Booth, Mr. Arthur Macandrew, Mr. and Mrs. Hetherington, Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Chilton, Mr. and Mrs. De Haviland, Mr. H. Kemble, servants at Horkesley Hall, Great and Little Horkesley, Boxted and Wormingford Horticultural Society, the parishioners of Little Horkesley and the school children of Little Horkesley and many others.

Victoria Times
5 Feb 7

GENERAL OTTER IN TOWN

Inspector-General of Internment for Canada Arrived This Morning.

In his official capacity as inspector-general of internment camps for the whole of the Dominion General Sir William Otter has made many visits from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the past two years. He arrived in the city this morning on one of his periodical official visits in connection with the various mainland camps and the one on the island at Nanaimo. Those of the interior are situated at Vernon, Mara and Edgewood.

ENEMY ALIENS AT LARGE ON PAROLE

Many of Them Have Not Even to Report to Police of Home Towns

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN DILATORY

Prompt Action of Hon. William Sloan Appreciated by the Miners

Chief Inspector Thomas Graham, of the department of mines, has returned from a tour of the collieries of Vancouver Island, under instructions of the minister of mines, Hon. William Sloan, upon the receipt of complaints that Austrians who had been released from internment camps in this province were finding employment in the coal mines.

Last fall there were similar complaints received by the department, to which the then government paid little or no attention. At that time released aliens were coming over to the island in considerable numbers, and at least fifty were gathered up and again placed in the charge of the military authorities after the outcry against their presence in the mines became so vociferous that it could not be ignored.

This time prompt action was taken by the government, and Hon. Mr. Sloan lost no time in sending his chief inspector out with full authority to act in the matter. In the Nanaimo mines Inspector Graham found twelve Austrians, and ten more were taken out of the Cumberland mines. These were, in a few cases, held by the provincial police for a short time, but under the circumstances it was impossible, and probably would have been illegal, to hold them thus, the matter being one for the federal government to deal with by detaining these and all interned aliens in the internment camps where they were placed.

Inspector Graham found that relatively but a small number of aliens

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Victoria Times 5 Feb 17

had so far come over here and gone back into the mines. Of the twenty-two whom he took out, the majority were old employees who had been taken from the mines some months ago and placed in the internment camps. During the summer of 1916 a great number of aliens were released on parole, to report to the authorities of the districts in which they lived. In September last fifty of them were taken from the mines and turned over to the military authorities in Vancouver.

Most of the twenty-two now dealt with by Inspector Graham were among that half-hundred. Some of them have paroles which do not require them to report to the police of the place where they happen to be living, and they are virtually free to do as they please, go where they like, and act in all respects as though they were citizens or friendly aliens.

This matter promises to be an ever-recurring source of trouble, unless the Dominion government takes action to keep interned prisoners confined for the period of the war. If there was reason to intern them in the first place the reason remains just as good to-day. The twenty-two men in question are at large to-day, under parole, it is true, but a parole which does not, in most cases, call for any reporting to the police. The men may go elsewhere, secure employment in other collieries or engage in any work they can get to do, in competition with British subjects or aliens of neutral or allied nations.

When the question was a live one last fall the then premier side-stepped it so far as any action by the province was concerned. The Ottawa government was pressed to take action, and Sir Robert Borden promised that he would send an officer out to British Columbia to conduct a personal inquiry into the matter.

The recrudescence of the trouble and the activity displayed by the new provincial government seems to have aroused Ottawa to some sense of the seriousness of the situation since, by a coincidence, General Otter, inspector-general of interned aliens, arrived to-day and paid a visit to the government buildings in company with Lieut.-Col. W. Ridgway Wilson, registrar of interned aliens for the province, in connection with the matter.

That the position is a serious one no one can go through the coal-mining districts of Vancouver Island without realizing. The Nanaimo papers and other Island papers published in mining towns have been referring editorially to it within the last few days. The Nanaimo Free Press, speaking of the representations made to the Ottawa government last fall, says:

"In all probability the department of justice pigeon-holed the whole correspondence and salved their conscience with the reflection that British Columbia was so far away that nothing more would be heard of the matter. Even granting that the powers that be in Ottawa have weightier matters to deal with, this is one which we think they will find weighty enough in all conscience if they fail to attend to it promptly and efficiently."

The Free Press draws attention to the contrast between the manner in which the Dominion deals with alien enemies and the drastic action of Germany, and instances the case of the continued detention of Hon. H. S. Beland, M. P., of whom it says: "As an instrument of harm he is innocuous beside many of the Austrians who are

working freely in our mines to-day."

There is much satisfaction in the mining districts as a result of Hon. Mr. Sloan's prompt and patriotic action, and the presence of Gen. Otter gives reason to hope that some endeavor will now be made by the Dominion to keep these enemy aliens safely interned for the remainder of the war.

Vancouver Province 7 Feb 17

Gen. Sir William Otter, inspector-general of interned aliens for the Dominion, arrived in the city this morning from Victoria where he conferred with Lieut.-Col. Ridgway-Wilson, internment officer for British Columbia. When in Victoria Gen. Otter took up with Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, the question of employing interned aliens in the mines, stating that it was not the intention to place aliens in this class of work. During the balance of his trip, Gen. Otter will inspect the internment camps at Nanaimo, Edgewood, Mara and Vernon.

Vancouver News 8 Feb 17

DISTINGUISHED OFFICER VISITS THE DISTRICT

Major General Sir William Otter Inspects the Vernon Internment Camp.

Major General Sir William Otter, who is in charge of all the internment camps in Canada, is in the city today. He inspected the Mara camp on Saturday and went on to the coast, returning yesterday to visit the camp here. He will leave this afternoon for the east.

General Otter entered the Canadian military service fifty-six years ago, and served through several campaigns. He took a prominent part in the Fenian Raid operations and in the subjection of the Riel Rebellion. He was in command of the first contingent sent by Canada during the South African War.

TO PREVENT EMPLOYMENT OF ENEMIES

As Result of Protest Entered by Minister of Mines Alien Enemies Will Be Barred From Mines.

DISCUSSES MATTER WITH GEN. OTTER

Official Assures Hon. William Sloan that Form of Employment Objected to Would Not Be Given.

VICTORIA, Feb. 5.—General Otter, in charge of internment camps in Canada, reached Victoria to-day and in the afternoon interviewed Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, with reference to the release in this province of enemy aliens to work as miners. After a general discussion of the situation, General Otter, having been furnished detailed information including some names gathered under instruction by departmental officials, gave his assurance that no such aliens hereafter would be given the opportunity of obtaining that form of employment which the minister has taken objection to.

Chief Inspector Thomas Graham, of the department of mines, has returned from a tour of the collieries of Vancouver island, under instructions of the minister of mines, upon the receipt of complaints that Austrians, who had been released from internment camps in the province, were finding employment in the coal mines.

Complaints Were Ignored.

Last fall there were similar complaints received by the department, to which the then government paid little or no attention. At that time released aliens were coming over to the island in considerable numbers, and at least fifty were gathered up and again placed in charge of the military authorities after the outcry against their presence in the mines became so vociferous that it could not be ignored.

Turned Over to Militia.

Inspector Graham found that relatively but a small number of aliens had so far come over here and gone back into the mines. Of the twenty-two whom he took out, the majority were old employees who had been taken from the mines some months ago and placed in the internment camps. During the summer of 1916 a great number of aliens were released on parole, to report to the authorities of the districts in which they lived. In September last, fifty of them were taken from the mines and turned over to the military authorities in Vancouver.

Had Full Liberty.

Most of the twenty-two now dealt with by Inspector Graham were among that half hundred. Some of them have paroles which do not require them to report to the police of the place where they happen to be living and they are virtually free to do as they please, go where they like and act in all respects as though they were citizens or friendly aliens.

Kingston Whig
19 Feb 1917

PRISONERS AT THE FORT

MAY BE REMOVED TO OTHER INTERNMENT CAMPS.

The Reasons for the Contemplated Removal Cannot be Made Public—For Welfare of the Prisoners.

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"Globe" 17 Feb

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1917

"Mail Empire"
7th March

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There have been 18 internment camps in the Dominion, three in Alberta, five in British Columbia, one in Manitoba, two in Nova Scotia, five in Ontario and two in Quebec. In view of the reduction in the number of prisoners it is now possible to reduce the number of camps by six.

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The "Globe"
19th February

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a very pretty and simple wedding took place at Grave Church On-the-Hill, when Marjorie, daughter of the Hon. Justice Lennox and Mrs. Lennox, was married to Col. William Otter Morris, of the 234th Battalion, son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. S. Morris and Mrs. Morris. The Rev. J. S. Broughall officiated, assisted by Rev. Canon Brooke, of Christ Church. The bride looked very charming as she came up the blue carpeted aisle on the arm of her father. The church was decorated with a profusion of Easter lilies, and many flags hung from the chancel. The bride was unattended, and wore a soft white draped gown without a train. The sleeves were of Georgette crepe, and there was a high folded satin belt. The neck was cut square, and below were introductions of handsome bead passementerie. A small wreath of orange blossoms was worn under the flowing veil which fell over the face. The bride carried a charmingly artistic bouquet of pink roses, forget-me-nots and lilies-of-the-valley, surrounded with an old-fashioned frill. Lieut. Keith Lennox, the bride's brother, was the best man, and the ushers were Capt. Kelly and Lieut. Frank Badgley, of Ottawa. After the signing of the register the bride, looking very pretty,

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Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lennox
request the honour of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter

Marjorie

to
Lieut.-Colonel William Otter Morris
on Monday the ninth of April
nineteen hundred and seventeen

at three o'clock

Grace Church-on-the-Hill

Toronto

afterwards at
202 Health Street

Ottawa Citizen
26 April

Colonel and Mrs. de la Cherois Irwin celebrated the gold anniversary of their wedding by entertaining at a dinner party for the members of their family friends at the Royal Ottawa Golf club last evening. The table was beautifully decorated with roses and sweet peas and the invited guests included the Archbishop of Ottawa and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Ethel and Miss Mary Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hamilton of Nelson, B.C., Lady Borden, Sir Walter and Lady Cassels, Sir James and Lady Grant, Sir Louis and Lady Davies, Sir Collingwood and Lady Schreiber, Sir Henry and Lady Egan, General Otter, General and Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, General and Mrs. Lyons Biggar, General and Mrs. Gwynne, Colonel Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, Colonel and Mrs. Allan Palmer, Colonel and Mrs. C. A. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Palmer, Mrs. Crombie and Miss Marguerite Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, Rev. Lenox and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cassels of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Irwin of Sherbrooke, Major and Mrs. Hamilton Irwin of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Courtney, Mr. C. J. Jones, Dr. Horsey, Mr. Edward Waldo, Major A. D. Irwin, Lieut. Eric C. Irwin. Colonel and Mrs. Irwin were married on April 25, 1867, the bride of fifty years ago being Miss Isabella Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Robert and

Mail & Empire
27 April

MUST STRENGTHEN CANADIAN FORCES

Surgeon-Gen. Fotheringham Gives Significant Warning Re Casualty Losses.

QUEEN'S OWN REUNION

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Held by the Ex-Members' Club.

Should the fighting in France and Flanders continue at the present rate there will be very few Canadians left to take part in dictating the terms of peace, unless reinforcements are sent over in much greater numbers than at present. The absence of a great body of Canadians on that momentous occasion would be a serious thing for the country. Ninety thousand men were needed annually to repair the wastage in the five divisions of the Canadians now at the front. These very significant remarks fell from the lips of Surgeon-General J. T. Fotheringham in the course of a brief address at the annual meeting of the Queen's Own Rifles' ex-Members' Association at St. George's Hall last night. He has recently returned from the front, where he had an opportunity of seeing the splendid work of the Canadian battalions and the awful toll of casualties which resulted from their great achievements. He warned his hearers

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27 April

not to think the war was nearly over, as there was much hard fighting to be done before the Germans were beaten. The terms of peace which England and France would dictate would not be accepted by the Germans until the people of the latter country had experienced some of the horrors which the French and Belgians had to endure during the past two years. The longer the war lasted the more bitter became the hatred of the French for the Huns and that hatred would never be appeased until the fighting had been carried across the Rhine. Gen. Fotheringham declared the magnificent showing made by the Canadian troops was abundant justification for the money spent on the militia. Men of the Queen's Own and other Toronto regiments, by their heroism at the front, had more than justified the existence of those units.

Won Honors for Regiment.

The meeting last night was for the election of officers and to make arrangements for increasing the membership of the association, which was formed for the purpose of providing comforts for former members of the regiment who were prisoners of war, and in looking after the interests of returned men.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Pellatt, who presided, said the Queen's Own had contributed over 4,000 men for active service, and the men had won great honors for the regiment. The association, which was formed in November last, had a membership of about 150, and they wanted to increase their numbers to at least 1,000. Addresses were given by General Sir William Otter, Sir John Gibson, E. T. Malone, K.C., Major Hugh Blain, Prof. A. Baker and others, which were largely of a reminiscent character, but all urged the imperative need for strengthening their own ranks and providing reinforcements for the units at the front. Major R. Y. Ellis announced receipts to date of \$1,374 and expenditures of nearly \$1,000, including the cost of supplies sent to prisoners in Germany. The proceedings were enlivened by musical numbers by the Shrapnel Dodgers' Quartette and other artists.

Officers Elected.

Sir William Otter, Sir John Gibson and Sir William Mulock were unanimously elected honorary presidents; Sir Henry Pellatt president, with Major R. Y. Ellis, Major J. A. Murray, Major Boyce Thompson and Color-Sergt. W. J. Barr as the executive. A strong committee of management was formed from ex-members of the regiment, who were given power to add to their number.

Among those present in addition to the speakers were Magistrate R. E. Kingsford, Lieut.-Col. Delamere, Lieut.-Col. F. W. MacQueen, Lieut.-Col. Miller, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Peuchen, Mr. Geo. Harman, Lieut. R. B. Cassels, Mr. W. B. Tindall and nearly 100 old members and many returned soldiers.

The Globe
31 May

70,000 ENLISTED MEN ARE GONE FROM FORCE

Apart Altogether From the Casualties—100,000 Never Got to the Front

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Ottawa, May 30.—An answer given in the Commons this afternoon by the Minister of Militia to Hon. Frank Oliver indicates that upwards of seventy thousand of the men enlisted in Canada's expeditionary forces, apart altogether from the wastage of casualties, have, for some reason or other, disappeared from the force. Sir Edward Kemp told Mr. Oliver that up to May 1 last, 312,503 officers and men had sailed for England. On the same date the total number of officers and men enlisted for overseas service who were still on duty in Canada was 25,475. These two totals of men sent overseas and men still remaining in Canada give an aggregate of 337,978. According to the recruiting figures given out by the department at the beginning of the month, the total enlistments, since the outbreak of the war, were approximately 408,000. The difference is thus about seventy thousand.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Oliver as to the total number of officers and men who reached England on overseas service, and who, without getting to the front, were returned to Canada as unfit for service, up to May 1 last, the Minister of Militia made the somewhat surprising statement that there were "no records in the department."

According to the report of Colonel Bruce of Toronto in connection with the reorganization of medical services in England, evidence is quoted showing that in some battalions, at least, which got overseas, a further medical examination of the men showed as high as sixteen per cent. unfit for service at the front. If this ratio were applied to the three hundred thousand men who got to England from Canada it would appear that perhaps another fifty thousand of the men enlisted were not really effective.

On the face of it, the deduction may fairly be drawn that in recruiting Canada's army of over four hundred thousand the country has borne the expense of training, equipping and maintaining an army of more than one hundred thousand who never actually got to the front.

Averaging the cost of each man per day at two dollars, the actual, though perhaps in some part unavoidable, waste figures out to about six million dollars per month.

1917

Journal Weekly Star

5 May 1917.

Kapuskasing, Our Best Camp For Allies, Gets 1,000 More

All Those at Kingston Transferred to Northern Camp, Which Is Guarded by Queen's Own Men Enlisted for Overseas, But Had Physical Defects—Never an Escape From This Camp.

IT is said that the thousand interned aliens at Kingston will be transferred from that southern town to the Kapuskasing Internment Camp on the National Transcontinental Railway. Recently similar disposition was made of aliens interned in the Western internment camps, Camp Kapuskasing being nearly an ideal place to "keep" interned aliens. Since the establishment of Camp Kapuskasing as a prison camp for aliens, there has not been a genuine "escape." One reason for this, of course, is that there is no place to which escape can be made. The camp is on the National Transcontinental, the station being called McPherson, but the train service is of no use to anyone who has not the proper credentials, and as the trains that arrive are all guarded, no one has the slightest opportunity to escape, even by "riding the bumpers." As for walking away—well that would be a case simply of walking, for there are no settlements east or west or north or south within so many miles that a man would be caught long before he could get to the nearest house. If he went east he would simply go east, through unfriendly bush. If he went west, it would be the same. And before he got anywhere the word would have been sent out by wire and they would be waiting for him. To go south would be to face a trackless waste of hundreds of miles without chance of escape. To go north would be no better, with James Bay as the end of the journey, and British law to welcome the fugitive.

A company of the Queen's Own has been stationed at Camp Kapuskasing since its establishment, and the soldiers deserve the highest praise for the way they have done their difficult duty at this lonely post of duty.

Guards Q.O.R. Men

THE men of the Queen's Own, however, have built homes of their own in this far northern spot. The married men have their own quarters, the number of comfortable houses at the camp being indeed remarkable. The single men are in barracks. As the married soldiers have their families with them, provision had to be made for the continuance of the education of the children. So there is a good school at the camp, and Acting-Corp. Nicholson, the teacher at the school, has four or five regular classes, ranging from tiny tots to a young lady of 17 or 18.

At the present time Camp Kapuskasing is a regular little village of

its own, isolated from the outside world. The camp has its school, its churches, its homes, and its stores. Work recently has been strenuous around the camp getting ready for the new interned aliens expected. Additional housing accommodation, of course, had to be provided, and in addition the big property is being completely fenced.

The interned aliens are all expected to work, but they are well used, so long as they behave. Practically all the nations now at war with Great Britain have representatives among the interned men at the camp.

Among the attempted escapes from the camp two instances may be noted. One man got away from the camp and traveled through the bush for a few hours. He had hardly escaped, however, before his absence was noted, and search commenced for him. Only the speed with which the search began saved his life, for when he was found he was overcome by the intense cold.

Prisoners All Work

ONE of his arms was so badly frozen that it had to be amputated. In his efforts to keep himself warm he had put his hands in his pockets, and when he was found one arm was frozen so stiff that it could not be taken away from the pocket. The other "escaping" alien suffered a somewhat similar fate.

The alien enemies interned at the camp are employed chiefly in lumbering, construction work, and similar lines of activity. Under the able supervision of the engineering staff of the Queen's Own much good progress has been made, with the result that the camp has well constructed buildings, good roads, sidewalks, etc., and many conveniences.

Most of the soldiers at the camp are men who joined the Queen's Own to go overseas, but were rejected in the final medical tests on account of some minor physical defects. Some of them are young men of particularly strong and hardy physiques, and they are never weary apparently of seeking "another chance" to try to pass the medical board and so get overseas. They volunteered for their present duties so as to "do their bit," and no one who knows the hardships that they have endured, the work they have so cheerfully done, or the earnest spirit that has sustained them "one hundred miles from nowhere," can deny the usefulness of their work or the self-sacrifice made by this fine company of the Queen's Own. While words of praise are uttered for the heroes overseas, the heroes in the north, where the thermometer has been below 70 this winter, should not be forgotten.

"Mail Express"
27 August

Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., who has been for a few days at the York Club, returned on Saturday to Ottawa.

Mrs. C. J. Peter and Miss Constance Peter, of Vancouver, are the guests of Lady Stupart, in Admiral Road.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor leave on Thursday for White Sulphur Springs, where they have a cottage. Mrs. Duff Frazier will spend October with them to be near her husband, who is a member of the O. T. C. at Plattsburg.

The private view of pictures in the fine Art Gallery at the Exhibition took place on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. The president and directors of the Canadian National Exhibition may be congratulated on the representative collection from many sources that were viewed by a very large number. Col. Noel Marshall, president, received, with his two charming daughters-in-law, Mrs. Clifford Marshall and Mrs. Rudd Marshall, who had been presented with gorgeous bouquets of pink roses, tied with wide pink satin ribbons. Mrs. Clifford Marshall was gowned in a smart pearl grey taffeta, with Georgette crepe, and a becoming black panne tricorne hat. Mrs. Rudd Marshall looked very well in a lavender linen, with deep tucks, a long cape of a deeper tone and a white felt hat. The gallery was decorated with handsome palms and an orchestra played in the inner gallery. A large marquee opened out of the rooms and a refreshment table was done with tall scarlet gladioli, in silver vases, and masses of "golden glow." The galleries were thronged all afternoon, and the reception proved even more successful than those of former years. Some of those present were Mr. W. K. McNaught, C.M.G., chairman of the Fine Arts; Mr. J. G. Kent, honorary general manager; Sir William Otter, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Mr. Justice Rose, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Justice Walsh, Commissioner and Mrs. Chambers, Professor Squair, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Scandrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Miss Carolyn Warren, Mrs. G. A. Sweny, Col. Biscoe, Miss Biscoe, Miss Ethel Morphy, Lieut.-Col. Cecil Williams, Mr. R. F. Gagen, Miss Gagen, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Miss Fraser, Alder-

man and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. George Gouinlock, Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Watson, Col. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meikle, Dr. Gibb Wishart, Miss Laura Ryerson, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ally, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Higginbotham, Mr. and Mrs. George Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Eden Smith, Mrs. Grant Macdonald, Mr. Wyly Grier, Mrs. Lizars Smith, Mrs. G. H. Gooderham, Miss Gooderham, Captain and Mrs. Flood, Mrs. W. Boulton, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mr. Finucane, Mrs. H. Tudhope, Mrs. Brodigan, Miss Laura Brodigan, Mrs. J. Hutchinson, Mr. Gagen, Miss Gagen, Mrs. John Macdonald, Miss MacKellar, Mr. and Mrs. Yarker, Miss Yarker, Miss Cosby, Mrs. Montzambert, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Ned Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Ecclestone, Mrs. King Smith, Mrs. W. W. Pope, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Miss Bertram, Miss Bauld, Mr. and Mrs. Dignam, Dr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Dyce Saunders, Mrs. Frank Sutherland, Mrs. Tomlin, Canon McNab, Mrs. Herbert Mason, Mrs. Bryan, Canon Bryan, Mrs. Freed, Mr. and Mrs. Bastedo, Mr. Piper, Dr. Adam Wright, Miss Dinnick, Miss Samuel, Mr. and Mrs.

1917.
Stapushaving Sept.



W.D.O. Major-Genl. Comd.

"Canada Gazette" 27 Sept

Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B.,
C.V.O., Director of Internment Operations, is restored
to the Active List. 1st December, 1912.

Toronto Star Weekly 10th Nov.

MOTHER ENGLAND LEADS US ALL IN MEN AND MONEY

With Full Credit to Scotch, Irish, Australians, Canadians, Etc.,
We Must Not Forget That England Supplies 75 Per Cent. of
Soldiers, 85 Per Cent. of Sailors, and the Big Money,

By an ENGLISHMAN IN TORONTO
THE Spirit of England! A well-known Toronto clergyman, of keen capacity of observation, who has recently returned from the Old Country, tells me that, of all that he saw or sensed there, it was the Spirit of England which had most impressed him.

More and more as the war goes on does mankind realize that the world's destiny depends on that fine spirit. Our foes know that right well. It is, doubtless, that knowledge which has impelled the German press, and German propagandists in Russia and the United States, to a slander of peculiar foulness. That press and those propagandists have sedulously spread the idea that England is shirking her share in the war and thrusting the main burden of it on other parts of the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.

Figures given a week or two ago by the British Premier afford the most convincing refutation of this vile calumny—a calumny to which, however, it must be admitted, the very selflessness of the spirit of England has lent some apparent color. Everybody is aware of the generous prominence given in despatches and in the English newspapers to the deeds

of Scottish and Irish troops, and, even more, to those of troops from the overseas Dominions. That prominence is very largely due to a fine appreciation by the people of England of the spirit of nationality which burns with so bright and pure a flame in the breasts of the Scottish and Irish and Canadian and Australian people.

But when the enemy, and his bitter and cunning agents, seek to make capital at the expense of "Mother England," out of her very selflessness, it is time that the lie should be nailed to the counter in no half-hearted sort. The statistics furnished by Mr. Lloyd George show at once the baseness and the baselessness of this particularly poisonous falsehood.

75 Per Cent. English

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. of the contribution in men, said Mr. Lloyd George, had come from England. He added that of the casualties seventy-five per cent. of these had fallen upon England. As a matter of fact, during the last two months of the war the purely English casualties have exceeded that figure. It should be almost unnecessary to labor this matter further. Enough has been said to show that

England in this war, so far as matters military go, has been pre-eminent in peril and supreme in sacrifice.

The personnel of the British navy is something like 85 per cent. English. And the vast preponderance of the financial burden which the war has cast on the allies has been borne

not by the British Empire, nor by Great Britain, but by England.

In view of these facts, the absurdity of any suggestion that England, who has done, and is doing, her fair share—and, oh, so much more than that!—in this war, has been disproportionately thrusting her perils on other parts of the United Kingdom, or on other parts of the Empire, is easily demonstrable. But, all the same, it is well that we should not lose sight of the true facts, as it is certain that the Germans and the pro-Germans would not be working this particular slander so assiduously as they are, did not they realize how valuable an asset it would be to their cause if they could appreciably discredit the good faith, and thus weaken the authority, of England.

The Spirit of England

THE selflessness, chivalry, and generosity which lay themselves open to such attacks," writes Mr. J. L. Garvin, with characteristic Irish warmth, "are, after all, the qualities that must impregnate the great re-settlement if it is to satisfy and to endure. Do not fail to remember that England is the main propulsive force of the world's destiny, and that the diffusion of her spirit is the most valuable promise of true peace."

"The diffusion of her spirit"—the Spirit of England! It is, I think, only

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"Lester Lester + Lester" 1917

when one has lived away from her long years that one realizes how splendid a thing that spirit is. For her unswerving loyalty to the great elemental things that matter is never, probably, properly appraised by those who dwell within her borders. For such proper appraisal we need the objective standpoint, though with a knowledge of her inner self in the background of one's mind.

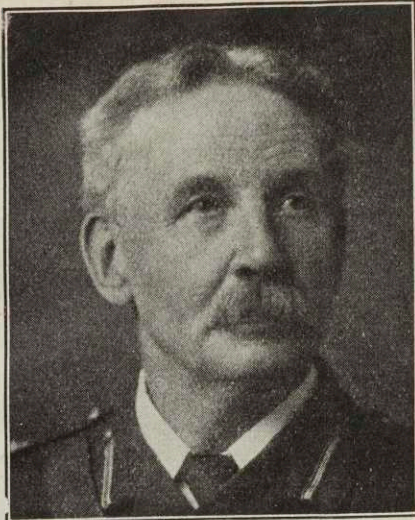
I am not saying that there is not much to criticize, and even somewhat, here and there, to condemn, in England and the English. I see—as all must see—many grave faults in the English social system. I deplore—as all must deplore—the inequality of opportunity prevailing in a land so small with a population so large. I view with pain the tenderness with which, in times so stern, indulgence in strong drink is still treated by the great bulk of her population.

And yet!—and yet! Does not the good in her, and in her spirit, by far outweigh the ill? What other of the warring nations, save perhaps France, has been able, since the war began, so to hold together, merging all degrees in one wide brotherhood, as she? And is not that because, with all her faults of omission and commission, she has yet been able to inculcate, as no other nation has to the same extent been able to do, in her sons and daughters high ideals of public duty—to train them, in short, in that service which is perfect freedom?

Magnanimous and Steadfast

"THE diffusion of her spirit!" If the great resettlement is to be a permanent one, it must be one that bears the impress of moderation, and tolerance, and goodwill. Is there any other country, living or dead, which has chosen the path of the golden mean, and kept to it with such sincere wisdom and untiring faith? Note her equal avoidance of tyranny, on the one hand, and anarchy on the other—this mighty and majestic, yet motherly, land, which has learnt the secret of uniting strength with progress, and liberty with law.

If I were asked to find one word to describe the Spirit of England, I should say that it consisted in her magnanimity. Something of the heights of altruism to which she can reach the whole world has surely learnt in this war. But there is, besides, the patience she has shown to the froward, the steadfastness with which she has helped the weak, the faith which she has so sternly kept with those who have failed her, what she has done to restore moral confidence to the world—all these things will be found to be not merely valuable, but vital, not only to the actual work of victory, but also to that no less worthy work of which victory will be but the prelude.



MAJOR-GEN. SIR WM. DILLON OTTER

OTTER, Major-General Sir William Dillon
—Born near Clinton, Ont., Dec. 3, 1843, son of Alfred William and Anna (de la Hooke) Otter. Educated: Goderich Grammar School; Toronto Model School; Upper Canada College; Military School, Toronto (1st and 2nd class certificates). Member, Toronto Fire Brigade (volunteer), two years; entered Volunteer Militia Service, 1861; promoted Lieutenant, Queen's Own Rifles, 1864; served as Lieutenant, 2nd Administrative Battalion, Niagara Frontier, during winter, 1864-1865; appointed Adjutant, Queen's Own, and saw active service during Fenian Raid, 1866, including engagement at Ridgeway; promoted Major, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1874; Colonel, 1900; Brigadier-General, 1905; Major-General (the first in Canadian Militia), 1910; Adjutant, Wimbledon team, 1873; Commandant, 1883; commanded his regiment during "Pilgrimage Riots," Toronto, 1875; during Grand Trunk Railway riots, Belleville, 1877; Commandant, School of Infantry, 1883; organized "C" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, with School of Instruction attached; commanded Battleford Column, Riel Rebellion, and made a forced march across the prairie from Saskatchewan Landing to Battleford, a distance of 190 miles, in five and a half days; subsequently in command of successful reconnaissance against the Indian Chief "Poundmaker," and in actions, Cut Knife Creek (medal with clasp; mentioned in despatches); commanded Turtle Lake Column sent in pursuit of "Big Bear"; appointed District Officer commanding Military District No. 2, having charge also of Royal School of Infantry, 1886; sent to England with other Canadian officers, 1883 and 1895, and attached for seven months to regular army for courses of instruction in the three arms of service; passed examinations as Lieutenant-Colonel in British Army, 1895; served in South African War, 1899-1900; commanded 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment; wounded in operations in the Transvaal; mentioned in despatches, twice; C.B.; Queen's medal with four clasps; thanked by Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a cable message; later, while in England, thanked by Queen Victoria in person, to whom, with his

men, he was presented; on his return to Canada, presented by the Veterans of '66, Toronto, with a sword of honour, and by the ladies of Toronto with a service of plate; declined command of 5th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, England, 1908; G.O.C., Quebec Tercentenary Celebration, 1908 (C.V.O.); commanded Western Ontario District, 1905-1908; Chief of General Staff, headquarters, 1908-1910; Inspector-General, 1910-1912; holds long service decoration; appointed honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, 1905; honorary Colonel, Corps of Guides, 1911; honorary Colonel, Queen's Own Rifles, 1915; Honorary President, 1866 Veterans' Association; honorary President, Battleford Column, Northwest Field Force; Chairman, Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1907; one of founders and ex-President, Canadian Military Institute, Toronto; and formerly prominent in lacrosse and rowing; present by invitation, coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Westminster Abbey; invested as Knight Commander of the Bath by His Majesty King George V., June, 1913; Author, "The Guide," a manual of military interior economy, 1881. Married Marian Porter, daughter of Rev. James Porter, Toronto, October, 1865. Clubs: Honorary Life Member, Toronto; Toronto Golf; Toronto Hunt; York; Member, St. George's Society. Anglican. Residence: St. George Mansions, Toronto, Ont.

30 Jan 7
"Mail Empire"

1918

12 April

Last Tribute Paid To Col. G. A. Sweny

The funeral of the late Col. G. A. Sweny was held yesterday from the residence on St. George Street, and was attended by many representatives of the various organizations in which the deceased was interested: Upper Canada College, Toronto General Trusts Company, Red Cross Society, Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Canadian Golf Association, Toronto Golf Club, Military Institute, York Club, Canadian Institute, Amateur Athletic Association and the Argonaut Rowing Club. The ceremonies were of a simple nature and the service, which was officiated at by Rev. Canon Macnab, was private. The pall-bearers were: Sir William Otter, Hon. Featherstone Osler, Col. Grasett, Col. Noel Marshall, Dr. B. O'Reilly, Pelham Edgar, W. R. Wadsworth, Arthur Grasett and A. H. Campbell.

"Mail Empire"
13 April.

Q.O.R. PREPARES FOR SPRING DRILL

Sergeants Entertain Their
Returned Men Last
Evening.

OFFICIALS PRESENT

Provincial Secretary Points
to Their Proud Record
Overseas.

The first step towards the organization of the Queen's Own Regiment for the Spring drills was taken last evening, when the sergeants' mess held a dinner at the McConkey restaurant and entertained a number of returned members from the Q. O. R., who have seen active service in France. The feature was attended as well by a number of prominent military and civilian officials, including Col. H. C. Bickford, G.O.C., Lieut. Christie Clark, Major-General W. D. Otter, K.C.B., Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Hon. W. D. McPherson, Mayor Church, and the officers of the regiment. The guests of the evening, who had seen service at the front were: Capt. A. E. Britton, Princess Pats; Capt. Arthur Welsh, 204th Battalion; Capt. A. B. Blake-Foster, 3rd Battalion; Sergt.-Major C. J. Fox, 3rd Battalion; Sergt.-Major J. C. Eagleson, 83rd Battalion; Sergts. Douglas F. Williams, 3rd Battalion, Carradua; William Giles, 83rd; Sergt.-Major Bacon, 3rd Battalion, and Pte. John C. Slack, 83rd. An interesting touch was given to the occasion by the presence of the first Sergt.-Major of the regiment, this being Mr. Patrick Cunningham, aged 80, and the wearer of three medals of service.

Many compliments were paid to the regiment, among them being the references paid by the Hon. Mr. McPherson to the record of the unit,

both at home and overseas. The Q. O. R., he pointed out, have sent over 14,000 men to the front, including those enlisted directly from the regiment and through its services. Mr. McPherson complimented the organization freely on the fact that they have "far outdistanced any other regiment in Canada in the way of providing men for the colors," and he also paid tributes to Sir Henry Pellatt, commanding officer, and Major-General Otter for their consistent efforts to keep the militia up to the standard. The latter, he declared, occupies the same place in the hearts of Canadians that the late Lord Roberts occupied in the sentiments of the people of England.

Major-General Otter reminded the assembly that the sergeants are the backbone of a regiment, and he apologized facetiously for appearing before them "as one of those beknighted individuals for whom Canada has no use." He hoped that if he was deported it would be to some country where services



Wenu and Toast List.
Annual Re-union
of the Sergeants'
Mess the Queen's
Own Rifles of Canada & &
McConkey's Cafe, 33 Queen Street
West, on Friday Evening, April
Twelfth, Nineteen Hundred and
Eighteen, at Eight - Thirty o'clock



are recognized. The motto of the regiment, he reminded his hearers, has always been "In Peace, Prepare," and in this connection he asked them if they were willing to live up to the past. "It may be necessary for all the forces in Canada to be ready for any service which may be asked of them," he continued, "and I trust you will all make yourselves fit for anything which the future may ask of you." He declared that there was no one more anxious than the present Minister of Militia that the militia regiments should have a chance to show what they can still do, and he hoped, though the regiment is not provided with grants by the Government, it would continue to show the high spirit which has characterized the Queen's Own for the past 60 years.

Sir Henry Pellatt, in pointing to the fine record of the Q.O.R., showed that 32 of their officers have been killed at the front or have died of wounds, 46 have been wounded, and four are prisoners in Germany. He had no figures of casualties among other ranks, but the decorations he mentioned showed that, counting war honors among non-commissioned officers and officers, there have been one C.B., one C.M.G., five D.S.O.'s and 11 Military Medals. Many musical numbers added to the evening's entertainment.

30 Jan 7
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12 April

"O Lord! when hunger pinches sore,
Do Thou stand us instead,
And send us from Thy bounteous store,
A Tup, or Wether-head."—Cutting.

"Ship me somewhere east of Suez,
Where the best is like the worst,
Where there are no ten commandments,
An' a man can raise a thirst."—Kipling.

The Menu List

OLIVES CELERY

Soup

CREAM OF TOMATO

Entree

CHICKEN CUTLETS MASHED POTATOES
GREEN PEAS

Dessert

APPLE PIE ICE CREAM
TEA COFFEE MILK
 CHEESE

SOFT DRINKS SMOKES (El Ropo)
LAGER ALE PORTER
(2½ per Cent)



"A glass is good, and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather;
The world is good, and the people are good,
And we're all good fellows together."

The Toast List

The King

"A Right Good Fellow"

Canada

Proposed by
Lieut.-Col. Sidney W. Band

Response
Hon. W. D. McPherson
Provincial Secretary

The Regiment

Proposed by
Sergt.-Major G. Crighton, W.O.

Response
Major-Gen. Sir Wm. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Brig.-Gen. Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O.

Comrades Overseas

Proposed by
Rt. Ven. Archdeacon Lt.-Col. J. H. Cody

Response
Capt. A. B. Blake-Foster
Sergt.-Major C. J. Fox

The Ladies

Proposed by
Q.-M. Sergt. W. J. Graham

Response
Capt. C. L. Foster

GOD SAVE THE KING

"Come, once more a bumper; then drink as you please,
Tho' who could fill half-way to toasts such as these?
Here's our next meeting—and, oh, when we meet,
May our wine be as bright and our union as sweet."

Pherson, Mayor Church, and the officers of the regiment. The guests of the evening, who had seen service at the front were: Capt. A. E. Britton, Princess Pats; Capt. Arthur Welsh, 204th Battalion; Capt. A. B. Blake-Foster, 3rd Battalion; Sergt.-Major C. J. Fox, 3rd Battalion; Sergt.-Major J. C. Eagleson, 83rd Battalion; Sergts. Douglas F. Williams, 3rd Battalion, Carradua; William Giles, 83rd; Sergt.-Major Bacon, 3rd Battalion, and Pte. John C. Slack, 83rd. An interesting touch was given to the occasion by the presence of the first Sergt.-Major of the regiment, this being Mr. Patrick Cunningham, aged 80, and the wearer of three medals of service.

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1918

Ottawa "Citizen" 2nd May.

Vernon B.C. News 11 July

CUT KNIFE HILL

May 2nd, 1885

Is it so many years since the breaking
Of that fate-hidden morning in May?
For the green of the Spring's warm awaking,
And the sky, and the trail we were taking,
Are as fresh as the face of today!

Slim and pale, in the blue heaven o'er us,
Hung the moon, like a lingering lamp;
But we saw, scarce a league straight before us—
How the sight on the instant upbore us!—
By the sunrise the enemy's camp.

We have passed through the brush and the brule;
We have skirted the rock and ravine;
Is it ambush of creek and of coule?
Have we reckoned our forces unduly?
Is it Stony or Cree who has seen?

And we see on the hillside the cattle;
And we hear on the air, clear and still,
The word of command, and the rattle
Of rifles, grim challenge to battle
From the foe on the crest of the hill.

And twain with their uniforms round them
In balm-giving Beechwood were laid.
In Youth's springtime Death followed and found them;
But more close to our memory he bound them
In affection that never can fade.

And wherever life's storms may have blown you,
And whatever your fortune may be;
On whatever far shore Fate has thrown you,—
Old comrades! I know, who have known you,
You are back in this Maytime with me.

So I stand once again at the wicket
Of that fate-hidden morning in May;
And the fire of the foe in the thicket,
And the fight at the ford, and the picket,
Are as fresh as the face of today!

—GORDON ROGERS.

Ottawa "Journal-Tribune" 10th Aug^t

THE ALIEN ENEMY PROBLEM.

In true "Alice of Wonderland" spirit, which calls for the verdict first and the evidence afterwards, a Toronto mass meeting demands that the Government immediately take steps to the end that all alien enemies be interned for the duration of the war or put to work on the land and that all other aliens be deported from Canada or compelled to join the army.

If carried into effect such a wild proposal would involve some of the following difficulties:

(1) Confinement in camps of one hundred and fifty thousand aliens in Western Canada alone, involving a tremendous economic burden providing them and their families with clothing and food, and heavy loss to agricultural production which removal of alien farmers from the land would make inevitable;

(2) The violation of the Hague convention which provides for the compulsory labor of soldier prisoners of war only;

(3) The violation of a solemn pledge given to aliens four years ago that if they remained peaceable citizens their property and rights would be respected;

(4) The flouting of international law and the risk of the displeasure of any complications with allied and neutral nations.

If the Government of Canada be prepared to risk all of the foregoing; if it be prepared to say that its solemn pledge given four years ago was a mere "scrap of paper;" if it be prepared to intern 150,000 men in Western Canada alone, with the gigantic economic burden which that would involve; if it be prepared to flout Hague conventions and international law, and court complications with allied and neutral nations, then, by all means, let it take the advice of Toronto.

THE INTERNMENT CAMP.

Some weeks ago the News reproduced an article from the Winnipeg Telegram giving some figures relating to the expense entailed in connection with alien internment camps. It is only fair to state that in a recent interview Major-General Sir William Otter informed the News that this statement was misleading. He drew attention to the fact that the figures given to the Senate embraced payments for supplies that may reasonably be termed "luxuries," but which are not paid for by the people of Canada. Internment prisoners, he said, were recipients of money from various sources which is deposited with the Government and checked out as required. Hence it followed that vouchers signed for such articles as asparagus tips, tinned lobster, etc., while passing through the Auditor-General's accounts were not paid for by public funds, but were provided from private sources. General Otter further stated that the food of prisoners in the Vernon camp cost the Government only 22 cents per day, any "extras" over this amount being provided by the prisoners themselves. He also wished to make it known that neither he nor the Canadian Government is responsible for the regulations governing these camps, which are conducted in accordance with instructions issued by the Imperial Government and based upon rules laid down at the Hague Tribunal. As the News has occasionally made reference to these matters from another point of view it is only right that we should publish General Otter's statement which throws new light upon the situation.

"Journal-Tribune" 10th Aug^t cont^d

If, however, it be content to decide questions on evidence, to respect its own pledges, to save the country from unnecessary financial burdens, and to avoid complications with allied and neutral countries, it will continue along the sensible course thus far pursued, and pay little heed to an agitation fed by very little knowledge of the facts.

The best evidence of the good sense and efficiency of the present policy in regard to aliens is that in four years of war Canada has been singularly free from crime and disturbances known to have been originated by alien enemies in other allied countries.

July

The "Globe"

1918

The Globe 14 Aug

1918 Aug 14
Ottawa Evening Journal

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918.

THE TREATMENT OF ALIENS.

The problem of the treatment of aliens would be simplified if it were a Canadian question alone. To the nationals of enemy countries we are under no obligation except that we cannot let them starve, nor can we compel them to work without remuneration. The subjects of Allied and neutral countries have rights guaranteed to them by international law which can be abrogated or modified only by mutual consent. Before the war our doors were open to the people of all European countries. They came with the assurance of the protection of the laws of this country and the laws of nations. Many of them have neglected or refused to become naturalized. Do not many Canadians in foreign countries cling to their Canadian citizenship?

The growth of war industries, stimulating the demand for labor at a time when hundreds of thousands of our own sons were going overseas, was an opportunity for the aliens, who have been making the high wages now current, and spending less for living, and investing less in war loans, than the Canadians or the British-born. Returned soldiers have been risking their lives and losing their limbs, and getting less money than aliens in Canada of military age who offer to fight neither for Canada nor their own country. Naturally the soldiers, struggling to get a footing again in civilian life, under physical disabilities incurred in their country's service, are exasperated by the contrast. There is, of course, another side to the case. Canadian employers have been glad to get labor of any kind, and without the labor of aliens the volume of production in Canada, even of war essentials, would probably have been much less. So long as Canadian labor was not displaced the employment of aliens was not without advantage to the country. With thousands of men returning from the front it is important to know whether their opportunities for re-entering the ranks of industry are lessened by the number of aliens at work. In any event it would not be unjust to put a tax on the earnings of enemy aliens, a policy recommended by the Labor party of Canada. As to Allied aliens, even if their labor were lost they should come within the scope of the Military Service Act in Canada or be subjected to the military laws of their own countries. Neutral aliens who are militarily eligible should either serve in the Canadian forces or be deported to their own countries. But the Canadian Government would create difficulties for Canada and Great Britain and invite reprisals if it undertook to deal in this manner with aliens without consulting the nations of which they are subjects.

The Government has been discussing the question with other countries, and it is probable that agreements will soon be reached with European Allies similar to the treaty between Canada and the United States. The Government is bound to await the outcome of these negotiations. If neutral countries will not listen to reason the Canadian Government must consider whether it will be

justified in conscripting or deporting neutral aliens of military age. The National Registration will yield information as to the number, occupations, and ages of all aliens, and will be valuable in framing an alien policy. Canadians who try to force the issue by taking the law into their own hands are retarding a settlement and creating new problems. Abuses exist and must be remedied, but the remedy will not be found in lawlessness or violence.

Ottawa Citizen 17 Aug

PERSONAL NEWS O

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire entertained at dinner last evening at Rideau Hall in honor of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is a guest at Government House until Wednesday next.

Others present were the Earl of Pembroke and the Master of Sinclair, who accompanied the prince to town, also Hon. Justice C. J. Doherty, acting premier; Sir James Lougheed, Colonel the Hon. P. E. Blondin, General Ashton, Hon. J. A. Calder, General Sir William Otter, Mr. J. B. Robertson, Mr. George Galt, Sir Henry Drayton, General Sir Eugene Fiset, Sir Percy Sherwood, Sir Joseph Pope, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, Mr. Justice Duff, Mr. Justice F. A. Anglin, Hon. W. S. Fielding, General Biggar, Sir Henry Egan, Surgeon-General Fotheringham, Captain Batt, the consul-general for Japan, Colonel C. M. Biggar, Commander Morres, Mr. Maurice Goor, the consul-general for Belgium; Hon. N. W. Rowell, Sir Lewis Jackson, Hon. A. L. Sifton, General Gwatkin, Hon. Martin Burrell, General McLaughlin, of Washington, D. C.; Sir Thomas White, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Colonel the Hon. Harold Henderson, Lord Richard Nevill, Captain Kenyon-Slaney, Captain Ridley, Captain Clive and Mr. Arthur Sladen.

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire entertained on Saturday afternoon at a small tea in honor of His Royal Highness

Prince Arthur of Connaught. Tea was served in the blue drawing room and the guests spent a couple of hours on the spacious verandahs and the lovely grounds where the flowers are at present in a perfect condition. His Royal Highness received the guests, with Their Excellencies and the members of the vic-regal staff in attendance. Among those present were Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, General Sir William Otter and his daughter Mrs. Morton of Toronto, Brig.-General and Mrs. G. S. Maunsell, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, Hon. Martin and Mrs. Burrell, Hon. C. J. and Mrs. Doherty, Miss Eileen Doherty, General and Mrs. Ashton, Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, the Misses Grace and Babs Drayton, Hon. J. A. and Mrs. Calder, General and Mrs. Lyons Biggar, Miss Violet Biggar, Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sladen, Miss Norah Sherwood, Hon. A. L. Sifton, General Elliott, Hon. N. W. and Mrs. Rowell, Senator and Mrs. Gideon Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Scott, Judge and Mrs. Lyman Duff, Commander and Mrs. S. E. Morres, Mr. and Mrs. George Galt, The Consul General for Belgium and Mrs. Goor, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibson, Mrs. L. K. Jones, the Misses McLeod Clarke, Mrs. Crombie, Miss Marguerite Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Chadwick, Miss Chadwick, and a few others.

Montreal 3rd Sept^r

Justice To Whom Justice Is Due

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—Having some knowledge of the working of the internment operations at Ottawa under the director, Sir William Dillon Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., I was somewhat surprised at the commotion made by one of your contemporaries in the case of the release of a German sailor, Karl Gustav Schauer, as not having any escort from the Amherst Camp on his journey to New York. I can assure the general public that they need not have any misgivings as to any danger in the transportation of this prisoner. I am confident that every precaution was taken by the director that the authorities should be in touch with this man from the moment he stepped out of the camp to that when he would reach his destination in New York. If anyone thinks he can get past the Director of Internment Operations in the release and conduct in transportation of prisoners, he is making a big mistake. It might be stated that whenever the Minister of Justice is appealed to for the release or expatriation of a prisoner, he invariably refers the same to the Director of Internment Operations, who has the man's history in every particular, from the moment of his arrest, and if the Department of Justice is satisfied they notify the

director that the release is desired, so that he is not responsible for what the Department of Justice may decide. But in the conduct of the transportation of prisoners it is absolutely impossible that greater care can be taken with such. The subject in question has a fatal disease, is, in fact, in rapid consumption, and from that has a defective intellect, and, as your contemporary stated, "was too sick to pay much attention to anything." There has been too much made of this case, which is nothing short of a "tempest

in a teapot." I can, with the utmost confidence state, having the knowledge of the same, that there is nothing to be desired in the executive of the office of the Director of Internment Operations at Ottawa under the able control of the venerable veteran soldier and his efficient staff. He is a strict disciplinarian, but this is coupled with a kindness of heart which is often manifested in his treatment of the wives and children of the interned prisoners to whom he has authority to make allowances for their maintenance. He has under his charge military, naval and civilian prisoners, and I can speak of his uniform kindness and consideration, especially in cases of distress.

Yours, truly,

VIGILANT.

Montreal, Sept. 2, 1918.

1918

TO YOU, O BRITISH

*A Tribute From a Famous American Writer to the Heroic
People of Our Motherland.*

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

TO you, O British, our hats are off.
You have fought a good fight; you have kept the faith.
Night and day, in storm and fog, in wind and hail and angry seas, your
fleet has kept faithful watch for the tiger ships of the enemy. You have
kept his ironclads in their hole. They have not dared to come forth.
Undaunted you have met the menace of his sneaking submarines. You
have borne uncomplainingly the wounds of his piracy.
He has shelled your unfortified towns, bombed your peaceful cities. He
has glorified in dishonor and inhumanity that he might cause you fear and
break your spirit. But you have gone grimly on.
Your sons, highborn and commons, have leaped to the breach to keep
their pledged word with Belgium.
You have met with unbroken battle-line the overwhelming masses of
the foe. You have built the ramparts of civilization with your British dead.
You have poured out your treasure like water. You have not spared
your young lives.
You have not suffered France and Italy to fall unaided. You have
clasped hands with them in a grip of brotherhood that only death can dis-
solve.
You have maintained the traditions of chivalry and honor against an
enemy that practises the last villainy of barbarism.
We fought you twice. We were enemies. But after a hundred years of
peace, the hate has gone from our hearts, and in the great crisis of the
world we come together, brothers in arms, side by side to do our utmost
against the common enemy of mankind.
You have your mannerisms, as we have ours; our accents differ; but
we see, and salute, your uncovered hearts, hearts of oak, of fine courage,
of unsullied tenderness.
America is with you to the last dollar, to the last man, to the last
reserve of inventive resourcefulness.
What are our little differences, our drawing-room divergences, our com-
mercial rivalries, when the common foundations of our civilization are
threatened?
So where you and France and Italy stand we stand. Our battleships line
with yours. Our boys from Kansas and Connecticut take their place in the
trenches with yours from Australia and Canada.
We are not fighting for Great Britain, nor for France, nor for Italy, nor
America; neither are you; we are fighting, in a blood-cemented league that
shall forever be unbroken, for Humanity, for all free peoples everywhere.
Our cause is one. We go on with this war, not to further any national
ambition, not to wreak an ignoble vengeance, but with a high purpose upon
which we can pray for the blessing of the Saviour of the world, because
we fight to save the world.
Stand fast, O British! We are coming. And we will see this thing
through, whatever happens.
Here's our heart, and here's our hand!

(Copyright, 1918, by Frank Crane.)

1918.
War.

The Evening Despatch, London
August 8 1918

The British Sea Power
The Miracle of the Great War

It is four years since the battle-squadrons slipped away to their war station, and the British Navy became suddenly the one decisive and fixed factor in an unstable world. It is good to think that even as Europe at large was startled and aghast at Germany's revelation of what a great modern army could be and do, so in Berlin, there was dismay and astonishment when it became plain that sea-power was, after all, the one solution to the world's new and terrible problems; and that that power, vast and capable of growth, lay in the hands of Britain. It is clearer now: the German appreciation of its truth has evidenced itself in all that spate of phrase-making which culminated in the shibboleth "freedom of the seas"; and in the outcry against the blockade which tightened around the Central Empires, and reduced Germany, the world's second naval power, to the position of an inland State.

20 Million Men Carried

The supreme task of the Navy has been to make secure on all ~~sides~~ the seas of the world the transportation^{ta} of men, material and food.

Between the date of the declaration of war and 30 June last, the needs of the Allies have involved the carriage by sea of some 20 million men, 2 million animals, and about 110 million tons of naval and military stores; cargoes whose vastness and diversity have never been contemplated, nor foreseen.

The submarine war intensified and waxed to its greatest violence, yet the great work of supply and transportation went forward with never an interruption; there was ~~never~~^a time when the Allied path towards the ultimate victory was closed.

The Navy which in August, 1914, had comprised warships and auxiliary vessels to a total of two and a half million displacement tons, had swelled by June of this year, to a sum of six and a half million; its personnel had grown from one hundred and forty six thousand, to

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nearly four hundred thousand; and of the 20 million men embarked and transported the total losses due to enemy action up to 27 April 1918, had only reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,282—roughly equal to one lost for each six thousand carried.

Securing Communications.

The squadrons that fought at Jutland, then the great warships and the lesser craft that fight with them, bear only a part of the burden of the war at sea, as it is waged nowadays. With the advent of the unrestricted submarine warfare, the task of the Navy to secure our communications across the sea, became rapidly systematised, a whole new science of sea warfare shaped itself, to be mastered, in time to meet America's entry into the war, and safeguard the passage of her troops across the Atlantic. These by 27 July, had reached a total of well over a million, of whom about half were transported in British ships; involving the organisation of 51 ocean ~~xxx~~ escorts, and 393 destroyer escorts; and escort and convoy duties have imposed upon our ships more than a million and a quarter miles of steaming a month. Besides this, the submarine situation called for the ceaseless activities of a whole fleet of patrol and similar vessels, whose work in home waters carries them not less than six million miles a month.

The American share in the work of guarding her own transports was prompt and valuable. Up to 27 July, 556,195 men had been ferried to Europe in American ships, escorted by 40 ocean escorts of American ships, and 335 destroyers.

Unassailable Figures.

It is by the figures, the unassailable official figures of miles and tons, that one pins down to reality the tale of the daily miracle, by virtue of which alone, Great Britain and her Allies live, and continue the struggle. That wonder of organisation and foresight has its full recognition in Germany; it was we recall, by the work of the submarine that we were to be starved to submission; the blockade was to make of our island situation, the means of our ruin.

Our 8 million army (the figure is that cited by General Smuts) was to be cut off from us; America's intervention was to be negligible—she would be sundered from Europe by these thousand impassable miles of water, and the plan at its first showing, had in it

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a real plausibility, a foundation of soundness which convinced all Germany and her allies. It was devised and put into force by men who were masters in their profession, and yet, though admirals in Germany stand or fall by it, it had failed.

Keeping the Roads Open

An idea of the immensity of our work is to be gained from the figures of the number of convoys and the ships composing them. Homeward-bound sailings on the six great steam routes, the North Atlantic, Gibraltar, Dakar, Sierra Leone, Mediterranean, and Rio de Janeiro, from the date of the first sailing on 24 May, 1917, numbered 6,521 vessels of all nationalities; while ships clearing outward, totalled 5,487. To guard them, employed 441 convoys homeward, and 392 outward. In all trades, convoys have been furnished for 61,691 sailings, 373 ships have been lost, showing a proportion of losses to sailings in convoy of .61%. And all this has taken place and still goes on, with the smooth, unhurrying precision of a well-managed railway.

Side by side with the policing of the seas of the globe, and the shepherding of ships across them, there continues always the great routine of watchfulness and precaution, which keeps open the road to our front in France; the guarding of our own shores, co-operation in the naval operations of our Allies in a dozen seas.

There were British monitors in the Lagoons of Venice, firing at the Piave - minelaying and trawling patrol - all the vast unceasing industry of war, and with the readiness, the razor-edged keenness of training and preparation, and never flagging hope of battle.

Thoroughness and Efficiency

The Navy works stolidly, with all that thoroughness and efficiency which belongs to its great tradition, and is its heritage from its glorious past. Ships keep the seas month in, and month out, knowing the ports of the world, only as places at which to coal; men give themselves ungrudgingly to the long monotony of the lesser work of war - always in the hope - Battle; some day when the patient years have achieved their sum of hardships and sacrifice, when the roads of the sea which the Navy keeps open, are opened for all time, they will come out. And then - Trafalgar again! Who, seeing the men and the ships, can doubt it? But, meanwhile, the Navy works.

Globe 25/Jan 4

SOME ENEMY INTERNED TO BE REPATRIATED

MINISTER OF JUSTICE HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO EXPEL UNDESIRABLES.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The Dominion Government has decided that all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded as dangerous or undesirable shall be repatriated with the least possible delay. The Minister of Justice has therefore been authorized under the authority of the War Measures Act to direct the expulsion, removal or deportation from Canada of all undesirable interned aliens. It has been ascertained through the Colonial Office that repatriation is now possible of a number not exceeding one hundred adult males.

A report from the Director of Internment Operations shows that there are at the various camps throughout Canada 2,222 enemy aliens, of whom 1,700 are Germans and the remaining 522 Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Practically all of them belong to the laboring class. Of the 1,700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies, and are held at the request of the British Government. Inquiries will at once be made of the British Government as to what disposition is to be made of them.

The property of interned prisoners will remain subject to the regulations and powers conferred as heretofore. The restitution or ultimate disposition of such property will depend on the stipulations of the treaty of peace. In cases where the money of alien prisoners is in the hands of the Director of Internment Operations there may be paid to each of such prisoners, upon deportation, a sum not exceeding \$75 as a provision for traveling expenses.

Ottawa "Citizen"
5 Feb.

LACK OF SHIPPING PREVENTS GENERAL EXODUS OF ALIENS

Arrangements Have Been Made for Deportation of 100 of More Dangerous—800 Held for Britain.

With respect to the question of aliens in Canada, which is attracting considerable attention and causing some unrest in certain industrial centers, the following information has been officially obtained:

(1) There are at present in various internment camps throughout the Dominion about 2,200 interned prisoners, of whom 1,700 are Germans, the remainder being of Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Of the 1,700 Germans 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of His Majesty's Government. The government has been advised by Great Britain that repatriation is now possible of a number not exceeding one hundred adult enemy aliens from the Dominion. An order-in-council has been passed providing for the deportation of all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded

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Ottawa Citizen cont⁹

as dangerous, hostile, or undesirable, and this order is now being carried out subject, of course, to the limitations necessarily imposed by the shortage of shipping and restrictions by enemy nations upon repatriation. Inquiry is also being made of His Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining directions as to what disposition they wish to be made of the eight hundred Germans who were transferred from the West Indies.

Lack of Shipping.

(2) There is a larger number of aliens employed industrially in Canada, principally in the larger centers. Of these many thousands are anxious to return to European countries and are willing to pay their passage if permitted to go. Lack of shipping facilities and passports alone prevent a general exodus of these aliens. The government has taken up with the Canadian ministers abroad the question of transportation for this purpose and also as to whether, pending the official ending of the war, enemy and friendly aliens can be admitted to their respective countries.

Part of Peace Pact.

(3) Communication has been made to Sir Robert Borden as to the advisability or necessity of providing for a stipulation in the terms of peace which would permit deportation of enemy aliens after the declaration of peace and any necessary immigration laws against admission of aliens of enemy nationality into Canada. It may prove impracticable for the reasons mentioned to complete the repatriation of those now interned before the conclusion of peace, and there may be European prohibition of immigration after the war.

The whole question relating to aliens has been receiving the most careful attention on the part of the government. It is manifestly a most difficult one to deal with in the present unsettled state of international affairs, with the peace conference still engaged in its deliberations and the shortage of shipping and prohibition against entry into European belligerent countries.

Ottawa "Citizen"
14 Feb.

LINK OVERSEAS CORPS WITH MILITIA UNITS

Major-Gen. Mewburn Draws Attention of Officers to Plan to Perpetuate Identity.

Major-General S. C. Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, in a letter addressed to officers commanding units of the Canadian militia, draws attention to the fact that a committee, of which Major-General Sir W. D. Otter is chairman, is giving special consideration to the problem of reorganization of the active militia upon a plan which will at once preserve the history of militia regiments and perpetuate the identity of overseas battalions. In this connection, the minister of militia quotes a letter from Lieut. General Currie, commander of the Canadian Army Corps, in which he expresses warm approval of the effort to link up the units constituting the overseas forces with the old units in Canada. It is understood

that a number of officers now with the overseas units will be added to the committee mentioned above, which will consult with representatives of the Active Militia as to how best the end desired may be attained.

General Mewburn, in his letter, draws attention to the opportunity which is presented to the old regiments of the Active Militia to offer a suitable welcome to their returning comrades, and to play an important part in consolidating and perpetuating the military traditions of Canada. It is hoped, he says, that the returning soldier, whose record overseas will be a glorious heritage forever, will regard the militia regiments from which many of them proceeded as their military homes.

Vernon Telegram
21 Feb.

INTERNED FOREIGNERS MOVED FROM VERNON, B.C.

VERNON, B.C., Feb. 21.—The first contingent of interned aliens to be deported from the Vernon camp, left yesterday. There were 100 of these prisoners, principally Germans and Austrians of the laboring class, who went out this afternoon, under charge of an officer and guard of twenty men.

It is stated that 50 will go direct to England, and from there be deported to their homes, while the other 50 will remain for some time in an eastern internment camp. This leaves about 250 prisoners still interned here and it is rumored that they all will be deported within the next two or three months.

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*Militia Routine Orders
19 Feb 19*

1684 SELECTION BOARD.

1684

A Selection Board composed as under, is appointed at Militia Headquarters to consider appointments, promotions, and retirements in the Active Militia (Permanent and Non-Permanent) and Canadian Expeditionary Force, before submission for final approval.

PRESIDENT.

Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.

MEMBERS.

Brigadier-General R. A. Helmer, C.M.G., Director General of Musketry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., a/Director of Personal Services.

SECRETARY.

Major D. McNiven, a/Assistant Adjutant-General. Reference: H.Q. 86-1-14 of 17-2-19.

Can "Military Gazette" 11 March

GENERAL HUGHES ATTACK UPON GENERAL CURRIE

ON Tuesday March 4th, Sir Sam Hughes delivered himself of a rather long speech in the House of Commons, his contribution to the debate on the Address.

His record of members of parliament who had served in the war, or whose sons had served, was interesting, but just why an M.P. should deserve any more credit for such sacrifice than should any other member of the community, is a little hard to see.

We have just read the Unrevised Hansard report of the ex-Minister's speech, and any quotations we may hereafter make must be understood as taken from that course—it is only fair to point out, however, that the 'unrevised' edition is really often more accurate than the published revised edition, upon which the speech maker has spent much time cutting out so-called inaccuracies in report, which are really, far more often, his own mis-statements, exaggerations and imprudent utterances.

To put it very mildly, Sir Sam's statements were neither moderate nor modest. The Flavelle packing houses may have done very well indeed out of the war, but when, speaking of them the General says: "It's estimated profits will be upwards of one hundred millions in the last four years on these commodities alone", we feel repelled by such vast exaggeration.

As for lack of modest, take the following extracts for samples:—"I had the honour of telling one of the most distinguished soldiers in the British army that the halo had gone off the British officer as a model long ago, so far as I was concerned, and that the boys from Canada were going to be trained and managed according to modern ideas—MY IDEAS". "I had marched for years beside the Germans at manoeuvres, and had studied them; and I felt that, old and awkward as I was, I could handle any dozen of them". "I also demanded that our boys be taken out of the Ypres salient. At this suggestion there was a good deal of sneering and much criticism came from various sources, but the British Government were only too glad to straighten the salient out, and adopt the line that I HAD LAID DOWN WITH KITCHENER in 1915."

But, after all, these are so characteristic as to excite a smile. Far from being dangerous or damaging, we may even thank the man who makes for us a laugh or two in this grim and sombre world. It is such remarks as the following that are really serious, even allowing for the mammoth exaggerations of General Hughes:—

"Dear Sir Robert.—Once more I desire to draw your attention to the useless massacre of our Canadian boys, as

has needlessly occurred at Cambrai I have on other occasions drawn your attention to the massacres at Lens, Passchendaele, &c., WHERE THE ONLY APPARENT OBJECT WAS TO GLORIFY THE GENERAL IN COMMAND, and make it impossible, THROUGH BUTCHERY, to have a fifth and sixth division and two Army Corps".

Consider that last statement for a moment. To 'make it impossible through butchery', &c., &c., That simply means that men were purposely sent to their deaths in order so to reduce the numbers of the Canadian army as to make its expansion into two corps out of the question. The charge is a fearful one. It is an indictment of COLD BLOODED MURDER, against some party or parties unknown, but, since the question of one corps or two corps must have been quite indifferent to the British high command, the part or parties unknown, must be CANADIAN. We do not believe this for one moment. Such a crime would excel in ruthlessness the most red-handed butchery of the Huns, for theirs, at least, was inflicted upon enemies, not upon fellow soldiers. The statement should not have been made, and least of all should it have been made upon the floor of parliament, where 'privilege' protects the speaker. Having been made, it should be demonstrated, or withdrawn in sackcloth and ashes.

Again, the ex-Minister says: "Any ass can sit back and simply order battalion after battalion to go forward to certain death". True, but it is equally easy to "sit back" and criticize the strategy of those who took Cambrai.

With the following sentiment we have a good deal more sympathy:—"I have just this to say about Mons. Were I in authority, the officer who, four hours before the armistice was signed, although he had been notified beforehand that the armistice was to begin at eleven o'clock, ordered the attack on Mons, thus needlessly sacrificing the lives of Canadian soldiers, would be tried summarily by court martial, and punished, so far as the law would allow."

Since the speech was made a daily paper has come out with a letter purporting to have been written by General Currie to a friend in Canada, in which he states that he heard of the capture of Mons before he was informed as to the time of the armistice. That seems so extraordinary as to be incredible, yet it may be so—we trust it is.

If the attack on Mons was ordered for mere honour and glory, then indeed whoever was responsible for it should be made to suffer. Canadian soldiers had proved their worth, no further demonstration was necessary, and to expose them to the horrors of battle simply to be able to say that historic Mons had fallen to their valor were inexcusable indeed.

A. T. T.

"This night I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest,
Such as I love; and you among the store
One more, most welcome, makes my number more."

The Menu

SOUP

Chicken Soup

FISH

Baked Filet of Sole à la Creole

Mashed Potatoes

ROAST

Roast Lamb

VEGETABLES

Browned Potatoes Green Peas

DESSERT

Blueberry Pie à la Mode

Coffee

Soft Drinks Smokes (El Ropo)

Lager Porter

(2½ per cent.)

A glass is good, and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather;
The world is good, and the people are good,
And we're all good fellows together.

Come, listen to my ditty, from a temperance town I steer,
Like every honest fellow, I drink my water clear,
Like every temperate person, I drink my ginger beer;
I'm a rambling rake of abstinence, a son of a sermoneer.

The Toast List

THE KING

His Majesty! God bless him! Every inch a King!

CANADA

Proposed by
Lieut.-Col. F. W. MacQueen

Response
Mr. Thomas Hook, M.P.P.

THE REGIMENT

Proposed by
Sergt.-Major G. Crighton, W.O.

Response
Major-Gen. Sir. Wm. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Brig.-Gen. Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O.

COMRADES OVERSEAS

Proposed by
Lieut.-Col. Levesconte

Response
Sergt.-Major Reeves, W.O.

THE LADIES

Proposed by
Co. Sergt.-Major A. H. Brooker

Response
Lieut.-Col. A. Kirkpatrick

I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not stay—
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.

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"Toronto World" 29th Feb

GENERAL OTTER ADDRESSES Q. O. R.

Sir William Speaks at Ser-
geants' Mess
Banquet.

More than a hundred members and friends of the sergeants' mess of the Q. O. R. enjoyed thoroly a banquet held last night at McConkey's Cafe on Queen street, when Major-General Sir William Otter, the aged veteran of the old regiment, and Brig.-General Sir Henry Pellatt, the present honorary colonel of this famous unit, responded to the toast of "The Regiment," with both welcome and warning as to the responsibilities soon to be shared by the men returned from the heat of the greatest war of history. "I am one of those who refuse to believe that there is such a thing as peace," said Sir William Otter. "Therefore, let us in peace ever be prepared for war. The struggle in Europe is not yet finished, and there still hangs over that ancient land a feeling which may at any moment disrupt the nations and shake all countries to their foundations." The aged general feelingly referred to the history of the Queen's Own Rifles since its organization in 1866, tracing its exploits thru many campaigns and down thru the great war to its present high state of efficiency and honored page in the annals of Canadian regiments.

Vivid Eulogy.

Proposing the toast of "Canada," Lieut.-Col. F. W. MacQueen, following a vivid eulogy of the regiment, eloquently recited Wilfrid Campbell's famed ode to Langemarck, and Thomas Hook, M.L.A., responding, pointed to the glorious possibilities of Canadian citizenship of the future, tracing the history of the Canadian militia from the days of the federation thru the days of the rebellion, when it boasted 40,000 volunteers on to the glories of the present era. The Canadian militia, said Mr. Hook, had ever been suzerain to the whim of the politician of Ottawa, but came the day when General Sir Sam Hughes was appointed to the thankless task of ministering to the needs of this department. It was ancient history that Sir Sam had revolutionized the system, until it had become the effective medium of recruitment so ably administered during the early period of the great war.

Major Reg. Geary, ex-mayor of Toronto, when he entered the hall, was given a vociferous ovation. Toasts were proposed for the comrades overseas, and for the ladies, meeting with able response from Sergeant-Major Reeves, W. C., and Lieut. Col. A. Kirkpatrick, respectively. Regrets were read from Mayor Church, from Lieut.-Col. Levesconte, and from the Hon. Dr. Cody. Among those present were Major-General Sir William Otter, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, Colonel Reg. Pellatt, Colonel MacQueen, Walter Barr, president of the Goldsmiths' Guild, and other well-known Toronto citizens. Frank Oldfield delighted everyone with his song, "Sussex by the Sea," and W. J. White, the humorist, recited with feeling, "Nurse Cavell."

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Lorou's "Times"
29 March

Militia Routine Orders 17 April

NOT SURE PEACE IS FIXTURE NOW

Sir William Otter Tells Q.O.R. Sergeants War is Always Possible

Responding to the toast to "The Regiment," at the annual banquet last night at the reunion of the sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles, Major-General Sir William Otter, the aged veteran and present honorary colonel of the famous regiment, hinted at the possibility of the reorganization of the Canadian militia.

"I am one of those who refuse to believe that there is such a thing as peace," he declared. "And, therefore, let us in peace be ever prepared for war. I must remind you that the trouble in Europe is not yet over, while at home unrest threatens to break out."

He referred feelingly to the history of the Q.O.R. since its organization in 1866, tracing its exploits through the many campaigns down to the present war. The regiment, he said, which had sent 12,000 men overseas during the Great War, had had an unbroken record. He said he was the last link between the regiment of sixty years ago and the present force and exhorted the sergeants to begin at once the work of repairing the effects of the war on the corps.

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A hearty welcome was extended to Major "Reg" R. H. Geary, ex-Mayor and Corporation Counsel, when he entered the room. Among the guests of the evening were Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, Col. Reg. Pellatt, Mr. Thomas Hook, M.P.P., Lieut.-Col. A. Kirkpatrick, Col. MacQueen, Mr. Walter Base and Major Geary.

Mail & Empire 29 March

URGED Q.O.R. MEN TO BE PREPARED

Major-General Otter Not Convinced Universal Peace is in Sight.

SIXTH RACE, four-year-olds and up, claiming, purse \$600, 1 mile and 50 yards—Fritz Ernst, 104 (Howard), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5; Corydon, 92 (Fator), 6 to 5 and 3 to 5; 2nd; Bulger, 104 (Pitz), 4 to 1, 3rd. Time, 1:45 2-5. Hemlock, Egmont, Sam McMeekin, George Duncan and Buckboard also ran. Entries for Saturday:—
FIRST RACE, three-year-old maidens, purse \$500 five furlongs: Little Mistress, 111 Precious Jewel, 111 Lady Order, 111 May Rustle, 111 Dione, 111 Hossakine, 111 asutrage, 109 Gilder, 111 Prince Hazy, 111 Doc Kloethe, 111 Budd Tucker, 111 Lowell, 111 a-Diaz entry.
SECOND RACE, three-year-olds and up, claiming, purse \$500, six furlongs: Foster Embury, 97 Sunningdale, 100 Mae Murray, 111 Virolo, 111 Beverly James, 113 Senator James, 113 Kicking Kid, 113 Manzanese, 103 Twenty-Seven, 111



CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. ROUTINE ORDERS.

Applicable to C.E.F. Services in Canada and to the Active Militia called out on Active Service.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA,

17th APRIL, 1919.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S BRANCH.

1899 APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, Etc. 1899

Attention is directed to Routine Order No. 1899 which is published as a Supplement to Orders of this date. Reference: H.Q. 86-3-10.

1900 COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE ABSORPTION OF UNITS OF THE OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA INTO THE CANADIAN MILITIA, IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THEIR IDENTITY AND TRADITIONS. 1900

1. A committee, composed as follows, will assemble upon orders of the President:

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Members.

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to consider and report how best to give effect to the proposal that, with a view to preserving their traditions and identity, the several units (especially the infantry battalions) of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which served at the front, should be incorporated in the Canadian Militia; this without avoidable increase of establishment, without prejudice to the Divisional System of Organization, and with due regard to the services which, at various time, both before and during the war, the Militia itself has rendered.

2. The committee will visit in turn each Military District, where it will be assisted by associated members, who shall be appointed by the District Officer Commanding and shall include the District Officers Commanding units of both the Canadian Militia and the Canadian Expeditionary Forces (Overseas), and any prominent citizens in military matters.

3. District Officers Commanding will, in the meantime, consider the questions involved, and will propose a scheme calculated to meet the requirements of their respective Military Districts; a scheme which will serve as a basis for discussion, when the committee in due course visits the headquarters of the Districts.

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Reference: H.Q. 593-31-1 of 15-4-19.

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
a.-Adjutant-General.

The "Globe" & Sun.

Q.O.R. OFFICERS' MESS.

At the regular weekly luncheon of the Queen's Own Rifles Officers' Mess this week, with Brig.-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., in the chair, the following overseas members were welcomed home: Capt. Geo. B. McPherson, 3rd Batt.; Lt. G. M. Payne, 3rd Batt.; Lt. S. E. Lyons, Royal West Surreys; Lt. Roy H. Frankel, Royal Fusiliers. Ex-members Lt.-Col. W. P. Butcher, Lt.-Col. P. L. Mason, C.V.D., Major Boyce Thompson were welcomed, while the guest of the day, Honorary Colonel of the Q.O.R., Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., addressed the officers, urging the necessity of keeping the regiment together and being prepared, as in the past, for any emergency.

Loronsi "Times"
29th March

NOT SURE PEACE IS FIXTURE NOW

Sir William Otter Tells Q.O.R.
Sergeants War is Always
Possible

Responding to the toast to "The Regiment," at the annual banquet last night at the reunion of the sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles, Major-General Sir William Otter, the aged veteran and present honorary colonel of the famous regiment, hinted at the possibility of the reorganization of the Canadian militia.

"I am one of those who refuse to believe that there is such a thing as peace," he declared. "And, therefore, let us in peace be ever prepared for war. I must remind you that the trouble in Europe is not yet over, while at home unrest threatens to break out."

He referred feelingly to the history of the Q.O.R. since its organization in 1866, tracing its exploits through the many campaigns down to the present war. The regiment, he said, which had sent 12,000 men overseas during the Great War, had had an unbroken record. He said he was the last link between the regiment of sixty years ago and the present force and exhorted the sergeants to begin at once the work of repairing the effects of the war on the corps.

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Amongst the guests of the evening were Brig.-General Sir Henry Pellatt, Col. Reg. Pellatt, Mr. Thomas Hook, M.P.P., Lieut.-Col. A. Kirkpatrick, Col. McQueen, Mr. Walter Base and Major Geary. An especially interesting veteran present was S.-M. Pat Cunningham, who joined the regiment 53 years ago and received his warrant rank in 1875.

1919.

Militia Routine Orders 17th April



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The "Globe" 5th May.

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1919

Can Mil Gazette
13 June

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF OUR MILITARY FORCES.

WE have purposely abstained from heading this article with the words 'The Re-organization of our Canadian Militia', because it is as yet quite uncertain whether the Militia, as we knew it before the war, is to be re-organized at all or not, or whether it will not give way to some new system, very different indeed from that obtaining before the war.

In the debate of April 29th upon the Militia estimates, Major-General Mewburn gave us some interesting information upon this subject, and remarks made by some other members of the house were scarcely less important.

Major Power, M.P., a young member of promise, and himself a returned officer, set the ball rolling by putting the straight question "Will any definite policy be formulated with regard to the future of the Canadian Militia?"

The Minister replied that while no definite policy as yet had been formulated, 'considerable thought had been given to the matter'. He felt, he said, that until the C.E.F. had been demobilized it would be premature to formulate any such policy, and with this surely all must agree. He struck the nail squarely on the head when he remarked that until we know 'what our responsibilities and cares will be' it would be unwise to lay down any scheme whatever.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER.

Dr. Edwards, M.P., asked as to the scope of the Otter Commission, and the Minister replied "as yet he has done nothing beyond collecting an enormous amount of data in connection with headquarters here, and compiling a lot of information. In the meantime he is awaiting the return to Canada of some officers from overseas. The Commission will enquire into and report upon the future organization of the Militia. A great many people in Canada—I frankly say that I myself am in favor of it, although I do not know whether I shall live to see it—advocate UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING in this country'. If it be premature for the Minister of Militia to advance any ideas on this important subject, at the present time it is surely unwise for us to do so, pending the work of the commission, or at least until it has advanced some distance on its path. What we do wish to state is our absolute satisfaction in the choice of Sir William Otter as Chairman of the commission. Those military men who know him—and what military man does not?—realize that Sir William is the ideal choice for this work. Intelligent, industrious, tactful and of immense experience, there is no man in Canada with his all-round qualifications for such an enquiry.

He has served all his life in the Canadian Militia. Beginning as a young man in a non-permanent unit, the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, he soon found his metier, and became a permanent soldier. To his skill and patience is due the building-up of that great military district No. 2, and from it radiated an influence that revived the drooping militia all over Canada. Later, at Headquarters, he was able to make use of his wide experience for the benefit of the whole force.

In the South African War he commanded the first Canadian infantry battalion ever serving in an imperial war overseas, and there he laid the foundation of Canada's soldier reputation.

It has always been a matter of regret that his services were not more fully drawn on in the present war, and that the best that could be done for so capable and useful a man was to make of him a kind of glorified policeman, to look after interned aliens.

From this obscure retreat he has been drawn, and he is now sure to demonstrate the mistake made in the past treatment of him, and the wisdom of his present choice.



Canadian Militia Veterans' Memorial Service AND Decoration of the Soldiers Monuments

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADIAN
MILITIA VETERANS



Saturday, May 24th, 1919
IN
Queen's Park, Toronto

REVIEWED BY
MAJOR GENERAL SIR WM. D. OTTER, C.V.O., K.C.B.
AT THE ARMOURIES, AT 10 A.M. SHARP

1919

Can Mil Gazette
13 June

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Memorial Service

AND
Decoration of Soldiers' Monuments

Saturday, May 24th, 1919

Programme

1. MUSIC(In Memoriam)
Salvation Army Band
 2. INVOCATIONREV. A. M. HUBLEY
(Halifax Artillery, 1866)
 3. HYMN: "O God Our Help in Ages Past"
Band and Congregation
 4. ADDRESS
His Worship the Mayor of Toronto
 5. ADDRESS
Rev. A. L. Geggie
 6. HYMN "The Maple Leaf Forever"
Band and Congregation
 7. ADDRESS
Dr. Jas. L. Hughes
 8. HYMN "Abide With Me"
Band and Congregation
 9. ADDRESS
 10. ADDRESS
 11. PRAYER AND BENEDICTION
Rev. A. L. Geggie
- GOD SAVE THE KING

OFFICERS

GRAND COUNCIL

Honorary President
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WM. D. OTTER,
C.V.O., K.C.B.

PRESIDENTLT.-COL. A. CURRAN
SECRETARYA. M. STRETTON, W.O.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

LT.-COL. J. KNOX LESLIE
LT.-COL. A. CURRAN
CAPT. JOHN A. MACDONALD

VETERANS OF 1866 ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTR. G. HECTOR
FIN. SECRETARYWM. GIBSON

VETERANS OF 1885 ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTJOHN A. MACDONALD
SECRETARYW. H. CANNIFF

SOUTH AFRICA WAR VETERANS' ASS'N

PRESIDENTLIEUT. JAS. KENNEDY
SECRETARYH. R. HOLT

GREAT WAR VETERANS

Parkdale Association

PRESIDENTLT.-COL. A. T. HUNTER
SECRETARYCOMRADE E. C. BALL

West Toronto Association

PRESIDENTCOMRADE H. MEREDITH
SECRETARYCOMRADE GEO. GUSTER

Earlscourt Association

PRESIDENTCOMRADE P. RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

Riverdale Association

PRESIDENTCOMRADE R. J. ROBERTS
SECRETARYCOMRADE G. B. STRATTON

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Mail Empire
26 May

VETERANS HONOR COMRADES' MEMORY

Soldiers' Monuments in Queen's Park Were Decorated.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Fifteen Hundred Heroes of Many Struggles Attended.

Impressive ceremonies were carried out in connection with the decoration by veterans of the soldiers' monuments in Queen's Park carried out on Saturday morning. In the neighborhood of 1,500 veterans took part in the affair, which was under the direction of the Grand Council of the Canadian Militia Veterans' Associations, which is composed of delegates from the various veterans' associations in the city. The veterans assembled at the Armories at 9 o'clock, where they were inspected by Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B. Present were veterans of 1866, of the North-West, South Africa, and of both the army and the navy in the Great War. A pleasant feature was the attendance of a deputation from the American Grand Army of the Republic. Another noteworthy feature was the presence of a large number of aged veterans, who marched sturdily with their younger comrades. Most of those parading wore at least one medal, while many had several decorations.

From the Armories the column proceeded to Queen's Park, music being provided by bugle bands from the Boys' Naval Brigade, the Cadets and the Great War Veterans' Association.

The various monuments in the park in honor of those who fell in previous struggles were decorated with a wealth of handsome wreaths sent by the various associations. Marching past the Parliament Buildings, the salute was taken by Lieut.-Col. Sir John Hendrie.

The concluding decoration ceremony took place at the Ridgway Monument, where in the plot adjoining a number of little wooden crosses honored the memory of the men from Toronto who have made the Supreme sacrifice in the Great War. As the last wreath was placed a party of buglers sounded "Last Post."

Moving on to the band stand a memorial service was held. Lieut.-Col. A. Curran, president of the Grand Council, took charge of the programme, which opened with the invocation pronounced by Rev. A. M. Hubley. Dr. James L. Hughes, the first speaker, commenced his remarks with a feeling reference to the occasion. Dealing with the great war he spoke of the splendid name won by Canada's soldiers. "There are few people in the United States who say they won the war," he continued. "The United

1919

Mail Empire (cont'd) Montreal Gazette (cont'd)

tion or publicly reviewing the Boy Scouts on the first opportunity. Moreover, the King made it his business to ask the War Office for an explanation of the strange omission of Baden-Powell's name in the list of honors that were issued as a result of the Boer War, why he, one of the most brilliant soldiers in the campaign, should have received nothing but the major-generalship that was his by right of seniority. The result was that in a short time afterward Sir Baden-Powell was gazetted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. As might be supposed, this did not contribute to increase Sir Robert's popularity at the War Office, where he was the victim of an old prejudice, but it did put him in a proper light before the public and was of great value in forwarding the Boy Scout movement.

A Neglected Hero.

There were several reasons for the attitude of the War Office toward Baden-Powell. The first was that he was a brilliant young officer with original ideas who had advanced with what was considered undue rapidity. Besides being versed in military affairs, he was a writer, a sculptor, a painter and a musician. These were suspicious circumstances that were kept in mind even when he was making his brilliant defence of Mafeking, and when it was learned that in the course of the siege Baden-Powell had permitted his profile to be printed on the postage stamps and paper money of the beleaguered town, this was held to be an amazing piece of effrontery. It is

There were altogether 871 prisoners sent back, of whom 22 were insane. The Consul-General went down to Quebec last Tuesday with one of the officers in charge, as representing the interests of the German Government. There were 557 prisoners from Amherst, N.S., 171 from Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario, and 127 from Vernon, B.C., who had joined the Ontario group en route to Quebec. Although they were for the most part civilians, there was some military and naval prisoners, also, including two German officers, also the crews of Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, taken by the Highflyer, and members of the crews of Hamburg-American liners, who had been captured and brought here, as well as crews that had been brought from the West Indies.

FREEDOM WAS SWEET.

Mr. Iseli boarded the Sicilian of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, at Quebec, and accompanied it to Father Point, where he got off with the pilot. He said that the prisoners were all overjoyed to taste freedom again; but although most of them looked forward to reaching the Fatherland, some of them regretted that they were not permitted to remain here as citizens. On board the ship they were in charge of Lieut.-Col. Duncan McPherson, with Capt. Grossman, of Vancouver, as adjutant, and Capt. Hutchinson, as medical officer in charge.

The Sicilian was proceeding direct to Rotterdam, where the prisoners of war will be landed and will then be actually free.

Montreal Gazette
28 July

SAW INTERNED HUNS ON HOMEWARD WAY

Swiss Consul-General Accompanied Party of 871 to Father Point

HUMANE SPIRIT SHOWN

Prisoners Included 22 Insane —Some Military and Naval Men But Majority Civilians

Pleasing testimony to the manner in which the repatriation of the German prisoners who left on the Sicilian last week for their home country was borne last night by the Consul-General for Switzerland, Mr. Beny R. Iseli, who having charge of German interests as a neutral during the war from the time that the American consulate relinquished that duty, accompanied the party as far as Father Point. "All the arrangements for repatriation were carried out in an orderly way and everything went smoothly," he stated to The Gazette. "These arrangements were in the hands of Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, director of internment, assisted by Major Baillon of Quebec," he added, "and I can only say that they in every way exhibited the humane spirit and consideration which the international Red Cross Society expects of belligerent nations, under such circumstances."

Ottawa Citizen 28 July

How am I classified and with classification make me permanent—No. 28.
Answer: Your position is class as transfer agent, but this classification does not change your status temporary employe. You can

Swiss

MONTREAL, July 27 — Pleasing

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"Mail & Empire" (cont'd) Montreal Gazette (cont'd)

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FREEDOM WAS SWEET.

Mr. Iseli boarded the Sicilian of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, at Quebec, and accompanied it to Father Point, where he got off with the pilot. He said that the prisoners were all overjoyed to taste freedom again; but although most of them looked forward to reaching the Fatherland, some of them regretted that they were not permitted to remain here as citizens. On board the ship they were in charge of Lieut.-Col. Duncan McPherson, with Capt. Grossman, of Vancouver, as adjutant, and Capt. Hutchinson, as medical officer in charge.

The Sicilian was proceeding direct to Rotterdam, where the prisoners of war will be landed and will then be actually free.

Ottawa "Citizen" 28 July

PRAISES MANNER CANADA HAS REPATRIATED WAR PRISONERS

Swiss Consul General, Who Is in Charge of German Interests, Pleased at Way the Work Was Carried Out.

MONTREAL, July 27 — Pleasing testimony to the manner in which the repatriation of the German prisoners, who left on the Sicilian last week for their home country was borne tonight by the Consul-General for Switzerland, Mr. Benj. R. Isreali, who having charge of German interests as a neutral during the war from the time that the American consulate relinquished that duty, accompanied the party as far as Father Point. "All the arrangements for repatriation were carried out in an orderly way and everything went smoothly," he stated. "These arrangements were in the hands of Major General Sir W. D. Otter,

director of internment, assisted by Major Baillon, of Quebec," he added, "and I can only say that they in every way exhibited the humane spirit and consideration which the International Red Cross Society expects of belligerent nations under such circumstances."

There were altogether 871 prisoners sent back, of whom 22 were insane. The consul general went down to Quebec last Tuesday with one of the officers in charge, as representative of the interests of the German government. There were 557 prisoners from Amherst, N. S., 171 from Kapuskasing and 127 from Vernon, B. C., who had joined the Ontario group enroute to Quebec.

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Ottawa "Citizen" 19th August

APPOINT CURRIE INSPECTOR GENERAL WITH HIGHER RANK

Given Full Rank of General and Made Militia Councillor, Announcement Made by Minister of Militia at Dinner in Honor of Corps Commander Last Night. Only General in Canada.

The official announcement that Sir Arthur W. Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps, who arrived in Ottawa yesterday after five years' service overseas has been elevated to the full rank of General, appointed inspector general of the military forces of Canada for the whole of the Dominion and made a military councillor, was made by Major General Mewburn, minister of militia, at a dinner he gave last night at the Country Club in honor of General Currie's return home.

The minister of militia stated that these promotions had been decided upon by the cabinet council and were now waiting ratification by the governor general in council and were given as a slight expression of appreciation for the services rendered by the Corps Commander to Canada and the British Empire.

Can Face Anyone.

In his reply to the toast proposed to him General Currie said that if there were any officers back from the war who are grumbling today, it would be well to ask why they were fired out of France, and he stated, "I can stand here tonight and face every man, woman or child in Canada and say I have no excuse to offer for anything I have done in the war."

He reviewed during his reply to the toast outstanding features in the history of the corps, particularly during those eventful 100 days preceding the signing of the armistice, and pointed out, evidently in reply to the discussion that took place concerning the attack on Mons a few hours before the armistice became effective, that the Germans signed it at five o'clock on the morning of the 11th of November, and before that hour the Canadian troops had attacked and established a line well beyond the city.

Education The Remedy.

In referring to the unrest evident throughout the country, he submitted that there must be a solution for remedying it and the best way was through the medium of education. There is no use to allow Bolshevik propaganda to flood the country without putting out propaganda to counteract it," he said. He advised the establishment of an intelligence system, similar to that which is used in the army to find out information and then deal with the causes reasonably with a view to promoting mutual trust and confidence.

The dinner was attended by a galaxy of military high lights, members of the government and other notables. Three of the four commanders of the four Canadian divisions which fought in France were there—Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonnell, of the First; Major-General F. O. W. Loomis, the Third; Major-General Sir David Watson, the Fourth; Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, G.O.C., of the Second Division, was unable to be present owing to being with the Prince of Wales at Quebec. Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, who commanded the Canadian Corps Artillery, was there, as the representative of that arm of the service.

Currie Began as Private.

Following the toast to The King, the minister of militia proposed the toast to General Currie. He recalled the fact that the Corps Commander began his military career as a private in the 5th Garrison Artillery. In 1913 he was in command of the 50th Militia Regiment in Victoria, B.C. Since then he had risen to his present dignified and honorable position by sheer ability, and on the recommendation of Sir Douglas Haig, with the approval of the Canadian government, was given command of the Canadian Corps in June, 1917, when General Sir Julian Byng left the Canadians to take over the command of the Third British Army.

Promoted to General.

"No other living Canadian has accomplished so much in five years on the field of battle as what General Currie had and it gives me great pleasure," said General Mewburn, "to announce that I have asked General Currie to accept the position of Inspector-General of the Canadian Forces for the whole of the Dominion, also of military councillor, both of which he has accepted, and I also wish to announce that he has been elevated to the full rank of general, with the consent of the governor-general-in-council as a slight expression of his services to Canada and the Empire."

Continuing the minister of militia eulogized General Currie for the tact and ability he had displayed, for the honor he had brought to Canada and reviewed the part played by the Corps in the final period of the war. General Mewburn claimed that the militia of Canada had justified its existence. He said that Canada should not, perhaps, have a large army, but whatever force is maintained it should be so organized that in the time of need it would not be found lacking. "War is hell," he said, "but peace may be worse. I am inclined to think that the returned soldier is more normal than some other members of the public of Canada. I believe that most of the men who have come back from the war will not be found wanting during the period of reconstruction and in the testing times."

Why They Were Fired

In replying to the toast General Currie first expressed his appreciation for the honor that had been shown him. "If any officers who have come back from the war are growling in Canada today it would be well to ask them why they were fired out of France?" he said. "I stand here tonight ready to face any man, woman or child in Canada and to say that I have no excuse to offer for anything that I have done in the war."

He then proceeded to pay tributes to the officers and men throughout the corps for the support he had always received and said that a year ago it was the intention of the allies to fight one more battle in 1918—the Battle of Amiens. After the first day of that battle the morale of the allied armies changed so much that they were for going through to the Rhine. For three years prior to that battle troops arriving in France had not sung going up the line, but the night before the Amiens show he heard the Canadian boys singing as they marched past his headquarters going into the

trenches. They were singing: "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here, what the hell do we care!" He knew then that when the battle started there would be hell to pay.

Record Penetration.

The first day of the battle of Amiens the Canadians advanced over 14,000 yards, the record penetration during the war in one day. The general told of the secrecy of the move to the Amiens front. Everyone, except a very few, thought that the Canadians were to be sent north. Even the King of the Belgians wrote to Marshal Foch objecting to the Canadians going to Kemmel, which was on the front held by the Belgians and where they were anxious to attack. Officials in the British war office believed the Canadians were going north from the Arras front where they were at the end of July.

He then outlined the notable successes the Canadians had attained during the 100 days preceding the signing of the armistice and said that they won a Victoria Cross every three days during that time. The breaking of the Hindenburg line was perhaps one of the most important events during the war.

The Truth About Mons.

Referring to Mons, he said that not a British shell was fired into the town and hours before the Germans had signed the armistice, on the morning of November 11th, last year, the Canadians had taken the town and were well east of it.

He deprecated having the country flooded with Bolshevik literature and urged propaganda to counteract it. The best way to deal with the problem of unrest is by education. The returned soldier will readily respond to a manifestation on the part of the country's leaders to an expression of trust and confidence.

Hon. C. J. Doherty proposed the toast to those who died at the front, which was drunk in silence. The commanders of the different divisions and Major General Morrison spoke briefly. They expressed their pride in General Currie and testified to his never failing support and help at all times.

Among those who were at the dinner were:—

The Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Hon. Francis Cochrane, Hon. C. H. Doherty, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. P. E. Blondin, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Hon. A. L. Sifton, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Sir Henry L. Drayton, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. Sir J. H. Perley, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, Hon. Joseph Bolduc, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. Charles Murphy, The Consul General of U.S.A., The Consul General of Japan, The Consul General of Belgium, The Consul General of China, Major General Sir H. Burstall, Major General Sir D. Watson, Major General Sir A. C. Macdonell, Major General Sir F. O. W. Loomis, Major General Sir E. Morrison, His Worship the Mayor, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, Controller J. Kent, Major General Sir Eugene Fiset, Major General W. G. Gwatkin, Major General E. C. Ashton, Major General J. L. Biggar, Brigadier General J. G. Langton, Colonel O. M. Biggar, Major General

William Otter, Major General Henry Smith, Brigadier General A. G. L. McNaughton, Major General J. T. Fotheringham, Major General Carlton Jones, Major General E. A. Cruickshank, Brigadier General V. A. S. Williams, Brigadier General C. J. Armstrong, Brigadier General R. J. Gwynne, Brigadier General C. H. McLaren, Lieut. Colonel C. M. Edwards (O. C. 38th Battalion), Capt. W. P. Grant, President G. W. V.A., Ottawa, A. E. Fripp, Esq., M.P., J. L. Chabot, Esq., M.P., W. Allen, Esq., President Country Club, J. E. MacPherson, Esq., President Canadian Club, Mr. A. F. Sladen, Colonel G. Sutherland Brown, Colonel W. P. Gibson, Colonel Godson Godson, Major Willis O'Connor.

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Montreal "Gazette" 10th Sept

MAKE SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW MILITIA

Reorganization Discussed at Important Gathering of Officers Yesterday

AGREED ON PLAN

Perpetuation of Parent Regi- ments, Overseas Units Retaining Numerals and Traditions

Preliminary steps which are expected to lead to the long hoped for reorganization of the Canadian active militia, cavalry, artillery and infantry, were taken yesterday at one of the most important meetings of overseas and home service officers ever held in Montreal, possibly in Canada. On the results of this meeting it is thought likely that the whole programme for the re-birth of the Canadian militia, following its disorganization during five years of war, will be built. Definite progress was achieved, especially with regard to tentative suggestions for the reorganization of the city regiments throughout Canada, in the larger centres, and the absorption and perpetuation of the overseas units. While any plans presented were merely in the nature of suggestions, to be acted upon or not later on, the general idea was that the identity of the historic Canadian regiments must be preserved, while at the same time the identity and records of the overseas daughter battalions must not be allowed to drop.

To this end the suggestion agreed upon was that the city regiments should be continued as at present, with their names, records, numerals and other traditions intact. At the same time it was considered best that their daughter battalions, which had served so gloriously overseas, must preserve their identity equally. The suggestion was that these overseas battalions should become absorbed into the strength of the mother regiments, still preserving their overseas identity and numbers, as battalions forming part of the original regiments from which they had been organized. It is probable that this plan will be adopted in other military divisions throughout Canada, and become the basis on which the reorganization of the Canadian active militia, with the absorption of the overseas battalions, will be built up.

The meeting comprised commanding officers of all the overseas and home units of the 4th Military Division. It had been called by Major-General Sir William Otter, accompanied by Major-General W. Gwatkin, Major-General Sir Edward Morrison and Brig.-General A. McNaughton. These four staff officers comprise a committee which at the Montreal meeting started a tour of Canada to inquire into conditions with regard to the reorganization of the Canadian militia, and the assimilation of the overseas units with the militia.

Major-General Sir William Otter presided at the meeting, and there were present about 45 commanding officers of overseas and home units,

representing all the Montreal and outside units of No. 4 Military District, together with Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong, Acting G. O. C., Lt.-Col. Louis Leduc and Lt.-Col. Sullivan, of the Headquarters staff.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION.

A lengthy round table conference was held, at which the general opinion was expressed that the historic city regiments should be maintained, and also that the overseas battalions should not lose their identity. After considerable discussion the difficulty of uniting these two ends was tentatively overcome by a suggested partial adoption of the British system of regiments which might include many battalions, the mother regiments to retain their individuality, while the daughter overseas battalions would retain their numerals and other insignia, as part of the regiment.

It was taken as an example that the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada should continue as the parent regiment, with the 13th and 42nd R. H. C. as active battalions, and the 73rd as a reserve battalion; that the 3rd Victoria Rifles should continue as another parent regiment, with the 24th and 60th as active battalions—thus retaining the history and traditions of both the parent and overseas units. As to the re-enlistment of officers and men of the overseas units for future service, it was considered too early to deal with this, beyond leaving it with their commanding officers. It was further stipulated by the overseas O. C.'s that each war battalion should wear its Canadian Corps numerals and insignia in addition to those of the parent regiment.

The returned officers and other ranks, having all been demobilized and discharged, will have to be re-enlisted for the militia service, and the officers present at the meeting pledged themselves to do everything possible to this end.

ARTILLERY UNANIMOUS

It was stated at the meeting that so far as the artillery branch of the service is concerned, it is unanimously in favor of the proposed plan. This was taken up by the Canadian artillery in Belgium, long before the peace, recognizing that they would return with a stronger artillery force than had existed in all Canada before the war started. Anticipating difficulties that might arise on their return, the officers of the Canadian Corps Artillery had held a meeting in Belgium, when they were unanimously in favor of perpetuating their battle numbers on their return to Canada.

The plan suggested by the representatives of the artillery was that wherever a battery came from or was demobilized should be made the headquarters for such battery, with its old war number, so that its identity should remain absolute, as at the front.

At yesterday's meeting representatives of both the Field and Heavy Artillery favored preserving the war numerals of brigades and batteries, so as to attract back to the service, as far as possible, the veterans, with their old officers, who fought overseas with them.

The 6th Brigade, which went from here, became for war purposes the 2nd Brigade, C.F.A. The new artillery brigade to be formed here will therefore become the 2nd, just as it fought in Flanders and France. The batteries that went from Montreal will remain the same, the 5th, 7th (Montreal), 27th (Westmount) and 66th. It is expected that this C.F.A. brigade will be commanded by Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., who commanded it overseas, with many of his old officers and men.

The Heavy Brigade will also reorganize here, with its war numerals, that is, the 1st Heavy Battery, with the other trench, mortar and similar heavy batteries.

Further meetings will be held to discuss details of these plans, which will probably form the ground work for further meetings in various military centres throughout Canada, the consensus of all of which will form the basis for a report to be made by the military committee to headquarters at Ottawa for future action as to the reorganization of the Canadian Militia.

So far the plans embrace only artillery and infantry, and the large military centres. What will be done with the cavalry has yet to be decided upon, while the old problem of the rural militia is as much a problem as ever. After concluding their work here, the reorganization committee will proceed to other cities and towns throughout Canada, where a series of about forty meetings similar to that of yesterday will be held.

MANY OFFICERS PRESENT.

Yesterday's meeting was one of the most notable gatherings of war and home officers ever seen in the city, those present including Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong, Major-General Sir John Carson, Brig.-General Draper, Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds, Brig.-General F. S. Meighen, Brig.-General J. E. White, Brig.-General A. E. Labelle, Col. George Starke and Lieut.-Cols. Lyman, Cole, Wilcox, Shirley, Lafleche, Dubuc, Chaballe, R. Starke, Costigan, Simpson, O'Brien, McKean, Strange, Desrosiers, de Lanaudiere, Cantlie, Worrall, Creelman, Birchall, Peltier, Ostell, Ewing, Mignault, Cape, Ross, McComb, Gascoigne, Fisher, Hough, Holland, McCrory, Leduc, and Sullivan, and Majors Webb and Hall.

Montreal "World"
17th Sept

ALL WANT TO KEEP OVERSEAS HONORS

Active Service Units Would Keep in Touch With Militia Regiments.

A commission over which Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., is presiding sat yesterday at the military institute for the purpose of hearing suggestions and talking over matters in connection with the reorganizing of the militia forces.

There was a fairly good attendance of overseas and militia officers present at yesterday's gathering. The discussion mainly took the turn as to how best to organize the new militia but at the same time to maintain the names of the regiments existing before the war and the regimental numbers of regiments that fought as regiments in the war. How the honors should be divided also caused much debate and raised many difficulties. All the unit officers who spoke were emphatic that the fighting number of their unit be perpetuated, and they were also anxious that the original name of the unit should also be maintained if possible.

Major-General Otter said the chief object of the commission was to obtain data that would define the militia forces in which will be absorbed a number of overseas forces in such a way as to avoid confusion as to number and name.

Colonel Smith of the Governor-General's Body Guard said his officers and men were anxious to perpetuate

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the original name. The regiment was in good shape and pretty well up to full strength. The G.G.B.G. had drafted no end of men to overseas fighting battalions, amongst which the 4th C.M.R. figured most prominently.

Sir William Otter: "What about the honors? So you wish to remain the G.G.B.G. and take over the honors of the overseas forces?"

Col. Smith: "I think the 4th C.M.R. were practically made up from the G.G.B.G. and the 9th Mississauga Horse and the 2nd Dragoons."

Colonel Gordon, on the part of Col. Perks, O.C. of the Mississauga Horse, and who is still overseas, said that the commanding officer was desirous of maintaining the overseas name of the unit and taking over its battle honors.

General King, Major Field, Colonel Crosby and General Rennie all contended that the battle honors should remain with the units they were associated with, but at the same time they thought that the battalions who supplied the men should participate in the honors.

Colonel Royce of the Queen's Own Rifles did not think that the name of his units should be absorbed, as it had enlisted over 12,000 men, who had gone to such battalions as the 3rd, 19th, 20th, 25th, 81st, 83rd, 95th, 123rd, 166th, 255th, 58th and 158th. The suggestion that two regiments be formed to be named the Queen's Own and the 3rd Regiments had his full support.

Colonel A. T. Hunter and Colonel Clarke, D.S.O., wanted the name of the 12th York Rangers maintained, and Colonel Grant pleaded for the same treatment for the Simcoe Foresters. In reply to a question as to whether it was possible to maintain the Foresters as a regiment in perpetuity, Colonel Grant replied: "Yes, and longer than that."

Many other distinguished officers offered opinions, but all with the same trend—their units were desirous of keeping in touch with militia regiments, but with the retention of overseas identity and honors.

Colonel King told the commission to get the idea out of their heads of paying a soldier the least possible amount for his services. If the soldier was to protect the millionaire, then she should be well paid for so doing. That view, the colonel declared, was the sentiment of the country.

Amongst those present at the conference were Generals Rennie and King, Colonels King, Hunter, Clark, Noble, Ballantyne, Miller, Bick, Grant, Cressy, Chadwick and Majors G. G. Mitchell, Field, Johnson, Davidson, Ryerson, Massey and Pratt.

The commission will resume its sitting at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and on Thursday go to Hamilton.

SOME CITIZENS WOULD ABOLISH MILITIA UNITS

So General Otter Informed Conference To-day

Veterans Officers Would Perpetuate Battalions

Col. Milne Sees Need of a Larger Force

In an effort to solve the problem of perpetuating both overseas battalions and militia regiments in the re-organization of the Canadian militia, the commission appointed by the government to deal with the question, met at the armories this morning and heard the wishes of about twenty officers representing units in Hamilton and district. The commission consisted of Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., president; Major-General Sir Edward W. B. Morrison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., Brig-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Col. H. C. Bickford, C.M.G. With few exceptions every local unit, both overseas and militia, were represented, and strong arguments for their maintenance were advanced. The commission, however, was merely gathering data and will not reach a decision until information has been secured from practically every city in Canada. During the course of this morning's session General Otter announced there was a feeling throughout the country that the militia should be done away with altogether.

MAINTAIN OLD REGIMENT

In the absence of Lieut.-Col. R. A. Robertson, the 13th Royal regiment was represented by Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Fearman, who pointed out that at a recent meeting of returned officers, formerly with the battalion, the decision was unanimous that it could be maintained as a militia unit. There were thirty officers present at the meeting and twenty of that number had been overseas. The colonel announced that the 13th regiment had recruited more than 5,000 men during the war and had sent drafts to 58 different units. Seventy-five per cent. of the battalion's original members went overseas and the majority of its officers were commissioned with the 120th active service battalion.

The men who had returned were keen to have the old regiment re-organized, and there was no doubt it could be brought up to strength in a very short time.

It was the desire to retain its old numeral and special designation, the 13th Royal regiment.

The colonel contended that, as the unit had sent such a large quota to the front, it was entitled to battle honors.

Major "Billy" Wilson, who returned as commanding officer of the 40th battery, said there would be no difficulty in establishing the 40th as a militia unit, the only difficulty being the question of suitable quarters. The personnel of the 40th, which he said was purely a war unit, was made up chiefly of Hamilton men, with the remainder coming from Brantford, Orillia and outlying districts.

The returned members were enthusiastic on the question of the battery becoming part of the Canadian militia and, if quarters were made available, it could be established at any time.

Brig.-Gen. F. W. Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Niagara Falls, suggested that, if the Canadian militia was maintained, units which served overseas should be perpetuated. "I believe I am well within the mark," he said, "that the battalions which fought in France, wish to retain their identity. Already a number of units had expressed that desire, and I feel this should be done wherever possible."

"Every unit which saw service at the front has traditions to maintain and it would seem a great pity if these were lost because it were allowed to pass out of existence."

BATTLE HONORS

General Otter acknowledged that the preservation of the Canadian militia depended greatly on the distribution of battle honors, but on the other hand it should be remembered that the militia was the foundation and support of the Canadian expeditionary force.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce, of the 91st regiment, while admitting overseas units had traditions to keep up, the militia too should be considered in that respect. There were traditions linking the militia with the Fenian raid, South African war, etc., and these should be perpetuated. If militia units lost their original identity these would be lost. As far as the present war was concerned he claimed that the 91st regiment was entitled to battle honors of the 16th, 19th and 116th overseas battalions.

Lieut.-Col. Milne, who returned as O.C. of the 19th battalion, was of another opinion. He believed overseas regiments should be maintained in the militia and return their own honors. Col. Milne's suggestion was to increase the present militia by adding the overseas units.

"My idea is that we should carry in Canada a greater force of militia and some form of compulsory training," he added.

QUESTION OF SUPPORT

In reply General Otter said it was a question of how many units the country could support.

"There is throughout Canada," remarked the general, "a feeling that there shouldn't be any militia at all."

The meeting was then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Besides those mentioned above there were among those present Col. John I. McLaren, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Dalley, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Turnbull.

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Winnipeg "Tribune" Mail & Empire
6: October

MILITIA RE-ORGANIZATION PLANS ARE PRESENTED TO 4 GENERALS BY KETCHEN

Plans for extensive reorganization of the militia were discussed at a meeting in the Military Institute today, by the committee appointed by the minister of militia for that purpose, and officers of Military District No. 10.

Major-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, and staff officers, in session with the committee, presented a program of reorganization arranged by the staff of the local district, for approval. Suggestions contained in the plans have been under consideration for some time by Gen. Ketchen, and involve an extensive program.

Major-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, until recently inspector-general of the forces in Canada; Major-Gen. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff in Canada; Major-Gen. Sir Edward Morrison, who commanded the artillery in France; and Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, who commanded the heavy artillery, compose the committee on reorganization appointed by the minister of militia.

The generals will meet in Port Arthur Tuesday. Major-Gen. Ketchen and Lieut. W. Darling, the general's aide, will leave for Port Arthur this evening to attend the meeting.

Manitoba "Free Press"
6: October

FOUR GENERALS ON TRIP

Here to Reorganize the Canadian Militia

Four generals who are touring Canada to reorganize the militia reached the city last night. They are Maj.-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, late inspector-general of the forces in Canada; Maj.-Gen. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff in Canada; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ed. Morrison, who commanded the artillery in France during the war; and Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, who commanded the heavy artillery.

The generals have been appointed a committee by the minister of militia to visit all parts of the Dominion and to arrange for the reorganization of the militia, the holding of military courses for cavalry, artillery and infantry, and the perpetuation, as far as possible, of the units that fought in France with the Canadian corps.

The objects of the tour will be fully explained at a meeting to be held at the military institute this morning at 10 o'clock.

that the 2nd Dragoons be known as the 2nd Regiment, C.L.H.; and the 9th Mississauga as 9th (Mississauga) Regiment, C.L.H.

In place of the one battery of artillery, the 9th of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, it is proposed to add four more units, the 15th, 30th, 53rd and 1st Siege, respectively, and to change from the 2nd to 3rd Brigade, the last-named unit being attached to the Field Artillery Brigade.

PLAN TO INCREASE MILITIA STRENGTH

Local Units Hope to Have Four Times Their Old Force.

WANT 16 MILITIA UNITS

Artillery Would Be Raised From One Battery to Five.

Reorganization of the militia regiments of Canada, so as to incorporate in them as separate brigades each of the overseas units of which they were parent regiments, respectively—thus preserving a measure of the identity of both the old regiment and its C. E. F. offspring—is the subject of an interesting tentative proposal now under consideration by Toronto militia units.

The scheme, if acceptable, would increase by four-fold the strength of the militia in the City of Toronto alone, and would add such considerable numbers to the various regiments of the city that the artillery units would be raised from one battery to five, while the infantry strength would increase from its present six battalions to sixteen, or counting out the two militia units formed during the war, by four times its pre-war strength.

The scheme is not without its difficulties, and even under the proposed arrangement there would be still six Toronto overseas battalions left unassigned, which is striking testimony to the immensity of Toronto's effort in producing volunteers for overseas service. The main difficulties are two in number. On the one hand, militia regiments are anxious to preserve their old names and traditions and do not want to drop their original numeral designation. Thus the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, which has the distinction of being practically the oldest and always the most vigorous of Canadian militia units, would not be willing to give up the numeral designation, "2nd," which they wear, though the overseas units formed from it number six, three times the strength of the parent organization. On the other hand, overseas units such as the famous 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment, wish to stick to their name, and in some cases they prefer to preserve a separate existence.

Suggested Scheme.

The tentative arrangement for the inclusion of the units of the C.E.F. in militia organizations in Toronto and vicinity is as follows:

2nd Regiment (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada); 1st Battalion 3rd Battalion, C.E.F.; 2nd Battalion (58th Battalion, C.E.F.); 3rd Battalion (83rd Battalion, C.E.F.); 4th Battalion (95th Battalion, C.E.F.); 5th Battalion (166th Battalion, C.E.F.); 6th Battalion (255th Battalion, C.E.F.).

10th Regiment (Royal Grenadiers); 1st Battalion (123rd Battalion, C.E.F.); 2nd Battalion (198th Battalion, C.E.F.).

12th Regiment (York Rangers); 1st Battalion (20th Battalion, C.E.F.); 2nd Battalion (81st Battalion, C.E.F.); 3rd Battalion (127th Battalion, C.E.F.); 4th Battalion (220th Battalion, C.E.F.).

36th Peel Regiment; 1st Battalion (74th Battalion, C.E.F.); 2nd Battalion, (126th Battalion, C.E.F.); 3rd Battalion (234th Battalion, C.E.F.).

48th Regiment (Highlanders); 1st Battalion (15th Battalion, C.E.F.); 2nd Battalion (92nd Battalion, C.E.F.); 3rd Battalion (134th Battalion, C.E.F.).

109th (Toronto) Regiment; 1st Battalion (75th Battalion, C.E.F.); 2nd Battalion (84th Battalion, C.E.F.); 3rd Battalion (169th Battalion, C.E.F.).

110th (Irish) Regiment; 1st Battalion (180th Battalion, C.E.F.); 2nd Battalion (208th Battalion, C.E.F.).

The mounted units of Toronto to be associated with overseas units must bear the designation Canadian Light Horse or Canadian Mounted Rifles. It is therefore proposed that the Governor-General's Body Guard add the designation 1st Regiment, C.L.H., to their name;

Winnipeg "Tribune" Mail & Empire
24: October

WILL REORGANIZE CANADIAN MILITIA

Well-known Officers Here to Make Enquiries and Advise Government.

Major-Gen. R. G. E. Leckie, C. M. G., G. O. C. M. D. 11, was at the C. P. R. depot this morning to meet Major-Gen. Sir William Otter, K. C. B., C. V. O., and Major-Gen. W. G. Gwatkin, C. B., C. M. G., members of the commission collecting information with a view to advising the department of militia on the reorganization of the Canadian militia. The other members of the commission are Major-Gen. Sir Edward Morrison, K. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., and Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, C. M. G., D. S. O.

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at Gore and Hastings lights.

FALL IN AND J

Boost for the

Commission to Hear Requests

Unit Identifiers, R. McNaughton

Winnipeg "Tribune" Mail & Empire
24: October

Special parade, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, at 8 p.m., at the SEAMAN'S INSTITUTE, 1171 Seaton Street.

All officers and men interested in the above will muster in uniform, when arms and equipment will be issued and shortages in kit replenished.

W. E. B. MINCHIN, Lieut.

Winnipeg "Tribune"
6: October

MILITIA RE-ORGANIZATION PLANS ARE PRESENTED TO 4 GENERALS BY KETCHEN

Plans for extensive reorganization of the militia were discussed at a meeting in the Military Institute today, by the committee appointed by the minister of militia for that purpose, and officers of Military District No. 10.

Major-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, and staff officers, in session with the committee, presented a program of reorganization arranged by the staff of the local district, for approval. Suggestions contained in the plans have been under consideration for some time by Gen. Ketchen, and involve an extensive program.

Major-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, until recently inspector-general of the forces in Canada; Major-Gen. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff in Canada; Major-Gen. Sir Edward Morrison, who commanded the artillery in France; and Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, who commanded the heavy artillery, compose the committee on reorganization appointed by the minister of militia.

The generals will meet in Port Arthur Tuesday. Major-Gen. Ketchen and Lieut. W. Darling, the general's aide, will leave for Port Arthur this evening to attend the meeting.

Manitoba "Free Press"
6: October

FOUR GENERALS ON TRIP

Here to Reorganize the Canadian Militia

Four generals who are touring Canada to reorganize the militia reached the city last night. They are Maj.-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, late inspector-general of the forces in Canada; Maj.-Gen. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff in Canada; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ed. Morrison, who commanded the artillery in France during the war; and Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, who commanded the heavy artillery.

The generals have been appointed a committee by the minister of militia to visit all parts of the Dominion and arrange for the reorganization of the militia, the holding of military courses for cavalry, artillery and infantry, and the perpetuation, as far as possible, of the units that fought in France with the Canadian corps.

The objects of the tour will be fully explained at a meeting to be held at the military institute this morning at 10 o'clock.

that the 2nd Dragoons be known as the 2nd Regiment, C.L.H.; and the 9th Mississauga as 9th (Mississauga) Regiment, C.L.H.

In place of the one battery of artillery, the 9th of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, it is proposed to add four more units, the 15th, 30th, 53rd and 1st Siege, respectively, and to change from the 2nd to 3rd Brigade, the last-named unit being attached to the Field Artillery Brigade.

1919

Mail & Empire
9: October

PLAN TO INCREASE MILITIA STRENGTH

Local Units Hope to Have Four Times Their Old Force.

WANT 16 MILITIA UNITS

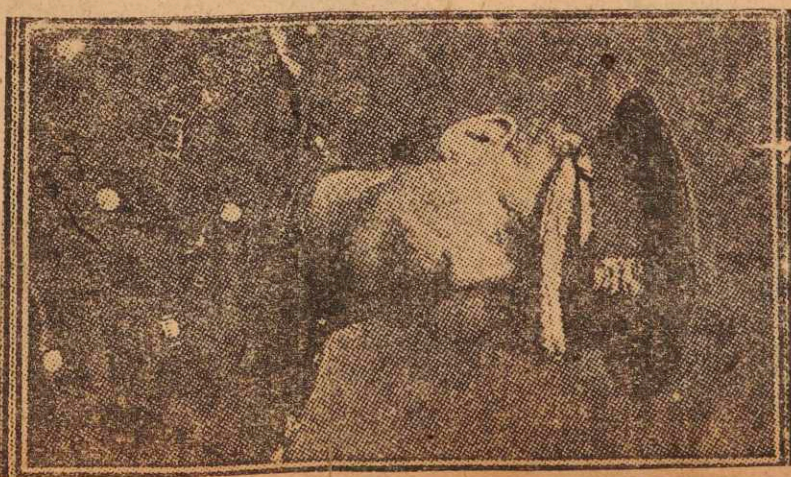
Artillery Would Be Raised From One Battery to Five.

Reorganization of the militia regiments of Canada, so as to incorporate in them as separate brigades each of the overseas units of which they were parent regiments, respectively—thus preserving a measure of the identity of both the old regiment and its C. E. F. offspring—is the subject of an interesting tentative proposal now under consideration by Toronto militia units. The scheme, if acceptable, would increase by four-fold the strength of the militia in the City of Toronto alone, and would add such considerable numbers to the various regiments of the city that the artillery units would be raised from one battery to five, while the infantry strength would increase from its present six battalions to sixteen, or counting out the two militia units formed during the war, by four times its pre-war strength.

The scheme is not without its difficulties, and even under the proposed arrangement there would be still six Toronto overseas battalions left unassigned, which is striking testimony to the immensity of Toronto's effort in producing volunteers for overseas service. The main difficulties are two in number. On the one hand, militia regiments are anxious to preserve their old names and traditions and do not want to drop their original numeral designation. Thus the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, which has the distinction of being practically the oldest and always the most vigorous of Canadian militia units, would not be willing to give up the numeral designation, "2nd," which they wear, though the overseas units formed from it number six, three times the strength of the parent organization. On the

other hand, the various overseas units with requests that the identity of these be maintained in the new formation, which it is proposed will take place in the militia forces of Canada. Practically all of the B. C. units which served overseas will ask that their records be perpetuated by the naming of their units in the regiments which will have headquarters in this province. Representing the famous fighting Seventh, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Gibson, D.S.O., will be associated Major F. Philpott and Capt. Daykin. This delegation will ask that their battalion be given a place in the new arrangement and hold the name of the first British Columbia regiment. They ask that if any amalgamation be necessary they should be associated with the present premier unit, the 6th D. C.O., but that in any event territorial representation should be introduced.

GEN. SIR WILLIAM OTTER who, with Maj.-Gen. W. B. Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. Morrison and Brig.-Gen. McNaughton, will, this afternoon, hear requests of various overseas units that their identity be maintained in the permanent military.



Winnipeg "Provincer"
24: October

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Commission to Hear Requests
Unit Identity Be Maintained

Winnipeg "Sun"
24: Oct 1919

1919

Vancouver "Sun" 25 October.

District Officers Favor Territorial Method for Army

Commissioners at Secret Session Held in City Are Told by Clark, Gilson, Peck, Hulme, Tobin and Others that Time Has Come for a Change

EMPHATIC and practically unanimous condemnation of the existing military system of Canada and the distribution of militia units was voiced yesterday by nearly all the commanding officers of overseas battalions to the Militia commission, which held a session in the drill hall on Beatty street yesterday to hear the views of local militia officers on the question of military reorganization. The press was excluded from the meeting.

Besides asking for the abolishment of the old military system, which has been in force for so many years, the local militia officers were unanimous in requesting that all units which served in the Canadian Expeditionary force in France should have their identity

perpetuated in the reorganization of Canada's militia forces.
Says Likely Identity Will Be Maintained.

That their wishes in this respect are likely to be granted, was intimated by Major-General Otter who, speaking for the Militia commission, stated it was desired to merge as nearly as possible the parent units of the old militia and their traditions with the overseas units which had won fame in the world war.

The Militia Commission comprises Major-Generals Otter, Gwatkin, Morrison and McNaughton.

Major George W. Melhuish, the present officer commanding of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, was the first to be heard. He claimed that the 6th Regiment was the senior infantry unit in the province and while he felt that the claims of the various overseas battalions to recognition in the new scheme were reasonable, cognizance should be taken of the fact that the 6th Regiment supplied many of the officers and men for these units. He stated his regiment had generously given of its men to every battalion which proceeded from Vancouver, and that he felt even though the numeral "6" had to be deleted from the crest of the regiment that the name should be continued.

Lieut.-Col. Hulme, formerly commanding officer, endorsed the speaker's sentiments reviewing briefly the peace time activities of the regiment and asking for every consideration from the board when the matter should be decided, as also did Lieut.-Col. Worsnop.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. McSpadden spoke on behalf of the 11th Irish Fusiliers which he stated had a notable war record in men and officers sent to the front. The matter of numerical designation was not paramount but he wished the name perpetuated. He was supported in this by Maj. J. C. Thorn.

Score Old Militia Scheme

The feature of the session, however, came when Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark rose to discuss the merits of his former command, the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. In no uncertain terms he wholeheartedly condemned the old militia scheme, stamping it as useless and stating that there was no question in his mind that it should be abolished. Insofar as his regiment were concerned they were willing that henceforth they should be called the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and that two battalions should constitute it. First the 16th Canadian Scottish of imperishable fame in France, and second the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. He submitted that the time for education of the younger generation in patriotic spirit and physical training should be begun

and urged the early construction of barracks where proper training of men could be carried on.

Cy. Peck Appears

For the 68th Regiment, known as Earl Grey's Rifles, and with headquarters at Prince Rupert, Lieut.-Col. J. McMullen and Lieut.-Col. Cy. Peck, V. C., both spoke. They asked that the name be perpetuated and that the 102nd Battalion be associated with them. Lieut.-Col. Dougherty, of New Westminster, asked for the same conditions to obtain in regard to the 104th Regiment with which he would wish affiliated the 47th overseas battalion, purely a Westminster unit, and also the 131st, which his command had generously contributed to Lieut.-Col. Pollen on behalf of the 107th Regiment in the Kootenays, requested that the old regiment's name be kept, but that they should have as their first battalion the 54th overseas unit.

The territorial system, such as is in vogue in England, was advanced as the solution to the difficulty by Lieut.-Col. W. Gilson, O. C. of the 7th Battalion.

One British Columbia regiment with the 7th as first battalion and others taking their overseas numbers in subsequent order, was his proposition, which he said was the subject of a resolution from the members of the battalion he represented. He characterized the old militia system as having died a natural death and asked why should it be resuscitated. It was useful in the early days of the war but had become obsolete he claimed, and the territorial system would be a great improvement. In any event his unit was adverse to being merged with another. They would not consider being absorbed into a militia unit and only as a second proposition consider the absorption of one.

"The 7th must be perpetuated in the annals of the country," said Col. Gilson. "Its record, hardly won on the field of France, can not be dimmed by mergers and absorptions."

His contentions along this line were agreed to and supported by Lieut.-Col. John McMillan and Capt. G. Daykin.

Peck Condemns System

That the 16th Canadian Scottish must also have its place in the new formation was submitted by Col. Peck. Characterizing the wiping out of the unit as nothing short of criminal and attacking the present militia system as not adequate for the present uses, he stated that he and officers of the 72nd had come to an agreement whereby the battalions would be merged into one regiment to be known as the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada with the 16th as first battalion.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Tobin stated that his battalion, the 29th, were unani-

mous in not wishing to be affiliated with the 11th Irish. There were no Irishmen in the original unit as it left Vancouver. He rather favored Col. Gilson's proposal but asked that the name 29th Vancouver Battalion be maintained. Officers on behalf of the 102nd also appeared and stated they were anxious to affiliate with the Prince Rupert unit, however, wanting the name 102nd North British Columbia Battalion to remain.

Maj.-Gen. Otter thanked the attending officers for their efforts. There was no doubt that the overseas battalions would be perpetuated he stated. However, he wished to merge as nearly as possible the par-

ent units of the old militia who had some traditions, with the overseas ones which had great war glories and battle fame.

The commission left Friday night for Victoria where they will sit this morning.

Victoria "Sun" 25 Oct

MANY EX-OFFICERS BEFORE COMMISSION

Recommend That Names of Active Service Battalions Be Perpetuated in Militia

About thirty former officers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force appeared before the commission collecting information as to the most efficient and successful basis on which to reorganize the Canadian militia, at the Drill Hall this morning. Every officer who spoke endorsed the proposal to incorporate the names of all Canadian battalions which had been on active service, in the militia.

The commission composed of Major-General Sir William Otter, K. C. B., C.V.O., Major-General Sir Edward Morrison, K.C.B., D.S.O., Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., and Brigadier-General A. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., opened its session in the offices of Major-General R. E. G. Leckie, C.M.G., G.O.C.

Among the local officers who appeared before the commission were: Brigadier-General R. P. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O. M.C., of the Fourth Division; Lieutenant-Colonel Lorne Ross, D.S.O., of the 67th. Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd. C.M.R.'s; Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Foster, D.S.O., M.C., Major Bapty, 56th. Battalion; Colonel Major, 7th. Battalion; Captain Alken, Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, D.S.O., 48th. Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, formerly G.O.C. of Military District No. 11; Lieutenant-Colonel Rous Cullin, 38th. Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Winsby, 47th. Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Angus, Fifth Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Harris, artillery; Colonel E. G. Proir and J. W. Ambery.

After the discussion had closed General Sir Arthur Currie, inspector-general of Canadian militia called.

1919
The "Colonist" 25 Oct

CONFERRING TODAY ON REORGANIZATION

Big Meeting Expected at the Armories This Morning to Discuss With Ottawa Officials Reconstruction of Militia

Invitations have been extended to all militia officers and officers of Canadian Expeditionary Units in Victoria and on Vancouver Island to attend a conference which is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Armories, Bay Street, at which there will be present Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.M.G., Major-General Gwatkin, chief of the General Staff, Ottawa; Major-General Sir Edward Morrison, K.C.B., and Brigadier-General A. McNaughton, C.M.G., the commission of four who are investigating the question of reorganization of the militia throughout Canada.

The motive in having militia officers and officers of Canadian Expeditionary units present at this conference is that the commission from Ottawa may have all the help possible in work by getting the views of experienced men from all over the country on the matter of reconstruction of the militia.

The matter of reconstruction of the Cadet Corps is also to come under consideration, and is understood that the principal officers and supervisors of this organization will also be present at the conference.

As the matter of reorganization is of very vital importance at the present moment, it is expected that there will be a large attendance at this meeting this morning. The members of the commission, it is understood, will leave tonight for the mainland en route for Ottawa.

General Morrison, in Vancouver, stated that no definite scheme of reorganization would be launched until the report of the commission had been received and digested by the Government. He did not wish to anticipate in any way any suggestion the commission might make, but stated that they desired to arrive at some arrangement which, while preserving the records and traditions of the units which fought overseas, would meet the views of members of the old militia units.

The infantry, he said, naturally presented the chief problem. The artillery plan of organization had been arranged before the corps left Europe. In that case the plan adopted had been to take the number of men from each military district and allot them their original battery numerals according to the proportion of men from each district. In the case of the machine gun units also there, there was no great difficulty, as these units did not exist before the war, and they could therefore start on a new basis without much difficulty.

Calgary "Albertan" 28 Oct

Reorganization of Alberta Militia Is Discussed Here

Hheads of Canadian Militia Confer With Alberta Officers; Overseas Battalions and Batteries May Become Permanent

To confer with Brigadier General H. F. McDonald, commanding military district No. 13, and other commanding officers on the reorganization of the militia units of the district, the militia reorganization committee of Canada held a sitting in the Palliser hotel last evening. Major General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., president; Major General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major General W. G. Watkin, C.B., C.M.G., chief of the general staff, Brigadier General Andrew G. L. MacNaughton, D.S.O., are the members of the committee; Brig-Gen. McDonald, as the officer

commanding the district, also sat as a member of the committee. As the result of the conference recommendations concerning all the old militia units, and the preservation of the traditions and in some cases the identity of the overseas units, will be made to Ottawa.

The committee will recommend that all of the old militia units remain. It is possible that two other infantry units may be formed from overseas battalions, and the traditions of the remainder perpetuated in affiliation with the existing units.

"The old militia regiments," General Otter informed The Albertan last evening at the Palliser hotel, have traditions of their own which they wish to preserve and do not wish to lose their identity. The commanders of overseas units would prefer to retain the old designations, rather than to be merged in the units of the old militia, and are equally anxious in this matter. If there were an increase in the militia there would in all probability be a place for new units, but we cannot guarantee these, since the force is not likely to be unduly increased above its present strength." General Otter intimated, however, that he hoped that many war batteries might be resuscitated, in view of the splendid contribution of artillery which had been made by Alberta to the overseas forces during the war.

Claims Presented

The commanders of the 10th, 31st and 50th battalions at the conference yesterday presented the claims of their units for representation in the permanent militia, as did the commander of the 49th of Edmonton. The 50th claims to be distinctly a Calgary unit, and as such considers that it has prior claim to permanency as a Calgary regiment. It has, it is stated, by far the strongest representation among the returned men in Calgary. The 10th, on the other hand, had the longest period of overseas service, and the 31st, Alberta regiment in this respect has priority over the 50th. These considerations were all brought to the attention of the reorganization committee yesterday.

The designation of the 25th artillery field battery, Lethbridge, which was represented at the front by the 20th field battery, will be changed to the 20th, but otherwise there will be no change in the names of the old militia units of Alberta.

Alberta overseas units, which had actual service in the field, were the 10th, 31st, 49th and 50th infantry battalions, the 19th Alberta Dragoons (subsequently expanded into the Canadian Light Horse), the 20th field battery. The old militia units which are likely to be permanent are the 15th Light Horse, the 19th Alberta Dragoons, the 21st Alberta Light Horse, the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, the 103rd Calgary Rifles, the 25th artillery field battery, the 4th field troop (engineers), the 14th Army Service company and the 17th Cavalry Field Ambulance brigade.

In addition to the above a machine gun brigade is in process of organization as a unit of the active militia.

Among the officers present at yesterday's conference were: Lt. Col. F. Gilman, D.S.O., Col. J. L. Potter, Lt. Col. Arthur de Mowbray Bell, Lt. Col. E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., Col. P. J. Daly, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Geo. MacDonald, Lt. Col. E. S. Doughty, D.S.O., Lt. Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., Lt. Col. R. H. Palmer, D.S.O., Lt. Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., Lt. Col. R. de L. Harwood, Lt. Col. E. G. May, Lt. Col. Horace Jenkins, Major C. Y. Weaver, D.S.O., Major F. W. Mapson, Major R. H. Darker, Brig. General J. S. Stewart, Lt. Col. W. C. C. Armstrong, Lt. Col. G. B. McLeod, Major J. W. Macleod, Lt. Col. C. Stevenson, M.G.

The archives of the German gen-

1919
Toronto "Telegram" 11: hour

MILITIA OFFICERS UPSET

WHERE DO THEY GO

Government's Memorandum of Reconstruction of Militia Seems to Make Beautiful Mess.

To the Editor of The Telegram:

Sir—Militia circles in Toronto, and particularly returned officers, are much disturbed over the memorandum prepared for the reorganization of the Canadian militia.

Some weeks ago a committee under the presidency of Major-Gen. Sir William Otter, met in Toronto, and took evidence of officers to ascertain their views on the subject. As a result of this meeting a memorandum dealing with Military District No. 2 has been issued, and it is the subject of considerable comment, all of an adverse kind, among militiamen.

One of the chief subjects under discussion was the allocation to the permanent militia units of units of the C.E.F., and the proposals in this regard are cause of many heartburnings. It is felt in some quarters, however, that the Canadian militia is now heaping the harvest of its lassitude and apparent lack of interest when at the beginning of the war it allowed, without protest, the system of former C.E.F. battalions. If firm steps had been taken at that time so that regiments had been asked to raise battalions for overseas service, there would be none of the trouble with which the country is faced at the present time with reference to the allocation of fighting units, and the designation of the regiment which should claim battle honors for their colors.

This ignoring of the militia of Canada has been carried through the whole of officialdom at Ottawa. In the booklet entitled, "Canada's part in the Great War," issued by the Department of Public Information, over which Hon. N. W. Rowell presides, the Canadian militia is mentioned only twice, and that in a casual manner, despite the fact that of the 33,000 men who made up the first contingent 80 per cent. were militia men, and were officered entirely by militia officers. Then, too, during all the period of voluntary recruiting the militia units were used as a basis, and the officers spent their own money in keeping up organizations and bands which helped to gather men together.

WHAT MEMORANDUM SAYS.

In the matter of the reorganization of infantry militia regiments in Toronto as laid down in the memorandum, the Queen's Own Regiment will be made up of six battalions, viz., 3rd, 58th, 83rd, 95th, 166th and 255th. It is hard to see why the 3rd and 58th should be attached to the Q.O.R. Certainly the O.C. the 3rd was a Q.O.R. officer, but the Body Guards and Grenadiers supplied the greater part of the men. It was the Grenadiers Company, officered almost entirely by Grenadiers, which stood in

the breach at St. Julien until they were all either killed or captured, and there is no other page of that battalion's history so bright as that written by the Grenadiers in it. Then the unit is attached to the Q.O.R. The 58th has no connection whatever with the Q.O.R. When it was formed it contained a whole company of Grenadiers. The whole of the n.c.o.'s were trained in the Grenadiers, and were members of that regiment.

The 198th Battalion (Buffs), under the proposed reorganization, are to be the second battalion of the Royal Grenadiers, the 123rd Bat-

talion (Royal Grenadiers) being the 1st Battalion. It is hard to understand by what process of reasoning the 198th should be attached to the Grenadiers, for while several of the officers were Grenadier officers, and a few of the men, the Grenadiers have stronger claims to others.

The 48th Highlanders are to get the 15th, 92nd and 134th Battalions, and there can be no objection to this, except that there were other units to which Highlanders went, and the regiment should have some little credit for these.

THE 19TH BATTALION.

Perhaps the biggest anomaly of all is the placing of the 19th Battalion. It was always considered to be a Toronto unit, but according to the memorandum, it is to be attached to the 91st Regiment, Hamilton. Similarly the 35th, which had a whole company from the 109th Regiment, goes to the 19th (Lincoln) Regiment.

To the 36th (Peel) Regiment go the 74th, 126th and 234th Battalions. To the 109th go the 75th, 84th and 169th, this despite the fact that the 75th was raised and officered entirely by the 9th Mississauga Horse. The 110th (Irish) Regiment gets the 180th Sportsmen's Battalion, and the 208th. When the Sportsmen's battalion was broken up, a great many of their men were drafted to the 123rd Royal Grenadiers in France, and many of these men, it is said, are joining the Grenadiers' Veterans' Association.

And the position of the officers who were attached to these various units is peculiar. A 109th Regiment officer, who fought with the 19th Battalion, will now apparently be an officer of the 91st Regiment of Hamilton, a Grenadier officer who fought with the 58th will have to transfer to the Queen's Own, and so on.

On the whole the returned officers who hoped to carry on their militia training are much worked up over the whole matter, for, while they were absent in many cases for nearly five years, they have much regard, sentimental and otherwise, for the regiment which gave them their previous training in arms. I. N. N.

St. John "Standard" 19: hour

Re-Establishment Of Canadian Forces

Distinguished Military Officers
Assembled Yesterday—Organization of the Provincial
Command Being Considered—Provincial Units Represented at the Meeting.

St. John had some distinguished military visitors yesterday in the persons of Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K. C. B., C. V. O., Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O., Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, C. B., C. M. G., and Brigadier-General Andrew G. L. McNaughton.

Sir William Otter has a long and brilliant record as a soldier in both the South African campaign and the present war; Sir E. W. B. Morrison, it will be remembered, is the last Canadian to be gazetted for knighthood and the first to receive the accolade from the Prince of Wales. General McNaughton served in the staff of General Morrison when the latter was commanding officer of the Canadian Second Artillery Division, at the front, and General Gwatkin commanded a brigade in France.

These gentlemen are in the city for the purpose of arranging for the re-establishment of the Canadian forces which represented the provinces as units in the recent war, into an active militia on a peace-time footing.

A special meeting of all local officers, who had commanded units at the front, or who are the ranking officers of permanent provincial militia, was held in the armouries yesterday, when the organization of the provincial command was considered.

Among the officers present were Major-Gen. H. H. MacLean, Brig-Gen. A. H. Macdonnell, Lieut. Col. W. R. Brown, Lieut. Col. W. H. Harrison, Lieut. Col. Armstrong, Lieut. Col. Grey, Lieut. Col. Frederick Wedderburn, Major J. A. MacMillan, Major H. H. Donnelly, Major E. P. R. Shewern and others.

These officers represent such units as the Corps of Guides, 62nd Regiment the 3rd Regiment of Canadian Artillery, the Machine Gun Corps, the 73rd Regiment, as well as the overseas units such as the 26th Battalion, the 44th Battalion, the 55th Battalion the 4th Siege Battery, the 6th Siege Battery, the 9th Siege Battery, the 2nd Divisional Train, the 9th Field Ambulance, etc.

Another meeting will be held today when a definite organization will be planned and officers appointed.

Last night the visiting officers were entertained at the Union Club by their companions-in-arms in the city.

Det. John "Telegraph" 19: Nov

FIGHTING 26TH AS PARENT UNIT FOR WHOLE PROVINCE

Recommendations That it Should Include All Infantry Regiments and That 3rd Infantry and 6th C. M. R. be Perpetuated.

Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, G.B., C.M.G.; Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and Brigadier-General Andrew G. L. McNaughton, were in the city yesterday in connection with the plans to re-organize the Canadian militia. Senior officers of the various provincial military organizations were in conference with them yesterday afternoon and made recommendations as to what they considered should be done with the units in New Brunswick.

For the infantry, it was advised that one regiment, known as the 26th, to include all the present militia regiments as battalions, would be acceptable here.

For the artillery, the old name of the 3rd Regiment was favored with the various battery numbers as used in France.

For the cavalry it was suggested that a cavalry brigade, to be known as the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, be formed to embrace all the cavalry units in the maritime provinces. The present units would retain their numbers as before.

Recommendations were also made for the engineers and the other branches of the service.

The committee is to visit different parts of Canada and secure the ideas of the senior officers, after which they are to make a report to militia headquarters in regard to a scheme of re-organization.

Halifax Herald 21: Nov

TO PERPETUATE NOVA SCOTIA UNITS

General Officers In Halifax In Connection With Scheme To Maintain Identity Of Old Militia Units As Well As Those Of Overseas Forces.

HALIFAX, Nov. 21.—A well attended meeting of officers was held in the Armouries yesterday to confer with the military committee appointed by the government to investigate the question of re-organizing the various militia units thruout the province. Composing

1919 Halifax Herald (cont.) The Globe 25 Nov

the committee are General Sir W. D. Otter, chairman; Major General W. C. Gwatkin, Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, and Brig.-General A. G. L. McNaughton; in an advisory capacity on local affairs and conditions was the G. O. C. of the district, Brig.-General Thacker.

THE general purposes of the committee is to find a scheme that will maintain the identity of the old militia units at the same time seeking to perpetuate the various battalions and batteries of the Expeditionary Force. The ideas and opinions of the officers assembled were discussed and the data collected will be embodied as far as possible in the recommendations of the committee at the conclusion of the investigations.

SEEN by a representative of The Halifax Herald last night, Sir William Otter said that at present no decision had been arrived at and he could not foreshadow the form that the proposed re-organization would take. Three more military districts had to be visited and from the results of their enquiries the committee had to formulate a scheme that would be acceptable to the Dominion as a whole. It was hoped that the work of the committee would be completed, as far as it concerned their researches, by about Christmas, when the decision would be made at Ottawa.

THE question of the permanent force has been temporarily arranged and is outside the scope of the work of the present body, who are confined purely to the collection of such data as will enable the military authorities to form a plan for the complete re-establishment of the militia. General Otter said that he could not at present give any indication of what the committee would recommend with regard to Nova Scotia.

WILL REORGANIZE CANADIAN MILITIA

Four Generals Are Preparing Report — Currie in Saddle Soon

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The committee composed of Major-Generals Sir William Otter, Sir Edward Morrison, W. G. Gwatkin and Brigadier-Gen. McNaughton has nearly completed its tour of the Canadian military districts, and it is expected that in a comparatively short time it will

be able to present a considered report on the reorganization of Canada's permanent militia forces. The committee is now at Halifax and will visit Quebec, Kingston and London districts in the near future. This will complete the inspection tour.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, Inspector of Canadian Forces, is expected to arrive in Ottawa about the first of December to take up his new duties, and the committee is expected to confer with him shortly after his arrival.

After further conferences, it is anticipated that a program of militia reorganization will shortly be drawn up and the details worked out with the various districts.

Ottawa Journal 19: Dec

MAY BE BIG INCREASE IN ACTIVE MILITIA

Report of Reorganization Committee Expected Soon.

The committee which was appointed to report on a scheme of re-organization for the Canadian Active Militia has practically completed its labors and will shortly be in a position to submit suggestions on the matter. The committee, which consisted of Major Generals Sir William D. Otter, W. G. Gwatkin, and Sir Edward Morrison, and Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, has, in the course of its investigation into the present situation, visited every military district in Canada. Yesterday it returned to the Capital from Kingston, the headquarters of Military District No. 3, which was the last to be visited.

Some of the suggestions of the committee may necessitate further conferences with local authorities and other persons interested in the Active Militia, and if the recommendations involve any further expenditures, the report would have to be submitted to the Cabinet. If the recommendations involve merely reorganization of the units at present established, the matter would probably be one for the Militia Department.

The present strength of the Active Militia is at present not available, the mobilization of large numbers of men for overseas service during the past five years having disorganized this body. Previous to 1914, it had a strength of about 60,000, but this may be greatly increased if a large number of men who served in France should remain in the militia.

Ottawa Journal 12 Jan 1920

1920

London Morning Post

WILL DISBAND EVERY MILITIA UNIT IN CANADA

Complete Cleaning of Military Slate First Step in Creation of New Force.

The first step in the reorganization of the Canadian active militia is taken in the publication Saturday of an order laying down the general lines which will be followed in bringing the new force into being. The order is not concerned with details and gives no indication of the policy to be pursued in the matters of naming units, but it provides for the disbandment of every militia unit in Canada — a complete cleaning of the slate — and the immediate creation of the new force. "The rank and file being automatically discharged," says the order, "the commanding officer has a clear field for re-engagement in suitable ranks, and vacancies for new men of overseas experience, not former members of the unit."

Visited All Districts.

For some time past, a committee, of which Major General Sir W. D. Otter, was chairman, and Major Generals W. G. Gwatkin, Sir Edward Morrison, and Brigadier Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton members, have been considering the question of reorganization. They have visited all the military districts of Canada, and it is understood that they have made recommendations with regard to the working out of the plan outlined in the order issued today. Today's order which is signed by Major General E. C. Ashton, Adjutant General, was recently passed in Militia Council.

It provides that a commanding officer, preferably with overseas service, will be selected, after due consultation with the old officers of each regiment, both overseas and Militia, to command the new unit. The new commanding officer will prepare a new slate of officers, with due regard to war service, previous military service, and qualifications, and will forward to headquarters recommendations for all officers on the strength not included in the new cadre. On receipt and approval of the above, a general order will be issued disbanding the regiment as of a certain date, for the purpose of reorganization. "This disbandment," says the statement, "will clear the situation, render free action possible in making new appointments and adjusting seniority, and will force decisions in the case of all officers on present strength who are not receiving appointments to the reorganized units, by transfer to another unit, appointment to the Corps Reserve, or to the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, as otherwise, they automatically cease to be officers of the Active Militia."

Won't Lose Continuity.

In spite of the disbanding of the units, however, there need be no fear of loss of continuity of service. This is provided for by immediate re-appointments and enlistments, and the order provides that "new service rolls will be opened as of date of reorganization, proper attestation forms being insisted on. A new general order will immediately be issued gazetted all officers in the new unit, and all of-

ficers on the old strength not re-appointed, will be disposed of either by transfer to the Corps Reserve of the unit, transfer to the Reserve of Officers Canadian Militia, or by retirement.

Deal With Question of Rank.

The question of rank is dealt with in the new order, the ruling being that officers appointed to the active list will be recommended for such rank as they may be appointed to in accordance with the establishment of the unit. Those with C. E.F. service, however, will be recommended for a brevet equal to their rank in the C.E.F. reserve. They will, if recommended, be considered qualified by war service for the next highest rank to any rank held by them in the C.E.F. for a period of six months.

The reorganization will, it is stated at Militia headquarters, be proceeded with by arms, and an order applicable to the artillery will be issued shortly, to be followed with the cavalry and infantry a little later on. Each arm as ready will be dealt with along the general lines indicated above.

The Globe 14 Jan

THE MILITIA "ORDER."

Complete details of the reorganization of the Canadian Militia will be awaited with interest since the publication of an "order" laying down a general plan for bringing the new force into being immediately. Provision for the disbandment of every militia unit in the country is a preliminary step. While it is no doubt true that the war automatically disbanded most, if not all, of the militia units as they existed prior to 1914, the newly-issued order smacks of autocracy. A committee of military men has, very properly, been investigating the situation all over Canada, but its recommendations could not become effective without action by the Government, which presumably is the issuer of the "order," or has given authority for it.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the members of Parliament as representatives of the people have been consulted as to the course to be followed. The presentation to Parliament of a detailed plan, so that it might be discussed and passed upon, would seem to be a wiser and a more constitutional method than the issuing of an "order." The country should by now have passed the stage of government by order in Council. The new militia plan is not likely to get a very enthusiastic start if it is another case of the Government attempting to accomplish a great and important task by "ordering" something to be done to which Parliament might not give consent.

Ottawa Journal 24 Jan 1920

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess entertained at a dinner party last evening in honor of their guests. Among those present were: Sam. Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Hewitt, Kingsford, Major O. Browne, Mr. R. Hon. J. D. Reid and Mrs. Reid, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie, Major-General Hodgins, Mrs. and Miss Hodgins, General Sir William Otter, Sir Donald McDonald, Surgeon-General Fotheringham, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hewitt, Consul-General for China, Miss Kingsford, Major Brown, Mr. R. Waldo, the Hon. Mrs. Thorne, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Owen and Mrs. Owen, Miss Marion Cook, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Helen Baillie Hamilton, Miss Cavendish, Mr. Williams-Taylor, and the members of His Excellency's staff.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

King at Installation of Knights.

The King, Sovereign of the Order of the Bath, and the Duke of Connaught, the Great Master of the Order, were present yesterday in Westminster Abbey at the installation of twenty-two Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order. The ceremony, which was both spectacular and interesting, was held at noon in the beautiful little chapel of the Order, King Henry VII.'s Chapel. This ceremony of installation had been in abeyance for many years, but was restored by the King a year before the outbreak of the Great War. In that year forty-six Senior Knights Grand Cross were installed, and since that time twenty-two vacancies have occurred in the list of stall-holders.

Yesterday's gathering was for the purpose of filling these vacancies, the successors selected being the Earl of Reading, General Sir Arthur Wynne, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Miles, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Lord Muir Mackenzie, General Sir Henry Rundle, Admiral of the Fleet Sir William May, Field-Marshal Viscount French, Lord Kilbracken, Sir Evan MacGregor, Sir George Buchanan, General Sir Francis Wingate, General Sir Arthur Paget, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, the Earl of Dudley, Sir Charles Inigo Thomas, General Sir Archibald Hunter, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viscount Esher, Sir George Murray, and Colonel Sir Joseph Ridgeway.

OUTSIDE THE ABBEY.

Long before the time fixed for the ceremony large crowds had assembled in Broad Sanctuary to witness the arrival of the distinguished guests, while during the ceremony traffic was diverted to enable the large body of police, both mounted and on foot, to keep clear the approaches to Dean's Yard and the Chapter House. The King's Marshals were on duty at the West Cloister entrance and the Yeomen of the Guard stood at intervals round the Cloisters, their Tudor uniforms and glittering halberds showing to great advantage against the background of dark grey masonry. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the Cloisters, and afterwards lined the Nave, a group of them being also stationed during the service in the space under the Lantern opposite the Sacrament.

INSIDE THE ABBEY.

The hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremony was half-past eleven o'clock, but long before that time every available seat in the Abbey was occupied. The North and South Transepts and the space under the Lantern were filled with Knights Commanders and Companions of the Order, the former wearing the red ribbon with the badge round the neck, while the latter wore the badge only. Nearly every uniform of the United Services was to be seen, but many of those present were in Court dress or khaki uniform. Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Department assisted in the general arrangements, and the Stewards of the Abbey, in Court dress and carrying their batons of office, conducted the members of the congregation to the seats set apart for them. In the Nave were assembled the scholars of Westminster School in their gowns, as well as friends of the members of the Order. Previous to the arrival of the Knightly Procession the band of the Scots Guards, stationed in the Nave, played a selection of music, which included Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance."

10² May.

1920

"Mail & Empire" 25 May.

THE PROCESSION.

By a quarter past eleven the Sovereign and the Great Master, together with the Knights Grand Cross, habited in their crimson surcoats and red mantles, with their enamelled collars fastened to the shoulders with white satin ribbons, and carrying their high-crowned black velvet hats plumed with white ostrich feathers, had assembled in the Chapter House. A quarter of an hour later they walked in procession through the South and West Cloisters, and entered the Abbey by the West Cloister door, passing up the centre of the Nave into the Choir. Preceded by the trumpeters, the choir

VETERANS HONOR
FALLEN COMRADES

Major H. M. Mowat Predicts
Coming of Universal
Service.

TRAIN ALL YOUNG MEN

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Decorated as
ual Tribute.

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the South African War
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uld realize that, as a
it is a part of their
lives to prepare. Major Mowat re-
cognized that during the recent war
Canada raised a huge army of vol-
unteers, but no matter how willing
they may have been to serve, they
were not trained. As a result of
that lack of training, he declared,
many a Canadian home is in mourn-
ing to-day, because the boys had
more gallantry than training. So he
felt the time would come when the
citizens would look upon military
a part of their duty, and

training as a
would accept it as naturally as the
paying of taxes. At the same time,
the speaker made an appeal to his
audience to help the idea along, and
to deny the charge that such a step
would be militarism. For it is not
the trained man who knows some-
thing of war who wants to precipi-
tate war, but instead, it is generally
the men who knew nothing of war's
consequences.

Be Friendly to States.

Major Mowatt also made an ap-
peal that Canadian citizens should
always maintain a friendly feeling
towards the citizens of the United
States. He was particularly pleas-
ed that the Stars and Stripes should
have been carried in the veteran par-
ade, for that was a sign that Can-
adians recognized the part which the
United States took in the war. He
also appreciated that just now, while
there is a presidential campaign on in
the States, there may be some cause
for a feeling of irritation towards
some groups of people across the
line, but he asked that Canadians
should not give way to that feeling.
It has become a habit, he stated,
for some people in the States to
give the tail of the British lion a few
twists during election campaigns,
but he felt they did not mean any-
thing by it, that it was simply in-
tended to creat certain impressions
at home. He knew, also, that some
are siding with the Irish trouble-
makers, but most of the United
States people, he repeated, are
friendly towards Canada, and they
should be kept that way.

Had the Same Spirit.

The Right Rev. William Brewing
pointed out that this is a time when
the younger generation should pay
their tributes to the older men, to
those who rose to the defence of the
nation in the hours of her danger.
He felt that some might think there
was a big difference between the vet-
erans of the old wars who stood up
in the open and exchanged shots with
the enemy, and the veterans of the
late war who fought mostly in the
dark without seeing the man they
were firing at, but he believed the
spirit of all the men was the same.
The flocking to the colors in 1914
was but a revival of the spirit of '66
and '85, which has moved through
the race ever since, and which has
let the world know that the people
of the British race will always rise
up to the defence of the Empire.
Rev. Mr. Brewing believed God had
granted this country to the British
Empire as a great heritage and op-
portunity to build up a civilization
which would be worthy of the men
of old. We must believe that it is
the privilege of this country to re-
main British, and the speaker was
proud of the British traditions and
the British language. The language
was the language of the treaties
which are held sacred, while the tra-
ditions are such that any man might
be proud of them. They had been
upheld by the veterans of '66, of '85,
of South Africa and of the great
war. In '66 there had been danger
from a small group of men across

the line, but Canadians had risen up
and had settled that trouble in the
right way. That was not trouble with
the United States, but merely with a
small number of men, and it was no
more international in '66 than are
any difference which may exist be-
tween the two countries to-day. At
the present time, he knew, some
small groups are trying to create dif-
ferences between the nations just
as they were in '66, and his appeal
was that Canadians should not allow
themselves to be influenced by the
attitude of a few.

Settle Troubles at Home.

In '85 there had been internal
strife, and he had enough confidence
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ferences of '85. The speaker was
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Canadian Militia
Veterans'

Memorial Service

AND

Decoration of the
Soldiers Monuments

Under the Auspices of the Grand Council of
Canadian Militia Veterans

HONORARY PRESIDENT

SIR WM. D. OTTER, K.C.B. G.V.O.,

PRESIDENT

LIEUT. KENRIC C. MARSHALL, 1866

SECRETARY

A. M. STRETTON, W.O., 1885

Reviewed by

HIS HONOR

LIEUT. GOVERNOR LIONEL H. CLARKE

From the Steps of Parliament Buildings

Monday, May 24th, 1920

IN

Queen's Park, Toronto

returned to the Choir,
Nicholson's "Solemn March" being played
meanwhile. The "Te Deum Laudamus" to
Sir Charles Stanford's setting was then sung,
and after several prayers and supplications
Bishop Ryle pronounced the Benediction. The
procession was again re-formed, and passing
by way of the North Transept down the North
Aisle to the West end of the Nave, left by the
West Cloister door, the choir singing mean-
while the hymn "For all the Saints who from
their labours rest."

Major Mowat re-
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Canada raised a huge army of vol-
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10² May.

1920

"Mail Home" 25-4 May.

THE PROCESSION.
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**VETERANS HONOR
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 Service.

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Be Friendly to States.

Canadian Militia Veterans

MEMORIAL SERVICE

—and—

Decoration of Soldiers' Monuments

Monday, 24th, 1920

Programme

1. HYMN—"Lest We Forget"(In Memoriam)
Band and Congregation
 2. INVOCATIONREV. A. M. HUBLEY
(Veteran of 1866)
 3. HYMN—"O God Our Help in Ages Past"
Band and Congregation
 4. ADDRESS
His Worship Thos. L. Church, Mayor of Toronto
 5. ADDRESS
Right Rev. WILLARD BREWING
 6. HYMN—"The Maple Leaf" (two verses)
Band and Congregation
 7. ADDRESS
Major H. M. Mowat, M.P.
 8. HYMN—"Shall We Gather at the River?"
Band and Congregation
 9. ADDRESSES
Rev. J. Russell MacLean, and others
 10. HYMN—"Abide With Me"
Band and Congregation
 11. PRAYER AND BENEDICTION
Rev. J. Russell MacLean
- "LAST POST"
Royal Grenadiers' Bugle Band

GOD SAVE THE KING

Programme

HYMN NO. 1

O God! our help in ages past,
 Our hope for years to come,
 Our shelter from the stormy blast,
 And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of Thy throne,
 Still may we dwell secure;
 Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
 And our defence is sure.

HYMN NO. 2

In days of yore from Britain's shore,
 Wolfe, the dauntless hero came,
 And planted firm Britannia's flag
 On Canada's fair domain.
 Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
 And joined in love together,
 The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
 The Maple Leaf for ever.

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
 The Maple Leaf for ever!
 God save our King, and Heaven bless
 The Maple Leaf for ever!

Our fair Dominion now extends
 From Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
 May peace forever be our lot,
 And plenteous store abound;
 And may those ties of love be ours
 Which discord cannot sever,
 And flourish green o'er freedom's home,
 The Maple Leaf for ever!

This concluded the ceremony in the Chapel, and the procession returned to the Choir, Nicholson's "Solemn March" being played meanwhile. The "Te Deum Laudamus" to Sir Charles Stanford's setting was then sung, and after several prayers and supplications Bishop Ryle pronounced the Benediction. The procession was again re-formed, and passing by way of the North Transept down the North Aisle to the West end of the Nave, left by the West Cloister door, the choir singing meanwhile the hymn "For all the Saints who from their labours rest."

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Coming of Universal

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YOUNG MEN

Queen's Park
rated as
tribute.

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for another crisis,
be made for their

every young man,
ready to serve his
war, and the only
young men ready

would be to make military service so popular that the parents of the younger boys, and the youths of the 'teen ages would realize that, as a patriotic duty, it is a part of their lives to prepare. Major Mowat recognized that during the recent war Canada raised a huge army of volunteers, but no matter how willing they may have been to serve, they were not trained. As a result of that lack of training, he declared, many a Canadian home is in mourning to-day, because the boys had more gallantry than training. So he felt the time would come when the citizens would look upon military citizens as a part of their duty, and

Programme

HYMN NO. 3

Abide with me, fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou, Who changest not, abide with me.

I fear no foe, with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is death's sting? Where grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. [flee;

GOD SAVE THE KING

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King;
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the King!

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix;
God save the King.

blades, the hilts towards the Altar, and after a pause sheathed them again, in unison with the Senior Knight.

This concluded the ceremony in the Chapel, and the procession returned to the Choir, Nicholson's "Solemn March" being played meanwhile. The "Te Deum Laudamus" to Sir Charles Stanford's setting was then sung, and after several prayers and supplications Bishop Ryle pronounced the Benediction. The procession was again re-formed, and passing by way of the North Transept down the North Aisle to the West end of the Nave, left by the West Cloister door, the choir singing meanwhile the hymn "For all the Saints who from their labours rest."

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audience to help the idea along, and
to deny the charge that such a step
would be militarism. For it is not
the trained man who knows some-
thing of war who wants to precipi-
tate war, but instead, it is generally
the men who knew nothing of war's
consequences.

Be Friendly to States.

Major Mowatt also made an ap-
peal that Canadian citizens should
always maintain a friendly feeling
towards the citizens of the United
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have been carried in the veteran par-
ade, for that was a sign that Can-
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United States took in the war. He
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there is a presidential campaign on in
the States, there may be some cause
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some groups of people across the
line, but he asked that Canadians
should not give way to that feeling.
It has become a habit, he stated,
for some people in the States to
give the tail of the British lion a few
twists during election campaigns,
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tended to creat certain impressions
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are siding with the Irish trouble-
makers, bust most of the United
States people, he repeated, are
friendly towards Canada, and they
should be kept that way.

Had the Same Spirit.

The Right Rev. William Brewing
pointed out that this is a time when
the younger generation should pay
their tributes to the older men, to
those who rose to the defence of the
nation in the hours of her danger.
He felt that some might think there
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erans of the old wars who stood up
in the open and exchanged shots with
the enemy, and the veterans of the
late war who fought mostly in the
dark without seeing the man they
were firing at, but he believed the
spirit of all the men was the same.
The flocking to the colors in 1914
was but a revival of the spirit of '66
and '85, which has moved through
the race ever since, and which has
let the world know that the people
of the British race will always rise
up to the defence of the Empire.
Rev. Mr. Brewing believed God had
granted this country to the British
Empire as a great heritage and op-
portunity to build up a civilization
which would be worthy of the men
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the privilege of this country to re-
main British, and the speaker was
proud of the British traditions and
the British language. The language
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THE PROCESSION.

By a quarter past eleven the Sovereign and the Great Master, together with the Knights Grand Cross, habited in their crimson surcoats and red mantles, with their enamelled collars fastened to the shoulders with white satin ribbons, and carrying their high-crowned black velvet hats plumed with white ostrich feathers, had assembled in the Chapter House. A quarter of an hour later they walked in procession through the South and West Cloisters, and entered the Abbey by the West Cloister door, passing up the centre of the Nave into the Choir. Preceded by the trumpeters, the choir entered, singing the Psalm "Exurgat Deus," followed by the Minor Canons, wearing their copes, the Canons of Westminster, in white silk mantles and deep collars, with the badge of the Order on the right breast, and the Sub-Dean (Canon Carnegie) carrying the Bible in his right hand. Then, walking two abreast, came thirty Knights Grand Cross, these including Lord Horne, Lord Rawlinson, Sir Henry Wilson, Earl Beatty, Earl Haig, and Viscount Jellicoe. Next in order were the Knights Grand Cross who were to be installed and those to whom stalls had already been allotted, a prominent figure in the latter group being that well-known Guardsman General Sir George Higginson, who is now in his ninety-fourth year. The Knights Grand Cross were followed by the Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod (Colonel Sir Charles Wyndham Murray), the Genealogist (Sir H. F. Burke), Bath King of Arms (Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Callaghan), and the Registrar (Brigadier-General Sir Douglas Dawson), each of whom wore a white silk mantle over his uniform. The Dean of the Order (Bishop Ryle), who carried the Oath and the Admonition engrossed upon vellum, and was attended by the King's Bedesmen, was next in the procession, and then came the Great Master (the Duke of Connaught), and lastly the King. His Majesty's long mantle was carried by two pages, Mr. I. A. Murray and Mr. G. B. Godfrey-Faussett, who were attired in scarlet tunics and knee breeches, and wore white swords. On arriving at the Sacarium the clergy took up their positions, and the Sovereign and others having proceeded to their stalls, the Dean read a lection from Ephesians vi. 10-18, which was followed by several prayers.

THE FINAL CEREMONY.

After the Intercessions the procession was reformed, and to the strains of Stanford's Installation March proceeded by way of the Sacarium and the Chapel of King Edward the Confessor to the Chapel of the Order for the final ceremony. Here, after the Sovereign and those Knights Grand Cross who had already been installed had made their reverences and taken their places, Bath King of Arms bowed to those who were to be installed, who thereupon went forward to the middle of the Chapel and, after making the usual reverences, ascended to their stalls. The Great Master, attended by the Dean, then administered the oath, and the Senior Knight installed during the service drew his sword and handed it to the Dean, who placed it upon the Altar, and later restored it with the Admonition in these words: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the Defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's Right and Honour, and of all Equity and Justice, to the utmost of your power." The newly-installed Knights then drew their swords, held them by the blades, the hilts towards the Altar, and after a pause sheathed them again, in unison with the Senior Knight.

This concluded the ceremony in the Chapel, and the procession returned to the Choir, Nicholson's "Solemn March" being played meanwhile. The "Te Deum Laudamus" to Sir Charles Stanford's setting was then sung, and after several prayers and supplications Bishop Ryle pronounced the Benediction. The procession was again reformed, and passing by way of the North Transept down the North Aisle to the West end of the Nave, left by the West Cloister door, the choir singing meanwhile the hymn "For all the Saints who from their labours rest."

VETERANS HONOR FALLEN COMRADES

Major H. M. Mowat Predicts
Coming of Universal
Service.

TRAIN ALL YOUNG MEN
Monuments in Queen's Park
Were Decorated as
Annual Tribute.

With a marked display of the real spirit of respect for the memory of those who gave up their lives in the defence of the country, the veterans of the Fenian Raids, the North-West Rebellion and the South African War gathered several hundred strong at the Armories yesterday forenoon, and after marching to Queen's Park, where they were reviewed by the Governor-General, they carried out their annual memorial of decorating the monuments to the fallen soldiers, to Queen Victoria and other well-known figures who played a prominent part in the making of the nation's history. This ceremonial has become one of the regular functions of Victoria Day, and yesterday the occasion was observed with all the solemnity which such an occasion demands. The monuments were liberally decorated with clusters and wreaths of flowers, and though the numbers of the veterans from the older wars are gradually decreasing with the passing of the years, the spirit of those who were able to march was typical of the spirit which sent so many of the Canadian boys to the front during the Great War in Europe.

Need Universal Service.

In addressing the veterans and a large gathering of citizens afterwards in the Park, Major H. M. Mowat, M.P., declared he was greatly inspired by the sight of the older men in the ranks, for he felt they were representative of all the elements which had gone to make Canada great, and which will make the nation greater in the future. He was also complimentary to the citizens who turned out to witness the ceremony, as he felt that they, too, were made "of the real stuff." The gathering, he pointed out, was a tribute to the men who had been willing to sacrifice themselves for others. They were the volunteers, but Maj. Mowat predicted that the time will soon come when all the people will demand that the young men of the country should undergo some form of universal training in order that they may be ready for another crisis, should the demand be made for their services.

It is the duty of every young man, he declared, to be ready to serve his country in time of war, and the only way to get the young men ready would be to make military service so popular that the parents of the younger boys, and the youths of the 'teen ages would realize that, as a patriotic duty, it is a part of their lives to prepare. Major Mowat recognized that during the recent war Canada raised a huge army of volunteers, but no matter how willing they may have been to serve, they were not trained. As a result of that lack of training, he declared, many a Canadian home is in mourning to-day, because the boys had more gallantry than training. So he felt the time would come when the citizens would look upon military training as a part of their duty, and

would accept it as naturally as the paying of taxes. At the same time, the speaker made an appeal to his audience to help the idea along, and to deny the charge that such a step would be militarism. For it is not the trained man who knows something of war who wants to precipitate war, but instead, it is generally the men who knew nothing of war's consequences.

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Major Mowat also made an appeal that Canadian citizens should always maintain a friendly feeling towards the citizens of the United States. He was particularly pleased that the Stars and Stripes should have been carried in the veteran parade, for that was a sign that Canadians recognized the part which the United States took in the war. He also appreciated that just now, while there is a presidential campaign on in the States, there may be some cause for a feeling of irritation towards some groups of people across the line, but he asked that Canadians should not give way to that feeling. It has become a habit, he stated, for some people in the States to give the tail of the British lion a few twists during election campaigns, but he felt they did not mean anything by it, that it was simply intended to create certain impressions at home. He knew, also, that some are sliding with the Irish trouble-makers, but most of the United States people, he repeated, are friendly towards Canada, and they should be kept that way.

Had the Same Spirit.

The Right Rev. William Brewster pointed out that this is a time when the younger generation should pay their tributes to the older men, to those who rose to the defence of the nation in the hours of her danger. He felt that some might think there was a big difference between the veterans of the old wars who stood up in the open and exchanged shots with the enemy, and the veterans of the late war who fought mostly in the dark without seeing the man they were firing at, but he believed the spirit of all the men was the same. The flocking to the colors in 1914 was but a revival of the spirit of '66 and '85, which has moved through the race ever since, and which has let the world know that the people of the British race will always rise up to the defence of the Empire. Rev. Mr. Brewster believed God had granted this country to the British Empire as a great heritage and opportunity to build up a civilization which would be worthy of the men of old. We must believe that it is the privilege of this country to remain British, and the speaker was proud of the British traditions and the British language. The language was the language of the treaties which are held sacred, while the traditions are such that any man might be proud of them. They had been upheld by the veterans of '66, of '85, of South Africa and of the great war. In '66 there had been danger from a small group of men across

the line, but Canadians had risen up and had settled that trouble in the right way. That was not trouble with the United States, but merely with a small number of men, and it was no more international in '66 than are any difference which may exist between the two countries to-day. At the present time, he knew, some small groups are trying to create differences between the nations just as they were in '66, and his appeal was that Canadians should not allow themselves to be influenced by the attitude of a few.

Settle Troubles at Home.

In '85 there had been internal strife, and he had enough confidence to believe that whatever internal differences of '85. The speaker was as justly and wisely as were the differences of '85. The speaker was greatly impressed with the fact that both Canada and the Empire are

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worth fighting for, and that they are also worth living for. The Empire, he believed, had been God's last great gift of an opportunity to build up a civilization more noble than anything which had ever been known before. It was a significant fact that after the war the British Throne was re-established stronger than ever. That was not an accident, but it had come because there is righteousness at the basis of the throne. His message to the veterans was that they should never weary of decorating the monuments of the dead, or of Queen Victoria. But at the same time, their action would be a mockery and a blasphemy if they did not have at heart a desire to follow the example of those whom they were honoring, and if they were not moved by the spirit of Queen Victoria.

"As we think of the crosses in Flanders fields," he continued, "we must know that there has been laid upon this generation a responsibility to live a better life than ever before, for there must be an eternal penalty upon any man, young or old, who fails to live well for the things for which others died so well."

The service was in charge of Rev. A. M. Hubley, veteran of '66, while Rev. J. Russell MacLean delivered the benediction. In the parade, as the veterans moved up University Avenue, were the Grand Council of Canadian Militia Veterans, James S. Knowlton Post, G.A.R.; Veterans of '66 and '85, Veterans of South African War, his Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans, the Originals' Club Veterans' Association, Army and Navy Veterans in Canada Association, and Grand Army of United Veterans' representatives.

Among the paraders was Gen. Sir William Otter, who was adjutant of the Q.O.R. during the campaign in the North-West.

London "Canada"
7th Aug

General Sir William Otter is staying at 39, Half Moon Street. Sir William commanded the 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Regiment in the South African War, where he was wounded, and for his ser-



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER.

vices was thanked by Queen Victoria in person. During the European War he was in charge of all the internment camps in Canada. He commanded the Battleford Column in the Reil Rebellion, and made a forced march of 190 miles across the prairies in five and a half days. He was the first soldier to hold the rank of Major-General in the Canadian Militia.

THE RETIREMENT OF GENERAL LANGTON.

ON the 15th inst. Brigadier-General Joseph G. Langton retired from his position of Paymaster General and member of the Militia Council.

For more than thirty years the writer has had a close personal knowledge of the work of this officer, a valued friendship with him.

General Langton, or 'Joe Langton,' as we knew him in the old days, entered the militia away back in 1886, and so at the age of fifty-two, has a service of no less than 34 years, to his credit. And it is indeed 'to his credit'. He was one of the school of young men entering the militia at that time that did so much to set military training on its feet again in that big military district, No. 2, under the wise direction of Sir William Otter. Starting in the ranks of the Queen's Own Rifles, the cradle of so many who have since become prominent in the force, he acted as drill instructor for that corps for a period of two and a half years—no more need be said as to his reputation for a 'smart drill.' Eleven years later, having learned about all there is to know of a city corps, he took a lieutenant's commission in the 20th Lorne Rifles, where he soon became Captain and Adjutant. His activities in his new unit not only did very much to make the Halton men into one of the finest of the rural corps, but had a distinct effect in improving all other infantry regiments training at Camp Niagara. Again having mastered a new work, he organized the second company of the Canadian Army Service Corps, and, in 1903 commanded the first unit of that organization which ever appeared under canvas in a military training area—that was at Camp Niagara. His ability as an organizer was now fully recognized. At the Quebec Tercentenary he was in charge of the railway transport, and won high approval from his superiors. Very naturally it followed, some years later, that he was placed in charge of mobilization of our First Contingent at Valcartier, and, assisted by Sir William Price, of its embarkation in the fall of the same year.

In 1916 General Langton was made Chief Supply Inspector for Eastern Canada, a busy and important post in those strenuous days of the war, and in 1917, Deputy Inspector General. All commanding officers will remember the canteen difficulties with the C.E.F. units then forming—General Langton was the man who prepared the booklet which did so much to smooth the path in this connection, and as to the proper handling of regimental funds.

In February, 1918, he became Paymaster General, and Member of the Militia Council, a post he filled with distinction. This gave him supervision of all the military finances, including separation allowances and assigned pay.

Perhaps General Langton's heaviest and best piece of work was the preparation of the financial plans for demobilization. For this there was no precedent, and the fact that his scheme worked so smoothly, is very greatly to his credit. Some idea of the importance of the General's work may be gathered from the fact that during the two years of office between March 31st, 1918, and March 31st, 1920, he had to check up no less an expenditure than \$359,400,000.00.

We feel that we but express the feelings of his old comrades when we say 'Well done, good and faithful servant, may your work in civil life be equally successful, and may you be spared for many a year to come in health and in prosperity.'

A.T.T.

1920

The "Globe" 12 Lines

SOUL OF A NATION AT ITS BEST PURIFIED IN MOMENT'S EMOTION ABOUT DUST OF THE UNKNOWN

Sir Philip Gibbs Thus Describes the Scene in London as the Nameless Warrior is Carried to His Last Rest Among Britain's Great in Westminster Abbey

EMPIRE'S TRIBUTE MIGHTIER ONE
THAN PAID GREATEST GENERALS

Famous Correspondent Pictures Even the
Mists of Ypres Hanging About Whitehall
---The Salute of Royalty and Royalty's
Wreath Upon the Coffin---Who Was He,
but "One of the Fellows"

(By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.)

(Copyright in Canada, 1920. Special Cable to The Globe and The New York Times.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.—It did not seem an unknown warrior whose body came on a gun carriage down Whitehall where we were waiting for him. He was known to us all. It was one of "our boys" (not warriors), as we called them in the days of darkness lit by faith.

To some women, weeping a little in the crowd after an all-night vigil, he was their boy who went missing one day and was never found till now, though their souls went searching for him through the dreadful places in the night.



SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

To many men among those packed densely on each side of the empty street wearing ribbons and badges on civil clothes, he was a familiar figure, one of their comrades, the one they liked best, perhaps, in the old crowd who into the fields of death went and stayed there with a great companionship.

ONE OF THOSE FELLOWS WITH SOME KIND OF FAITH.

It was a steel helmet, an old "tin hat," lying there on the crimson of the flag, which revealed him instantly, not as a mythical warrior, aloof from common humanity, a shadowy type of national pride and martial glory, but as one of those fellows, dressed in the drab of khaki, stained by mud and grease, who went into dirty ditches with this steel hat on his head, and in his heart unspoken things which made him one of us in courage and in fear, with some kind of faith, not clear, full of perplexities, often dim in the watch-words of those years of war.

So it seemed to me, at least, as I looked down Whitehall and listened to the music which told us that the Unknown was coming down the road. The band was playing the old Dead March in "Saul" with heavy drumming, but as yet the roadway was clear where it led up to that altar of sacrifice, as it looked, covered by two flags hanging in long folds of scarlet and white.

TO GREET THE DUST OF A SIMPLE SOLDIER.

About that altar-cenotaph there were little groups of strange people, all waiting for the dead soldier. Why were they there, these people? There were great folk to greet the dust of a simple soldier. There was the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, and other clergy in gowns and hoods. What had they to do with the body of the soldier who had gone trudging through the mud and muck like one ant in a legion of ants, unknown to fame, not more heroic, perhaps, than all his pals about him, not missed much when he fell dead between the tangled wire and shell holes? There were great Generals and Admirals, Lord Haig himself, Commander-in-chief of our armies in France, and Admiral Beatty, who held the seas; Lord French of Ypres, with Horne of the First Army, and Byng of the Third, and Air Marshal Trenchard, who had commanded all the birds that flew above the lines on mornings of enormous battle.

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MORE HOMAGE THAN ANY GENERAL.

These were high powers, infinitely remote, perhaps, in the imagination of the man whose dust was now being brought toward them. It was their brains that had directed his movements down the long roads which galled his feet, over ground churned up by gunfire, up the duckboards, from which he slipped under his heavy pack, if he were a foot-slogger, and, whatever his class as a soldier, ordained at last the end of his journey, which finished in the grave marked by the metal disc. Unknown in life, he had looked upon these Generals as terrifying in their power "for the likes of him." Sometimes, perhaps, he had saluted them as they rode past. Now they stood in Whitehall to salute him, to keep silence in his presence, to render him homage more wonderful, with deeper reverence, than any General of them all has had.

There were Princes there about the cenotaph, not only of England, but of the Indian Empire. These Indian Rajahs, that old white-bearded, white-turbaned man, with the face of an Eastern prophet, was it possible they, too, were out to pay homage to the unknown British soldier? There was something of the light of Flanders in Whitehall—the strange light that the tattered ruins of the Cloth Hall at Ypres used to shine through the mist—suffused a little by wan sunlight, white as the walls and turrets of the War Office in the mist of London. The tower of Big Ben was dim through the mist like the tower of Albert Church until it fell into a heap of dust under the fury of gunfire. Presently the sun shone brighter, so that the picture of Whitehall was etched with deeper lines. On all the buildings flags were flying at half-mast.

The people who kept moving about the cenotaph were there for mourning, not for mere pageantry. Grenadier officers who walked about with drawn swords wore crepe on their arms. Presently they passed the word along "Reverse arms," and all along the line of route soldiers turned over their rifles and bent their heads over the butts. It was when the music of the Dead March came louder up the street.

RESPONSIBLE FOR NATION'S MIGHTY CONFLICT.

A number of black figures stood in a separate group, apart from the Admirals and Generals, people of importance, to whom the eyes of the crowd turned, while men and women tiptoed to get a glimpse of them. The Prime Minister and the Ministers and ex-Ministers of Britain were there. Asquith, Lord Curzon and other statesmen, who, in those years of conflict, were responsible for all the mighty effort of the nation, who stirred up its passions and emotions, who organized its labor and service, who won that victory and this peace. I thought the people about me stared at them as though conscious of the task that is theirs, now that peace is the test of victory.

But it was one figure who stood alone as the symbol of the nation in this tribute to the spirit of our dead. As Big Ben struck three-quarters after 10 the King advanced toward the cenotaph, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Prince's two brothers, and the Duke of Connaught, and while others stood in line looking toward the top of Whitehall, the King was a few paces ahead of them, alone, waiting, motionless, for the body of the Unknown Warrior who had died in his service.

It was very silent in Whitehall, and before this ordered silence the dense lines of people kept their places without movement, only spoke little in their long time of waiting, and then, as they caught their first glimpse of the gun carriage, were utterly quiet. All heads were bared and bent. Their emotion was as though a little cold breeze were passing. One seemed to feel the spirit of the crowd. Above all this mass of plain people something touched one with a sharp, yet softening, touch.

SALUTE OF ROYALTY AND ROYALTY'S WREATH.

The massed bands passed with their noble music and their drums thumping at the hearts of men and women, the Guards with their reversed arms, and then the gun carriage, with its team of horses, halted in front of the cenotaph, where the King stood, and the Royal hand was raised to salute the soldier who had died that we might live, chosen by fate for this honor, which is in remembrance of that great army of comrades who went out with him to No Man's Land. The King laid a wreath on his coffin and then stepped back again.

Crowded behind the gun carriage in one long vista was an immense column of men of all branches of the navy and army, moving up slowly before coming to a halt, and behind again other men in civil clothes, and everywhere among them and above them were flowers in the form of wreaths and crosses. Then all was still, and the picture was complete, framing in that coffin, where the steel hat and the King's sword lay upon the flag which draped it. The soul of the nation at its best, purified at this moment by this emotion, was there, in silence, about the dust of that Unknown.

Guns were being fired somewhere in the distance. They were not loud, but like the distant thumping of the guns on a misty day in Flanders when there was "nothing to report," though on such a day, perhaps, this man had died.

Presently there was a far-off wailing, like the cry of a banshee. It was a siren giving the warning of silence in some place by the river.

The deep notes of Big Ben struck 11, and then the King turned quickly to the lever behind him, touched it, and let fall the great flags which had draped it. A grim, hard thing, like a pagan altar, as it seems to me, the cenotaph stood revealed, utterly austere, except for three standards, with their gilt wreaths.

THE DEAD STILLNESS OF THAT GREAT CROWD.

It was a time of silence. What thoughts were in the minds of all the people only God knows, as they stood there for those two minutes, which were very long. There was a dead stillness in Whitehall, only broken here and there by the coughing of a man or a woman, quickly hushed.

The Unknown Warrior! Was it young Jack, perhaps, who had never been found? Was it one of those fellows in the battalion that moved up through Ypres before the height of the battle in the bogs. Men were smoking, this side of Ypres. One could see the glow of their cigarette ends as they were halted round the old mill house at Vlamertinghe. It rained after that, beating sharply on the tin hats, pouring in spouts down waterproof capes. They went out through Menin Gate. The shelling began along the duckboards by Westhoek Ridge, gas shelling, every old thing. Fellows dropped into shell holes, full of water. They had their packs on, all their fighting kit. Some of them lay there in the pits, where the water was reddish.

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THERE ARE LOTS OF UNKNOWN WARRIORS.

There were a lot of unknown warriors in the bogs by Glencorse Wood and Inverness Cope. They lay by upturned tanks and sank in the slime. Queer how the fellows used to drop and never give a sound, so that their pals passed on without knowing. In all sorts of places the unknown warrior lay down and was not quickly found. In Bourlon Wood they were lying after the battle among the river trees. On the fields of the Somme they lay in the churned-up earth, in High Wood and Delville Wood and this side of Loupart Wood. It was queer, one day, how the sun shone on Loupart Wood, which was red with autumn tints. The old Boche was there then, and the wood seemed to have a thousand eyes staring at our lines, newly dug. An airplane came through the fleecy sky, wonderfully careless of the black shrapnel bursting about it. Wonderful chaps, those airmen! For a man afoot it wasn't good to stumble in that ground. Barbed wire tore one's hands damnably. There was a boy lying in a tangle of barbed wire. He looked as though he were asleep, but he was dead, all right. The airplane passed overhead with a loud humming song.

OLD GHOSTS PASSING DOWN WHITEHALL.

What is this long silence, all this crowd in London streets, two years after the armistice and peace? Yes, those were the old dreams that have passed, old ghosts passing down Whitehall among the living.

The silence ended. Some word rang out; the bugles were blowing. They were sounding the "Last Post" to the Unknown Warrior of the great war in which many men died without record or renown. Farther than Whitehall sounded the "Last Post" to the dead. Did the whole army of the dead hear that call to them from the living? In the crowd below me women were weeping quietly. It was the cry from their hearts that was heard farthest, perhaps. The men's faces were hard, like masks, hiding all they thought and felt.

After the ceremony at the cenotaph the procession reformed and the Unknown Warrior was borne to Westminster Abbey. There awaited him a great congregation of mourners. They came from every class and every part of the Empire. They sat without the distinction of rank as lot had arranged them places, titled ladies next to charwomen, artisans by city merchants, for all had equal title to be there, the gift of a son or brother to the country.

At the door leading to Parliament Square Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster, in a purple and gold embroidered cape, with his Canons and choir, met the body. It was carried shoulder-high by eight tall Guardsmen, and on the war-worn Union Jack that covered it lay a shrapnel helmet, a crusader's sword and a wreath of laurel. Through the transept lined with statues of statesmen, and past the high altar the Unknown Warrior was borne, and then through the choir into the nave, where already many famous fighting men slept. Just within the west door, a great purple square, bordered with white, marked the site of the grave.

CEASELESS FLOW OF FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The King stepped forward again and took the wreath from Lord Haig and laid it at the base of the cenotaph. It was the first of the world of flowers brought as a tribute of living hearts to this altar of the dead. Admirals and Generals and statesmen came with wreaths, and battalions of police following, bearing great trophies of flowers, on behalf of fighting men and all their comrades, and presently, when the gun carriage passed on toward the Abbey, with the King following behind it on foot with his sons and soldiers, there was a moving tide of men and women advancing ceaselessly with floral tributes. They waited until the escort of the coffin had passed, the bluejackets and marines, the air force and infantry, and then took their turn to file past the cenotaph and lay their flowers upon the bed of lilies and chrysanthemums which rose above the base.

As the columns passed they turned eyes left or eyes right to that tall symbol of death, if they had eyes to see, but there blind men there, who saw only by the light of the Spirit and saluted when their guides touched them and said "Now." It is two years after "Cease fire" on the front, but in the crowds of Whitehall there were men in hospital blue who are still casualties, not too well remembered by those in health. Two of them were legless men, but they rode on wheels and with a fine gesture gave the salute as they passed the memorial of those who fought with them and suffered less perhaps than they now do.

GRAVE IN THE PATHWAY OF FUTURE KINGS.

It is in the pathway of Kings, for not a Monarch can ever again go up to the altar to be crowned but must step over the resting place of the man who died that his kingdom might endure. Four ladies sat apart and rose to greet this great Unknown, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra of England, Queen Maud of Denmark, and Queen Victoria of Spain, and behind them were grouped Princess Mary and other women of Royal blood. Waiting, too, near his grave, were men of the Warrior's own kind. He passed through ranks of soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians in mufti, strangely mixed; Captains stood next to seamen, Colonels by enlisted men, for all wore the Victoria Cross, and that earned them the right to attend.

The mournful strains of the Croft Purcell setting of the funeral sentences were chanted, unaccompanied, as the procession passed through the Abbey, and as the grave was reached, the King, as the chief mourner, stepped to its head. Behind him stood the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal family, and ranked in the rear were Lloyd George and Asquith, the two war Premiers, and the members of their Cabinets, three or four Princes from India and a score or more of the leaders of British life. The pall-bearers, chiefs of the army and navy, Haig, French, Beatty and Jackson among them, took their stand on either side of the coffin and the service began.

It was as simple as in any village church in the land. The Twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd," was sung to the familiar chant, and then came the account read by the Dean from Revelations of the "great multitude, which no man could number, out of every nation, and of all tribes, and of all peoples and tongues, standing before the Throne."

FOREVER ON GUARD AT THE ABBEY ENTRANCE.

As the coffin was lowered into the grave "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung, and then came the committal prayer. As the Dean spoke solemnly, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," the King, as the chief mourner, stepped forward and from a silver bowl sprinkled the coffin with soil brought from France. A few more prayers, "Abide With Me" and Kipling's "Recessional" concluded the service, and as the words of blessing died away, from far up among the pillared arches came a whisper of sound. It grew and grew, and it seemed that regiments and then divisions and armies of men were on the march. The whole Cathedral was filled with the murmur of their footfalls until they passed and the sound grew faint in the distance. It was the roll of drums and seemed to symbolize that host of glorious dead which has left one Unknown Warrior forever on guard at the entrance to England's old Abbey.

1920

The "Mid Sussex Times" 5th Oct.

A LINDFIELD WEDDING.

MISS HUDDART—BARON VAN LYNDEN.

The marriage of Baron van Lynden and Miss Huddart, only daughter of the late Rev. G. A. W. Huddart, LL.D., of Brynkir Hall, Carnarvonshire, and Kirklington, Yorkshire, and Mrs. Huddart, of Cudwells, near Haywards Heath, took place on Friday last at St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, Kensington. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain Huddart, wore a draped gown of gold brocade and Brussels lace, with a tulle veil and brocade train and a tiara of Brussels lace. She carried a bouquet of pale pink roses and was attended by her little niece, Miss Huddart, who wore an early Victorian costume of white net and fine needlework cap with blue ribbons, and carried a posy bouquet of small flowers. The best man was Captain Richard Huddart, M.C. Mrs. Huddart held a reception after the wedding at 43 Elm Park Gardens, lent by Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Dick, and a large number of guests were present.

Among the gifts were—Bridegroom to Bride, long rope of pearls, diamond wrist watch, diamond and pearl locket and gold chain; Bride to Bridegroom, gold sleeve links, travelling suit case and silk umbrella; Bride's Mother to Bride, canteen of silver, silver teapot and cream jug, lace and cheque; to Bridegroom, Sheffield plate cake basket; Captain and Mrs. Huddart, cheque; Captain and Mrs. R. Huddart, cheque; Mrs. R. E. T. Huddart, cheque; Baroness M. de Lynden, diamond bracelet; Mrs. Underwood, cheque and pearl ring; Miss Otter, cheque and brooch; Sir John Otter, silver cigarette case; Major-Gen. Sir William Otter, ivory manicure case; Mr. and Mrs. Otter, large silver pincushion; Lady Otter, address book; Mrs. Otter, Nankin plate; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gibbs, diamond and emerald ring; Mrs. H. M. Tyrwhitt, lace handkerchief; Mr. and Mrs. T. Tyrwhitt, gold thimble; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Huddart, glass bowl and cover; Mrs. Cuthbert Huddart, velvet cushion; Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Otter Barry, two large cut-glass and silver bottles; Colonel and Mrs. Dick, cut-glass decanter and vase; Mr. and Mrs. Self, silver almanac; John and Pat. Huddart, embroidered handkerchiefs; Staff at Cudwells, silver milk jug; Members of Scaynes Hill Women's Institute, silver trinket box and silver pincushion; Mrs. Savill Young, silver menu holders; Mrs. Marsden, cheque; Mrs. C. Davis, bracelet; Miss Mackenzie, antique spoon; Miss Evans and Miss Marsh, sugar spoon; Lady Edith Fox Pitt, crystal pendant and enamel chain; Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Todd, pearl hair ornament; Mr. and Mrs. Wolryche Whitmore, silver and tortoiseshell casket; Mr. Cookerell, painting by Leighton; Mr. and Mrs. Pridaux, cheese cover; Mr. and Mrs. Renshaw, painted early tea set and tray; Mr. and Mrs. Rydon, leather bag; Mr. and Miss Springett, carved tray; Mrs. Symons, tea cloth; Mr. G. Symons, two vols. poems; Miss Fanny Grantham, At Home book; Mrs. French, bed chain and boot bags; Mr. and Mrs. C. French, silver cake knife; Mrs. Blaauw, embroidery; Mr. A. J. Hall, cheque; Mr. Megan, cut-glass bowl; Miss F. Hoddinet, 2 blue dishes; Miss Gay, lustre mug; Mrs. Marsh, china inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, dispatch case; Mrs. Drake, pewter plate; Miss M. Parsons, brass spoon; Mr. Stewart Greene, papier-maché bowl; Miss Drabble, tea cloth; Miss Needham, cigarette case; Mrs. B. Badcock, painted candlestick; Miss Agnew, tray; Mr. and the Misses Whitmore, glass dish; Mrs. Tower, tea cloth; Miss Hewlins, silver and enamel box; Mr. and Mrs. Eddison, travelling clock; Mrs. H. Lang, silver sauce boat; Mr. and Mrs. Erskine West, silver cream jug; Miss Maud, silver box; Mr. and Mrs. Bury, Oriental bowl; Mrs. Lampson, brass candlesticks; Lady Napier and Miss Meadows, jewel case; Mr. and Mrs. E. Baggallay, leather bag; Colonel and Mrs. Turville Petre, Wedgwood bowl; Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, silver and ivory paper knife; the Misses Mickles, silver spoon; Mr. and Lady Isabel and Miss Margesson, pendant; Major and Mrs. Willett, silver dessert spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Newton, address book; Miss Jessie Hall, work basket; Mr. and Mrs. Bower, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. S. Douglas, cut-glass flower vase; Lord and Lady Denman, tooled leather paper case; Rev. C. A. Greenland, book ("Roma"); Mrs. Greenland, book ("Sussex"); Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, oil painting; Miss Moore, door knocker; Mrs. Rouse, long silver box; Miss Werner, velvet bag; Miss Werner, Japanese china ornament. Among the gifts received in Holland by the Bridegroom are four silver candelabra from his sisters, Vrouwe van Notten (Baroness van Lynden), Baroness van Wassenaer and Countess von

Schwerin; silver biscuit boxes from Baroness Melvil de Lynden; silver table centre from Yonkheer and Vrouwe Teding van Berkhout; silver table vases from Count and Countess van Lynden van Sandenburg; silver tea and coffee spoons from Baroness H. van Lynden; silver asparagus tongs from Dr. van Hasselt; mustard and pepper pots from Dr. Hagens; enamelled table bell from Baroness Asch van Wyck; d'oyleys from nephews and nieces van Wassenaer and van Notten; crystal bowl from Madame de Clercq; four Georgian silver salt cellars from Dr. and Mrs. Stewart; tea cups and saucers from Madame van Persyn.



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**THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Officers

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G. A. VINE - - - - - CHIEF ENGINEER
F. G. THAW - - - - - PURSER
DR. C. WARD - - - - - SURGEON
F. C. HESLER - - - - - CHIEF STEWARD

From QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920

Meadows, jewel case; Mr. and Mrs. E. Baggallay, leather bag; Colonel and Mrs. Turville Petre, Wedgwood bowl; Colonel and Mrs. Cocke, silver and ivory paper knife; the Misses Mickles, silver spoon; Mr. and Lady Isabel and Miss Margesson, pendant; Major and Mrs. Willett, silver dessert spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Newton, address book; Miss Jessie Hall, work basket; Mr. and Mrs. Bower, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. S. Douglas, cut-glass flower vase; Lord and Lady Denman, tooled leather paper case; Rev. C. A. Greenland, book ("Rome"); Mrs. Greenland, book ("Sussex"); Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, oil painting; Miss Moore, door knocker; Mrs. Rouse, long silver box; Miss Werner, velvet bag; Miss Werner, Japanese china ornament. Among the gifts received in Holland by the Bridegroom are four silver candelabra from his sisters, Vrouwe van Notten (Baroness van Lynden), Baroness van Wassenæer and Countess von

1921

Monument in Memory of

Commander Wyatt Rawson R. N. Aged 29 Naval A. D. C. to
General Sir G. Wolseley G. C. B. He fell while acting guide to
the 2nd Div. at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt, during moonless
night of 18th Sept 1882.
Portsmouth Harbour Chapel, erected by Lord Wolseley & Staff.

Over the desert at midnight, with a rapid, silent stride,
Were marching the British soldiers and their gallant sailor-guide
God help them if he failed to find his way in the gloom aright,
For his comrades' lives and his country's fame were placed in his
hands that night.

Never a faltering moment unsteadied the ranks he led,
Forward they pressed on their silent way, and he at the column's head,
On, while the gloom and the darkness screened from the watchful foes,
Till the goal they sought was safely gained as the sudden morning rose

Quick the alarm was sounded, quick was the onslaught made,
Sharp was the fight, but the foe fell back from the British fire
and blade,
Many a heart that late beat high was stilled in that hour for aye
And among the first of the British fell the man who had led the way

Sadly they bore him back to die, and the kindly General came,
Bent o'er his friend with grateful thanks, pity, and promised fame,
Never a word said the dying man of his pain or his hapless fate,
But the eager words came 'General didn't I guide you straight'?

It was a star, you know, a star---' and he backward fell:
His young life closed with the service done and the trust fulfilled
so well,
And long as the English voice shall speak of the Tel-el-Kebir fight,
Will be heard the brave Commander's name who guided them straight
that night.

From Life of Admiral Sir Harry Rawson G. C. B.

Publisher Ed. Arnold 1914.

Can. Militia Gazette.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD is a good soldier, and a far sighted statesman as well. He is doing a good work in the United States both by the written and the spoken word, a good work for that country, and a good work for the British Empire too, since his calm, sane utterances are a good counter-blast to the anti-British vaporings all too common in the press of the great Republic.

In a recent talk on national defence the General paid this tribute to Britain's part in the war:—

"If I were going to give an opinion as to the decisive events in the early stages of the war, the decisive forces which turned the current of the war, I should say that we look to the battle of the Marne, that crushing blow which was given to the Boche by the French army, aided by that splendid, though small, British force, and the great work of the British Navy had it not been for the great navy which opened up France to English coal and English iron, and American steel and American food, France could not have kept up the combat, no matter how brave, no matter how determined. And then again that British navy made it POSSIBLE FOR US TO SEND OUR MEN OVERSEAS and the quick wonderful work of the British navy, UNEQUALLED IN HISTORY, really put the second strongest navy off the ocean in a few weeks."

These words are timely, and as generous as they are true. They are a complete answer to those who prate of Britain's tyrannical mastery of the seas.

Turning to the question of national defence, General Wood's words apply as well to Canada as they do to his own country. In this connection he says: "You need not be afraid of the uniform or afraid you are going to militarize the country. We want the people of this country to become accustomed to seeing the men of the families in the uniform of the nation, realizing that the wearer of the uniform in no way modifies the qualities of citizenship, but RATHER EXALTS THEM."

And again—"Now when you begin to think of the question of national defence, talk to your people on sane lines. Give them to understand that the spirit of sacrifice which animates an army is akin to the spirit of Him who gave His life that we all might live. I mean the army of a nation such as ours, of nations like those of the allies, of nations who fight, not to destroy, but to keep alive what is worth keeping."

There is no finer spirit in this or any other age than the spirit of the real soldier, who offers his life that truth might live; that sound principles may endure; that justice may prevail among nations. We want to get that idea into the hearts of our people, that our army is a constructive force, and never a destructive force. We may occasionally have to destroy something to save much, just as in putting out a fire in a great city we may blow up a block to stop a conflagration but our purpose is preservation, and we went into this war to preserve society, and fair dealing among nations."

How splendid these words sound as compared with that slogan of selfishness 'I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier.' Because of the bitterness and sufferings of the war just ended, a feeling of distrust has arisen against all things which wage a war, a feeling illogical and wrong, but not un-natural under the circumstances. It is by utterances such as those of General Wood that people can be disabused of this false view, and made to see that citizen soldiers, soldiers animated not by lust of conquest but by horror of war and all it means, are the very best assurance against future strife.

Unfortunately such talk is not for the moment popular, and so politicians of all shades remain mute, or sing in a minor key. Towards the end of his address General Wood once more referred to England's part in these spirited words:—"England had no doubt, she knew the power of Germany. She threw her all into the scale, NOT IN THREE YEARS BUT IN THREE DAYS. She waged war in Africa, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in the near East, and all along the battle line, and made wonderful and splendid sacrifices, and she ruled the ocean for those lone years before we came in, so don't quibble about the part of England."

A.T.T.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

At present a much-maligned individual against whom many who speak his tongue, unmindful of the many blessings he has been instrumental in giving to the world, uncharitably sit in judgment.

Reared on lone shore and barren dune,
And cradled by the Sea,
From Rome's ambitious pride immune
He dawns on history;
Nurtured in reckless vagrancy,
By far adventure fired,
He grew sea-sick of Piracy,
Saw Britain,—and aspired.

War galleys gathered in the East
By bearded heroes oared,—
Unblessed as yet by Christian Priest,—
Stern veterans of the sword
They gathered, viking-taught, aboard
Their ships, put up the helm;
Steered for the West,—a desperate horde,
To win an Island realm.

Scarce nobler than a brigand band
Aboard a Pirate fleet,
He was to mould a Kingly land
With his unyielding feet;—
While Dane and Saxon in his blood
Shared heritage, with those
Who dared his native hardihood
And fought him—Ancient foes.

Norseman and Norman drove him down
And beat him to his knees,
Celtic and Breton wore his crown
And sailed his fog-lapped seas;
A stiff necked and a haughty folk,
Insistent as his tide,
He bore with every alien yoke,
And turned all hate aside.

Yet inch by inch in his retreat,
Unconquered, he would stand
And die, and live again and greet
His foemen by the hand;
They overran him, East and West
Rampart and keep and wall;
For centuries a race oppressed,—
Yet he outlived them all.

Not their's the character, nor tongue
Surviving, speech and faith,—
A dozen Nations merged among
The Druid Cairns of Death;—
Their strength but made him stronger still,
Their better traits he took
With his indomitable will—
And wrote them in his book.

Upon the scroll of his renown,
And blazoned on his shield,
These words are ever written down:—
"He dies, but does not yield."
This English courage, Drake could wield
And sweep the Channel free;—
Trafalgar Britain's strength revealed;
Mons, her tenacity.

The righteous portion of his thought,
Far mightier than he knew,
Gave him the strength with which he fought,
With which his Empire grew;—
And men, like Wycliffe, who besought
The Gospels as their guide,
In their own tongue the Bible wrought
And sent it far and wide.

God bless me then the Englishman
Whose praises go unsung;
The Earth has not appraised his worth
Though millions speak his tongue.
Silent and reticent among
The Nations, boastless heard;
Alert to wrestle with all wrong,
He stands behind his word.

Let others tell his faults, I stress
A note of grateful praise
For Britain's Faith and Steadfastness
These unregenerate days.
God bless me then that man of men
Who, tolerant, walks alone,—
Though poisoned barbs of tongue or pen
Across his path are thrown.

—John F. Waddington.

1921.

The "Citizen"
20 Jan 7.

EARL OF MINTO AND MISS MARION COOK WED IN MONTREAL

Canadian Girl Becomes the Countess of Head of Lead- ing Member of the British Peerage.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19. — A wedding of rare interest took place this afternoon at 4.30 in the St. Patrick's Congress Hall, which had been transformed for the occasion into a chapel, between Miss Marion Cook, of this city, and of Morrisburg, Ontario, and the Earl of Minto, son of a former governor-general of Canada. The hall was festooned with southern smilax with the pew ends surmounted with sheaves of madonna lilies tied with gauze ribbons. Among the bridesmaids were Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire; Lady Margaret Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, and Honorable Marguerite Shaughnessy, daughter of the Baron and Baroness Shaughnessy. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were present at the ceremony and signed the register afterwards.

The officiating priests were Rt. Rev. Monsignor Donnelly, pastor of St. Anthony parish, and Rev. Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's.

The bridal procession entered in the following order: Miss Adelaide Beardmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Beardmore, led, followed by Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who entered with Miss Sarah Cook, youngest sister of the bride. Lady Margaret Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, with the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, daughter of Lord and Lady Shaughnessy, followed, and behind them were Miss Sheila McEachran, daughter of Mrs. Chas. McEachran, with Miss Audrey Cook, another sister. Miss Dorothy Cook, also a sister, was the maid of honor. The bride followed on her father's arm.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown, simply draped on one side and with long skirt sleeves falling over the hands and a rounded neck. The tulle train, falling from the waistline, is embroidered in wax pearls and crystals and from her shoulders falls a train of Minto lace of Brussels applique. The train is fastened to the gown on both sides with long tassels of seed pearls and crystal seeds, which drop below the knee. The tulle veil is worn over the face and held in place by a small bandeau of pearls and crystals, with miniature orange blossoms.

Carries Mother's Bridal Prayerbook.

The bride carried the white satin prayerbook her mother carried at her own wedding and it was showered with the groom's favorite flower, white violets and white heather from the Minto estate in Scotland. The bride's attendants all wore royal blue chiffon dresses, simply made in straight lines and long-waisted effect, the girdles of the same shade of blue brocaded in silver ribbon, falling to one side and forming small trains. The same brocaded ribbon is worn in the hair in the form of a bandeau, finished at each side with small clusters of grapes of the deep tones of maroon, blue and purple. All carried large bunches of grapes of blending tones, and wore satin slippers and stockings of the same shade of blue.

St. Lawrence Journal
12 Jan 7

PERSONAL NEWS O

Their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire entertained at another dinner party last evening when their guests included Hon. Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter, Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Woolcombe, the Chinese Consul General, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Guthrie, Major and Mrs. Reginald Orde, Mr. Warren Y. Soper, Mrs. Harold Soper, Major General Sir William Otter, Dr. Fred Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carling, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. F. Logie Armstrong, Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Davis, Rev. and Mrs. Lenox I. Smith, Senator and Mrs. H. Bosstick, Colonel de la Cherois Irwin, Sir Francis and Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Britton Francis, Miss Joan Cobbold and Miss Kate Ryder.

The "Citizen"
20 Feb 7

The best man was Captain Oswald Balfour, military secretary to the Governor-General, and the ushers Messrs. Stuart MacTier, Alex. Paterson, Hartland Paterson and Cadet Herbert Cook.

The wedding was followed by a reception at Juniper House, the residence of F. N. and Mrs. Beardmore. This evening the Earl and Countess of Minto will leave for Aiken, South Carolina, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Magnificent Gifts.

More than 600 costly gifts have already been received, and these were viewed by the guests at Juniper house, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Beardmore, during the reception. They were arranged in the billiard room, the many jewels being displayed in a large glass cabinet. The wedding gifts include in addition to jewellery rare pictures, prints, bric-a-brac, silver fans, candle-sticks and porcelain and considerable interest is shown by the guests in the picture of the coronet which the new countess will wear.

In spite of the fact that the bridegroom is a captain in the British army, he wore morning dress without decorations at the ceremony, and there was no military escort. The cake, which was supplied by a local confectioner, weighs more than 100 pounds.

The Vice-Regal Party.

The ceremony was attended by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, and the Duchess of Devonshire, who arrived here in the morning. They were accompanied by Miss Joan Cobbold, Lord Richard Nevill, Miss Saunders and Captain Kinnaid, A.D.C.

The register was signed by Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Minto, mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, the bride's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. D. D. O'Meara, of Quebec, the bride's grandparents.

Lord Minto and his bride left last night for New York on their way to Aiken, South Carolina, where they will remain until the middle of February, returning here and remaining until March, when they will sail for England, en route to Minto House, Minto, Hawick, Scotland, where they will reside.

The bride traveled in a coat and dress of callot cloth of dark blue, a navy blue silk tam embroidered in angora wool and gold and a moleskin wrap.

Many Ottawa Guests.

The invited guests include the following: Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Anne Cavendish, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan and Miss Martha Allan, Lord and Lady Atholstan, Lieutenant-Governor Brett of Alberta, Hon. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, General Sir Henry and Lady Burstall, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Miss Joan Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Chicago; Hon. W. S. and Mrs. Fielding, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick and Miss Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles and Lady Gordon, Sir John and Lady Hendrie, Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, Captain the Hon. Patrick Kinnaid, Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill, Sir Frederick and Lady Orr Lewis, Sir James and Lady Lougheed, Sir Vincent and Lady Meredith, General and Lady McDonnell, General H. McLean, Sir William Mulock, Lord Richard Nevill, Gen. Sir William Otter, Commander and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, Lord and Lady Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard and Lady Turner, Sir Thomas and Lady Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, New York, and Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.

Ottawa guests include, besides the Governor-General's party and those

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MISS MARION COOK,
Who Became Countess of Minto.



THE EARL OF MINTO.

already mentioned: Hon. Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Sir Robert and Lady Borden, Hon. and Mrs. Martin Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. John Burstall, Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett, Rev. Mr. Cameron, Mr. George Cavendish, Sir Henry and Lady Drayton and the Misses Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Barry German, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Houston, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Herridge, Captain Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Macoun, the Misses McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. O'Meara, Col. H. C. and Mrs. Osborne, Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, Mrs. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Smellie, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sladen, Lady Margaret Scott, Miss Saunders, Mr. R. Waldo, Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Woolcombe.

The Citizen
5 Feb 7

PERSONAL NEWS C

The Countess of Dartrey is expected in Ottawa today, from Texas, where she has been spending some time with friends, and will be the guest of Their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Government House.

The Dowager Countess of Minto was the guest of honor last evening at a perfectly appointed dinner party at the Country Club held by Hon. and Mrs. W. C. Edwards. The guests included Hon. W. S. Fielding, Miss Flossie Fielding, Hon. and Mde. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Major General Sir William Otter, Sir Henry and Lady Egan, Hon. Charles Mackintosh, Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, Sir James Lougheed, Lord Richard Nevill, General and Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, Dr. F. Montizambert, Miss Montizambert, Col. de la Cherois Irwin, Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, Dr. R. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, Lady Taschereau, Mrs. Nesbitt Kirchoffer, Miss Muriel Burrowes, Mrs. W. H. Rowley, Mrs. Lawrence Power, Miss Kitty Power, Mrs. H. Allan Bate, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Laura Smith, Miss Laura White, Misses McLeod Clark, Miss E. McLeod Stewart, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Noulan Cauchon, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Edwards, Mr. V. Nicholson, Mr. Edward Waldo, Mr. C. J. Jones and Mr. J. A. Ritchie.

The Citizen 9 Feb 7

FAREWELL TO LADY MINTO.

About two hundred guests, including old acquaintances of the guest of honor, and others, were present yesterday at Government House for the tea and farewell reception which was held by Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire for the Dowager Countess of Minto. The happiness of the party was to the friends and former acquaintances of Lady Minto, tinged with a note of sadness, in that they said an "Au Revoir" just as they did twenty years ago when she and her family left Canadian shores to return to the Motherland.

The Governor General, the Duchess and Lady Minto received near the entrance of the ball-room. The Duchess was much admired in a handsome gown on black panne velvet with bodice of white georgette, and she wore a corsage bouquet of violets. The Countess was wearing a gown of taupe char-

meuse satin embroidered in gold, and she carried two lovely bouquets of flowers, both sent by admiring friends. One bouquet was of violets and orchids, and the other of pink sweet peas.

Lady Rachel Cavendish, who was present, wore a green and black tricolette, and little Lady Anne Cavendish was pretty in a frilled frock of white muslin. Lady Margaret Scott wore a gown of grey tricolette with fringe and Miss Cobbold was in a magenta crepede chine. Miss Ryder was wearing a gown of cloud grey charmeuse. Tea was served in the ball room, the tables being adorned with daffodils.

Among the guests were Sir Ernest Shackleton, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Lady Laurier, Lady Foster, Lady Egan, Lady Drayton, Colonel and Mrs. de la Cherois Irwin, Colonel and Mrs. Aelyn Palmer, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. W. H. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sladen, Mr. and



The Citizen
19 Feb 19

Ball in Aid Funds of Infants' Home.

Without a doubt, one reason why the largely attended ball at the Chateau Laurier last evening was so decided a success, was that the main object was to assist the funds of the Protestant Infants' Home.

Socially the event could not have been more delightful. Three hundred guests attended, and the occasion was honored by the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire. Underlying the unalloyed enjoyment and the genuine gaiety evident, there was the fact that this assemblage of Ottawa's most prominent people had come together, not merely to enjoy the dances and other forms of entertainment, but to give their patronage that a worthy institution of this city might be benefitted.

Lady Kingsmill and Mrs. Wilson M. Southam had undertaken the arrangements, and it was to their invitations that so gracious and generous a response was made. As a result, the funds of the Protestant Infants' Home will be largely augmented.

Choicest of music was provided for the dancing, and though fox trots, waltzes, and one-steps were jazzed, yet the "toddling" seemed to be quite the most popular, which perhaps was a delicate tribute to the wee babies at the Home who would be assisted by the proceeds of this ball.

Lady Kingsmill, Mrs. Southam and Mrs. Allen G. Mather, the president of the board of management of the Home, received the guests, the former wearing a handsome gown of black charmeuse combined with lace. Mrs. Southam was wearing pearl grey panne velvet, and Mrs. Mather was in a Brussels lace gown over Alice blue silk.

Assisting the ladies in charge were Mrs. Norman Guthrie, Mrs. J. A. Cameron, Miss Flossie Fielding, Miss McLeod Clark, and Mrs. J. M. Bate.

On the arrival of Their Excellencies at ten o'clock they were escorted to the dais in the alcove of the ball-room. Here they received the hostesses of the evening.

Her Excellency was wearing a gown of black brocaded velvet with lace drapery. Accompanying the Duke and Duchess were Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Margaret Scott, Miss Katherine Ryder, Miss Margaret Wright, Miss Saunders, Captains Balfour, Kinnaird and Lloyd.

Lady Rachel was wearing a pretty frock of pale pink and flame colored georgette.

A delicious buffet supper was served in the main dining hall at eleven o'clock, the long tables being effectively arranged with quantities of daffodils and ferns.

Their Excellencies led the way to the dining hall, and others who were at the table of honor were: Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson M. Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Mather, Hon. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, Mrs. J. A. Calder, Hon. Martin Burrell, Lady Burstall, General Sir William Otter, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Hon. and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. S. Shimizu, Lady Margaret Scott, Miss Katherine Spinney, Mr. A. E. Fripp, M.P., and Mrs. Fripp, Sir James Loughheed, Sir Willoughby Gwatkin, Captain Balfour, Mr. J. G. Foster, and Senator Smeaton White.

1921

The Globe 18 April

PREMIER'S FINE TRIBUTE TO BAND OF GALLANT MEN WHO FELL IN GREAT WAR

Handsome Tablet Com- memorating Many Brave Men of Queen's Own Regiment is Unveiled at Armories — Impressive Musical Program

LONG RECORD OF BATTALION

Wreaths of flowers cannot be carried to the twelve hundred scattered graves of the members of the Queen's Own Rifles in the fields of France and Flanders, but on Saturday evening the reorganized regiment, under Brig.-General J. A. Gunn, surrounded by the relatives of those who had paid the great price, "presented arms" as the Premier of Canada, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, unveiled a memorial tablet.

The occasion was one of impressive and solemn dignity. The beautiful tablet was set in wreaths of flowers, supplied for the occasion from the conservatories of Sir Henry Pellatt. The National Chorus and the choir of St. James' Cathedral assisted with selections of appropriate music. From nearly every unit in the city there were representative parties of officers and men. The Queen's Own formed up facing the tablet.

Impressive Silence.

There was a hushed moment when Premier Meighen pulled the cord which held the Union Jack covering the tablet. Immediately afterwards the regiment which honored its dead came to the general salute.

The band then rendered the Dead March from "Saul," while the lights in the huge Armories went out and only the small electric bulbs between the lilies in front of the memorial glowed, drawing the attention of thousands to that emblem sacred to the life and death of General Mercer, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own, who died that freedom might live.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen made a short address. He briefly recounted the history of Canada's oldest regiment, and made special reference to Sir William Otter, the "Iron Duke" of the Canadian Militia, who commanded the contingent from this country in the South African war.

Tribute to Regiment.

"On every occasion the officers and men conducted themselves as became the old regiment from which they were drawn. There is one truth it is worth while to remember—that it was by painstaking attention to duty and detail during

the periods of peace, which the regimental motto, 'In Pace Paratus', enjoins that the unit acquired its high reputation," said the Premier.

"The names of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Mount Sorrel, the Somme, Vimy, Passchendaele, the Hundred Days, are familiar to our ears, and the memory of the deeds of the men who fought are securely treasured in the minds of friends of the

"Their Glory Remains

Queen's Own and enshrined in the hearts of all. The example of those men's steadfastness, gallantry and sacrifice is our abiding heritage; 3,200 of the Queen's Own carry in their bodies the marks of the conflict, 1,200 passed from the eyes of men," continued the Premier.

"It is fitting that their sacrifice should be commemorated. The men of the Queen's Own have taken their part in every struggle in which for half a century this Dominion has had a sacrifice or a triumph. To those who fell in the war of wars, the war for the world's deliverance, we offer our homage now. It is well that there should be a record of their service and example. Their memory will not fade, but it is eminently proper that it should be permanently enshrined in the regimental home within which are kept alive and active the traditions they laid down their lives to uphold," he concluded.

With Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on the platform were: Major-General V. A. S. Williams, G.O.C. Military District No. 2; Brigadier-General Sir Henry Pellatt, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Rifles; Major-General Sir William Otter; his Honor Mr. Lionel Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Brig.-General R. Rennie; Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, former Minister of Militia; his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and Ven. Archdeacon H. J. Cody.

Ven. Archdeacon H. J. Cody, Chaplain of the regiment, said the prayers for the dead, and the Bishop of Toronto, Right Rev. J. F. Sweeney, pronounced the benediction.

After the unveiling the buglers sounded the "Reveille," as the signal of a new life which can never die.

The Armories were crowded on Saturday evening for the memorial service arranged by the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in honor of Major-General M. S. Mercer, C.B., officers and men of the regiment who fell in the great war. Among those who attended were: His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Miss Diana Clarke and Col. Fraser, Capt. Sime, Major Coulslund in attendance; Brig.-Gen. J. A. Gunn, Premier and Mrs. Drury, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, Major-Gen. and Mrs. V. A. S. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Col. and Mrs. Douglas Mason, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Lady Hearst, Major and Mrs. Perry Goldsmith, Major and Mrs. Herbert Alley, Mrs. Marani, Mrs. Stuart Wilson, Mrs. Duncanson, Lieut.-Col. Rev. Canon and Mrs. H. J. Cody, Col. Rogers, Miss Calhoun, Miss Victoria Gooderham, Major and Mrs. Herman Hughes, Major and Mrs. Jack Murray, Mrs. Johnston, Major B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. John Baird Laidlaw, Mrs. Basil Wedd, Mrs. Sydney Wedd, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Dean, Col. and Mrs. Brooke, Miss Marjorie Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Fred Martin, Dr. Copp, Mrs. Alex. Cowan, Miss Michie, Miss Nairn, Miss Trees, Miss Wil-

1921.

The "Mail & Empire" 18-April

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much of the credit for this, was due to the persistency with which the militia unit kept up its training during the years of peace.

Homage Paid.

After reciting the exploits of the men of the Queen's Own in the Great War, Premier Meighen remarked that "It is fitting that their sacrifice should be commemorated. The men of the Queen's Own have taken their part in every struggle in which for half a century this Dominion has had a sacrifice or a triumph. To those who fell in the war of wars, the war for the world's deliverance, we offer our homage now. It is well that there should be a record of their services and example. This memory will not fade, but it is eminently proper that it

10. Address - The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
P. C., K. C., M. P., Prime Minister of

11. Hymn - "Abide With Me"

Abide with me; fast falls the even-
tide;
The darkness deepens; Lord with me
abide;
When other helpers fail, and com-
forts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with
me.

I need Thy presence every
hour;
What but Thy grace can
tempter's power?
Who like Thyself my guide
can be?
Through cloud and sunshine
abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's
little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories
pass away;
Change and decay in all around I
see;
O Thou who changest not, abide
with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at
bless;
Ills have no weight, and
bitterness;
Where is death's sting?
grave, thy victory?
I triumph still; if Thou ab
me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my
closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point
me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and
earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with
me. Amen.

12. Benediction - The Right Reverend Bishop M. D

13. Reveille - The Buglers Queen's Own Rifles of

14. God Save the King

The National Chorus and the Choir of St. James' Cathedral
will assist in the musical portion of the Service.

Owing to the limited seating capacity of the Armourie
the galleries will be reserved for ladies. Gentlemen will conf
a favor if they take their places on the main floor of the Armourie.

their glory remains fresh to stir to
speech or action as the occasion
comes by."

In his own words he said: "Their
memory will not fade, but it is emi-
nently proper that it should be per-
manently enshrined in the regiment-
al home within which are kept alive
and active the traditions they laid
down their lives to uphold."

1921.
The "Mail & Express" 18-April

PREMIER HONORS HEROES' MEMORY

An Impressive Ceremony Marks Unveiling of the Queen's Own Tablet.

DEEDS ARE PRAISED

Late General Mercer Was Among Those Who Added Lustre to Record.

There was a flash-back to the scenes of the days memories on Saturday night, on the occasion of the memorial ceremony held in honor of Major-General M. S. Mercer and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles who fell at the front, and when Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister, delivered an address fitting to the occasion, the gallerie and a considerable portion of the floor of the huge building were well filled with the friends and relatives of the men who gave up their lives in the country's service, while the Queen's Own Rifles and representative details from practically all the militia units in the city, were on parade under the command of Brigadier-General John A. Gunn, Commanding Officer of the Q.O.R. The Premier's address was comparatively brief. He expressed his deep appreciation of the privilege of being permitted to unveil the memorial tablet which was erected in such a cause, and he paid his tribute to the memory of all those whom the service was commemorating.

Q.O.R.'s Fine Record.

It was unnecessary, he pointed out, to re-tell the stirring story of the gallantry and sacrifice of the men of the Q.O.R., and, in view of that, he contented himself with sketching the fine part which this regiment has taken in the history of Canada from the early days of the country's birth. Ever since Canada became a colony, he recalled, the country has been able to rely upon the unbought services of her sons. The first occasion when they came into use was the war of 1812; then came their service during the Fenian Raids and the Northwest Rebellion. In connection with the latter campaign, Premier Meighen paid a fine tribute to Sir William Otter, whom he defined as the Iron Duke of the Canadian Militia, who years later commanded the Canadians in South Africa. On every occasion of need, the officers and men of the Queen's Own had conducted themselves with honor befitting the regiment, and much of the credit for this was due to the persistency with which the militia unit kept up its training during the years of peace.

Homage Paid.

After reciting the exploits of the men of the Queen's Own in the Great War, Premier Meighen remarked that "It is fitting that their sacrifice should be commemorated. The men of the Queen's Own have taken their part in every struggle in which for half a century this Dominion has had a sacrifice or a triumph. To those who fell in the war of wars, the war for the world's deliverance, we offer our homage now. It is well that there should be a record of their services and example. This memory will not fade, but it is eminently proper that it

should be permanently enshrined in the regimental home within which are kept alive and active the traditions they laid down their lives to uphold."

Distinguished Gathering.

A distinguished party occupied the platform, those present being:

the Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-Col. Fraser, Major-General, Sir William Otter, Major-General V. A. S. Williams, C. M. G., Mayor Church, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Pellatt, Brigadier-General R. Rennie, C. B. C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Colonel J. S. Brown, representing the Minister of Militia, Sir Edward Kemp, K.C. M.G., the Bishop of Toronto, Lieut.-Col., Rev. Canon H. J. Cody and Capt. the Rev. E. C. Burges Browne. Circling the platform on three sides were the militia units, the members of the Queen's Own, with details or officers from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Royal Canadian Regiment, Machine Gun Brigade, G.G. B.G., Ontario Mounted Rifles, Royal Grenadiers, 48th Highlanders, York Rangers, Toronto Regiment, 4th Battalion, 75th Battalion, Irish Regiment, Cavalry Field Ambulance, and the various Field Ambulances, Corps of Guides, Engineers, Motor Ambulance and the C. O. T. C. of the University of Toronto.

Apart from the address of the Premier, the service was purely ceremonial, and it was highly inspirational and effective. The memorial and dedicatory prayers were taken by Canon Cody and Rev. Burges Browne, while the choir of St. James' Cathedral and the National Chorus provided the musical numbers with the band and buglers of the Q. O. R., and led in the singing of the hymns.

The "Telegraph"

MEMORY THEIR SEPULCHRE

GLORIOUS DEAD LIVE ON

Premier Meighen Pays Tribute to Queen's Own Fallen at Impressive Unveiling Ceremony.

Premier Meighen, unveiling the Q.O.R. war memorial tablet at the Armouries Saturday night, paid tribute to "that great and gallant soldier, General Mercer," whose name appears on the memorial tablet, and gave a brief outline of the history of the regiment. In doing so he said of General Sir William Otter: "He today still lives, beloved of all and enjoying the peaceful, happy, frosty old age of which Polonius boasted—the Iron Duke of the Canadian Militia."

The Premier told of the share that the Queen's Own had borne in the war, sending overseas over 9,000 men. He quoted the Greek writer, Pericles:

LIVE IN THE MINDS OF MEN.

"So they gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by."

In his own words he said: "Their memory will not fade, but it is eminently proper that it should be permanently enshrined in the regimental home within which are kept alive and active the traditions they laid down their lives to uphold."



ALLIED WITH THE BUFFS

Order of Service

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### Unveiling of the Regimental Memorial Tablet

in honor of

Major-General M. S. Mercer, C. B.,  
Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers  
and Men of the Queen's Own Rifles  
of Canada Who Fell in the Great War

1914-1918

The Armouries - Toronto  
Saturday, April 16th 1921

regiment entirely Torontonians, and  
of 10 Co's—1st Merchant Company, and  
Toronto; 2nd Merchant Company;  
Victoria Company; Civil Service  
Company; Trinity Company and the  
University of Toronto Company

1921.

The Toronto Telegram 18<sup>th</sup> April



ALLIED WITH THE BUFFS

## Order of Service



### Unveiling of the Regimental Memorial Tablet

in honor of

Major-General M. S. Mercer, C. B.,

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers

and Men of the Queen's Own Rifles

of Canada Who Fell in the Great War

1914-1918

The Armouries - Toronto

Saturday, April 16<sup>th</sup> 1921

Lieut.-col. Wm. S. Durie from the  
Rifle Company, an officer of  
the 83rd foot, whose widow, it is  
expected, will attend to-night's func-

#### ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

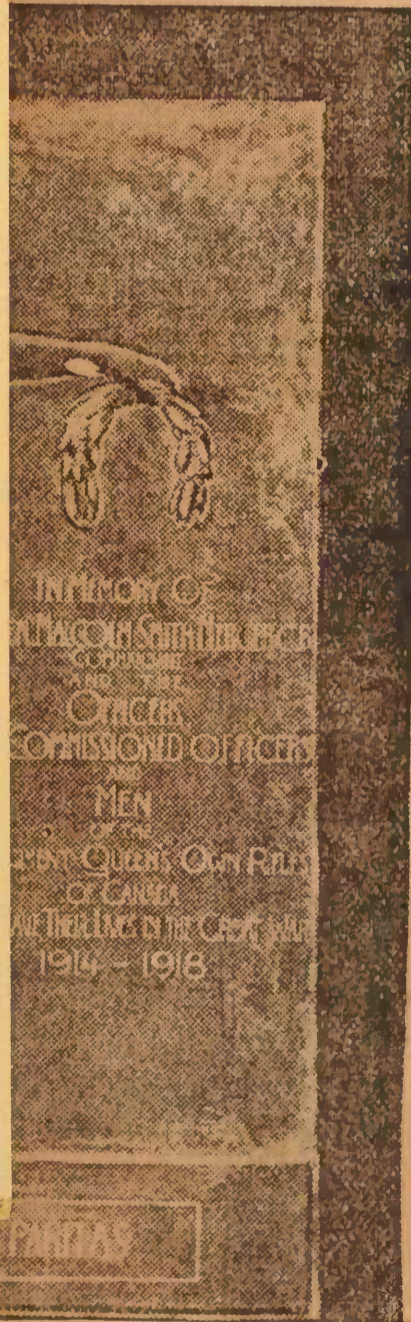
On March 14th, 1883, word was  
received that Queen Victoria had  
approved of the regiment being  
designated in future as the Queen's  
Own Rifles of Toronto, which 20  
years later was changed to the Q.  
O. R. of Canada.

On July 1st, 1886, the North  
West Rebellion 1883, the South Afri-  
can War when 50 members went  
with the regiment under Col. R. K.  
Meyer, and the Great War are  
among the periods of active service  
in which this unit.

#### GEN. MERCIER'S CAREER.

On August 22nd, 1914, General  
Mercer, then a Lieut.-Colonel, march-  
ed away from the armouries with 36  
officers and 1,056 men. Private M.  
Mercier had joined the Q.O.R. in  
1886 and two years later was com-  
missioned as Second Lieutenant.  
Five years later he was a full Lieu-  
tenant, becoming Captain in 1891  
and Adjutant the next year. In

#### WAR DEAD



1889 he was made Major and 1909  
saw him a Lieut.-Colonel. He be-  
came commanding officer of the Q.  
O. R. in 1911, retaining this rank  
until he took over the command of  
the 3rd Canadian Division in France.  
This was the highest command at-  
tained by any Toronto soldier in the  
war. He was killed in action at  
Zillebeke, June 3rd, 1916.

Going up to inspect some saps on  
June 2nd, General Mercer was  
caught in the initial barrage which  
the Hun sent over on that morning  
about 8 a.m.

#### DEATH OF GALLANT SOLDIER.

According to Capt. L. Gooderham  
of the 3rd Division staff, who v

with him on that occasion, the lat-  
ter was deafened by the concussion  
from a shell, very early in the at-  
tack. Later he was wounded in the  
leg when being helped from the  
trenches to a position of greater  
safety.

The counter attack of the Can-  
adians, and the retaliating fire of  
the Germans, recommenced with re-  
doubled fury early on the morning  
of June 3rd, when several futile at-  
tempts were made to retake the  
lost ground. In one of these at-  
tacks General Mercer was killed by  
shell fire and almost completely  
buried. He was never taken pris-  
oner although the Germans in their  
advance must have passed over the  
ground where he lay. His remains  
were found by the Canadians sev-  
eral days later during the great at-  
tack which sent the Hun back to his  
former position.

#### REGIMENT'S GREAT RECORD.

The Q.O.R. like other Militia regi-  
ments could not carry its identity  
into the theatre of war but its per-  
sonnel showed up strong in the ser-  
vice in overseas battalions.

Total enlistments for overseas  
service were 9,104 of whom 1,435  
were killed or died of wounds.  
Wounded numbered 3,198; there  
were 208 officers who served over-  
seas, 47 of whom were killed or died  
and 257 Q.O.R. men obtained com-  
missions in the field.

#### DECORATIONS WON.

Numerous decorations have been  
won, detailed as follows:—

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Victoria Cross                             | 1   |
| Commander of the Bath                      | 2   |
| Companion of St. Michael and<br>St. George | 2   |
| Distinguished Service Order                | 12  |
| Bar to D. S. O.                            | 5   |
| Military Cross                             | 51  |
| Bar to M. C.                               | 11  |
| Commander British Empire                   | 1   |
| Order British Empire                       | 6   |
| Member British Empire                      | 2   |
| Cruix de Guerre (French)                   | 10  |
| Croix de Guerre (Belgian)                  | 5   |
| Legion of Honor                            | 2   |
| Medaille Militaire                         | 1   |
| Distinguished Conduct Medal                | 29  |
| Bar to D. C. M.                            | 6   |
| Military Medal                             | 175 |
| Bar to M. M.                               | 14  |
| 2nd Bar to M. M.                           | 3   |
| Meritorious Service Medal                  | 13  |
| Distinguished Flying Cross                 | 2   |

#### HONOR ROLL.

Officers killed in the Great War  
included: Major G. M. Higinbotham,  
M.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Allen, D.  
S. O.; Capt. H. G. Muntz, Capt. F. R.  
Medland, Capt. W. B. Crowther, Ma-  
jor W. E. Curry, Lieut. M. D. Mac-  
Donald, Lieut. R. N. C. Davis, Lieut.  
W. H. V. Vandersmisson, Lieut. A.  
D. Kirkpatrick, Major H. G. Wilkins,  
Lieut. C. L. Clark, Lieut. F. O. Bole

by two men, one of whom presented  
whilst walking home, was accosted  
Charles Murphy, Thomas street,  
recover.

B. Baines, Lieut. W. T. Willison,  
Lieut. F. A. Swinerton, Lieut. J. C.  
Leonard, M.C.; Lieut. J. C. Watson,  
Lieut. J. H. Prescott, Lieut. R. E.  
McQuaig, Lieut. J. G. Bole, Lieut. H.  
D. B. Snelgrove, Lieut. J. R. Woods,  
Lieut. C. B. Scott, Lieut. J. R. Mit-  
chiner.

#### HAD VARIED UNIFORMS.

It is interesting to contrast the  
diverse uniforms at that date which  
were as follows: 1st, 2nd and 3rd  
companies wore rifle green with  
scarlet facings; 4th and 5th, light  
grey with scarlet facings; 6th, brown  
with scarlet facings; 7th, dark grey  
with scarlet facings; 8th, light grey  
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regiment entirely Torontonians, and  
of 10 Co's—1st Merchant Company of  
Toronto; 2nd Merchants Company;  
Victoria Company; Civil Service  
Company; Trinity Company and the  
University of Toronto Company.

1921.

The Toronto Telegram 15<sup>th</sup> April

## Q.O.R. HONOR THE WAR DEAD

### UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL.

Regiment Has Had a Notable Part in Militia And Military Annals of Canada.

The unveiling at the armories of the memorial tablet comes within 10 days of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Queen's Own Rifles. The tablet is in memory of General M. S. Mercer, C.B. officers, N.C.O.'s and men who gave up their lives fighting for the Q.O.R. and Canada.

On April 26th, 1860, militia general orders authorized the establishment of the 2nd battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada. This historic battalion was gazetted at that time as follows:—1st Co., Barrie Rifle Company; 2nd Co., 1st Rifle Company of Toronto; 3rd Co., 3rd Rifle Company of Toronto; 4th Co., Highland Rifle Company, Toronto; 5th Co., The Rifle Company (formerly foot artillery); 6th Co. Highland Rifle Company of Whitby. The next year Nos. 1 and 6 were dropped and the following added, making the

of Lieut.-col. Wm. S. Durie from the Barrie Rifle Company, an officer of H.M. 83rd foot, whose widow, it is expected, will attend to-night's function.

### ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

On March 14th, 1883, word was received that Queen Victoria had approved of the regiment being designated in future as the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, which 20 years later was changed to the Q. O. R. of Canada.

Ridgeway, June 1886, the North west Rebellion 1883, the South African war when 50 members went from the regiment under Col. R. K. Barker, and the Great War are among the periods of active service participated in by this unit.

### GEN. MERCIER'S CAREER.

On August 22nd, 1914, General Mercer, then a Lieut.-Colonel, marched away from the armories with 36 officers and 1,056 men. Private M. S. Mercier had joined the Q.O.R. in 1883 and two years later was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. Two years later he was a full Lieutenant, becoming Captain in 1891 and Adjutant the next year. In

1889 he was made Major and 1909 saw him a Lieut.-Colonel. He became commanding officer of the Q. O. R. in 1911, retaining this rank until he took over the command of the 3rd Canadian Division in France. This was the highest command attained by any Toronto soldier in the war. He was killed in action at Zillebeke, June 3rd, 1916.

Going up to inspect some saps on June 2nd, General Mercer was caught in the initial barrage which the Hun sent over on that morning about 8 a.m.

### DEATH OF GALLANT SOLDIER.

According to Capt. L. Gooderham of the 3rd Division staff, who v

with him on that occasion, the latter was deafened by the concussion from a shell, very early in the attack. Later he was wounded in the leg when being helped from the trenches to a position of greater safety.

The counter attack of the Canadians, and the retaliating fire of the Germans, recommenced with redoubled fury early on the morning of June 3rd, when several futile attempts were made to retake the lost ground. In one of these attacks General Mercer was killed by shell fire and almost completely buried. He was never taken prisoner although the Germans in their advance must have passed over the ground where he lay. His remains were found by the Canadians several days later during the great attack which sent the Hun back to his former position.

### REGIMENT'S GREAT RECORD.

The Q.O.R. like other Militia regiments could not carry its identity into the theatre of war but its personnel showed up strong in the service in overseas battalions.

Total enlistments for overseas service were 9,104 of whom 1,485 were killed or died of wounds. Wounded numbered 3,198; there were 208 officers who served overseas, 47 of whom were killed or died and 257 Q.O.R. men obtained commissions in the field.

### DECORATIONS WON.

Numerous decorations have been won, detailed as follows:—

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| Victoria Cross                          | 1   |
| Commander of the Bath                   | 2   |
| Companion of St. Michael and St. George | 2   |
| Distinguished Service Order             | 12  |
| Bar to D. S. O.                         | 5   |
| Military Cross                          | 51  |
| Bar to M. C.                            | 11  |
| Commander British Empire                | 1   |
| Order British Empire                    | 6   |
| Member British Empire                   | 2   |
| Croix de Guerre (French)                | 10  |
| Croix de Guerre (Belgian)               | 5   |
| Legion of Honor                         | 2   |
| Medaille Militaire                      | 1   |
| Distinguished Conduct Medal             | 29  |
| Bar to D. C. M.                         | 6   |
| Military Medal                          | 175 |
| Bar to M. M.                            | 14  |
| 2nd Bar to M. M.                        | 13  |
| Meritorious Service Medal               | 13  |
| Distinguished Flying Cross              | 2   |

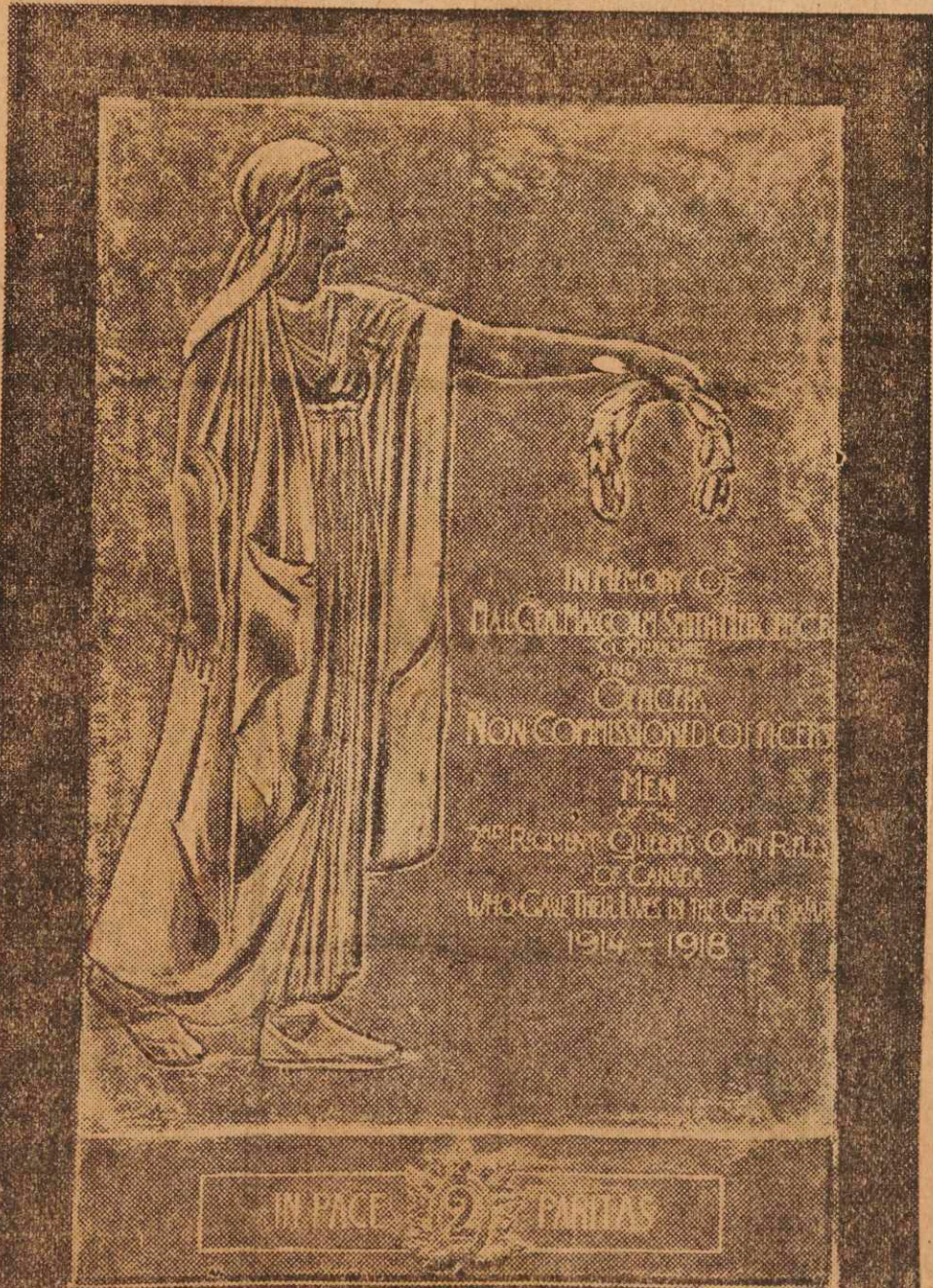
### HONOR ROLL.

Officers killed in the Great War included: Major G. M. Higinbotham, M.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Allen, D. S. O.; Capt. H. G. Muntz, Capt. F. R. Medland, Capt. W. B. Crowther, Major W. E. Curry, Lieut. M. D. MacDonald, Lieut. R. N. C. Davis, Lieut. W. H. V. Vandersmisson, Lieut. A. D. Kirkpatrick, Major H. G. Wilkins, Lieut. C. L. Clark, Lieut. F. O. Rolfe

by two men, one of whom presented whilst walking home, was accosted Charles Murphy, Thomas street, recover.

B. Baines, Lieut. W. T. Wilton, Lieut. F. A. Swinnerton, Lieut. J. C. Leonard, M.C.; Lieut. J. C. Watson, Lieut. J. H. Prescott, Lieut. R. E. McCuaig, Lieut. J. G. Bole, Lieut. H. D. B. Snelgrove, Lieut. J. R. Woods, Lieut. C. B. Scott, Lieut. J. R. Mit-chiner.

## Q.O.R. MEMORIAL TO WAR DEAD



### HAD VARIED UNIFORMS.

It is interesting to contrast the diverse uniforms at that date which were as follows: 1st, 2nd and 3rd companies wore rifle green with scarlet facings; 4th and 5th, light grey with scarlet facings; 6th, brown with scarlet facings; 7th, dark grey with scarlet facings; 8th, light grey with no facings, and the 10th was in Highland costume. The battalion at that time was under the command

regiment entirely Torontonian, and of 10 Co's—1st Merchant Company of Toronto; 2nd Merchants Company; Victoria Company; Civil Service Company; Trinity Company and the University of Toronto Company.

1921  
"Saturday night" 20 April

# "Button! Button! Who's got the Button?"

by H. F. GADSBY



SOONER or later they all come to Ottawa—all the grouches in uniform. They come about pensions or back pay, or a medical board, or a job that will keep them on the pay-roll after their usefulness has departed. They may not have bled for their country—except in a Pickwickian sense—but they are willing to go on bleeding their country as long as their country will stand for it.

There is a sort of heraldry of swords and crowns and maple leaves and such—a little language of colored tabs and brass hats—which tells just how important an officer is, and how little fighting he has done, but I have no patience with it. In my salad days I could read a shield with the best of them—it was a hobby—but I have no time for that sort of nonsense now. Let them use all the stars in the firmament to set off their rank, but all I care to remember is that three stars is Hennessy's Best.

The peacock may spread his tail as he pleases, but I am not interested in him unless he has behaved like an eagle. If he has been brave, I want to know just how brave he is. It seems that there's a way of doing this—a rough and ready way, not accurately gauged to degrees of valor—but a way just the same. It's buttons—another idea we stole from China—and buttons are a sore spot with the real heroes. The complaint is that everybody's getting them. Moreover, the buttons are too much alike—they do not sufficiently discriminate between what you might call the safety-first or Bramshott bayard and the first class, two-fisted fighting man in the trenches.

In England they have this thing figured out pretty closely. The man who has taken all the chances of shot and shell wears a red chevron on his sleeve. The man who has been on the lines of communication or on mechanical transport or on railway construction in or near the battle zones, wears something else. The man who stays at home and never hears the guns roar, except distantly across the Channel, wears something else. That is to say, he does in theory, although pull gets in its work even in dear old England, and many non-combatants of high rank and social influence get decorations which they have earned at no peril of life or limb. The higher the safer—so to speak.

\* \* \*

AS for Canada, these badges of courage are mostly a matter of buttons, and these buttons are of two kinds, not to be singled out and appraised with the naked eye. The buttons are for overseas service—one button

for service in England, and the other for service in the fighting areas. The grievance is that the two buttons look so much alike that the casual observer may take a Piccadilly paladin who has never smelt any powder but talcum, and has never figured in any engagement but the Battle of Leicester Square, for a real soldier who has been over the top and withstood the Huns face to face. Of course, the man who comes home minus an arm or a leg, or shot full of holes, has no need of these signs and tokens, but there is also the brave man who has escaped alive to tell it, and naturally he doesn't want the other fellow to sport his button.

Not that we would multiply buttons. It is a delicate matter to make buttons of the exact shade of each man's courage. Besides, all might be equally courageous if all had an equal chance. Two buttons are perhaps enough—the battlefield button, let us say, and the Argyll House button, which latter would indicate that the pen is mightier than the sword, but does not use the same kind of ink. Every Canadian soldier who goes to France, whether he belongs to a fighting arm or not, takes a fighter's risks, because the German guns have a long range, and death searches the farthest places. On the other hand, every Canadian soldier who remains in England is comparatively safe, and should get credit for it. The battlefield button should be red, the color of blood and wounds—it signifies courage. The Argyll House button—to call it that for lack of a better name—should be blue, the color of constancy and fortitude, and likewise of the London newspapers after Lord Lansdowne has written one of his famous letters.

One of these Bramshott heroes sauntered down Sparks street the other day—tall, bronzed, muscular—the short rations in England keep 'em fit—Mars on furlough. Not on furlough exactly—back for good—that was his grudge—no money in it. When a colonel, one of those organizing colonels who lead their regiments as far as the drill sergeant and then let them go the rest of the way themselves—when one of these cushion colonels, I repeat, has drawn colonel's pay for three years and never had a bullet to dodge, he just naturally hates to drop out of active service. He misses the excitement of dragging down the long green every month.

Our colonel wore the overseas button—service in England—I have trained my eye to spot it—and he was engaged in the manoeuvre known as "fighting the glass," that is to say, admiring himself in the shop windows as he marched by. He had a great deal to admire—gaiters polished like Sir Joseph Flavelle's noble brow—tunic glove-tight—chest out—tummy in—a regular band-box Napoleon—and not a scratch anywhere.

When I overtook him at the Chateau Laurier, I found that he nursed a grudge. "I'm off the strength," he grumbled. "And after all I've done for Canada! Three years in London! What a struggle I've had with the English accent! Even now I sometimes forget it."

"People over here," he went on, "seem to expect a fellow to come back so chewed up that an accident policy would feel jealous. Because I haven't got my gizzard punctured, I'm looked on with suspicion. They ask me why I didn't revert. How could I revert? I'm over forty, and I might get rheumatism. Besides, wouldn't I, a colonel, look nice taking orders from some little squirt of a captain? Revert—humph!"

"I find my business all shot to pieces. I used to run a drug store before I went coloneling, and I don't want to

"Saturday night" 25/4

1921

Ottawa Journal 28/4/21

go back to it. There's no money in drugs nowadays—at least, not to compare with a colonel's pay. I've done my bit, and now Canada has got to do something for me. If I don't get a job I'll starve. Surely Canada doesn't want to see her soldiers starving!"

I explained to him the latest order-in-council which cuts out starving by making it necessary for every man to get work within a reasonable time or go into the army as a private. But it seemed to give him no sort of comfort.

"At all events," I said, "you've got your button. They can't take that away from you."

"Yes," he said bitterly, "but it isn't the right kind. They ask me how I left the boys at the Savoy and all that sort of thing. They even suggest that I ought to wear the button on the tail of my coat. What kind of banter is that for a returned hero?"

To give the colonel credit, he did not tell moving tales of hairbreadth escapes by flood and field, and perhaps it was just as well he didn't, because my friend, George Bryson, President of the Inquiring Mind Society of Ottawa, is almost ruthless in his cross-examination of Button No. 2. It was only the other night that he asked a gallant major of the Forestry Brigade who had been taking a fall out of some of the sturdiest oaks in old England, a question which quite upset the company. Somehow or other, the major's limp had conveyed the impression that he had been seriously wounded in action. The major did not say so, but he left it to be understood.

"And just where," said the President of the Inquiring Mind Society, "did the wood-pile hit you?" After that there was no argument.

\* \* \*

THERE is no doubt in my mind that the buttons make a lot of trouble, and will continue to do so until everybody gets one for doing his bit or taking it. We must have a whole flock of buttons for the fellows who stayed at home and wrestled day after day with the high cost of living. Buttons, as I said before, are used by the artful Chinese, to denote rank and condition. We can make the idea democratic by using the buttons to indicate the amount and character of our war services. Sir Joseph Flavelle, for instance, might wear a yellow button on the top of his hat to advertise his eminence as the greatest chicken fancier in Canada. Other profiteers on a smaller scale could use smaller buttons, but of the same color—the yellow suggesting not lack of courage, but the glint of gold. I would carry this symbolism a long way. For example, I would parade Union Government in union suits—but that is another story. Just now I'm talking about buttons. Big contributors to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds would wear green buttons on their vests—one button for each ten thousand dollars. It would be a matter of pride with them to see that not a button was missing. Their vests ought to button high so as to give their charity plenty of room.

Of course, every Canadian who stays at home is entitled to a high-cost-of-living button. As a matter of fact, it costs more to live at home than it does to die in Flanders. Sir Joseph has seen to that. This button should be white, the pale cast of semi-starvation which overspreads the average citizen after three years of under-nourishment on sixty-cent bacon. Naturally, this button would be worn at the pit of the stomach, where we feel the pinch most. It is all very well for Sir Joseph to refer us to the Bible where we may find the bread of life without money and without price, but so long as this muddy vesture of flesh encloses us, we would rather have less angel cake and more bacon.

Yes, we must have a high-cost-of-living button. It will spur us on to even greater feats of endurance. We need it right now—especially those of us who dine in public. With the money in hand, the top price at that, it is still impossible to get anything to eat at a hotel or a restaurant except the stuff nobody wants to buy. Half portions and double prices. When one asks for sugar, all

one gets is a letter about it. One has a wide range of choice—almost everything one doesn't want. It's going to be a life-work to tame these hotelmen after this war is over. By all means, a high-cost-of-living button. If we can't get any food to eat, we can at least suck the button.

## CIVIL WAR PARALLEL TO IRISH SITUATION

### Lloyd George Cites Action of Lincoln as a Precedent.

LONDON, April 19.—The Prime Minister defends the Government's policy in Ireland and cites the United States civil war as providing an exact parallel for the situation there, involving the fundamental issue of union or secession, in his reply, made today, to the recent memorial sent him by nine Anglican bishops and the heads of the principal nonconformist churches in Great Britain.

In this memorial the signers endorsed the Archbishop of Canterbury's protest in the House of Lords against reprisals in Ireland, and pleaded for a truce. Among other things, the memorial declared that the Government's policy in Ireland exposed Great Britain to "misunderstanding and hostile criticism, even of the friendliest of the world's nations."

Mr. Lloyd George, in his letter of reply, (a portion of which appeared in yesterday's Evening Journal) declared:

"At the outbreak of the United States struggle nearly everyone in these islands sympathized with the south. Even Gladstone took this view, and only John Bright (the famous English statesman), did not waver in his adherence to Lincoln's cause. That war lasted four years and cost a million lives and much devastation and ruin. There was more destruction of property in a single confederate county than has been caused by all the so-called reprisals throughout Ireland.

"Lincoln rejected truce and compromise, as he often said he was fighting for the union and meant to save it, even if he could only do so at the price of retaining slavery in the south. Is there a man or woman today who does not admit that the north was right, and who does not see the calamitous result which would have followed the breaking up of the United States union. I doubt if there is a responsible man in the southern states today, however much he admires great figures like Jackson and Lee, who is not glad that the union was preserved, even at that terrible cost."

#### The Nobler Ideal.

"Is not our policy exactly the same? It is by reason of the contiguity of the two islands and their strategic and economic inter-dependence, to fight secession and to maintain the fundamental unity of

our ancient kingdom of many nations. I believe our ideal of combining unity with home rule is a finer and nobler ideal than excessive nationalism, which will have nothing less than isolation—which is the Sinn Fein creed; and which, if it had full play, would Balkanize the world. I believed that once the struggle is over, bitterness forgotten and unity preserved, all will agree that the fundamentals of the Government claim was right and the Sinn Fein wrong."

The prime minister declares he does not see how he can pursue a different line, as "the directing minds of the Sinn Fein who control the 'Irish Republican army'—the real obstacle to peace—believe they can ultimately win a republic by continuing to fight as they are fighting today, and are resolutely opposed to a compromise.

"So long as the leaders of the Sinn Fein stand in this position and receive the support of their countrymen, a settlement is, in my judgment, impossible. The Government of which I am the head will never give way upon the fundamental question of secession.

"I believe nothing would more rapidly promote peace than that the signers of the memorial, and those thinking with them, should make it clear to Irish opinion that the Irish can never attain their ends by a resort to crime; that secession is impossible and that if they are to have peace they must be willing to concede the Ulster men the same rights they claim for themselves."

#### No "Crown Irregular Forces."

The letter declares there are no "irregular forces of the Crown." It points out that the auxiliaries did not come into effective operation until more than 100 policemen had been murdered, for which crimes no murderer had been executed, largely because of the intimidation of witnesses "although many of these murders were committed in the open streets in the presence of non-participatory, if unprotesting passers-by."

Can it be contended, Mr. Lloyd George asks, "when a rebel organization sets to work to achieve its ends by deliberate and calculated murder of the members of the police force, 90 per cent. of whom were Irish and 82 per cent. of whom were Roman Catholic, that the government is to stand idly by? It seems to me that all liberal minded and law respecting citizens might recognize that any and every government must take prompt and decisive steps to protect the police and bring to justice those who invoke the weapon of assassination. Hence the creation of the auxiliaries.

"Further, it would seem no less clear, where, owing to intimidation and murder, the ordinary judicial processes employed in a peaceful and civilized community, have failed, that the police, if they are to vindicate the law and bring murderers to justice, must be armed with exceptional powers akin to those entrusted to soldiers in the field.

"But that there has been any authorization or condonation of a policy of meeting murder by giving rein to unchecked violence on the other side is utterly untrue.

#### Some Deplorable Excesses.

"There have been deplorable excesses I shall not attempt to deny. Individuals, working under conditions of extraordinary personal danger and strain, where they were in uniform and their adversaries mingled unrecognizable among ordinary civilians, undoubtedly have been guilty of unjustifiable acts.

"A certain number of undesirables got into the corps and in the earlier days discipline, in the novel and exacting conditions, took some time to establish. But the Government never ceased to press upon the Irish administration and the military and police heads the paramount importance it attached to the enforcement of the sternest discipline. There is no question that discipline is improving. The force is consolidating, and acts of indiscipline, despite ambushes, assassinations and outrages, often designed to provoke retaliation for propaganda purposes, are becoming increasingly infrequent.

"Your resolution is emphatic when condemning the Government, yet virtually in the next sentence it condones the adoption by the Sinn Fein of the weapon of wholesale murder on the ground that the end justifies the means. It seems to me this part of your resolution is subversive alike of order, good government, morality and Christian religion."

The Prime Minister cites recent cases of the murder of civilians in Ireland as examples of "the Sinn Fein campaign of terror," and declares: "Perhaps the most terrible aspect of the Irish situation today is the indifference which has grown up in Ireland to the crime of murder since the Sinn Fein entered upon its campaign."

1921  
"Globe" 25 April

### Northwest Field Force Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Northwest Field Force, 1885, Association was held in the Sergeants' mess room of the Royal Grenadiers Friday evening when the following officers were elected: Patrons, General Sir Wm. D. Otter, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Lt.-Col. C. A. K. Denison, Lt.-Col. H. J. Grasett, Lt.-Col. J. M. Delamere, Lt.-Col. H. Brock and Sir Hugh John Macdonald; Honorary Presidents, Capt. G. Vennell, Col. J. T. Thompson, Lt.-Col. A. Curran and Comrade B. Cairns; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Col. J. A. W. Allan, Lt.-Col. Butcher, Lt.-Col. F. W. Brown, Lt.-Col. James George, Sergt. Major P. Cunningham; Pres., W. W. S. Howard; Vice-Pres., A. Devitt; Sec., W. H. Canniff; Treas., A. M. Stretton; Standard Bearer, Samuel Bennett; Auditors, Col. Thompson and Col. Curran; Executive Committee, S. H. Dye, E. Major, F. J. Laidlaw, A. H. Gordon, J. B. Hill, R. J. Beeman and William Taylor.

"Citizen" 2 May

### Cut Knife Anniversary.

Ottawa soldiers who participated in the battle of Cut Knife Hill, will celebrate the 36th anniversary of the battle. The G.G.F.G. of Ottawa, sent a company, under the command of Lieut. H. H. Gray. Of this company those still surviving are Col. C. F. Winter, Sir Wm. Otter, Senator J. B. Taylor, R. P. Taylor, of the Royal Bank; Capt. A. Todd, of the parliamentary library; Lieut. Walter H. Todd, of the house of commons staff; Sergt. H. Ross, of the department of railways and canals, and Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Newby.

"Ottawa Citizen" 2 May

### CUT KNIFE

1885

Is it so many years since the breaking  
Of that fate-hidden morning in May?  
For the green of the Spring's warm awaking,  
And the sky, and the trail we were taking,  
Are as fresh as the face of today!

Slim and pale, in the blue heaven o'er us,  
Hung the moon, like a lingering lamp;  
But we saw, scarce a league straight before us,—  
How the sight on the instant upbore us!  
By the sunrise the enemy's camp.

We have passed through the brush and the brule,  
We have skirted the rock and ravine;  
Is it ambush of creek or of coule?  
Have we reckoned our forces unduly?  
Is it Stoney or Cree who has seen?

And we see on the hillside the cattle;  
And we hear on the air, sweet and still,  
The word of command, and the rattle  
Of rifles—grim challenge to battle  
From the foe on the crest of the hill!

And twain, with their uniforms around them,  
In balm-giving Beechwood we laid.  
In Youth's spring-time Death followed and found them;  
But more close in our memory he bound them  
With affection that never shall fade!

And wherever Life's storms may have blown you;  
And whatever your fortune may be;  
On whatever far shore Fate has thrown you;  
Old comrades! I know, who have known you,  
You are back in this Maytime with me!

So I stand once again at the wicket  
Of that fate-hidden morning in May;  
And the fight at the ford, and the picket,  
And the fire of the foe in the thicket,  
And as fresh as the face of today!

—Gordon Rogers.

14/5  
Regretting



To have the honour of meeting  
Their Excellencies  
The Governor General and The Duchess of Devonshire  
The President and Directors of the Ontario Jockey Club  
invite Major General Sir William Otter  
to Luncheon at the Racecourse  
on Wednesday, May twenty-fifth, at a quarter past one o'clock

An early answer to the Secretary is requested.

1921

*Accepted by the King*

# Celebration of His Majesty's Birthday



The Aide de Camp in waiting  
is desired by  
Their Excellencies The Duke & Duchess of Devonshire  
to invite

Major General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.  
to a Garden Party on Friday the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 1921

4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

An answer is requested to the A.D.C. in waiting,  
Government House, Ottawa.

*The "Globe" 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct*

## Society at Woodbine

A perfect racing day and a perfect setting greeted the closing of the autumn woodbine races on Saturday. Society was out for the occasion. The day was graced by the presence of his Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy. The Government House box, which was occupied by the Governor-General, with Captain Balfour, Captain Green and Captain Erskine in attendance, and Sir John and Lady Hendrie, was decked with yellow, pink and white flowers and the club colors. Seldom has the course or the grounds looked better. The intermingling colors of the ladies' frocks, the exquisite flower-beds, the blue expanse of the lake in the distance, enhanced by the glorious sunshine, all added to the loveliness of the scene and helped to make the last day of race week perfect.

Among those present were General Sir William Otter, Ottawa; Mr. George Beardmore; Mrs. J. K. Kerr, handsome in black, pink roses, picture hat; Sir Adam and Lady Beck, the latter in black satin and jet coat, smart black hat with osprey, silver fox scarf; Miss Marion Beck, sand color dress, blue fox, brown and ribbon hat; General Victor Williams, General Lessard, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. W. W. Goulding; Mr. Jas. S. Ashley, New York; Mrs. Ferguson Burke, smart suit, hat to match, mole wrap; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, the latter in blue suit, hat en suite, fur wrap; Madam Panet, black charmeuse, black hat; Mrs. Hamilton Burns, black tailor-made suit, black hat, grey furs; Mrs. H. H. O'Flynn, taupe suit, black hat; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miles, the latter in a handsome embroidered black and white; Miss Effie Michie, smart blue

suit, taupe hat; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, the latter in smart grey frock, grey silk hat; Mrs. Stikeman, grey suit, pretty black flowered hat; Mrs. Edward Seagram, blue and grey hat, with smart blue cape suit; General and Mrs. Hogarth, the latter in fawn suit, henna hat, bouquet of orchids; Mrs. Barker, smart blue suit, hat to match; Senator and Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, the latter in smart cream suit, feathered hat; Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mr. Fred Beardmore, Mrs. Plunkett Magann, smart in block satin and mauve hat; Mrs. Hayden Horsey, handsome in black; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Christie, the latter in handsome mole coat and black hat; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, the latter in pretty brown coat and dress, large black hat; Mr. Huntley Christie; Mr. Lovell; Mrs. King Smith, smart black and white frock, picture hat; Mr. and Mrs. Meikle, the latter in a soft gray dress, with hat to match, and fur wrap; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Jones, the latter in a smart taupe frock, rose velvet hat; Mr. Norman McCree; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King, the latter in brown suit, hat to match; Mrs. F. C. Lee, blue taffeta, blue feathered hat; Miss Gladys Gurney, smart black coat and hat, with bouquet of orchids; Mr. A. Q. Allan; Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, gray dress, black hat; Miss Rochereau de la Sabliere; Mrs. MacNachtan, black dress, black feathered hat; Mrs. Parkyn Murray, blue tailored suit, small hat; Mrs. Hanly Barnes, blue suit, gray hat; Mrs. J. D. Hay, white striped suit, purple hat; Mrs. J. J. Dixon, black embroidered wrap, picture hat; Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, brown suit, brown feathered hat; Judge and Mrs. Hodgins, the latter in black with sable fur, black winged hat; Mrs. J. J. Macdougald, Montreal, handsome black suit, hat to match; Mrs. Phillip Kiely, smart blue suit, cerise velvet hat; Mrs. T. Bird, black suit and hat; Mr. and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, the latter in black; Mr. W. R. Wadsworth; Mrs.

Casseis, tangerine hat, dark blue and tangerine dress; Major Timmis; Mr. and Mrs. Alec Gooderham, the latter in gray feathered hat, gray cape; Mr. and Mrs. Robins, the latter in brown dress and picture hat; Miss Kathleen Gooderham, blue dress, brown hat; Mrs. Dalton Davies, white tailored suit; Mrs. Eckhardt, brown suit, purple hat; Miss Ina Matthews, gray cloak, black hat; Mrs. H. S. Osler, black satin cloak, mole collar, black hat; Mr. Victor Cawthra, Mr. Rupert Bruce; Mr. and Mrs. Clem Foster, the latter in black suit, trimmed with white; Mr. and Mrs. Ivey, the latter in light blue suit, hat to match; Mrs. Norman Bastedo, white tailored suit; Miss Phillis Walker, smart blue suit, powder blue hat; Miss Lois Polson, pretty black dress and hat, with fox fur; Miss Ince, dark blue suit, black hat; Mr. and Mrs. Walker Bell, the latter in black; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rae; Mrs. Ernest Wright, tailored black suit, blue flowered hat; Sir John and Lady Willison; Mr. Harry Oaks, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler, Col. and Mrs. Bishop, the latter in black; Mr. and Mrs. Colin Gibson, and Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton; Mrs. MacLean, Dr. Scott and Mr. Ferguson, London; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. Pirie, Costa Rica; Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Denison, pretty brown velvet frock, brown hat; Mr. Gordon Gooderham; Mrs. Gooderham, blue and grey suit, black hat; Mrs. Kleiser, rose wrap, black hat; Mrs. Snettinger, blue suit, flowered hat; Mrs. H. J. McLean, smart black velvet suit, large black hat; Mrs. Leonard McMurray, Mrs. Allan Poupore, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Case, Miss Lily Maule, Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Miss Nancy Boyd Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mr. Hugh Kindersley, Mr. R. Wadsworth, Mrs. Henry Duggan, black velvet, fox fur; Mrs. L. Muldoon, green suit, hat to match; Mrs. Harvey, blue taffeta, flowered hat; Mrs. Gordon Hoskin, black dress, hat en suite; Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Drvnan, Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw;

English Paper of King

1921

"Saturday Night" 8.19.21

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

(Before Mr. Justice Branson.)

RESTITUTION SUIT BY LADY BELPER.

BELPER v. BELPER.

In this undefended suit Lady Belper, whose maiden name was Eva Isabel Marian Bruce, prayed for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, Algernon Henry Strutt, Lord Belper.

The petitioner, examined by Mr. T. BUCKNILL, said that she was married on April 26, 1911, at St. Margaret's, Westminster. There were three children—a boy born in April, 1912, a boy born in October, 1914, and a girl born in March, 1916. Her husband was in the Life Guards. After the birth of her third child she noticed a change in his manner. From September, 1920, until April last she was living at Kingston Hall, Derby, and during the last two months her husband never came there at all. In April she came to London, and her husband went to Kingston Hall. On the 28th she returned there and found the following letter from him:—

Kingston Hall, Derby, April 27.  
Dear Eva,—As you are coming here to-morrow and I am going up to London, I am leaving this letter to tell you that I feel that we have drifted recently so far apart that it is better we should part for good. As I understand you are going to be here for a week and then returning to your house in London, please make your arrangements for not coming back, as when you go I shall not expect to see you here again.—Yours, ALGY.

To that she replied:—

April 29, 1921.  
Dear Algy.—On my arrival here I found your letter of yesterday. Of the fact that we have been drifting apart there can be no doubt, but I am very surprised at what you write. Please reconsider carefully what this means before it is too late. I shall be here for a week, and that will give you plenty of time to let me hear from you again. I, for my part, must ask you to keep our home a united one for the sake of our children, and what we both owe to them.—Yours affectionately, Eva.

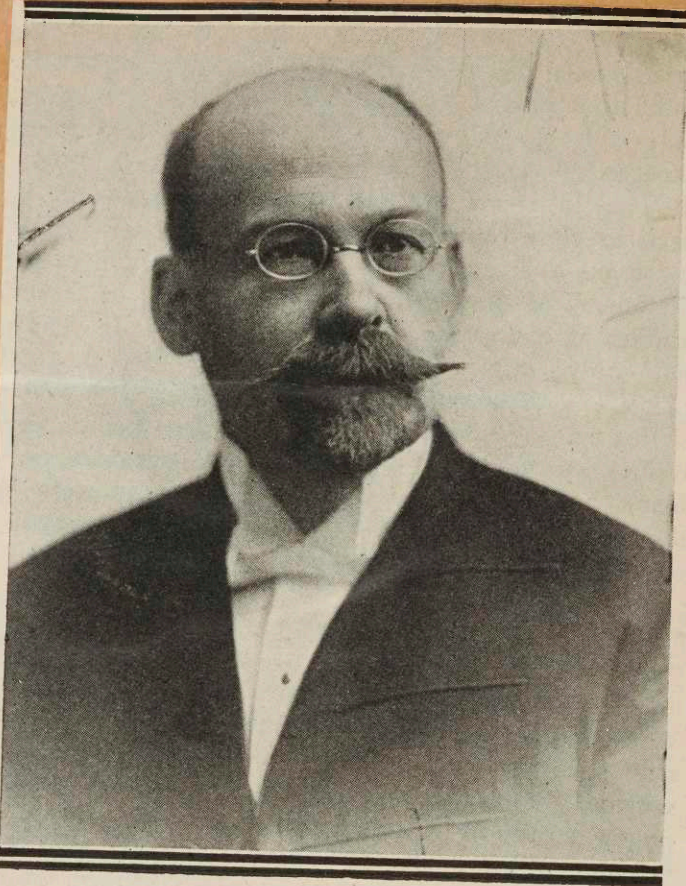
Her husband replied on May 2:—

Dear Eva,—I have just received your letter. I am sorry, but things have gone too far to be mended. My decision is absolutely unalterable, and you must please take it as final. This will, I am sure, be in the interests of your happiness, as well as mine.—Yours, ALGY.

Her husband, who was in England, had not returned to her since.

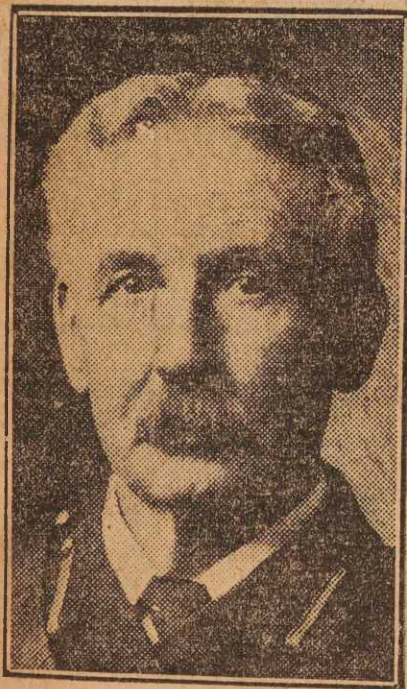
MR. JUSTICE BRANSON pronounced a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, to be obeyed within 14 days, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis.



MAJOR J. B. MURPHY, OF MOOSOMIN, SASK. Recently gazetted Honorary Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Battalion, South Saskatchewan Regiment. In point of service he is also senior member of the territorial and provincial civil services of the Northwest Territories and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He was appointed sheriff of the Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboine when Sir John Thompson was Minister of Justice in 1889. The colonel is also a real veteran in military circles, having been transport officer of the N.W. Field Force in 1885 under Major General (then colonel) Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B.

"Star" photo.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER, K.C.B., C.V.O.,

who will command the Queen's Own at the church parade on Sunday next. Sir William commanded the Queen's Own from 1875 to 1884 and is the oldest surviving commanding officer of the Regiment.

The Canadian Military Institute

The committee have arranged for addresses from three of the oldest Veterans of the Militia Force of Canada:

Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.  
Brigadier-General Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.  
Colonel George T. Denison,

at The Canadian Military Institute, University Avenue, on Thursday, the 10th. November, 1921 at 8.15 p.m.

Let us have an audience worthy of those who are honouring us on this occasion.

N. P. Kelley, Major Secretary.

1921  
The "Globe" 11-News

## RECALL OLDEN MILITIA DAYS

Toronto's Three Musketeers  
Address Meeting of Military Institute

### NOT ALL PACIFISTS

"Canada's Three Musketeers," Major-General Sir William Otter, Major-General Sir John M. Gibson and Col. George T. Denison, three of the oldest veterans of the militia force of this country, addressed a meeting of the Canadian Military Institute last night.

All three of the speakers were in a reminiscent mood and spoke of the old days when the Canadian militia was in its infancy. Sir John Gibson expressed the hope that the Disarmament Conference at Washington would result "in a general and permanent understanding and agreement among the nations of the world to make war impossible."

He told of the days of the Fenian Raid, when the badly armed militia forces met the returned soldiers from the Civil War and scored a victory. Sir John went back to the days when the militia used to train in the woods north of Spadina avenue, and of the target practise he had taken part in at a spot where this city has at present one of its busiest thoroughfares.

#### Must Hope and Help.

Touching on prevailing conditions, Sir John remarked that "we all can see that a variety of phases will have to be gone through before we will return to our former days of prosperity and welfare."

"The tendency which I notice at present is toward a resumption of normal conditions," said the speaker. "The war has thrown the currency question in most countries in a hopeless confusion, and there are other matters far from satisfactory, but the tendency to improvement is here, and it is necessary for all to be hopeful and helpful and not despairing, in order to bring about a return to normal conditions," he said.

He impressed upon his audience the importance of the conference now going on at Washington. "The task of the conference is to take stock of the world, which is an enormous task," said Sir John.

Major-General Sir William Otter spoke on the difficulties of reorganizing the militia in an after-war period. This was due, he thought, to the fact that the public in this country had never recognized the militia as necessary to the peace and welfare of Canada.

#### Says Canada Needs Army.

The General's remark to the effect that "universal peace can never be obtained in this world" was greeted with applause.

"In the interests of self-preservation we want a defense force organized along lines of business and efficiency," said the General. "What is there to prevent some great power going on the rampage once again, endangering the peace of the world?" he asked.

"There will always be passion and greed and lust for power in this world, and I think that you will agree with me that universal peace can never be obtained in this world," said Sir William.

"Whether we are to have militia or police in the future to preserve peace, it must be trained and organized along business lines," concluded the General.

Colonel Denison dwelt on the origin of the militia forces in Canada, which dated back to the time when the first United Empire Loyalists settled in Upper Canada. "The people in those days had a strong military spirit. All service was voluntary, and every man belonged to the militia from his sixteenth year," said the Colonel.

#### An Example of Unpreparedness.

Speaking of his own experiences the Colonel said that the cavalry troop which he led against the Fenians was ill-equipped. "I had asked for carbines, for I knew this raid was coming off, yet no attention was paid to me. When the Fenians crossed the frontier I turned out with my men. We had no water bottles, no swords, no blankets, and only three rounds of ammunition each, and we drove them back," said the Colonel.

"Times have changed in Canada," he continued. "There is now all

kinds of war material and equipment, and, according to the latest information, even high-explosive shells are lying around on the wharves in this country," declared the Colonel, amid laughter.

General J. T. Fotheringham, who proposed the vote of thanks to the speakers, sounded a note of martial fire at the conclusion of the meeting.

"Disarmament does not touch Canada. The work of disarmament does not apply to this Dominion, which has never been sufficiently armed. Never has enough money been spent for militia purposes in keeping with the richness and greatness of this country or in harmony with Canada's position in the Empire," declared General Fotheringham.

#### Says Press is Pacifist.

The speaker warned the members of the Military Institute not to expect any support from the Press in endeavoring to reorganize the militia. "The Press which said that I was longing for war when I warned the medical profession in this city that it could not cope with an emergency such as a war, five months before the outbreak of the great war, has not changed," concluded the General.

### Distinguished Soldier Celebrates 78th Birthday



MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM D. OTTER,  
K.C.B., C.V.O.

Who was born near Clinton, Ont., on December 3, 1843, is one of the few survivors of the old Toronto Volunteer Fire Brigade; one of the first twelve of the Toronto Lacrosse Club of 1867, and has a military record unequalled by any living Canadian. Thousands of friends throughout the Dominion join in extending to him many good wishes.

The "Citizen" 5 Dec

#### Sir Wm. Otter Is 78.

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., one of Canada's oldest distinguished soldiers, yesterday celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birthday. He rose from private to Major-General in the Canadian Militia forces, served with high honors in connection with the suppression of the Fenian Raids in 1866 and the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. In the South African war he commanded the first Canadian Contingent. He offered his services for the Great War, was debarred by the age limit, but was appointed commissioner of internment camps which post he held till their evacuation at the conclusion of hostilities. Sir William was born near Clinton, Ont.

Living Journal 5 Dec

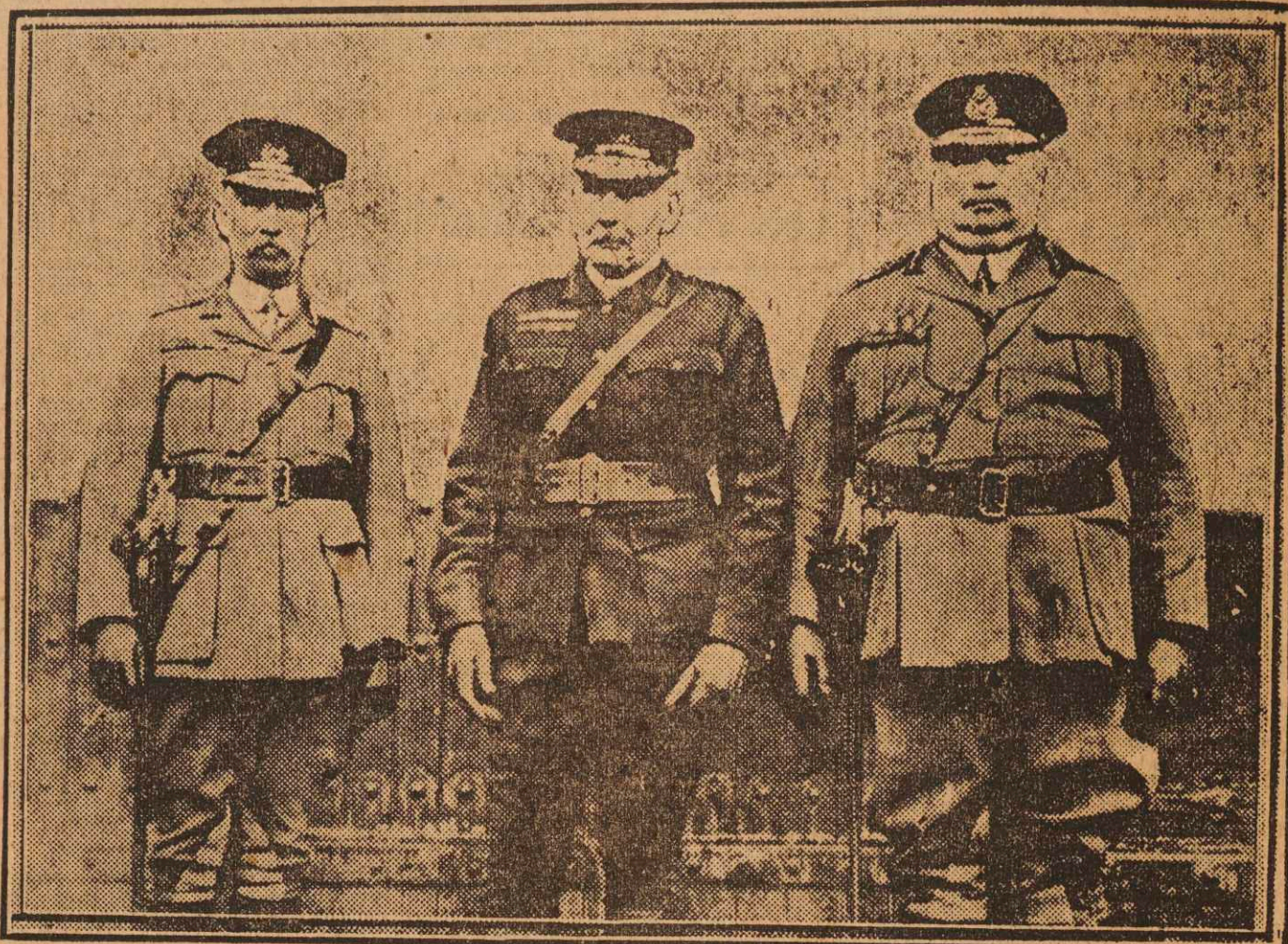
### MAJ. GEN. SIR WM. OTTER HOLDS 78TH BIRTHDAY

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., one of Canada's oldest distinguished soldiers, yesterday celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birthday. He rose from private to Major-General in the Canadian Militia forces, serving high honors in connection with the suppression of the Fenian Raids in 1866 and the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. In the South African war he commanded the first Canadian Contingent. He offered his services for the Great War and was debarred by the age limit, but was appointed Commissioner of internment camps, which post he held till their evacuation at the conclusion of hostilities. Sir William was born near Clinton, Ont.

1921

The "Mail & Empire" 14th Nov.

QUEEN'S OWN PARADE.



From left to right: Brig.-General Robt. Rennie, Major-General Sir Wm. Otter, Major-General Sir Henry Pellatt.

SHOULD THINK ONLY  
IN TERMS OF PEACE

Canon Scott Makes Appeal  
for Success of the Conference.

MUST PRAY FOR IT

Queen's Own and Veterans  
Turned Out to Big  
Church Parade.

An appeal to the citizens of Canada, and particularly to the returned soldiers and the members of the militia units, to think only in terms of continued peace, was made at St. Paul's Church yesterday afternoon by Canon Scott, of Quebec, in the course of an address on the occasion of the annual church parade of the members of the Queen's Own Rifles and the veterans who served overseas with the various battalions which were sent out by that militia force. As Canon Scott pointed out, the most important thing in the world to-day is the problem of peace, and he accordingly asked that all people should send up their prayers for the success of the disarmament conference now under way at Washington; and he went on to point out that if the leading nations of the world, such as the British Empire and the United States, insist that there shall be peace in the world, then much will have been accomplished in the way of compelling

it. There might be some nations, he pointed out, such as Japan, which is not anxious for peace, but if such a spirit could be brought about that the other nations would insist upon it, then Japan would have no alternative but to fall into line.

Be Worthy of Sacrifice.

The theme of Canon Scott's address was that countless men gave up their lives during the great war in order that peace might be brought to the world; they went to the front and sacrificed their lives cheerfully in the belief that by their sacrifice they were taking a step which would work out for the good of humanity for all time to come, so he felt that Canada would fall short of her duty if she fails to take any possible step which will tend to bring about the ideal for which those men gave up their lives. The war, it was undoubtedly, had brought sorrow to countless homes. There are women who still shed tears at the thought of all they lost; there are men who will never recover from the shocks of war, and among those present he felt there must be many who could never forget the horrible struggle through which they had passed. Out of it all there had come a new era whose keyword was Hope; therefore, as Canon Scott sent out his appeal, it is the duty of all to spread broadcast in the world the gospel of Hope. It might be unusual, he pointed out, to preach from the pulpit the doctrine of Hope, since it is eternal in the minds of all, but he did want his audience to appreciate that the only chance for the world in its present state is the doctrine of Hope.

Working Toward Peace.

In sketching the past, Canon Scott showed the change which have come over the world, these changes working gradually towards a period of universal peace. Canada, he recalled, has taken her part in all those changes in the past decade. First, there was the South African War, shared by Canadians; later there was the great war in which so many gave up their lives; all of which was working steadily towards the preaching of the doctrine of eternal peace. For generations past, he declared, unseen influences and forces have

been at work, and there are forces which have culminated in the past few years and which have taken their practical and outward form in a universal demand that the great nations of the world should take some steps to make future wars impossible. That, as he viewed it, was a practical attempt to give expression to the desire that the family of God should become a reality and that all men should live in closer fellowship with God, and should come to appreciate that an expression of peace and its corresponding desire to live in peace with all men is in itself but a declaration that the gospel of God has gained a firmer grip upon the world.

Men Must Change.

Still, at the same time, before there could be universal peace, there must be a change in the hearts of many men. There should be an attempt to get only the clean and patriotic type of politicians, while the members of the church, the reformers and the public spirited men should come to a realization of the fact that the time has passed when man can live for himself alone. An ideal condition of affairs, as he viewed it, would come when the men who gained riches during the war would go to the families of the veterans who are in want, and would say to them, in so many words, "It was your sacrifice which made it possible for me to live at home in peace and prosperity, it was your battles which allowed me to retain my business intact, therefore I now regard

it as my duty to take you by the hand and to say to you that anything which I can do for you I will do." In no other way, he felt, could some of the traces of the sorrow of war be wiped out, and he trusted that, with the success of the disarmament conference, and with the lesson which the peace success of nations will teach to the individual, a broader attitude will be adopted by many men who have hitherto not shown themselves as being big enough to merit any portion of the sacrifices which were made for them.

Parade a Big One.

In making his special appeal to the veterans, Canon Scott reminded them that their service had been a great and glorious thing, but he recalled to their minds the fact that at the time they were making their sacrifices they found war to be a hateful and a loathsome thing. That was a memory of which they should not lose sight at any time they are tempted to look at the proceedings of the disarmament conference and say that nothing can come of it. They might say to themselves that previous attempts at the Hague failed, but that would accomplish nothing. Instead, they should send up their prayers for the success of the conference, and they should think constantly in terms of peace in order that their example might have some practical effect upon the minds of the peace-makers.

A Fine Muster.

The parade which marked the 66th anniversary of the regiment was in command of Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., accompanied by Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., and Brig.-General R. Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., former commanding officers and now honorary lieutenant colonels of the first and second battalions. The order of the parade was as follows:

All ex-members of the regiment previous to 1906, according to their former companies. Among the well-known members were Lieut.-Col. J. M. Delamere, Lieut.-Col. P. L. Mason, C.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. R. C. Levesconte, Major A. Murray, Major J. B. Thompson. They were followed by ex-members of the first battalion since 1906, commanded by Col. G. C. Royce, and ex-members of the second battalion in the same period, commanded by Col. Mitchell, M.C.

The fourth unit was made up of former members of Q.O.R., 83rd overseas battalion, under Lieut.-Col. R. Pellatt; the fifth of former members of the 93rd battalion, under Lieut.-Col. R. K. Barker; the sixth of former members of the 166th battalion, under Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mitchell, M.C.; and the seventh of former members of the 198th overseas under Lieut.-Col. S. W. Band.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cooper led former members of the 198 h overseas battalion, "The Buffs." The present members of the regiment under Brig.-Gen. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O., completed the parade.

The Queen's Own contributed officers and men to nearly every unit raised in Toronto for overseas service in the Great War. Several units were wholly raised, the total contribution being 205 officers and nearly 9,000 men. Forty-seven officers and 1,324 other ranks paid the supreme sacrifice, and 257 Queen's Own men were actually granted commissions in the field, 42 in the British Expeditionary Force and 215 in the Canadian. The decorations awarded to the Queen's Own officers and men were as follows:

- Victoria Cross, 1 (Capt. C. S. Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M.).
- Commander of the Bath, 2.
- Companion of St. Michael and St. George, 2.
- Distinguished Service Order, 12.
- Bar to D.S.O., 5.
- Military Cross, 51.
- Bar to M.C., 11.
- Commander of British Empire, 1.
- Order British Empire, 6.
- Member British Empire, 2.
- Legion of Honor, 2.
- Croix de Guerre (French), 5.
- Croix de Guerre (Belgium), 2.
- Medaille Militaire, 1.

- Distinguished Flying Cross, 2.
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, 29.
- Bar to D.C.M., 6.
- Military Medal, 175.
- Bar to M.M., 14.
- 2nd Bar to M.M., 3.
- Meritorious Service Medal, 12.
- Cross of St. George, 4th Class, 2.
- Order of St. Anne, 4th Class, 1.

Q.O.R. ON CHURCH PARADE

AN HISTORIC TURN OUT

61st Anniversary of Regiment Celebrated by Ex-members Who Have Served in Wars Since 1866.

Grey sky, child winds and mud, grim reminders of war days on the western front, relieved only by snowflakes, was yesterday's setting for the Queen's Own Regiment church parade. But, celebrating the 61st anniversary of the regiment, it was the first church parade since the Great War and resounding from the battlefields of France, united in a glorious, vibrant chord was the accompaniment of peace and thanksgiving.

When "fall in" sounded at the Armories, a goodly 2,000 members and used-to-bes had found their way into the various squads. Markers from the regiment fell in beside banners bearing the name of the squad to which they belonged, and in a very few minutes, and with scarcely any confusion, a fine array of men were massed.

In front, as active looking as ever in his life, stood Major-General Sir William Otter, wearing a dark navy blue uniform and with a be-ribboned breast. With him were Sir Henry Pellatt, Brig.-General R. Rennie, both former commanders and now honorary lieutenant-colonels of the regiment. Other well-known members at the front of the parade were: Lieut.-Col. J. M. Delamere, Lieut.-Col. P. L. Mason, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Levesconte, Major A. J. Murray, and Major J. B. Thompson, also Col. Brooke, A.A.G., of military headquarters.

BOYS OF OLD BRIGADE.

But behind these came seven members of the veterans of the Fenian raid of '66. None was under 72 years of age; 55 years ago they partook in the defence of Canada in active service, which is as fresh in their memories as though it happened yesterday. The men were Alex. Brown of the old University Company, C. H. Murdock, William Parker, John Thompson, John Collett, G. R. Heakes and K. C. Marshall. Despite infirmities of age they turned out as keen for parade

in a snowstorm as though the years had fallen from their shoulders at the sound of the bugle call.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

More of the veterans of '85 were on hand, among them Thomas Cook, who joined in 1870; T. H. Litster, 1879, and Alex. Stratton, former sergeant-major of the G.G.B.G.

Veterans of the Boer War and all members of the Queen's Own before 1906 came next members of the 1st Brigade under Col. G. C. Royce and members of the 2nd Battalion under Col. Mitchell, M.C.

GREAT WAR VETERANS.

Next in order come Q.O.R. members of the 83rd Batt., C.E.F., under Lieut.-Col. R. Pellatt, members of the 93rd Battalion under Lieut.-Col. R. K. Barker, the 166th Battalion members under Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mitchell, members of the 198th Battalion under Lieut.-Col. S. W. Band, Former members of the Buffs marched under Lieut.-Col. John A. Cooper, while the present regiment some 500 strong in uniform marched under Brig.-General J. A. Gunn.

DAWN OF HOPE.

From the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, against a background of Allied flags and battalion colors, Rev. Canon Scott, chaplain of the First Division, looked down upon a mingled throng of khaki-clad figures and returned men in civilian dress to all of whom surging memories made readjustment strange, of mothers, wives and children, and chose for his text "And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure," he words of St. John.

Hope was his keynote and the chaplain drew a picture from experience, of the hideousness of war—of dressing stations with mangled forms and pools of blood, stone floors on which lay dying men uncovered and conjured up as well the picture of mothers with wet eyes in which was now dawning the hope that war would be no more.

LIKE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

"Across the murky sky to-day dawns a hope not seen since the star of Bethlehem led the wise men to the birth of Christ," he said. "The outstanding thing to be emphasized to-day is hope. We have charity insisted on on all sides in this time of unemployment, time of sorrow. We hear much of faith and need all we can get, but seldom have hope put before us as a duty. It gives wholesomeness to life, an assurance to faith and makes the soul steadfast. The mind of the Almighty," he contended, "had been turning over the pages of human history and guiding the hearts of men."

A WONDERFUL AGE.

"To-day we stand in a wonderful age and in a week fraught with the greatest of consequences to men gathered here, to those to come and to all the ages during which it may please God to keep this world in place. The greatest forces have been at work and are now culminating, trying to make the family of God a reality, not a sham.

"It is your privilege, men of the Queen's Own, to look with wide eyes at the glorious star which hangs on the horizon and towards that great

day when the world will be filled with the knowledge of God."

RECALLS ANOTHER SERVICE.

The Canon referred to a service in Quebec cathedral on October 28th, 1899, when General Otter was taking his men to the battlefields of South Africa. "One felt Canada was growing up then when 1,000 men dropped their tasks and offered to fight," he said.

A new era was dawning when all nations would be linked in a great brotherhood and the tears of Canadian women and blood of Canadian men would not have been shed in vain. He sounded a note of warning that all must purify themselves; "politics must speak the truth, we must get men who when walking the streets see men who went through that hell of fire now down and out, that will say: 'You offered your life for me, take my hand, and anything I can do for you will be done.'"

1921

Toronto "Telegram" 14-11-21

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES AND VETERAN EX-MEMBERS IN CHURCH PARADE



Major-General Otter, seen leading parade with Brig.-Gen. Pellatt on his right and Brig.-Gen. Rennie on his left. All three are former lieutenant-colonels in command of the Q.O.R. At lower right is Bugle-Major Chas. Swift, for more than fifty years an active member of the regiment.

1921

Accepted 14/12



The Aide de Camp in waiting  
 is desired by  
 Their Excellencies  
 The Governor General & The Lady Byng of Vinny  
 to invite  
 Major General Sir William Otter  
 to Dinner on Thursday the 15<sup>th</sup> of December 1921.  
 at 8.15 p.m. o'clock.

An answer is requested to the A. D. C. in waiting repeating date and time.

"Journal" 16 Dec

ing.

The following had the honor of dining with Their Excellencies last evening at Government House: The Prime Minister and Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Mr. Justice Audette and Mrs. Audette, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill, Major-General Sir William Otter, Major-General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton, Major-General and Mrs. J. H. Elmsley, the Mayor of Ottawa and Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Herbert Woods, Mrs. Edgar N. Rhodes, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. L. R. LaFleche, Lieut.-Col. and Miss LaRochelle, Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Brewin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smellie. The following were unavoidably prevented from attending: Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Crerar, Hon. R. and Mrs. Lemieux, Major and Mrs. G. A. Bell, Mr. E. N. Rhodes.

19/12  
Replying



The President Officers and Members  
 of  
 The Canadian Club of Toronto  
 request the pleasure of the company of  
 Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B.: C.V.O.  
 at luncheon at the King Edward Hotel  
 at 12.40 o'clock p.m. Monday December 19<sup>th</sup> 1921  
 E. G. McMillan HONORARY SECRETARY J. M. Macdonnell PRESIDENT  
 Speaker Lord Cavan

(1921)

"Pall Mall Gazette" 11<sup>th</sup> Oct 1918.

Dinner to American Editors at "Criterion" London

ADMIRAL SIMS' TRIBUTE.

US Navy

Admiral Sims said he had asked Americans, who, as was customary when they crossed the Atlantic, had had to elbow their way through submarines, how many submarines they supposed were operating against the merchant ships and transports coming in. He had never seen an estimate of less than 50, and sometimes it was a hundred. As a matter of fact, the average number was eight or nine, and it sometimes ran up to twelve or thirteen. Of all the submarines that the enemy had, that was the most that were kept out.

There were about 3,000 anti-submarine craft operating day and night, and the American craft numbered 160, or 3%. The figures were about the same in the Mediterranean.

Again, Americans seemed to regard it as a miracle of their Navy that they had got a million and a half troops here in a few months, and had protected them on the way. "We didn't do that," Admiral Sims admitted. "Great Britain did. She brought over two-thirds of them and escorted a half. We escort only one-third of the merchant vessels that come here".

"The Grand Fleet comes out of Port whenever it wants to, cruising round the North Sea, and it is enabled to do this chiefly because it is surrounded by an area patrolled with screens of destroyers two or three lines deep, so that it would be suicidal for a submarine to show itself inside those screens."

"In April, 1917, when America came into the war, the Central Powers were winning the war with great rapidity. It was inevitable that the Allies would lose if things went on as they were going on then. That position was rectified by the introduction of the convoy system. Shipping losses fell to one-third, and then a quarter, and during the last week there has hardly been one vessel lost.

"There are about 5,000 anti-submarine craft in the ocean to-day, cutting out mines, escorting troopships, and making it possible for us to go ahead and win this war. The reason they can do this is because somewhere lying idly at anchor is the great British Grand Fleet."

"If a catastrophe should happen to the British Grand Fleet, there is no power on earth that can save us. The British Grand Fleet is the foundation stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies".

# BRITAIN'S EFFORT FAR THE GREATEST OF ANY NATION

And Old England Has Been the Backbone of This Wonderful  
Achievement—Britain Led All on Sea and  
Land and in the Air.

GENERAL PERSHING, Commander of the United States army in France, cabled this tribute to Britain: "Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Great Britain's hammer blows have never weakened nor faltered. But for the tenacity of her people, the war would have been lost. To those of us who have been associated with them and fought with their gallant troops, words of praise seem inadequate to express our admiration. These things our kinsmen have done have brought inseparable union between them and ourselves. We offer our right hand of friendship that our two nations may be more firmly linked together to insure the future of the world."

Now that "Civilization" has triumphed over "Kultur," it might do Canadians good, as part of our Great British Empire, to realize why—to appreciate the wonderful effort brought into play by the Empire—particularly by Good Old England—that modest old backbone of ours—the poorest advertiser the world has ever known, but the greatest of them all—industrially, financially, as an educator, as a colonizer, and as a benefactor.

When the war commenced, the Empire had 700,000 troops of all sorts, many of them only partly trained. By May, 1916, she had recruited for the army and navy over 5,000,000 men (rich men, poor men, etc.) voluntarily.

Up to the time of the signing of the armistice she had raised 7,500,000 men, and her army in France was the finest equipped and trained army the world has ever seen. (4,500,000 of these were Englishmen, recruited in England; 1,000,000 others of them were Englishmen recruited elsewhere.

Britain's total losses have been 3,250,000, of whom 1,000,000 have been killed. Her armies (three-quarters of them Englishmen) have fought in East Africa, in Italy, in Egypt, in the Balkans, have crushed the Turks in Mesopotamia and Palestine, and latterly have held the greater part of the line on the Western front.

The navy, which the Hun would never meet, commenced the war with 145,000 men and 2,500,000 tons, with 12 patrol boats. She ended it with 406,000 men, 6,500,000 tons and 3,300 mine-sweepers and patrol boats.

The navy has convoyed, the British Mercantile Marine has transported 22,000,000 men (and of these lost only 4,391 by German action), and among other things, 2,000,000 horses and mules, 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies, 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel, 130,000,000 tons of food and other supplies.

She bottled up the German navy at the commencement of the war and has kept it bottled up ever since.

The British army and naval air forces in 1914 consisted of 130 machines and 900 men. When the armistice was signed there were many thousands of machines and tens of thousands of men—they absolutely dominated the air.

## Huge Industrial Achievement

ENGLAND, despite her call on manpower, by a supreme effort agriculturally and industrially, has almost fed herself. She has added over 2,000,000 acres to her cultivated area, 850,000 tons of cereals and 5,000,000 tons of potatoes, reduced imports of lumber by 3,000,000 tons, replacing shortage by 1,800,000 tons of timber cut in England, and forestry work in France for the balance.

Her plants have clothed the British, French, Italian, Grecian, Serbian and other armies, and have largely equipped them with guns, rifles, shells and aeroplanes—even our American friends have been uniformed from her mills.

In addition to 90 arsenals, Great Britain now has over 5,000 Government controlled factories, all working day and night on munitions and supplies. She has increased her steel output from 7,000,000 tons in 1914 to 12,000,000 tons in 1918. 1,000,000 of her men produced 256,348,000 tons of coal, a great deal of which went to her allies.

British women—God bless them—5,000,000 of them, many of whom had never worked in their lives before, are working for their country in her need—270,000 are on farms.

Britain has spent \$38,000,000,000 on this war, of which \$7,325,000,000 has been loaned to her allies.

The Englishman has lived on 1 1/4 lbs. of beef (or chicken) per week, 1/4

b. of butter per week, 1/2 lb. of sugar per week, and has faced other food restrictions we can hardly imagine. Food costs have increased 110%.

Colossal sums, and at incalculable sacrifice, have been raised for the care of the sick and wounded, for the food and comfort of prisoners and for the benefit and recreation of troops at home and abroad.

And the British birth rate is now greater than the total losses of our men during the whole war. The population has increased during the war years.

Just as England's armies in history put Napoleon Bonaparte in his place, just as her navy in Elizabethan days broke the power of all-conquering Spain, so does she now with her children—the Scotch, the Irish, the Canadians, the Australians, the New Zealanders, the South Africans, and the Indians—and are we not intensely proud to be one of them—with wonderful France, with ravished Belgium, with Italy, and latterly with still another of her offspring, the United States—from the moment she came in, a guarantee of victory—so does she now help save this world from a greater calamity than any of them—the Kultur of the unspeakable Hun.

1919  
Saturday Night 25/1/19  
A Tribute to John Bull.

BY request of certain readers, SATURDAY NIGHT reprints an editorial from the Louisville, Kentucky, "Herald," which appeared just about the time the armistice was signed. Though more than two months old, it is in the main apropos at the present time, when certain journalists in the United States are endeavoring (without success, it would appear) to dwarf Great Britain's achievement in this war. The editorial was as follows:

BRITISH BULLDOG NEVER LETS GO.

If the Kaiser possessed prescience, or had read history, he must have shivered—as tradition has it that we do if someone steps on our grave—when he knew for certain that his spies had lied, and that the stubborn, stick-to-it, bulldog British had decided to live or die with the French. The British have had a bad record for an ambitious despot to face. They brought Philip of Spain to his knees; they curbed the power of Louis the Great of France; they grappled with the mighty Napoleon and never let him go. That is the gist of the matter. They never let go. Great Britain and her dominions have sent over eight-and-a-half millions of men into the struggle. When we have sent 15,000,000 we will have done as well. And not before we may add.

Thousands of American lads will come to us alive and whole because thousands of our blood-brothers from the British Isles have been killed and mutilated—and have taught us how to escape. Britain made her army while France and her own navy held the gap.

That is a fact America—broadly speaking—is reluctant to admit. But it is so. What Runnymede did was done for us.

For all this they paid. There is hardly a home in Great Britain which does not have its unvisited grave in France or Belgium—not a street on which the permanently maimed do not limp to unaccustomed tasks. And the figures show that the percentage of casualties from the Mother Country exceeds the percentage from the overseas dominions, thus disposing of one of the meanest, most dastardly lies of the whole Satanic German propaganda.

Why do we repeat this? Because England's contribution is either denied or derided; because the fact that her ships have coaled, fed and munitioned Italians and French—to say nothing of Americans—is neglected; because the fact that she rose from nothing at all to be a full military partner of France is mentioned by no one.

British bottoms convoyed by British warships took the Americans overseas. If you think that is an excessive boast we will, by agreement with Secretary Baker, take off 15 per cent. That is our personal—intimate phase. It does not stand alone, however.

Where have not the British fought? The Suez was in danger. It was the British that protected it. There were German naval stations in the Pacific. The British mopped them up. Russia asked help by the way of the Dardanelles. The British tried to give it. Intervention was needed on the Tigris. The British ships were in the Adriatic. The British Colonial troops freed Africa from the Germans. The British to-day are moving south from Archangel and are at Vladivostok.

It is a true story. England has prolonged the war, shows no disposition in the slightest to curtail it; could, quite easily, modify the terms and soften the way. Won't.

It's the British way, the bulldog British way. Not intelligent, someone suggests, and we are not disposed to defend it as such. Narrow, rather groovy, angular, morose. Well and good. But where it bites it holds, never fear. That is why Russia, waking up, finds the Briton at her elbow. That is why Portugal—recalling that she has leaned on Britain since long before the days of Napoleon—throws in her lot with the British confidently;

War with all the world—  
Peace with Britain.

The British are the poorest advertisers in the world. None will ever know the sum of their performance. But they deliver the goods. Eighty thousand they sent to France, and they have multiplied it an hundredfold. And the British, if we may be permitted to suggest anything as revolutionary, are a great part—possibly a dominant part—of the Americans. They have contributed to our make-up, language and literature; laws and customs; faith and freedom. We are inconceivable, unrealizable, impossible without them. Is not that plain truth?

# EMINENT AMERICAN SUMS UP WORLD'S DEBT TO ENGLAND

For a Thousand Years England Has Been the Guardian of Liberty  
—No Other Country Has Produced Such a Galaxy  
of Great Men and Mighty Publicists.

WHEN the Archbishop of York and the Lord Chief Justice of England were guests at the anniversary banquet of the Pilgrims of the United States in New York Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and president of the Pilgrims, made a notably brief speech on the world's debt to England, copies of which are being circulated in the United States. Dr. Butler said:

"To mark the high significance of this night no words of mine are needed. For fifteen years the Pilgrims have been privileged to assemble to greet notable men from all parts of the British Empire who have come bearing eminence and fame. To-night we mark our anniversary with unprecedented distinction by welcoming at one and the same time two of the most notable representatives of English public life, high dignitaries of the English Church and of the English State. What memories, what images, what visions are called up by the names of their great posts! The Archbishop of York and the Lord Chief Justice of England carry us back to those early morning hours in the history of free, Christian government when the dawn was breaking that was to drive before it the darkness of an outworn world and of a pagan worship. As the dawn grew into day the light of liberty in church and State readily spread itself in ever-widening circles, until to-day the whole free world is in arms for freedom against the last lingering obstacle to its extension everywhere.

"During that long bright day of liberty's life there has been a great procession of Englishmen and men of English blood, the like of which the history of no other nation can record. Search the story of Greece and there are not so many. Call the roll of ancient Rome and it still falls short of this great galaxy. There are Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor, the second Henry and the first Edward, Simon de Montfort and Wyclif and Burghley, Hampden and Pym and Cromwell, Chatham and Burke and Fox and Canning and Gladstone; and their cousins-American, Washington and Franklin, Hamilton and Jefferson, Marshall and Webster, and last of all, marching alone, Abraham Lincoln. Where else can the history of liberty be so well read as in the story of the lives of these heroes of English and American history? What other peoples have pursued liberty

longer, more earnestly, more steadfastly and with greater success?

## A Marvelous Empire

"THE British Empire is itself a marvelous model of a community of free States. An Empire, as Burke once said, is an aggregate of many States under a common head, and there is about the name no necessary implication of either arbitrary or autocratic Government, or of any particular form of external policy. An Empire may be free and liberty-loving and world-wide like that of Britain, or it may be autocratic,

severely disciplined and highly concentrated like that of our Teuton enemies. After the present war had begun to run its course a celebrated German historian announced that the world would be healed by being Germanized. We think not. Great Britain and America have already stood witnesses of two notable triumphs of the militaristic spirit and policy, and they are resolved that there shall not be a third. They saw militarism triumph with Metternich as a denial of the hopes and aspirations of liberalism, and later they saw militarism triumph with Bismarck in a positive victory over liberalism and its ideals. In this present conflict it is their stern and steady resolve that militarism shall not conquer.

"This fight and this stupendous sacrifice for an idea are the answer of a new-born world of the spirit to those sciolists who see in history nothing but a cunning contest for material gain, and who weigh all effort and all achievement in the scales of accumulated wealth and of control over others. The power of the spirit, armed with new and potent strength, has accepted the great challenge issued to it by the power of material interest and of brute force in human affairs. The end may yet be distant, but it is secure.

"Our two eminent guests are in their persons the representatives of faith and of justice, the two great pillars of all civilization and of all progress. It is faith that lights the fires of the spirit and lifts man's gaze to those high places where the real victories of life, and the victory of life over death itself, are won. Under the guidance of faith it is justice which makes liberty possible, which reveals opportunity and which protects the weak in his sincere effort to live side by side with the strong. It is just these achievements of faith and of justice which constitute liberty; and in Shelley's fine lines

Yet were life a chanel, where  
Hope lay confined with Despair:  
Yet were Truth a sacred lie,  
If Liberty

Lent not life its soul of light.

## Champion of Liberty

"IN the earliest hours of August, 1914, the Government of Great Britain was called upon to make a momentous decision. Belgium had been wantonly attacked and its neutrality violated. Great Britain's name was on the bond which pledged to Belgium protection and security. Britain was at peace and absorbed in grave problems of internal policy. Should she turn aside from commerce, from industry, from the examination of insistent domestic questions and stake not only her prosperity, but her very existence on her pledged word? History records the answer and eternity will applaud it. There was only so much hesitation as was required fully to ascertain the facts and to make sure that there was no other alternative than faithlessness or war. Great Britain chose to preserve her faith and to accept the gage of battle. With that act a world-wide contest for right against might and for freedom against despotism was begun. Great Britain's national and imperial achievements since that decision was taken stagger the imagination. Huge armies have been raised and trained and carried not only overseas, but to remote Provinces and to distant continents. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa have hastened to England's side with their

bravest and their best. Ceaselessly and sleeplessly the British navy has done its epoch-making work. Vast sums of money have been provided not only for the emergencies of war, but for loans and supplies to allied peoples. Old customs have been overthrown and long-established habits of life and work have been quickly set aside. As a result, Great Britain stands to-day, both on land and sea in the very front line of Liberty's defenders wherever the contest is being waged. There are no words than can adequately portray this colossal effort, and no appreciation which can completely convey the extent of a world's obligation. The age that is dying finds in Great Britain, in France, and in the American Republic its overmastering conquerors, and the age that is coming to birth finds in them its natural leaders and protectors.

So to-night the Pilgrims celebrate with all the honors, the presence at their board not only of these two eminent and honored personalities, but of two chief representatives and spokesmen of that England which for a thousand years has been the faithful guardian at the gate of the house of Liberty.

## THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BROTHERHOOD.

A correspondent, noting a recent quotation in these columns of Speaker CHAMP CLARK's utterance in Congress proclaiming that the United States had won the war for the Allies, writes that a better guide than Mr. CLARK as to the nature of what happened in the war is General PERSHING. "Look up General PERSHING's remarks," he says, "and you will get something more creditable to America than Mr. CLARK's ideas." That is true; and in any case, the American credit is vindicated by the word which came over the cable yesterday that the American force which will be kept on the continent of Europe until peace is secure will be larger than even the British force in that sphere.

All the same, such a generous summing-up as that of General PERSHING will bear repetition. In his message to Judge ALTON B. PARKER in New York on December 7, "British day," General PERSHING cabled:

"The achievements of the British Empire for humanity are too manifold to enumerate in a short message. Entering the war to defend the rights of nations, she has unhesitatingly given her sons and her wealth. Gathered from her loyal Dominions, the men of the British Empire have carried their victorious eagles over many a bloody field. Stedfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's hammer blows have never weakened nor faltered. But for the tenacity of her people, the war would have been lost. To those of us who have been associated with them and who fought beside their gallant troops words of praise seem inadequate to express our admiration. These things our kinsmen have done, and these things have brought an inseparable union between them and ourselves.

"To the British people we extend our thanks for the powerful aid her Navy has given, and offer our great respect for the resolute Anglo-Saxon determination with which she has held on, and we offer our right hand of friendship that our two nations may be more firmly linked together to ensure the future peace of the world."

### WHAT CANADA SPENT ON THE GREAT WAR

Total of National Expenditures to Date Will Run to Over \$1,570,000,000

OTTAWA.—Definite figures showing just what the war cost Canada, and particulars as to what the money was spent on, have never yet been published in detail, but they are now available. Up to the end of March, 1919, Canada had spent in all on the war the sum of \$1,323,793,312. Since that time during the present fiscal year about \$250,000,000 additional has been spent. The war expenditure by years has been as follows:

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1914-15 ..... | \$ 60,750,476 |
| 1915-16 ..... | 166,197,755   |
| 1916-17 ..... | 306,488,814   |
| 1917-18 ..... | 343,836,801   |
| 1918-19 ..... | 446,519,464   |

Some of the items on which this expenditure has been made are rather astonishing in their totals. The three biggest items, naturally, are pay and allowances, over \$725,000,000; maintenance in France, \$182,500,000; and separation allowance, over \$150,000,000. Particulars as to the chief items are as follows:

|                                                |               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pay and allowances .....                       | \$726,603,312 |
| Maintenance in France ....                     | 182,500,000   |
| Separation allowance .....                     | 105,634,243   |
| Clothing .....                                 | 42,773,348    |
| Boots .....                                    | 13,893,838    |
| Necessaries .....                              | 7,053,135     |
| Outfit allowances .....                        | 7,315,319     |
| Saddlery and Horse equip-<br>ment .....        | 3,186,989     |
| Motor trucks, etc. ....                        | 10,920,954    |
| Accoutrements .....                            | 5,276,358     |
| Binoculars, etc. ....                          | 1,179,492     |
| Drugs and surgical instru-<br>ments .....      | 5,571,672     |
| Dominion arsenal, Quebec .                     | 4,444,591     |
| Dominion arsenal, Lindsay .                    | 1,944,008     |
| Dominion Cartridge Co., am-<br>munition .....  | 4,461,207     |
| Ammunition from other<br>sources .....         | 4,614,905     |
| Ross Rifle Co., rifles, etc..                  | 8,871,301     |
| Dominion Rifle factory ....                    | 178,375       |
| Machine guns .....                             | 4,440,943     |
| Vickers, Ltd. ....                             | 365,000       |
| Travelling and transport:<br>ocean .....       | 22,708,527    |
| Travelling and transport,<br>land .....        | 25,962,845    |
| Forage and stabling .....                      | 4,910,427     |
| Pay, etc., of censors .....                    | 578,570       |
| Pay civil employees .....                      | 12,961,588    |
| Rent, water, fuel and light                    | 8,233,029     |
| Stores (furniture, etc.) ....                  | 22,841,199    |
| Engineer services .....                        | 9,565,620     |
| Recruiting .....                               | 259,375       |
| Telegrams, etc. ....                           | 2,182,228     |
| Printing and stationery ....                   | 3,429,071     |
| Conservancy and contingent                     | 1,521,765     |
| Remounts .....                                 | 8,538,028     |
| Customs dues .....                             | 1,080,933     |
| Camp Borden .....                              | 537,164       |
| Lindsay arsenal site .....                     | 26,657        |
| Lindsay construction, etc. .                   | 1,514,734     |
| British recruiting mission..                   | 1,765,891     |
| War service gratuities .....                   | 45,764,367    |
| British and foreign .....                      | 1,002,134     |
| Building, Long Branch and<br>Camp Borden ..... | 500,000       |

"Telegram" 23 Jan 7

### Rewarded for Heroism



**PATROL LEADER STEWART ROBERTS**, 10th Toronto Troop of Boy Scouts, son of Col. J. A. Roberts, C.B., and Mrs. Roberts, 38 Charles street east, awarded the Silver Wolf badge—the highest decoration a scout can win—for saving the life of former Controller J. O. McCarthy of Toronto. The medal was presented last week by Lord Byng of Vimy, Chief Scout for Canada, who is a Silver Wolf himself. The rescue was made at Stoney Lake last summer, when a thunderstorm after midnight Mr. McCarthy slipped into the water while attending to a launch. Roberts heard him floundering and swam out to him. The boy also has to his credit the rescue of a swimmer who was seized with heart failure.—Photograph by Mr. Lynde.

"Journal" 26 Feb 7

## S. AFRICAN VETERANS HOLD 21ST RE-UNION

### Reorganize at Delightful Banquet on Paardeberg Day.

Vivid recollections of the South African War were brought back to about 100 veterans on the anniversary of Paardeberg last night, when the reorganized South African Veterans' Association of Ottawa held their 21st annual reunion, at the Russell Hotel, under most favorable circumstances. It was honored by the presence of many military officers of high rank, foremost of whom were Gen. Sir William Otter, Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., D.S.O.; Gen. Sir Edward Morrison, K.C.M.G.; Col. W. G. Hurdman, Col. Bartram, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Whitton, Major H. J. Woodside, Major E. G. Woolsley, Gen. C. H. Winter, Col. Sharman and many others. Mayor Plant and ex-Mayor Fred Cook also had seats of honor at the head table.

The first part of the evening was taken up with election of new officers. Col. D. A. Whitton, the former president, presided last evening. He will be succeeded by Capt. G. H. A. Collins, who has been acting as secretary. It was almost

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entirely due to the indefatigable work of Capt. Collins, the new president, that the 21st annual reunion was such a complete success.

An enjoyable programme of songs and readings was given at the dinner which followed the business meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, Gen. J. H. MacBrien; honorary vice-presidents, Gen. Sir William Otter, Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, and Gen. Sir Edward Morrison; president, Capt. G. H. A. Collins; first vice-president, Major E. G. Woolsley; second vice-president, C. H. Graham; third vice-president, Bower Henry; secretary, W. R. Latimer; treasurer, J. G. Denmark; executive committee of six: Major W. F. Hutton, Messrs. A. J. Cawdron, F. McFadden, W. Wright, S. J. Cairns and Capt. A. M. Brown.

During the earlier part of the meeting Major H. J. Woodside presided. A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to draft a new constitution, the last one having been lost owing to the removal of the former secretary to England to reside. Gen. C. H. Winter reported that a balance of \$29 was on hand from the old association, which goes to the credit of the reorganized association.

#### Good Wishes.

Letters of congratulation and good wishes to the reorganized association were read by Major Woodside from His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy, Gen. R. E. Turner, V.C., General Henry Panet, Gen. Victor A. S. Williams, and Col. Foulkes, of Kingston. Lt.-Col. Courtney was unable to attend. All the letters extended best wishes for the success of the association.

Mayor Plant, in responding to the toast to the Mayor of Ottawa, said the recent achievements of the Canadian soldiers in the Great War had by no means dimmed the lustre of those who had fought in the South African War. Canadians had there placed Canada's name on a roll of fame that would never be tarnished. He reviewed the growth of Ottawa in the last 22 years.

Gen. Sir William Otter congratulated the association on its resuscitation, expressing his gratification that memory of the South African War should be maintained. He referred to Canada's danger in the days of the Fenian raids and said the conduct of Canadians had been truly Canadian and truly British in the last Great War.

Gen. Morrison referred to Gen. Sir William Otter as "the grand old man of the Canadian militia." He was the epitome of the great deeds of the Canadian militia.

#### From South Dorien.

"Gen. Otter was facing the bullets of the enemy before I was born," remarked Gen. Morrison, amid laughter. He read a letter from Gen. Smith-Dorien, congratulating the Ottawa association on its activities and wishing his old comrades the best of luck. Gen. C. H. Winter was proud and pleased to see that the Ottawa South African Veterans Association had tried to get all ranks together. He urged the members to devote themselves to encouraging the younger generation to become interested in military training.

"The Militia is in for a hard time for a few years, I am afraid," said Gen. Winter. "After the South African war it had succeeded in having its appropriations increased, but the friendly spirit shown the militia after that war seemed to have been somewhat lacking since the Great War," he added.

Major Woodside, who with Gen. Otter and Gen. Morrison responded to the toasts to "Our Officers," told of his early military life.

The Citizen 28 Feb 7

## VETERANS OF VELDT REUNITED AT DINNER

### Ottawa South African Association Re-formed at Last Night's Function.

The resuscitation of the Ottawa South African War Veterans' Association, which has been dormant for the past eight years, took place last night at the Russell Hotel, when a grand rally was held by upwards of one hundred Canadians who served in the Boer war, on the occasion of the twenty-first annual reunion.

The old time enthusiasm which used to greet these functions lacked nothing in its intensity last night, when memories of the old days on the African veldt were recalled by the different speakers, of whom General Sir William Otter was the principal. The general paid a glowing tribute to the prowess of the Canadian militia, of which he was referred to by Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., as "The Grand Old Man."

Prior to the dinner, which was excellently served and presided over by Lt.-Col. D. Whitton, a business session was conducted and the election of officers which resulted as follows: Hon. president, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, chief of militia staff; hon. vice-presidents, General Otter, Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison and General Fiset; president, Captain H. Collins; first vice-president, Major Woolsley; second vice-president, A. J. Cawdron; third vice-president, Bower Henry; secretary, W. R. Lambton; treasurer, J. C. Denmark.

Major Woodside, who presided over this session, extended a vote of thanks to Captain Collins for the success he had attained in reorganizing the association and bringing about the dinner. Among the guests of honor were Col. Bartram, Col. Sharman, Brigadier-General C. H. Winter, ex-Mayor Fred Cook, Mayor Frank Plant, and Col. W. G. Hurdman.

The executive committee of the association will be: Major W. F. Hutton, F. McFadden, W. Wright, A. Brown, J. S. Cairns, and C. H. Graham.

#### The Mayor.

Mayor Plant, who was introduced by Col. Whitton, as the "gent with a smiling countenance," responded to the toast of the City of Ottawa, and he spoke of the many deeds of valor which Canadians had performed in the late war, which, he said, had in no way dimmed the luster of the achievements accomplished by Canadians on the African veldt.

"Canadians have placed the word Canada on the world's honor roll in gold that will never tarnish," said the mayor, after which he told of the wonderful strides which the Capital had made since the day Cronje was forced to surrender by the might of Canadian soldiers.

#### General Otter.

General Sir William Otter extended his congratulations to the association upon its resuming its annual celebration and said that the late war had been so immense in its issues that he could hardly blame the people of Canada for forgetting there had ever been any other wars. He said that the Canadian militia had proved its mettle even before these stirring times, away back in 1912 and 1885, when they had stood to arms in the hour of Canada's danger.

Sir E. W. B. Morrison said that the previous speaker was the epitome of the Canadian militia, and

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that it made him feel quite young again when he thought of Sir William Otter facing the bullets of the enemy in Canada, before he, the speaker, was born. People said there would never be any more wars, but he could not help thinking how many times during a short span that Canadians had been called upon to defend their hearths and homes.

"I am proud to remember how Canadians revenged the memory of Majuba Hill," said the speaker amidst applause. He read a letter from Gen. Smith-Dorrien, former commander of the Canadian forces in both Africa and France, extending his congratulations and regards to former comrades.

General Winter also delivered a short address in which he expressed satisfaction that the members of the association were not indifferent to their officers, as was the G.W.V.A. He was pleased to see so many of the old boys present at the celebration, and he hoped it would now be an annual affair. He regretted that since the Great War the attitude towards the militia did not seem to be a friendly one, or at least not like the spirit which was shown after the Boer war.

Major Woodside and Mr. Fred Cook also made short addresses, the former giving a short history of his military career, and the latter, recalling the days when he as mayor of Ottawa, saw the first troops sail for Africa on the trooper Sardinian.

The memory of departed comrades was observed with the customary salute. A musical program was rendered by Messrs. A. Bennett, A. C. Rutherford, H. Sproule and H. A. Underwood.

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#### OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The Canadian Military Institute in Toronto is one of the most influential military organizations of the Queen City. The following have been elected officers for the ensuing year:

Patrin—His Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; M.V.O., Governor-General and Commander-in-chief of Canada.

Vice-Patrons—Colonel his Honor Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Major-General Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.; Major-General the Honorable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G.; Surgeon-General G. S. Ryerson; the Honorable George P. Graham, Minister of Militia and Defense.

Honorary President—Colonel William Hendrie.

President—Major-General Victor Williams, C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents—Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major-General Henri A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Colonel F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Colonel A. E. Gooderham; Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Leonard; Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Wigle; Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Denison, D.S.O.; Major the Honorable H. M. Mowat.

Committee of Management—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon J. Henderson; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. A. Foster, D.S.O., M.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Marshall, D.S.O.; Major J. M. Davison; Major E. J. Hember, Major O. Heron, Major W. A. Moore, Major A. G. Poupore, D.S.O.; Major R. P. Saunders, M.C.; Major Ward Wright.

Secretary-Treasurer—Major N. P. Kelley.

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## Q.O.R. EX-MEMBERS STRENGTHEN TIES

Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt is  
Elected President of  
Association.

TO AID REGIMENT

Proposal Also to Endow  
Cots in Hospitals For  
Ex-members.

The revival of the Queen's Own Rifles Ex-Members Association last night at the Armouries was not alone featured by a large attendance of ex-members and the election of officers for the coming year, but by the suggestion that a cot be established in the Hospital for Sick Children as well as one in the Toronto General Hospital for the use of members of families of ex-members. Maj.-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter was elected honorary president; Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, president; Chief Justice Sir Wm. Mulock, Maj.-Gen. Rennie, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Gibson and Col. J. M. Delamere, vice-presidents; W. J. Barr, treasurer, and H. M. George, secretary of the association. The executive committee will consist of two representatives from each of the ten companies as well as two from the headquarter's staff. Col. Levesconte, W. J. Barr, Maj. W. M. Davidson and Capt. Crooks were elected a committee to draft the by-laws of the association.

Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, who occupied the chair, said the new organization was of vital interest to thousands who had a warm spot in their hearts for the regiment. General Gunn, Capt. Jas. Pearson, who was connected with the regiment in 1877, Capt. Crooks, Col. Levesconte and others expressed their willingness to co-operate in an effort to bring the regiment up to strength, 600 recruits being needed. Major Murray said that it was generally recognized that no other regiment had done more for Canada during the war, and Capt. Joe Thompson, M.P.P., declared that the regiment had been the nursery for the whole Dominion.

Discussion as to the best methods to be followed to obtain recruits for the regiment showed a conviction that the real results were obtained from the interest displayed by the old members. Company competition was considered a good thing. "H" Company is holding a dinner in the King Edward Hotel, March 30, and the regiment a dance in Mosher's Arcadia on May 5.

Among the hundred persons present were: Lt.-Col. W. G. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. R. K. Barker, Col. Sidney Bond, Capt. A. D. Crooks, Maj. A. G. Peuchen, Maj. J. A. Cooper, D. J. McNeil, Maj. J. A. Murray, W. J. Atkins and H. D. Pritchard.

It is planned to hold another meeting in six weeks to strengthen the bonds between the association and the regiment, and to discuss the advisability of securing a permanent club-house for all ex-members.

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## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION CLOSES A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR IN FIRST AID EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Governor General and Lady Byng Attend Annual Meeting at Which His Excellency Presents Prizes—Railway Officials Pay Tribute to Service of Association.

Col. D. T. Irwin, C.M.G., of Ottawa, was elected head of the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association at the annual meeting in the Chateau Laurier. For many years he has taken a very active interest in the work of the Association, and has been a leader in the local branch where his fine service was fully appreciated. In the higher office he succeeds Mr. Justice Orde.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Byng attended the annual, at which Col. Murray MacLaren, M.P., of St. John, presided. A feature was the presentation by His Excellency of trophies and certificates to winners.

A beautiful silver trophy was received from Lady Drummond, which will probably be for competition among women graduates. It was also announced that the Bell Telephone Company was establishing a centre.

At the close of the meeting Senator L. G. de Veber, Col. Alex. Hutchison and Mr. J. D. Robb, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, paid tribute to the great national service of the Association in encouraging the learning of first aid principles. Mr. Robb said the railway prided itself that an accident could not occur without some employe on the spot being able to administer first aid. More than 6,000 employes held certificates.

### Give Valuable Service.

His Excellency referred appreciatively to the service given by the association, and said there could be no greater service than that of giving first aid to those who needed it.

The following received awards:

Fire Department—Medallion, Sgt. Alexander, M. Gardiner; certificate, Robert Duncan, Arthur Gee, Folbert Bleeks.

O. E. R.—Medallion, Louis S. Beaucage.

Ottawa Centre prizes to the Ottawa Troop Boy Scouts—Clarence Jones, Ernest Haines, Fraser Ross, Kenneth Philpott, Eric Cawdron; medallion, Capt. Leslie R. McKenna, E. R. Williams; voucher, Samuel T. Lamontagne; certificate, Jas. F. Arnold.

First aid and home nursing certificate—Catherine Fraser, Beatrice Kearney.

First aid certificates—Sadie Williams, S. Myrtle Nolan, Hazel M. Ford.

Home nursing certificates—Mrs. Elizabeth Bayly, Sarah Betts, Lila M. Bell, Mary Cameron, Hazel Ferguson, Mary V. Kilduff, Theresa Leaner, Marguerite McClelland, Eileen Saure, Bella Simpson, Agnes Weatherdon.

Ottawa Central Nursing Division—Labels and pendants, Margaret Wilson, Alice Houston, Mrs. E. B. Jost, Georgette Daffour, Ethyle Peters, Dorothy Barker.

R. C. M. P. Headquarters—Label, Corpl. F. W. Mann; voucher, Alex. Fraser. "A" Division—Label, Corpl. Hugh C. Ashton; Constable R. J. Heeney; voucher, Sgt. S. J. Sheffield, Corpl. T. E. Davidson, Corpl. Lawrence C. Reddy, Corpl. Jas. Milne; certificate, Alfred W. Gaun, Jas. S. Presley.

The following officers were appointed:

### Officers Appointed.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor General.

Patroness—Her Excellency the Lady Byng of Vimy.

Vice Patrons:—The Lieutenant Governors of the provinces; the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

Honorary President:—Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto.

Honorary Vice-Presidents:—Hon. Mr. Justice Coderre, Montreal; Surgeon-General Hon. J. W. Daniel, St. John; Hon. W. E. Foster, M.L.A., St. John; D. B. Hanna, Toronto; Hon. Mr. Justice Hazzard Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Major-General G. Carleton Jones, C.M.G., M.D., Alessio, Italy; Hon. J. H. King, M.P., Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., G. W. Lee, Esq., North Bay; Hon. W. M. Martin, M.L.A., Regina; Hon. G. H. Murray, M.L.A., Halifax; Sir Augustus M. Nanton, Kt. Winnipeg; Hon. John Oliver Victoria, B.C.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., Toronto; Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G.; Surgeon-General G. S. Ryerson, M.D., Niagara-on-the-Lake; Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C., V.O., Baron Shaughnessy of Montreal; Sir Percy Sherwood, C.C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C., Hon. Wm. Sloan, Victoria; Dr. H. M. Tory, M.A., D.Sc., L.L.D., Edmonton.

President:—Colonel D. T. Irwin, C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents:—Hon. Henri S. Beland, B.A., M.D., M.P., Ottawa; Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm, Halifax; Lt.-Col. J. A. Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O., Winnipeg; Col. J. Alex Hutchi-

son, C.B.E., M.D., Montreal; Col. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., M.P., St. John; C. G. Pennock, Vancouver.

Joint Hon. Treasurers:—Sir Geo. Burn, Kt., C. G. Cowan, Esq.

Hon. Solicitor:—Hon. N. A. Belcourt, K.C.

Auditor:—J. B. Watson.

Members of the General Council follows:—C. Armstrong, J. A. Amyst, C.M.G., M.D., Miss Jean Arnold, Toronto, Alder Bliss, E. P. Brady, Montreal, W. D. Brydone-Jack, Esq., M.D., Vancouver, Hon. H. Bostock, Monte Creek, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Winnipeg, Dr. J. A. Carmichael, Montreal, D. C. Coleman, Montreal, C. J. Copp, M.D., Toronto, Fred Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, P.C., K.C.M.G., Mrs. Wm. Dennis, Halifax, The Director-General, Ottawa, Lady Drummond, Montreal, Lady Forget, Montreal, Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D., Toronto, Lt.-Col. Gartshore, London, Brig.-General Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Hamilton, C. A. Gray, R. Gill, Grant Hall, Montreal, Wm. Hardy, Lethbridge, C. A. Hayes, Moncton, J. B. Hyatt, Saskatoon, S. W. Johns, Saskatoon, Howard G. Kelly, Montreal, Lady Kingmill, M. H. McLeod, Toronto, J. A. Machado, J. E. MacPherson, J. Manson, Esq., Montreal, Mrs. McDougall, Edmonton, Mrs. McLimont, Quebec, Lieut.-Col. D. D. MacTaggart, M.D., Montreal, A. D. MacTier, Esq., Montreal, Noel G. L. Marshall, Esq., Toronto, Dr. F. Montizambert, C.M.G., I.S.O., Ottawa, Col. J. H. Nelson, Quebec, Hon. Mr. Justice Orde, Toronto, Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., Lady Perley, Commission A. B. Perry, C.M.G. Lady Pope,

D. Cobb, Esq., Montreal, J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., L.L.D., Hon. John Stanfield, Truro, J. A. Stiles, B.A.S.C., M.E.I.C., Mrs. Elzear Taschereau, Lt.-Col. A. Thompson, M.D., A. E. Warren, Winnipeg, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Winter.

### General Executive.

The following were elected to the General Executive Committee:—The Past Presidents, The President, The Vice President, The Joint Hon. Treasurers, The Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas, The Hon. Solicitor, C. R. Armstrong, Robert Gill, C. A. Gray, J. E. MacPherson, A. D. McTier, Montreal, Major-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Winter.

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*The "Journal" 13 - March.*

## SENATE CHAMBER IS A GALA SCENE WHEN DEBUTANTES MAKE THEIR BOW

*Youthful Buds In Gorgeous Gowns and Stately Matrons and Beribboned Officers In Gay Uniforms Form a Colorful Scene At the Drawing Room In the Red Chamber.*

Passing between long rows of gallily beribboned officers, hundreds paid their tribute of loyal respect to His Majesty's representatives in Ottawa by attending the state Drawing Room, in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday night. Though the number attending the Drawing Room was considerably smaller this year than last year, there were more of the official set, and more beautiful debutantes making their bows to society for the first time.

### Debutantes' Night.

In comparison with the more stately and grave opening of Parliament on Thursday, a gay air of informality characterized the Drawing Room. The proceedings occupied less than an hour, and in that time some 700 people, announced by Captain O. H. Balfour, secretary to His Excellency, passed before the throne. White cards were provided for those who had been through the ceremony before, while similar cards of pink denoted a "first presentation." It was truly "debutantes' night." Not since 1913 has there been such a large attendance of the younger set. Not one person present but envied the youthful buds their one outstanding night of triumph. Her Excellency had a particularly gracious smile for each one as she passed in turn, trying to look unconscious above her bouquet as she curtsied at the throne.

Perhaps no one who attended the Drawing Room enjoyed the proceedings more than Her Excellency. Arriving with Lord Byng precisely at 9 o'clock, she remained standing, with but a short interlude of rest, until the last person had been received.

### First to be Presented.

Her Excellency's gown was of deep cream finely woven lace over maize colored satin. In her hair she wore a tiara of diamonds, also a diamond necklace of beautiful design, and the Order of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. A handsome sable scarf completed her costume. The first of all the guests to be presented were the two nieces of Their Excellencies, the Lady Mary and the Lady Elizabeth Byng. Lady Mary's frock was of pale yellow chiffon and lace, while Lady Elizabeth wore a dress of iridescent sequins. In the Government House party were Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, whose dress was of white satin. She wore diamond ornament and carried a cerise feather fan. Mrs. Pugsley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was gowned in cerise chiffon with iridescent embroidery. Miss Walpole, Her Excellency's secretary, wore smoke colored chiffon.

### Miss Macphail Presented.

Miss Agnes C. Macphail, M. P., the only woman in the Federal House of Parliament, was presented. She wore a black gown of satin and lace, with a dark crimson feather comb in her hair.

Of the debutantes were Miss Alceyn Fiset, daughter of Gen. Sir

Eugene Fiset and Lady Fiset, wearing white georgette over white satin with girde of taffeta in the pastel shades, fashioned in loops and bows; Miss Amy Magrath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath, in silver lace and shot blue taffeta; Miss Hope MacMahon, daughter of Mrs. D'Arcy MacMahon, wearing white chiffon and silver lace and carrying pink carnations; Miss Lucile Roy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Roy, in white georgette with silver lace bodice and French flowers and carrying roses; Miss Simonne Desjardins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Desjardins, wearing green taffeta and silver trimmings; Miss Lucy Grout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grout, in turquoise crepe charmeuse with touches of silver and French flower girde; Miss Dorothy Byron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Byron, wearing a pretty frock of rose and silver shot taffeta with

### Officers Present.

The military officers on the floor of the Senate were: Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Major-General W. E. Hodgins, C.M.G.; Major-General E. C. Ashton, Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; Major-General J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major-General C. H. Maclaren, D.S.O.; Brig.-General W. B. M. King, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G.; D.S.O.; Brig.-General A. E. Swift, D.S.O.; Brig.-General C. F. Winter, Col. J. W. Bridges, O.B.E.; Col. W. W. P. Gibsons, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.; Col. J. Sutherland Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. J. Houlston, D.S.O.; Col. F. L. Armstrong, O.B.E.; Col. H. C. Osborne, C.M.G.; Col. A. O. Lambert, Lt.-Col. H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. E. Forde, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Hurdman, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Peakes, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. Cunningham, Lt.-Col. D. A. McKinnon, M.C.; Lt.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistle, Lt.-Col. J. W. Woods, Lt.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. H. J. Coghill, Lt.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. A. Fellowes, Lt.-Col. J. C. Stewart, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. A. Cloutier, Lt.-Col. R. J. Orde, Lt.-Col. L. P. Sherwood, Wing-Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C.; Payr. Commander W. H. Eves, Lieut. P. W. Nelles, Major J. H. C. MacPherson, Payr. Commander J. A. E. Woodhouse, Major W. Neilson, D.S.O.; Major W. A. Blue, Flight-Lieut. N. R. Anderson, Major C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.; Major J. S. Grant, Major E. F. Newcombe, Major W. C. Marriott, Major R. O. Wheatley, M.C.; Major J. L. O. R. Girard, Major W. B. Megloughlin, M.C.; Major A. B. Gillies, Major J. C. Foy, Major F. B. Inkster, Major E. B. Nelson, M.C.; Sqdn. Leader F. G. Pinder, Major W. A. Beament, Major F. H. Emrie, O.B.E.; Lieut. R. I. Agnew, Capt. G. F. Armstrong, Flight-Lieut. Edwards, Flight-Lieut. G. L. Blackmore, Capt. A. C. St. Germain, Capt. C. D. Burn, Capt. T. A. Williams, Capt. W. H. D. MacMahon, Capt. G. A. Bate, Lieut. G. W. Ross, Lieut. E. R. A. Devitt, Lieut. J. L. McCullough, Lieut. C. Brodeur.

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New York Times 22 May 1921.

# "Who Almost Lost the War?"

AT THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.  
By Captain Peter E. Wright, Late  
Assistant Secretary, Supreme War  
Council. London: Eveleigh Nash  
Co., Limited. To be published in  
the United States by G. P. Put-  
nam's Sons.

THIS book embodies one of the gravest accusations against war leaders yet produced in the fury of recrimination which has followed the armistice. "Who lost the war?" they ask in Germany, where soldiers and civilians alike seek, in ponderous volumes, to fasten blame. "Who won the war?" it was, on the allied side of the fence—and those answering but too often buttressed their assertions by spattering mud on whatever allied war heroes failed to merit their approval. And now we have the question: "Who almost lost the war?"

As to that, Captain Wright has no doubts. According to him, the answer is: Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain. Because these two, the British and French Commanders-in-Chief on the western front, deliberately and unjustifiably thwarted plans which had the sanction of Foch and Lloyd George, declares this English critic, they made possible the terrible disaster to the British before St. Quentin in March, 1918, producing a situation which only the genius of Foch, at last appointed supreme commander of the allied armies, transformed from rout into triumph. Of course, the English papers are far from being united in recognizing the justice of Captain Wright's contentions. As a matter of fact, he is repudiated by a number of critics. Obviously, it is too early to tell just how much of his criticisms of Pétain and Haig are to be accepted as final.

In his double capacity of Assistant Secretary and Interpreter to the Supreme War Council, the opportunities of Captain Wright to watch war history in the making were exceptional. He was present at meeting after meeting where the fate of the world hung in the balance; again and again he heard Foch and Haig, Lloyd George and Clemenceau speak words of tremendous import, which he quotes in his book; again and again he translated from English into French, or vice versa, letters which he now presents in corroboration of his sensational assertions.

Had the Germans taken Amiens, after they broke through the British lines at St. Quentin, he declares, they would have won the war. "The Germans," he writes, "racing along the St. Quentin-Amiens road, were only 12,000 to 13,000 yards away from the town.

The exact distance, therefore, within which the Germans came to winning the war may perhaps be exactly computed in yards; it is the space along this road which separated them from Amiens. \* \* \*

On Sunday, March 24, 1918, Pétain had just thought it possible that the connection between the two armies (French and British) might be preserved; but on Monday both he and Haig had given up hope and were preparing to retreat, the one to the sea and the other to Paris. This, as Foch has since said, meant the loss of the war.

Haig and Pétain, insists Captain Wright, were to blame for the fact that such a desperate situation ever arose. Ludendorff's great attack, says he, had nothing of surprise about it. The Allies knew it was coming. There were allied leaders whose keen minds had pierced through to the best way of overcoming it—most especially Foch and Lloyd George and Sir Henry Wilson. Against them, besides Haig and Pétain, were Sir William Robertson, British Chief of Staff until February, 1918; Colonel Repington, Robertson's mouthpiece in the British press, and—to some extent—Premier Clemenceau.

Unsparring, indeed, is the English writer's arraignment of those who opposed the original plan of campaign for 1918, which involved, above all else, unified allied command on the western front; ruthless is his estimate of the military capacity of Sir Douglas Haig, uncompromisingly hostile his version of the motives actuating General Pétain in the days just preceding Ludendorff's terrible onslaught.

Here are Captain Wright's contentions in brief:

After the collapse of Russia in 1917, it became evident that the Germans, hitherto outnumbered and forced to be on the defensive along the western front, would for the first time be in a position to transfer such masses of men from east to west that they could meet the French and British on even terms, and even outnumber them in the long run. The seriousness of the situation could scarcely be overestimated. The question of unified command of the allied armies on the western front, as the best means for meeting the impending German bid to win the war, began to come up insistently in the discussions among allied leaders.

But there was great opposition to it. At last a compromise was reached. It was decided that no one allied commander should be made supreme over all others, but that an Executive War Board should be created, to have full control over a big general reserve, made up from divisions of French, British and Italian troops; this reserve to be used, according to the discretion of the board, at whatever point seemed most seriously menaced by a German attack. This plan meant treating the western front as a whole, even if the final step of appointing one supreme Commander-in-Chief was not taken. It involved the use of the main reserve army as a unit for protecting the whole front. Its decisions would represent the collective judgment of its members—British, French, Italian and American. No longer would the western front be visualized as two fronts, British and French; no longer would the reserves constitute two distinct bodies, British and French. It was a long step toward unity of command.

The members of the Executive War Board were General Foch, for France; Sir Henry Wilson, for Great Britain; General Cadorna, for Italy, and General Bliss, for the United

States. Foch was Chairman. What they planned to do with the reserve placed under their charge was elucidated thus, according to Captain Wright, by Sir Henry Wilson and Foch:

The system by which each Commander-in-Chief attacks separately is possible when on the offensive. But we must now stand on the defensive. Ludendorff will have about 200 divisions; he will leave 100 in the line, and attack one of the three Commanders-in-Chief, French, British or Italian, with a mass of manoeuvre of 100 divisions. No single Commander-in-Chief parts with his reserves willingly. There will be discussions and consequent loss of time that may be disastrous. There must be some superior authority to decide at once how much each of the others must contribute to help the one attacked. The Executive War Board, by means of the General Reserve, will do this.

Foch clearly foresaw the part to be played by the General Reserve—that great imaginary body of troops about which so much was heard while the Germans were smashing forward in the Spring of 1918.

Says Captain Wright:

The outline of Foch's plan was perfectly simple. Ludendorff had formed his mass of manoeuvre near the apex of the angle formed by the front in France; it could only be used to drive in the French side of the angle or the British. He could only do one of two things: push back the British to and over the Somme, or the French over the Aisne toward the Marne; in either case he exposed himself to a counter-attack on his open flank from Foch's mass of manoeuvre concentrated round Paris. Which ever he did, he delivered himself into Foch's hands.

In March he chose the British side, and flung himself at Gough's Fifth Army. Ludendorff has also told us why he chose this line of attack; the allied line was weakest there, and he chose the line of least resistance.

His strategy was the "buffalo strategy" Foch has always mocked. For Foch first attracted attention twenty years ago when he taught his pupils of the French Staff College that Moltke, acting on a fixed plan, adopted blindfold, ought to have been beaten in 1870 and only won by luck.

Ludendorff's plan, thus fixed, the presence of Foch had divined when he intended to put the bulk of the General Reserve round Paris and Amiens. The buffalo was rushing into the trap.

But the General Reserve was never constituted. Foch never carried out his plan. On Feb. 22, 1918—one month less one day from the launching of Ludendorff's supreme attempt to win the war—Sir Douglas Haig and Pétain, asserts Captain Wright, arranged an entirely new scheme of defense, based on an entirely different principle from that of the General Reserve. They agreed, he says, that, should the army of one of them be attacked, the other should come to his aid by taking over part of his line. "This new scheme certainly would not have been initiated by Pétain, as it was, without the assent of M. Clemenceau," says Captain Wright. It was unknown to Foch, he adds.

On March 3, we are told, Sir Douglas Haig refused to contribute any British divisions to the General Reserve, except some in Italy which were not under his command. General Cadorna then declared that in such case the Italians could contribute none. Pétain, continues the English accuser, granted the number of divisions demanded of him

for the General Reserve, but "relied on his colleague (Haig), who had had previous experience in evading these orders, to make this obedience void." The minutes of the arrangement between Haig and the French Commander-in-Chief, says Captain Wright, though it was made Feb. 22, were not drawn up till March 5 and reached Versailles much later, the reason being the following:

Pétain, the Commander-in-Chief at the front, did not want Foch, the Chief of Staff, at the Boulevard des Invalides, in Paris, to know of this agreement, which destroyed the scheme of the General Reserve, till it was too late to protest. The fighting was expected to begin in March, and the drafting of the minutes was delayed till then. So was Haig's answer to a letter dated Feb. 6. So far as Foch was concerned, the agreement was a secret agreement, and he was, therefore, the victim of an intrigue, a most humiliating intrigue.

At a session in the first half of March, 1918, the Supreme War Council assented to the new Haig-Pétain plan, which destroyed the Foch idea of a General Reserve, favored by Lloyd George and Sir Henry Wilson. Foch protested. He was, says Captain Wright, heavily snubbed. "Clemenceau forbade Foch to argue with Haig about his refusal to contribute to the General Reserve." Standing before the Supreme War Council on March 15, only six days before Ludendorff struck his terrific blow, Foch, "with his own terrible and lionine vehemence of speech, warned the dismayed leaders of the alliance of the coming disaster, if they persisted in divided command and scattered reserves."

The defects of the Haig-Pétain agreement for mutual aid soon attracted adverse criticism, says Captain Wright. The unity of front, which the idea of the General Reserve implied, was swept away. The new scheme brought the possibility that either Haig or Pétain might conceivably have to fight Ludendorff alone. It provided for no special preparation in advance to guard against German attack. It gave opportunity for delay and haggling between the two commanders as to the amount of help each should extend to the other.

In a few days Ludendorff attacked with overwhelming force. He hurled masses of soldiers against that part of Haig's line held by the Fifth Army under General Gough. The attack began Thursday, March 21, 1918. Fighting against awful odds, Gough was swept steadily back, suffering terrible losses. Yet no reinforcements reached him until Sunday, asserts Captain Wright, three days after the breaking of the storm against his lines; even then only one British division came up—a drop in the bucket! Nor did he receive, says the English writer, from March 21 until March 28, when his army had been practically wiped out of existence by the fury of the German attack, any further British reinforcements. In that week of tremendous fighting, when the whole western front was imperiled, the French and British armies almost

cut off from each other, only ten French divisions managed eventually to come up to Gough's aid, says Wright; it was the superb tenacity of the British and the speed and fury with which the French went into action which kept the disaster from assuming even more appalling proportions. All this, he declares is glossed over in Haig's dispatches.

He insinuates another accusation against Pétain in his statement that the G. H. Q. map that came to Versailles, where the Allied War Council was sitting, showed the French reserves as being near Paris instead of around Rheims, where they actually were. Says Captain Wright:

If Pétain had intended to deceive Haig this is exactly the trick he would have practiced; he would have got him to believe the French Army was taking risks, so as to be in a position to help him, while, in fact, the French Army was taking no risks, but putting itself in a position where it could give no immediate help to Haig. If this is the case, Pétain first used Haig to get rid of Foch's superior command, then induced Haig to enter into the necessarily disastrous agreement of February, and lastly duped him in the execution of it.

Now what would have been the situation if the plan of creating a General Reserve, usable wherever most needed, had been carried out? According to Captain Wright, this would have meant that over twenty divisions, massed through Foch's uncanny prescience of Ludendorff's design, around Amiens and north of Paris, could have been thrown into the line without delay to save Gough. If three or four divisions had reached Gough on March 21, argues Wright, he might have been safe; had six divisions got to him, he would certainly have been safe. Think what more than twenty fresh divisions would have meant!

Sir Henry Wilson had guessed almost exactly where Ludendorff's attack would come. General Cox of the British Intelligence Service not only gave the exact area of the attack but the exact date—"on March 20 or 21." Had twenty and more reserve divisions struck Ludendorff's masses as they came forward in their bull-like rushes, they might not only have been stopped but cut to pieces. Massed in the wooded hills around Villers-Cotterets, as Foch's reserves were massed four months later, when at last he had freedom of action, they might have poured forth, as they did then, upon the advancing enemy with even more terrible effect. In March, says Captain Wright, Foch, with a "single rapier thrust of consummate, deadly elegance," might have pierced the German bull to the heart, ending the war then and there.

Instead, the bull went charging headlong down the road to Amiens. Amiens was the crucial junction point of the British and French armies. If the Germans took it, all was lost. And now there was little or no opposition to the idea of unified command. Sir Douglas Haig called upon Lloyd George to hurry over to France and help save the day. The British Premier sent

Lord Milner and Sir Henry Wilson in his stead.

There was a fateful meeting at Doullens, while the German guns thundered a few miles away and

France rocked to the tread of the German armies. Haig insisted on a supreme commander. Clemenceau hesitated between bestowing the supreme command on Foch or Pétain. Lord Milner spoke for Foch. "To Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Henry Wilson, whatever their shortcomings, we owe, the world owes, Foch," says Captain Wright. Clemenceau took Foch aside, it is recorded, and offered him the supreme command, adding:

"You have now got the place you wanted"—to which Foch retorted angrily: "You give me a lost battle and you ask me to win it! I consent, and you think you are making me a present! I am disregarding myself entirely when I accept it."

So Foch was supreme commander at last. In his hands lay the salvation of France, of the allied cause. The significance of his choice, at this darkest moment of allied fortunes, is thus summed up by Captain Wright:

Foch was not asked to extricate two unlucky or unskillful generals. He was asked to risk his whole reputation to save two commanders from the consequences of errors against which he had never ceased to warn them, but in which they had persisted; two commanders who, to evade measures Foch had proposed in their own best interest, and for our common security, entered into an intrigue that a meaner spirit could not have forgiven, and for which he has never even reproached them. If his success in supreme command gives the measure of his genius, his acceptance of it gives the measure of his magnanimity. \* \* \*

Within six months of the day when he was given the apparently hopeless task of commanding armies defeated and pressed back to positions of the most imminent disaster, those same armies, under his leadership, were thundering victoriously at the gates of the Hindenburg line, the safeguard and symbol of German domination, and the leaders of the invincible German hosts who had awed Europe for half a century and very nearly overwhelmed it, had decided upon unconditional submission.

So runs the Englishman's accusation. Mercilessly, relentlessly, backing himself constantly by evidence which may be boiled down into the assertion, "I know because I was there," he fashions his weapon of attack.

Sir Douglas Haig, he asserts, worked persistently against unity of command until confronted by the terrible crisis of March, 1918—when it was almost too late. The British commander, he says, showed himself in the war "a knightly figure, with all the bearing and temper of a leader, but on a very low plane of human intelligence, as elderly cavalry men sometimes are."

Clemenceau, according to him, is "the most amiable of old men, and, if a tiger, as he was called, only a stuffed nursery tiger, more endearing than formidable." The entire war plan of General Robertson, as Chief of the British Staff, declares this ruthless critic, was summed up as follows: If the two sides are allowed to go on killing each other indefinitely, there will still be a few allied soldiers left after all the Germans are dead, so the Allies will win the war.

For Foch, Lloyd George and Sir Henry Wilson, who replaced Sir William Robertson early in 1918, there is nothing but praise in Captain Wright's pages. From the start, according to him, they saw clearly and

recognized the necessity for unity of command, worked ceaselessly to achieve it, drove straight ahead despite terrifying obstacles. His admiration for Foch is boundless—"in sheer intellect he towered above every one at the Supreme War Council, as much as Lloyd George did in courage."

General Bliss, the American member of the Council, and General Cadorna, the Italian, were not on the same level, says the Englishman.

Bliss had the good-will, the industry, the sagacity, the massive bulk and slow movement of an elephant, he writes. He would have been the pillar of this or any other council, for he brought to the alliance, where the members of every interallied team all pulled different ways, what it needed most: rigid impartiality, even toward his own Government. "Very well, let Bliss arbitrate," "Eh bien prenons Bliss comme juge de paix," Foch used to exclaim, when a discussion got too heated; and Bliss listened like a sage and benevolent pachyderm. But once his mind was made up, he stuck his hoofs in the ground and was immovable. Even Foch dashed at him in vain. There was something very fine about his character, as there was about all American leaders, like Pershing and Sims (and about their subordinates), who came to Versailles; they seemed determined to make their disinterestedness cancel their inexperience. They were all untouched by the taint of bad faith and personal calculation that seems to load the air where the great are. In the great war, the New World not only came to redress the balance of the Old, but to set it an example.

Captain Wright's book has stirred up a hornets' nest abroad. No wonder. In parade of first-hand knowledge, in "documentation," as the French say, there have been few like it. Assertions like his can scarcely be brushed aside lightly. They may be right or they may be wrong; they certainly are impressive.

1922

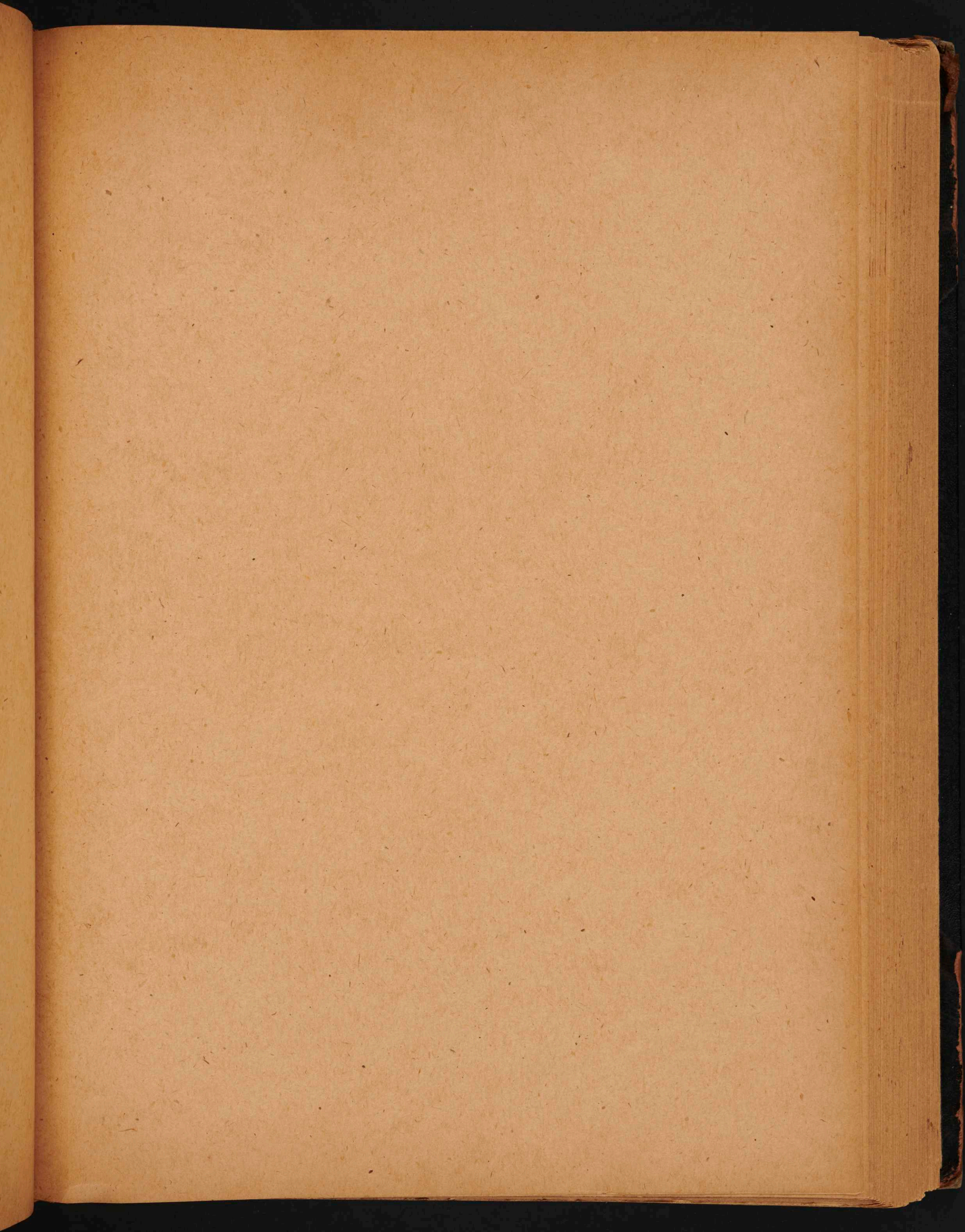
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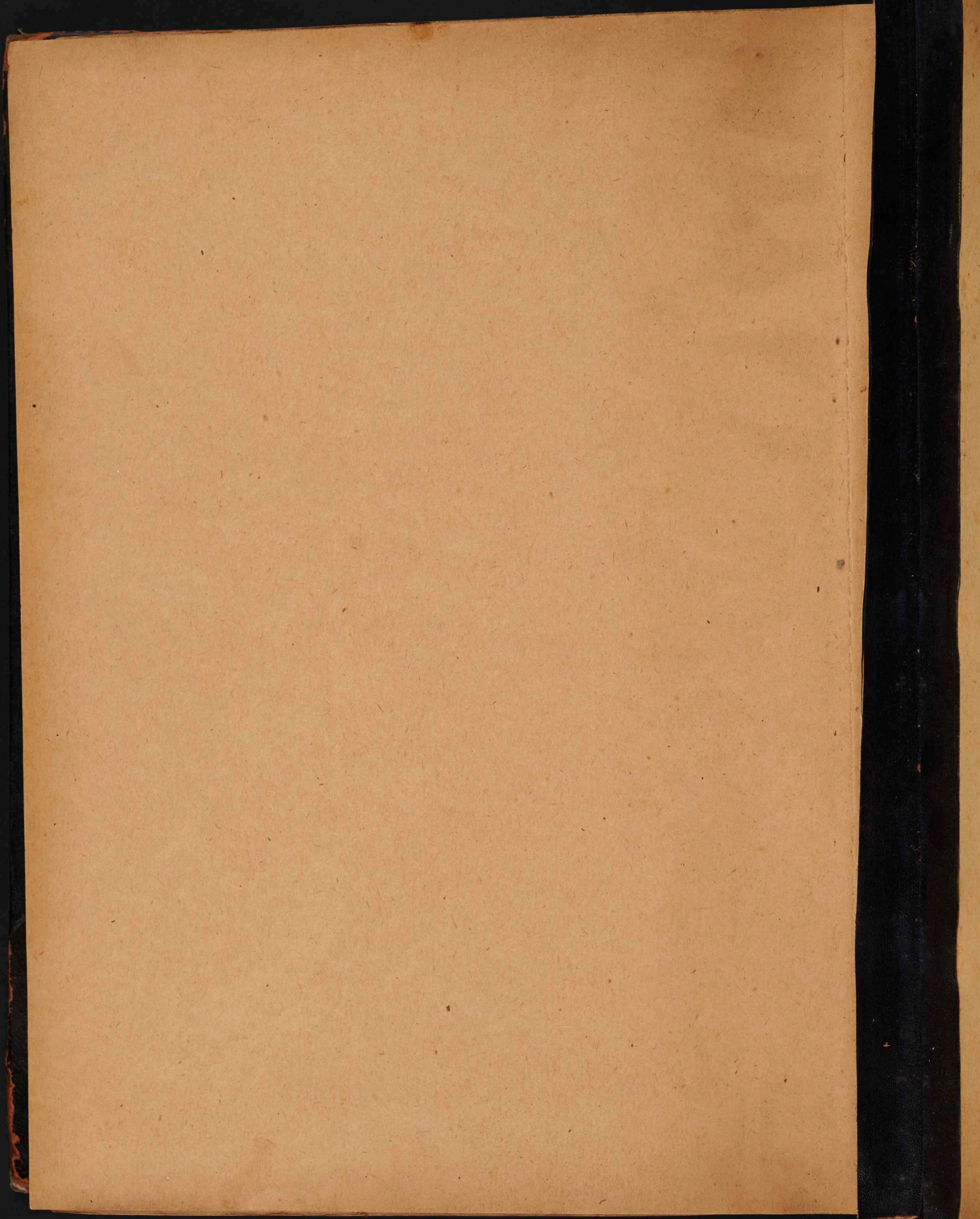
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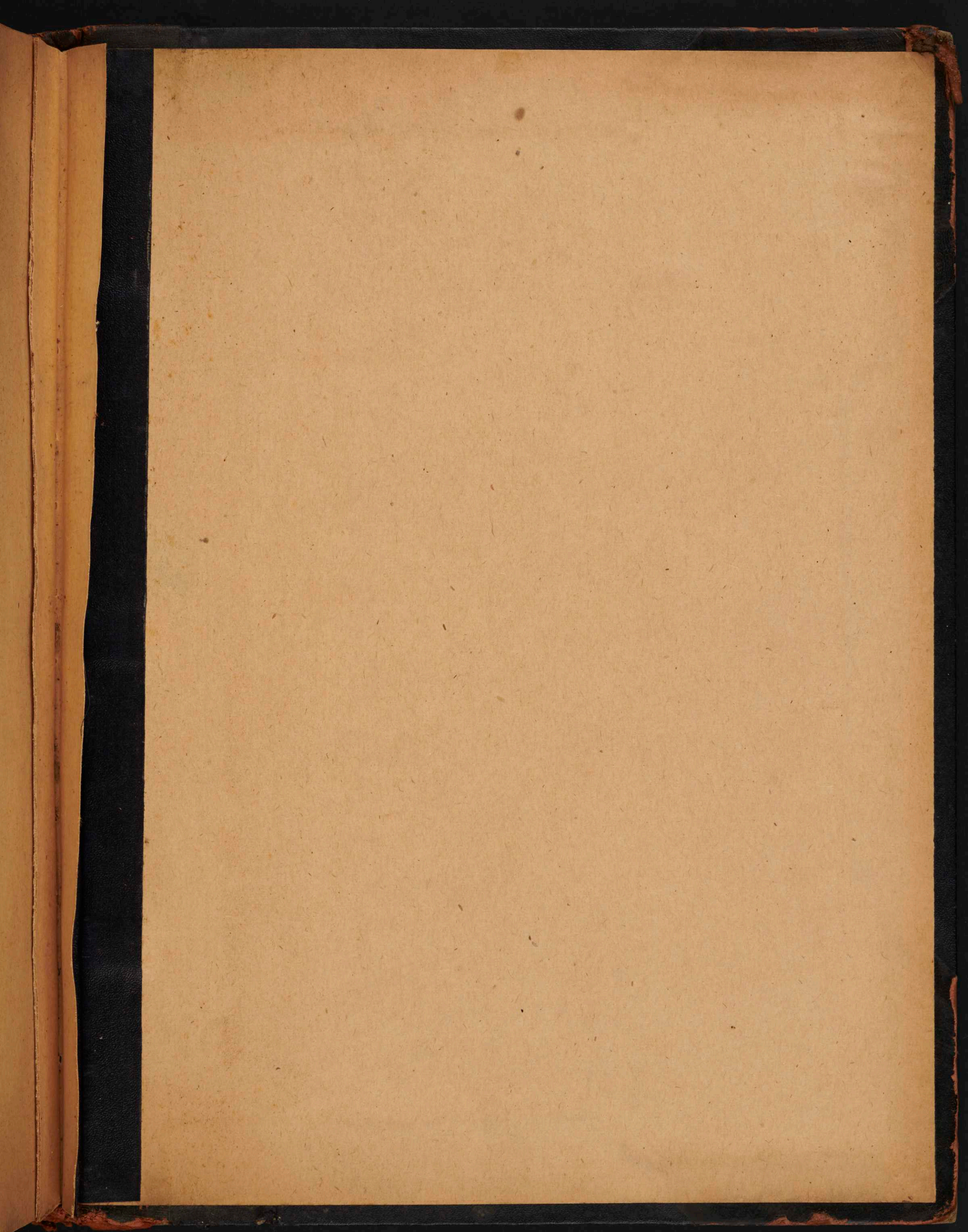


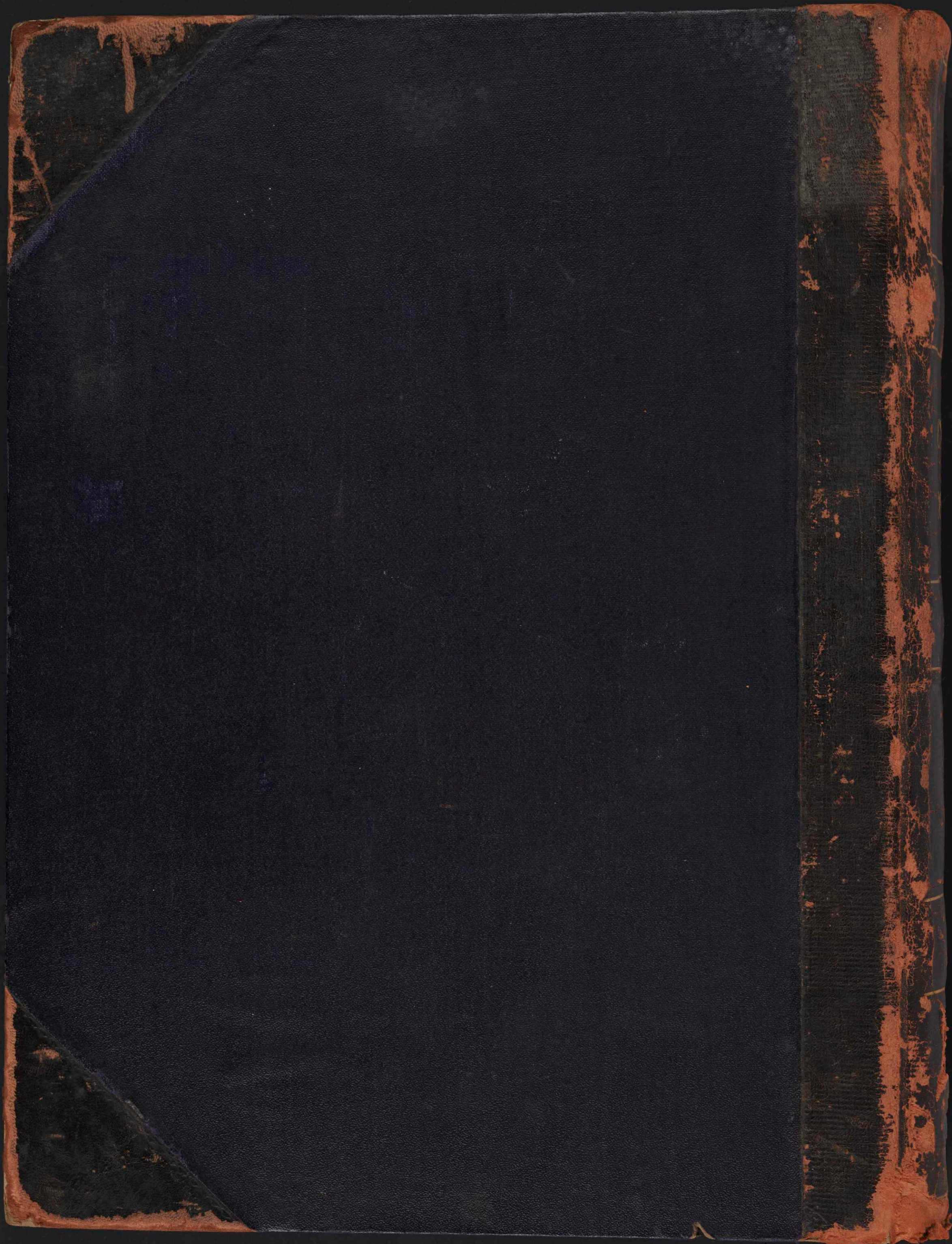
Lieut.-Colonel Ott  
 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, Taken on the Eve of Their Embarkation for South Africa.  
 General Sir Wilfred Laurier and other prominent citizens in the background.







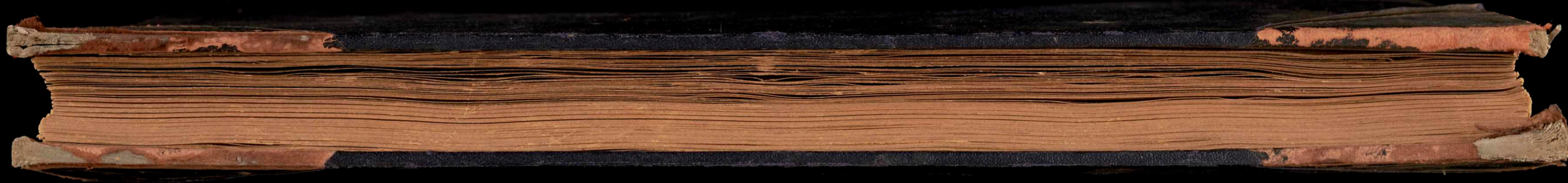


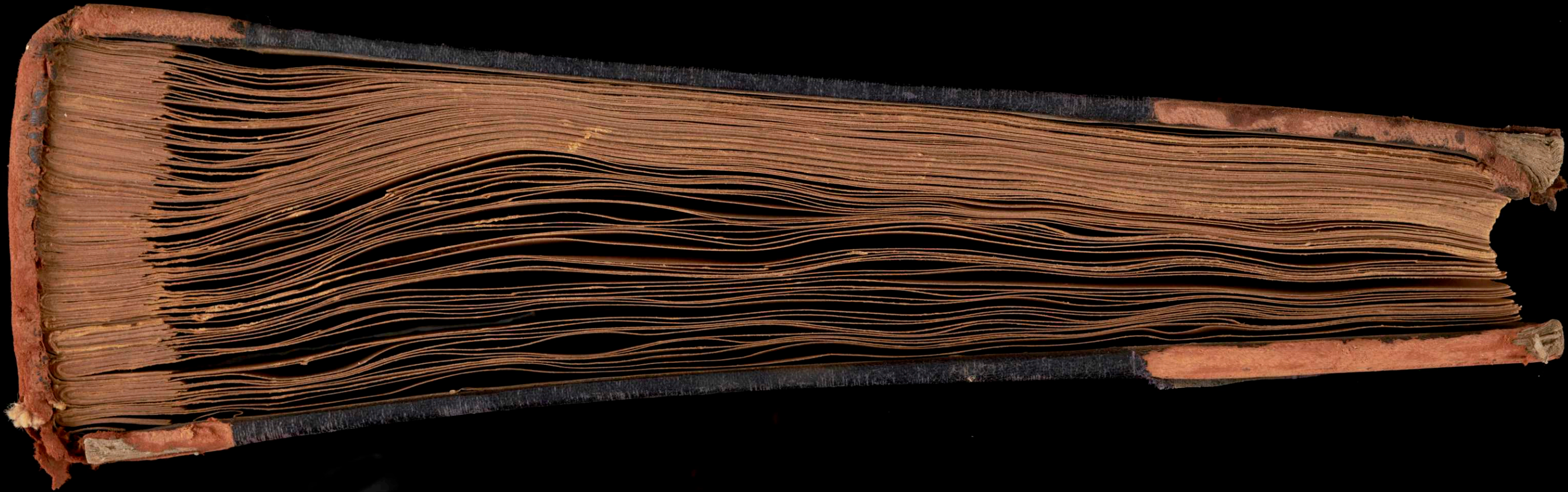


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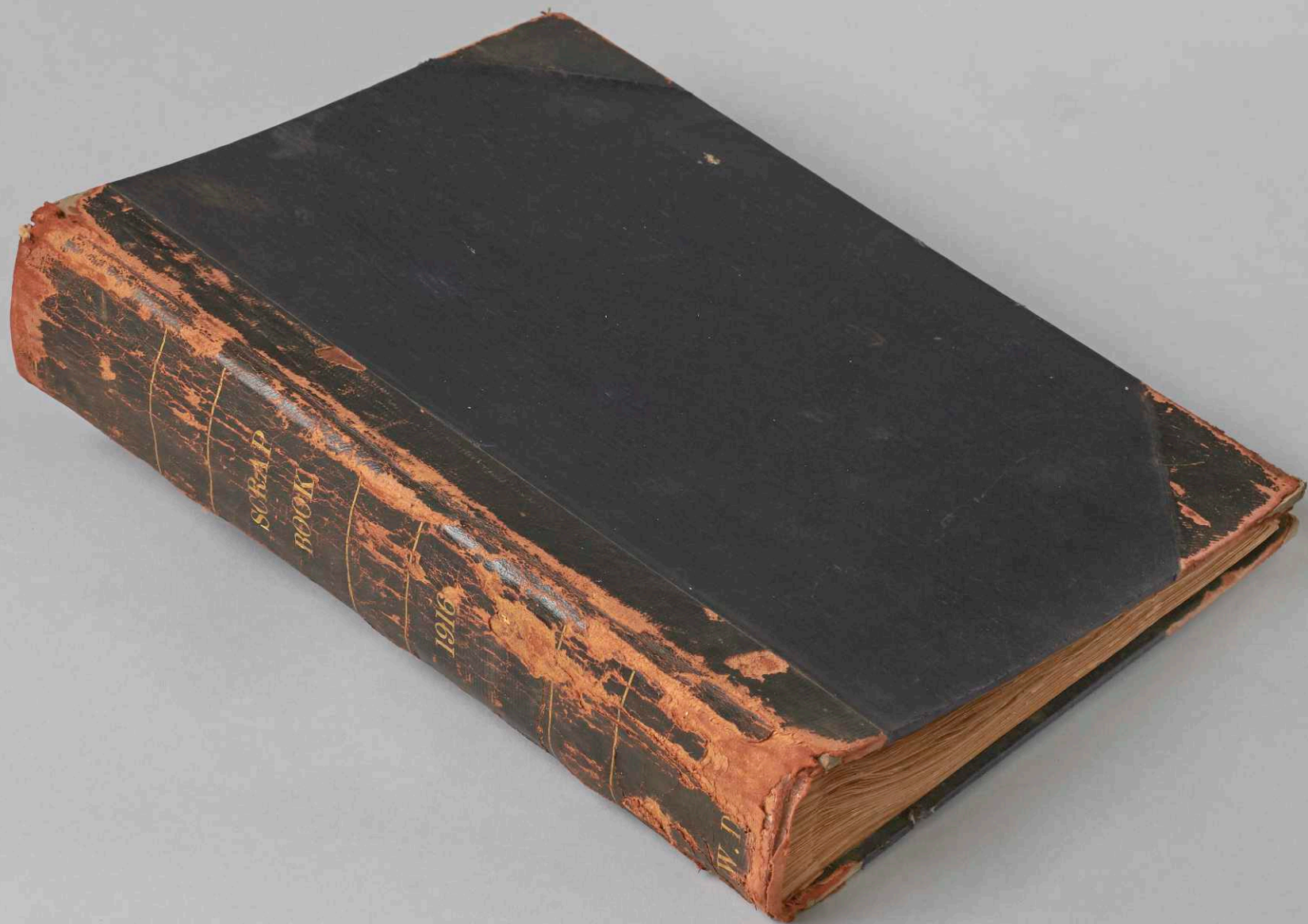
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