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clation of Canada to honor illustrious soldiers and sailors of the British Empire and the Allied Nations. We have had the exceptional honor of including in our honorary membership roll the names of wonderful men; yet I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of my comrades when I say that in asking you, Sir, to become a member of our association, we not only ask a great favor, but we believe we are conferring our humble badge, which stands for much, on one of the most illustrious figures of the Great War.

"Were I to endeavor to recount the outstanding events in your career, I feel that my feeble efforts would be but a poor attempt to portray our thoughts. We are gratified that you have honored us with your presence and acceptance of Life Membership in the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada and our sincere wish is that you may be long spared to be of as great service to the world in peace as you were at war."

President Maxwell then fastened the gold badge, indicative of life membership, on the tunic of Marshal Foch.

Lt.-Col. La Fleche, who was also in uniform, then stepped forward and greeted the famous and distinguished visitor in his own language and in similar terms to President Maxwell.

Some bars of the Marseillaise were then played by the orchestra, the whole company standing at attention.

A "Superior Fraternity."

Marshal Foch, speaking in French, rapidly, and with frequent gesture, and with evident feeling, said:

"My Colonel, Dear Comrades, There is no fraternity superior to the comradeship of arms. When we shed our blood on the same battlefields, when we experience the same anguishes, have been through the same dangers, when we have felt the same anxieties, we are allies, and unto death." Marshal Foch expressed the opinion they would always be intimately associated together in the future as they had been in the past. He said that his visit to Canada recalled to him the deeds of the valiant Canadian corps. At the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans made their first gas attack, the Canadians were surprised, said the Marshal, they were disarmed and without power to resist this new mode of attack.

Disorganization resulted, but the Canadians, who were on the right of the French at St. Julien, gave them generous and warm-hearted support. From that day, said the marshal, he had had the most profound gratitude for the Canadians. He also had a strong feeling of gratitude for what the Canadians did at Vimy, the Somme, and other places in France and Flanders. They were always ready to go everywhere and they won immortal glory. They would never lose sight of the Canadian

corps. They would be always brothers, closely bound together for the greatness of their countries in peace as well as in war.

Marshal Foch then signed the roll of life membership, and the National Anthem was sung in concluding the proceedings.

As the famous marshal was about to leave the platform, Charles de Salaberry, son of the colonel, and who was attired in the uniform of a La Salle Cadet, was introduced to Marshal Foch, who shook hands with the lad, and then to the obvious delight of the audience, the great soldier stooped and kissed him on the cheek. It was a fine human touch that obviously moved the large audience. The scene would have made a fit subject for an artist.

Madame de Salaberry was also greeted by the distinguished visitor.

The crowd outside the clubhouse had been considerably augmented in the meantime, so that when Marshal Foch and his attendants emerged from the main entrance tremendous cheers were raised for him, and there was a deafening chorus of sirens and motor klaxons.

Many veterans and others made their way to Central station to get a final glimpse of the great French soldier. A dense crowd filled the concourse, and many Poius and others had the privilege of a final handshake ere the train moved slowly out. Marshal Foch stood at the salute on the rear platform of the train, acknowledging the cheers of the crowd.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the premier elect, Mr. Rodolphe Monty, secretary of state, and many staff officers were among those who attended at the station to bid a final farewell to the distinguished visitor.

THE MARSHAL'S CAREER.

The name of Marshal Foch stands out above all others in the great war for the part he played in the last eight months of the world struggle, when he had supreme command of all the allied armies, numbering no fewer than six million men. Born at Tarbes, France, in 1851, Marshal Foch is now 70 years of age. Trained in the army from his early youth, he advanced step by step until in 1907 he was appointed general commanding the 13th division of infantry in the French army. In September, 1914, he was commanding the Ninth French Army in the battle of the Marne, and hurled back a greatly superior German force. He served with great distinction throughout the succeeding years and in March, 1918, when the allied powers sought a man to place in supreme command of all their armies the choice fell upon Foch. How he justified the confidence placed in him the world knows. Early in the summer of 1918 he launched the great drive which never stopped until Nov. 11th when the Germans sued for peace and signed the armistice,—the terms of which he dictated. He

played a prominent part in the peace negotiations which followed, and has taken a leading part in international affairs in Europe since. His present visit to America is for the purpose of attending the disarmament conference now in session in Washington.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers

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