

The 236th Battalion, New Brunswick Kilties

Are Officially Launched with the Publication of the First Orders, as Below:—Sir Max Aitken an Honorary Colonel

The first official announcement regarding the organization of the 236th New Brunswick Kilties Battalion—Sir Sam's Own, was made last week by Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, officer commanding, in the publication of his first battalion orders.

The orders set forth the authorization of the new battalion with Lieut. Col. Guthrie as the commanding officer and also state that the headquarters will be at the Old Government House in Fredericton. Among the matters that have not been made public regarding the battalion and now announced is the design of the badge they are to wear and this is given for the first time in the first battalion orders.

Colonel Guthrie has also decided to have an official publication conducted by the battalion, which will be known as the breath of Heather and will be published weekly. A battalion photograph album will be kept and each member of the unit will be photographed upon enlistment.

The first orders announce that Major C. G. Goggin, Medical Officer of the 236th Battalion, has been posted to the battalion, and a short synopsis of his military and civil career is also given.

The complete orders, issued on May 25th, are as follows:

BATTALION ORDERS

By Lieutenant-Colonel Percy A. Guthrie.

Officer Commanding 236th Overseas Battalion. (The New Brunswick Kilties—Sir Sam's Own), C. E. F., issued this 25th day of May A. D. 1916, at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sub. No. Part 1 No. 1

1.—Authorization—Lieutenant-Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, having been by R. Q. 593-6-2; M. D. 6-133-43-1; N. E.-3-15-1. (Under date May 13th, 1916), authorized to raise in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, an Infantry Unit for Overseas Service in the European War, (in which the British Empire engaged on August 4th, 1914), and this date being the anniversary of the day, a year ago when he was wounded at Festubert, France, while Officer Commanding the 10th Canadians (White Gurkhas, now proceeds to publish his first Battalion orders, giving an outline of plans and schemes for the proper recruiting, organizing, equipping and training of said unit, as quoted below:

1. Membership—The Battalion is to be recruited out of the blood of Scotland in New Brunswick.

2. Headquarters—The headquarters of the Battalion and its point of assembly will be "The Old Government House," Fredericton, N. B.

3. Name—The official name of the Battalion, will be "236th Overseas Battalion, (The New Brunswick Kilties—Sir Sam's Own), C. E. F."

4. Honorary Colonels—Colonel Sir Max Aitken, K. C. B., M. P., (England) to be Honorary Colonel. Colonel Hugh H. McLean, K. C., M. P., (Canada) G. O. C. New Brunswick Command, to be Honorary Colonel.

5. Patrons—Honourable and Mrs. J. Douglas Hazen (Hon. J. D. Hazen, K. C., LL.D., M. P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Canada), who are to present the colors to the Battalion.

6. Officer Commanding—To be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, M. L. A. (New Brunswick, Canada), late O. C. 10th Canadians (White Gurkhas) First Canadian Division, France.

7. Officers—All combatant officers to be chosen from among the Canadian Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who have seen service at the Front.

8. Uniform—The Battalion to wear Kilts, with tam-o-shanter with black raven's wing feather, feather worn by men having seen service in war to be tipped in red, representing the blood of the King's enemies. One feather will be worn by N. C. O.'s and men; two by Lieutenants; three by captains; four by majors; and five by Lieut.-Colonel. The feathers will be ranged in size, each smaller than the other, where more than one.

9. Tartan—The tartan to be worn shall be that of Clan MacLean, being the fighting MacLeans of Scotland.

10. Badge—The badge shall be similar to the badge of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew and will consist of an oval scroll of entwined thistles and maple leaves, encircling Saint Andrew bearing up the cross of Scotland, around which shall be written "Nemo me impune lacessit." Across the bottom of the badge, in honor of the 71st York Regiment, of which the Commanding Officer is a member, will appear the motto of that Battalion, "Semper fidels." Inside the scroll also will be written the Battalion's name and across the face of badge will appear the figures 236. The above badge shall be used for cap, plaidie and sporran. A maple leaf with 236 across stem will be used as collar badge, the word "Canada" for shoulder badge.

11. Watchword—(To be adopted) 12. Pipes—There shall be 100 Pipes and no other music will be tolerated in the Battalion.

13. Mascots—The mascots will be a Highland Scotch ram, and a Scotch collie shepherd dog, both of which are to be imported from Scotland.

14. Newspaper—A daily journal will be kept recording the doings of the Battalion and the members thereof, and this with Battalion Orders and all other orders in connection with Battalion, all lectures on military subjects, as well as Battalion news items, will form the basis of a weekly publication to be known as "The Breath of the Heather," which will be supplied each week to each member of the Battalion.

15. Photography—Upon enlistment, and being supplied with uniform, a photograph will be taken by a Battalion photographer of each member. There will be a Battalion Photograph Album kept, so that in case of casualty at the Front the member can be traced. Pictures will be taken of the Battalion during its formation, while at its work, and while at the Front, and these will also form part of the Album. This album may afterwards be lithographed, in order that copies might be supplied to each man as a souvenir. On the bottom of each man's photograph shall be kept a record of his military history, (promotions, etc.).

16. Territory—It is proposed to have the Province divided up into districts and have the Companies recruited from their own districts.

No. 1 will comprise the counties of York, Sunbury, Queens and Charlotte and in the above order a platoon will be allotted to each county and recruited within that county as Platoon Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

No. 3 Company will comprise Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, with Platoons Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively.

No. 2 Company will comprise Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and Restigouche, as above, with Platoons Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

No. 4 Company will comprise Albert, Kings, St. John County and St. John City, with Platoons Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 respectively.

An officer for each platoon will be chosen from among the officers, N. C. O.'s and men, who have seen service at the Front, and who claims as his birthplace or place of residence, the county in question.

17. Funds—(For Pipes)—The necessary funds for pipes it is hoped may be raised through the assistance of the several Scottish societies in New Brunswick. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, of St. John, and St. Andrews, has undertaken this work, and as she is a direct descendant of Cluny MacPherson, the pipes will be known as the "MacPherson Pipes."

18. Funds—As all the Kilted Battalions in Canada must be supplied with Kilts "without expense to the public," and as it is estimated that a complete outfit per man would cost about fifty dollars (50.00), it is realized that a large Battalion Fund will be necessary for this purpose. It is proposed to raise this fund on the following manner:

There are many men of opulence and of fair means in New Brunswick and other parts of Canada, who not being able, for age, health or business reasons to go to the front themselves, would like to be represented in the firing line. Each such man may supply an outfit, or more than one. The soldier so outfitted will have placed after his name on the nominal roll of the Battalion (in brackets) the name of the contributor, and shall be required to correspond regularly with such contributor, and the soldier's picture will be sent to him. The man in Canada and his family can supply the man at the Front with the necessities and generally provide for his comfort. When such man becomes a casualty, another will be put in his place, so that until the end of the war, the man in Canada shall have a living, fighting representative in the battle line in Europe.

19. Recruiting—It is proposed that a day be set to begin recruiting throughout the Province (in the meantime the staff, the officers and the pipers of the Battalion shall have been assembled), such date to be fixed after units now being raised are completed.

Five meetings will be held in the five largest centres of population. On the top of the five highest summits in New Brunswick will be built trellises on the top of which will be piled bundles of fagots saturated with oil. At eight o'clock on the day set these will be ignited, and in the meeting where the people are assembled there will appear clothed in MacLean Tartan, a Scotch lassie, who will recite, "Light, light the fire on Craig-gowan Height." Immediately upon the close of the recitation there will come to the ears of the listeners the music of the bagpipes from a section of the band assembled near the building. At the same time there will start from different points in the province, so as to make a complete tour of the territory, men on motor cycle, bearing a flaming torch.

The above idea is to carry out the method of notifying the clans of Scotland, in the years ago, that their country was in danger.

20. Training and Sham Battle—The Battalion shall be trained in the art of war and each man will be taught all the modern scientific methods of the present age, that may be employed in battle, with a view to having individually and collectively a thoroughly proficient unit.

At the completion of the training period, it is proposed to stage a modern battle scene in such locality, as will allow Canadian Citizens an opportunity of witnessing real war as it is on the different fronts.

A large field will be secured, overlooked by a hillside where the citizens may obtain full view in which opposing lines of trenches will be dug; firing line, support and reserve. Wire entanglements will be erected, moats dug, gas appliance arranged, field telephones laid, machine guns mounted and all the touches of modern warfare applied.

A captive balloon will be used for signalling and observation and two airships will be ready to contend for

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the mastery of the air. A field hospital will be established and men who have lost arms and legs will be obtained for casualties.

On the day set, the forces will march in and take up their positions, relieving other troops; rations and ammunition will be brought up; the mine will be set off, the wire entanglements torn away, the charge delivered. Shells shall be exploded and bombs thrown, so that the whole earth will rock with war. The trained bayonet fighters will meet on "No Man's Land" and struggle hand to hand; the machine guns will sputter death; the airships circle for position in the air and drop bombs upon each other; the trench mortars will hurl their missiles through the air; the wounded armless and legless will be brought in on stretchers, the enemy lines shall be taken.

At night the sham battle will take place by flare and flash light."

2. Medical Officer—Capt. Conrad C. Goggin, C. A. M. C., late Medical Officer of 1st Canadian Field Ambulance and 10th Canadians (White Gurkhas), who on the sinking of the "Hesperian" torpedoed on September 4, 1915, off Irish Coast, at the risk of his own life carried the Officer Commanding this unit to safety, he being on crutches and in a crippled condition, is appointed Medical Officer of this Battalion and taken on strength as will appear by.

In connection with the above mentioned officer, the following is a brief synopsis of his civil and military career: Born in the City of Quebec, P. Q., the 18th June, 1884, the eldest son of James Goggin and Lella Goggin. He moved, with his family, a short while later to the village of Beauport, near Quebec.

His Primary Education was at the Quebec High School, until the year 1901, when he entered the employ of the Quebec Bank. In 1905 he resigned from that institution to study medicine, and graduated from Laval University, Quebec, in 1909. Immediately after graduation he left for France, where he did Post Graduate work in the hospitals of Lyons and Paris, notably in the Military Hospital in the former place.

After leaving France he continued his Post Graduate work in London, Montreal (McGill) and New York, and in 1913 started practise in Quebec, P. Q.

In 1900 he enlisted in the 5th A. M. C., Quebec, as a bugler, and has since occupied every rank of the Medical Service up to his present rank.

On the declaration of hostilities he offered his services, the 4th August, 1914, and was duly posted to No. 1 Canadian Field Ambulance. With this unit he was through the "Salisbury Campaign" and later crossed to France as O. C. "B." Section of the Unit.

After the 2nd Battle of Ypres, April, 1915, he applied for transfer to the 10th Canadians (White Gurkhas) and was appointed M. O. to that unit, to replace Capt. G. C. Glidden, died of wounds.

On August 17th, 1915, he was invalided back to England with "peritonitis" and returned to Canada on "sick leave" per "S. S. Hesperian" the 3rd September. Owing to the fact that this vessel was torpedoed, he resumed his trip on the "Cursican" and landed in Quebec 20th September, 1915.

Shortly after his convalescence he was appointed to the Medical Board at the Discharge Depot, Quebec, and continued there until transferred to this Unit.

PERCY A. GUTHRIE,
Lieut. Colonel,
O. C. 236th O. S. Battalion
(The New Brunswick Kilties, Sir Sam's Own), C. E. F.

W. C. T. U. Column

AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE

From "The Christian"

Speaking on behalf of the work of the Soldiers' Christian Association in France, at the recent Midway Conference, Mr. Douglas Green gave some glimpses of personal dealing with the soldiers at the various Huts at Rouen, Etaples, Calais and Havre. Every day, Mr. Green said, the workers in charge assembled together for prayer, and then, while one stayed in the Hut, the other two went forward with a whole armful of Gospel literature, and visited every tent systematically. Sometimes they found the men fast asleep, and, of course, were not so unkind as to awake them, but returned later.

They had grand opportunities when they did find the men awake introducing themselves with remarks such as: "Well lads, how are you, may we come in," and "Will you give us an armchair?"—the only armchair they had to offer being a man's sock on which they sat—they are soon at home with the men. Probably the first question asked after inquiring as to their health would be: "Have any of you got a Testament?" Then there would be a dead silence, and one would perhaps have the courage to say, "No, I have not."

"Would you read it if I gave you one?" The promise being made, the text then written in the book is spelt out for the benefit of the others. It is quite easy then to form a short address, and soon there would be a whole tent full of men listening attentively to the Gospel. Sometimes tears would come into their eyes, tears of appreciation at words of love which some of them had not heard since they left their own country. Of course, the truth is presented in as happy and as kindly a way as possible, as these men need to feel that you are their friend.

Keeping the Flag Flying
Sometimes the workers had exciting experiences among the groups of men who were just about to leave for the front—getting in a word wherever possible before they fell into line.

Mr. Green said he would never forget one day going to such a group, and finding three lads who ten days before were converted at the Gospel meeting in the Hut. While he was speaking to them, a young corporal of the 7th Middlesex Regiment, whom the workers had grown to love, as he had always been at the services and helped greatly, especially in playing the hymns, ran up and said: "Mr. Green, these three boys have told me they are going to keep Christ's flag flying in the trenches." It was a serious time to them, but a glorious thought that these three lads, who had already begun to witness, were going to "carry on" still further by letting the flag of the Lord Jesus Christ fly in their trench.

Two Million Dollar
Temperance Hotel

The contention that the government's temperance legislation will "kill" Toronto's tourist trade, as it is argued, tourists and conventions will not go to a city where there are no bars in the hotels, is about to receive a powerful contradiction, according to well-founded rumor. This is no less than to be exact, that a party of capitalists, among whom are to be found prominent Toronto men, are completing plans for the erection of a magnificent hotel in the city which will equal in structure and ap-

pointment the Chateau Laurier of Ottawa and the Chateau Frontenac of Quebec.

The new structure will be designed for the express purpose of cultivating a first-class tourist trade. As the plans now stand it will cost close on to two million dollars. The money, it is said, is already secured, and the success of the venture is as good as assured.

No provision is being made for a bar, according to well-informed sources. The possibility of a bar trade will not be taken into consideration in making the plans. As it will take some two years to erect the building and furnish it, it is felt that there is too much uncertainty regarding conditions at that time to count upon a bar trade.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES

UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. W. B. Crowell, (supply).
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 2.30 p. m.
Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m.
Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m.
Mid-Week Service—Wednesday Prayer and testimony meeting 7.30 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Anglican
Rev. W. J. Bate
Holy Communion—Every Sunday at 8.00 a. m. and first Sunday in month at 11.00 a. m.
Morning and Evening Prayer—Matins at 11.00 (except 3rd Sunday in month, no service.) Evensong at 7.00.
Daily Prayers 7.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Wednesday Evensong 7.30 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH
(Catholic)
(During winter months from November to May.)
Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9.00 a. m.
Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11.00 a. m.
St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1.30
Children baptized, when there are baptisms, 2.00 p. m.
Sunday School Classes, 2.30 p. m.
Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7.00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. Dr. Squires
Sunday Services 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.

THE KIRK
St. James Presbyterian Church
Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.
Worship, Sunday, 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Sabbath School, 2.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY
Holiness Meeting—11 a. m.
Praise and Testimony Meeting—3.00 p. m.
Salvation Meeting—8 p. m.
Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8.00 p. m.

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