

## Fine War Record Of Our Governor-General

In the Service Since 1884, He Reached Pinnacle  
of Fame With Canadians at Vimy in 1917—  
Loved and Respected by All Ranks.



BARON BYNG OF VIMY,  
The Governor General of Canada.

The name of General Byng will ever be associated in Canadian history with the great battle of Vimy Ridge when for the first time the Canadian Corps fought together as a Corps unit, owing much of its success to his leadership. After that victory he was promoted to command of the Third Army and was succeeded in command of the Canadian Corps by General Sir Arthur Currie, who had the satisfaction of directing the Corps during its triumphal progress through the last stage of the war until on Armistice Day it found itself in historic Mons.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., was created first Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will forever link his name with that of the Canadian Corps. Born on September 11, 1862, the seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford, he comes of an old English family possessed of a notable record both by sea and land. In 1902 he married Marie Evelyn, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K. C. V. O., a younger brother of the third Earl of Ducie.

### First War Experience.

Joining the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883, his first experience of war was with the Sudan Expedition in 1884, when he was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the South African Light Horse in 1901. From 1904 to 1905 he had charge of the Royal School of Cavalry at Netheveron, afterwards taking command of the Second Cavalry Brigade; in 1909 he was promoted Major-General and given the East Anglian Territorial Division.

### In the Great War.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, he was recalled from Egypt where he had been G. O. C. for two years, to take command of the Third Cavalry Division. Landing in Belgium in October, 1914, he, along with the Seventh Cavalry Division, under General Rawlinson, covered the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. During the First Battle of Ypres, Byng's Third Division was part of Allenby's Cavalry that held the right of the salient, and at the Second Battle of Ypres, the Cavalry Corps now under Byng, as General Allenby had been transferred to command the Third Army, was in close support ready to cover a retreat on St. Omer if the line should break.

In August, 1915, he was given IX Corps at the Dardanelles and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in the command of the Canadian Corps, which then consisted of the First, Second and Third Canadian Divisions.

General Byng lost no time in entering upon the duties of his important

finished soldier of a year later. The remainder of the summer of 1916 was uneventful, but in August the 1st Canadian Division moved south, to be followed shortly by the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, and early in September the Canadian Corps was committed to the Battle of the Somme which had now been in progress with varying intensity for two months. For the next six weeks the Corps formed part of Gough's Reserve Army, later known as the Fifth Army, attacking northwards from Pozières towards Ires, at first astride and later to the north of the Albert-Bapaume Road.

The glorious story of the fighting for Hessian, Kemora and Regina trenches, Mouquet Farm and Courtyette, is well large in the annals of the Canadian Corps; it is a story of gallantry, endurance and sheer hard fighting in the face of heavy odds and under conditions hitherto considered impossible. All four Canadian Divisions in succession fought under Byng at the Somme, although the 1st Canadian Division was withdrawn from the line. The 18th British Division also served under him for a few days and subsequently shared in the honor of finally capturing Regina Trench.

At Vimy Ridge. The end of October saw Byng in command of the Canadian Corps, holding the line opposite the Vimy Ridge with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions under him; a month later the 4th Canadian Division rejoined and the Corps returned from the Somme where it had fought for six weeks under the 11th British Corps.

Early in January preparations for the spring offensive were taken in hand, and while the Corps was in an aggressive policy, which included several large and successful raids, was put into effect. The enemy soon came aware that our activities would commence on the Arras-Vimy front, and for months before the actual assault took place every man in the Canadian Corps knew that the Ridge was our chief objective.

The conception of the attack on Vimy Ridge was daring in the extreme, so much so that the German Higher Command could hardly believe that any one would have the audacity to attempt it, but this very fact seems



My Debt of Gratitude.  
'Ulcers the Size of Man's Hand.'

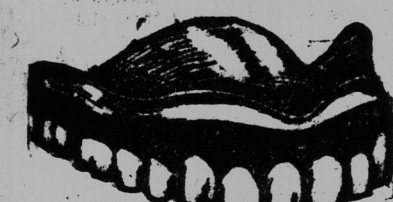
One of the most remarkable features of the Canadian Corps was its character—intrepidity bounded only by soundness of judgment, skill in taking advantage of every contingency, and a genius for contriving, as well as persevering in preparing and dexterity in executing, the most brilliant and enterprises—he could not have had a more favorable medium for the display of his military talents.

In Command of Canadians. The first action in which the Canadian Corps took part under his guidance was fought in June, 1916. On the second day of that month the enemy, after a sudden and intense artillery bombardment lasting some four hours, attacked our line south of Hooge, gained a footing on Observatory Ridge and by occupying Mount Sorrel and part of Sanctuary and Armagh Woods seriously threatened our hold on the Ypres salient. The Germans were in no doubt as to what they might anticipate in their new positions, for in an order captured at that time we read, "In view of the enemy's characteristics we have to expect a strong attack at any time." Early on the morning of June 13th this "strong attack" was delivered and resulted in the re-establishment of our positions in this vital section of the 2nd Army front.

That trying and anxious fortnight had given Byng a unique chance to take the measure of his lieutenants, and he had now gauged to a nicety the calibre of his command. The Canadian of that day was a matchless fighter, but he was not the expert and

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## Ship Telegrapher Has Important Message

"Tallac did so much for me a year ago that right now I am feeling even better than before I got sick," declared John Croysdill, 8 Haldimand St., Quebec, P. Q., Mr. Croysdill, a ship telegraph operator, is well known in Quebec, having been for four years operator at the Citadel.

For two solid years I suffered from stomach trouble. My appetite was so poor I couldn't eat much, but even then, after meals, my heart palpitated so badly from the pressure of gas on my stomach I couldn't half sleep nearly all day and would be miserable at the Citadel.

Tallac Vegetable Pills are Nature's own remedy for constipation. For sale everywhere.

In a measure to have militated against the efficient conduct of the defence.

The Plan of Attack.

In general, the scheme was to bombard for two weeks or more the front of attack which extended from Souchez to south of Arras on the Third Army front, carrying out a programme of systematic destruction of dugouts, rearward positions and forward trenches while harassing all communications within range with incessant shell and machine-gun fire. The work of destruction completed, every known hostile battery would be neutralized by the fire of our heavy guns and the attack would be launched under a rolling barrage by the field artillery; the infantry led by tanks would follow this barrage, each unit being given the task of securing a definite part of the objective. The advance was to be made in depth, as each objective was secured fresh troops following close in rear of the attacking battalions would pass through, and the forward movement would continue until the final objective, the eastern slope of the ridge was attained. Once captured, the ridge would be held.

Such an elaborate prearranged attack had never before been attempted, and its success depended on perfect co-ordination of action on the part of every branch of the service and of every man in the Corps. In the arduous work of preparation and rehearsal none was more active than the precise and energetic corps commander who supervised with watchful care the infantry practice over taped trenches, the concentration of the artillery and the results of their fire, and the gradual collection of the great quantity of military supplies requisite for the undertaking. In working out his plan, Byng could draw upon a wide and varied experience of fighting, and his staff college training enabled him to use every resource to the fullest advantage in the attainment of his object. Hitherto, rehearsal of an attack had been executed by brigades and divisions; the rolling field artillery barrage had first been used at the Somme, but the idea of four divisions attacking abreast to a depth of 8,000 yards, screened all the way by a curtain of bursting shrapnel, would have been scouted six months before; tanks had been used in the Somme battle but there were few in number and had no very definite part in the general scheme, and whereas the policy of following up the infantry attack by pushing forward machine guns and artillery to cover the consolidation of our objective in a trench to be held had been generally recognized as sound, it yet had to be proved in practice.

But Byng's greatest asset lay in the men he led; here were 100,000 of Canada's best, volunteers to a man, each of them ready to put forth every effort for the cause. Thoroughly appreciating this, the corps commander adopted an entirely new method of handling his troops prior to the attack. He took the man in the ranks into his confidence; instructions were issued to all units that by means of lectures, demonstrations, examination of photographs and, most important of all, discussions over large scale maps, each man should thoroughly understand his part in the attack and how best to carry it out.

The extent of this policy may be better realized from the fact that more than 40,000 specially drawn large scale maps were issued to units of the Canadian Corps, and when zero hour at last came, it is no exaggeration to say that every N.C.O. taking part in the attack had a general idea of the corps scheme, could, with aid of his map, give a clear and detailed explanation of how his battalion intended to reach and retain its objective.

Now for the first time the work of the Intelligence Branch bore rich fruit in every more on the part of the enemy was noted, and by sifting the mass of information obtained from various sources detailed maps were prepared showing clearly the dispositions of his infantry and artillery, the defence lines, the positions of his communications and supply dumps. To these maps were largely due to the completeness and efficiency of our artillery programme, for when on the early morning of April 9th the assault was finally delivered, the thoroughness of the destruction and the mental attitude of the demoralized defenders left little to be desired.

Without entering into detailed accounts of the actual battle, it may be said that between April 9 and May 8, the Canadian Corps, attacking

ple to decorate their houses and fly their flags in honor of the occasion and, together with T. S. McAdam, had the C. P. R. station gaily decorated on the arrival of the train.

At Musquash.

The vice-regal party arrived from St. George at Musquash on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock over the New Brunswick Southern branch of the C. P. R. and spent Sunday there. His Excellency and party spend the day in resting and tramping around the countryside and in looking over the Musquash hydro development. The special train was stationed about a mile from Musquash station.

## FREDERICTON MAN DEAD IN CELLAR WITH THROAT CUT

Fredericton, July 8.—James Cameron was found dead in the cellar of his house, King street, this morning. His throat was cut, and that evidently was the cause of death. Dr. D. W. Ross, coroner, was notified and Chief of Police Jones empaneled a jury. An inquest will be held Monday night. He was aged about sixty years and was a native of the Nashwaak. He had followed the occupation of lumberman, and was well-to-do. The unfortunate man had appeared to be in his usual health, and had no financial troubles. He is survived by a widow, formerly Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, of this city; several brothers and sisters, a son, Howard, of this city, and two daughters residing in the west. Mrs. Spencer, of Marysville, and Mrs. McNabb, of this city, are sisters. He was twice married.

## BARON BYNG AT MUSQUASH AND SAINT GEORGE

St. George, N. B., July 8.—St. George extended a right royal welcome to His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Byng, and his estimable wife, Lady Byng, on Saturday afternoon.

The vice-regal train arrived on schedule time and as the Governor-General stepped out of the car the band played, the granite, pulp and sawmill whistles blew, and the people cheered heartily. Mayor McGrattan greeted Lord and Lady Byng and extended a cordial welcome to them on behalf of the citizens of St. George, who were practically all present and who, together with the visitors of the surrounding parishes, packed the grounds surrounding the railway station.

Mayor McGrattan, after introducing several women present to Lady Byng, led the Governor-General to where the members of the G. W. V. A. and a corps of cadets were drawn up. Lord Byng, after a brief inspection of the cadets, shook hands cordially with Major Oliver Spencey, in command of the hundred battle-scarred veterans of the great war. He then shook hands with each of the soldiers and half a hundred battle-scarred veterans of the great war. He then shook hands with each of the soldiers and half a hundred battle-scarred veterans of the great war.

In his conversation with Major Spencey he inquired particularly into the present condition of the men and the state of employment about St. George. He said the entire party was much taken with the country and that if conditions permitted he would visit St. George again and see more of it. The Mayor extended a hearty invitation to both Lord and Lady Byng to come again, promising His Excellency a hearty welcome and fishing and hunting opportunities unrivalled in Canada.

As the train moved slowly out of the station the Governor-General and his lady waved a good-bye to the cheering people. Mayor McGrattan issued a proclamation during the week asking the people

on a front of 8,000 yards, penetrated to a depth of six miles, capturing 10,000 prisoners and sixty-seven guns, and with them the strongest position on the British front.

Vimy, or the Battle of Arras, as it is officially termed, marks an epoch in the history of modern warfare. It proved that a fortified position, no matter how strong its defences, was still capable of being pierced provided that every arm of the service was given a fitting role and that every ounce of energy was skillfully directed in carrying it out.

After the line had again become stable in June, 1917, Byng was given the Third Army. His successor in the Canadian Corps was Sir Arthur Currie, who had commanded the 1st Canadian Division since September, 1915. As an Army Commander his exploits were closely followed by his old Corps, but none of the Canadian Division ever again fought a major action under him, although they held part of the line on the Third Army front in the summer of 1918 and for one day only, in October, 1917, the Corps was under orders to join him southwest of Cambrai where he staged, on the 20th of November, the most ambitious and spectacular attack of his career.

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## HAVING GOOD TIME AT CAMP GALAHAD

Boys of St. David's Church,  
Under Canvas at Holder's  
Point, Entering on Their  
Second Week.

The tenth annual Camp Galahad, of St. David's church is under canvas at Holdersville under the leadership of A. R. McGowan, Royden Christopher, Kenneth Stirling and others, with an enrollment of twenty-eight. An advance guard composed of members of Boys Work Committee motored up on Saturday, June 30, and made the necessary preparations. Soon after the boys arrived on Monday, Mr. Holder, the donor of the camp site, visited the camp and was received with three lusty cheers by the boys. Mr. Holder kindly took the boys for a sail on his yacht. A programme suitable to the spiritual, mental and physical needs of boy life is carried out each day, beginning at 7:30 and lasting until 10:30 when "all lights out" is sounded. The boys enter heartily into the work and play of the camp and all seem to enjoy themselves to the full. Mr. Punter is in charge of the kitchen to the entire satisfaction of all. The camp will break up on July 14, to be followed by the girls' camp of St. David's church.

Rev. J. A. Swetnam, pastor of the Waterloo street Baptist church, has accepted an invitation to preach to the order of Black Knights in Chipman on August 12.

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## MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF DIDN'T CARE FOR THE CREDIT—HE WANTED A PIECE OF CHANGE

By BUD FISHER

