

REMINISCENCES OF  
CANADIAN ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS  
DURING THE WAR  
1914-1918

*Coe Doughty  
man best-wishes  
D. W. Oliver*

By D. W. OLIVER



## PREFACE



**I** HAVE often been asked to write a few personal reminiscences of Canadian activities in London during the War. There are many occurrences that are still too sacred to mention, but I have pieced together such recollections as may have some interest. I have made no effort to write a history. These notes are more or less haphazard memoranda concerning people and events and stories of what Canadian men and women accomplished.

I specially mention the Bank of Montreal, 9 Waterloo Place, London, England, Argyll House, Canadian Army Pay and Record Offices, Canadian Corps and General Sir Arthur Currie's Special Order to the Troops, King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, Lady Drummond's Bureau and Canadian Red Cross, and the Y.M.C.A. I wish I could do justice to all the splendid work accomplished. Later on, someone will, no doubt, compile a more complete record.

*D. W. OLIVER.*

# INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Preface . . . . .	5
Index . . . . .	6
Introduction . . . . .	7
Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place . . . . .	8 and 9
Casualties . . . . .	12
Visiting Hospitals . . . . .	14
Chemin-de-Fer . . . . .	14
Home Guard . . . . .	15
Air Raids . . . . .	15
"Argyll" House . . . . .	17
Canadian Army Pay Office . . . . .	18
The Doctors . . . . .	19
Review of the 4th Canadian Division . . . . .	20
Visit to the Front in France . . . . .	21
Lady Drummond's Bureau and the C.R.C. . . . .	24
King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club . . . . .	29
Y. M. C. A. . . . .	30
Canadian Officers' Club . . . . .	34
Canadian Corps . . . . .	35
In Conclusion . . . . .	37
Appendix—List of Senior Officers in France, 11th Nov., 1918 . . . . .	38

# INTRODUCTION

By COLONEL WILFRID BOVEY, O.B.E.

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MONTREAL

**T**HE history of the Great War is being written by degrees. The scene was so stupendous that no one has yet been able to put it on a single canvas. We have had compilations from official reports. We have had personal histories from men who were once overwrought young soldiers and remember only their own discomforts. We have had a few really good accounts of the operations of single units and formations. Some day, perhaps, a man who possesses vision and sympathy and imagination, who has wide military and political and social knowledge, and who, above all, is a historian, will paint the whole picture. But he will only be able to do so by using the compositions of a hundred others, each of these must be fitted into its place.

Dudley Oliver's sketches, published for his friends, are something more than random recollections—they are real history. If he had not recorded these things as he has done most of them would have been forgotten, and they are too important to forget.

In one of its aspects the work done by the Canadian voluntary organizations in London, by the institution which Mr. Oliver served and by Mr. Oliver himself, had a peculiar importance. We have forgotten many things about the War; one thing we shall never forget—that in the last analysis victory depends upon morale. If the morale of an army is high it is bound to win battles. An army's morale cannot be high unless the morale of its officers is high, and the officers' morale cannot be high if they are constantly exercised and worried about the welfare of those at home. From this sort of trouble, the trouble which keeps a man awake at night, Canadian officers whose families were in England were largely free—that we were so free was due in great part to the unceasing and kindly care given to our affairs at the Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place. Some of us, too, had business complications in Canada; there was always someone to help in our difficulties. I can think of one victory for which, by chance it may be, Mr. Oliver deserves more credit than he is ever likely to know. And it must have encouraged the country as a whole to know that whatever could be done for the soldier, whether still in the ring, or a prisoner, or wounded, whether on duty or on leave, was being done by someone. The Canadian Red Cross, The Maple Leaf Clubs, the other organizations of which Mr. Oliver writes should always have a place in our annals.

About the manner in which this modest book is put together I have a word to say. Nobody has written a War book quite like it. It does not deal with the outstanding operations of War. We do not hear any scandals. We are not led to any peepholes. We do not read extracts of official reports. We do not even discover how many hours a day the overworked author did work, or what his personal feelings were. What we do find is an account far more complete than anyone else from his own knowledge could have written—of a great deal of hard work, not nearly well enough known, which contributed in a very real way to our final success.



BANK OF MONTREAL  
NINE WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.,  
ENGLAND

# BANK OF MONTREAL

NINE WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W., ENGLAND

ENGLAND came into the War on the 4th August, 1914—a Bank Holiday. I shall never forget motoring back from Sidcup Golf Club together with some friends. We played golf in the morning and returning in the afternoon were surprised to see the streets filled with soldiers in khaki; we were told they were the First Reserve.

The next few days are almost indescribable; hundreds and hundreds of visitors to the Continent returned to London—every hotel and boarding-house was filled to capacity. The steamship offices were overwhelmed with people trying to obtain passages. An unexpected demand for supplies of all kinds, in anticipation of a shortage, soon exhausted the available resources of the provision merchants.

Severe rationing took place soon after War was declared; each individual was only allowed two ounces of butter a week, eight ounces of sugar (when obtainable), eight ounces of meat, a little milk. The hardest part of the rationing was the limitation of coal; a family of five was only allowed six tons per annum with allowance for light and gas used deducted. Tobacco, cigarettes and liquors were all severely rationed and matches, at times, practically unobtainable.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is to be congratulated on having such a splendid Representative in London as Sir George MacLaren Brown, C.M.G.—the work he did during this critical early period was remarkable indeed; during the entire War he did everything possible to make the return of our Canadians comfortable and easy; he attended personally to the repatriation of those who were widowed and bereaved by the War—he saw many to the trains and, when necessary, he accompanied them to Liverpool.

The arrival of our First Canadian Division in the Fall of 1914 marked the beginning of strenuous days at our Waterloo Place office. Officers' and nursing sisters' accounts were opened first by the hundreds, then by the thousands.

One of our greatest difficulties in running the officers' accounts was the duplication of names and initials. We had as many as seven officers whose initials and names were the same and the duplication of twos, threes and fours, et cetera, were innumerable. No matter what precautions were taken, mistakes seemed to occur. As a whole, the officers took the annoyances caused them good naturedly, but occasionally we ran up against a case that was hard to settle.

Shortly after the arrival of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and before the accounts were actually opened, Right Honourable William Dudley Ward, Head of the Provincial Division of Scotland Yard, sent for me to explain that something had to be done immediately to change the Canadian money brought by the Division into English money, as the exchange rates that were being charged the troops in the shops, hotels, et cetera, were varied and, in some cases, exorbitant.

As is well known, the troops were stationed at Salisbury Plains and put in many dreary months until the Spring of 1915, when the First Division crossed to France.

When our London Head Office was told what Dudley Ward had to say, they decided to send about \$150,000 in English money to the Camp. Mr. J. W. Crawford, of Threadneedle Street Branch, two tellers and myself, went in a private railway car to Salisbury, where we were met by two motor cars, the money being divided in two separate trunks. It took all day at the Camp to change the money and all night to balance it at the Provincial Bank at Salisbury, placed at our disposal for this purpose.

Of our male staff, 80 per cent. enlisted and their places had to be filled by girls of little, and sometimes no experience; in fact, our staff during the War averaged about 85 per cent. girls and 15 per cent. males. Until Head Office arranged to send us from Canada eight Canadian men clerks, ineligible for active service, we had to work from 12 to 18 hours a day. About the third year of the War, the War Office and other Government Departments, including the Banks, paid overtime from 7.00 o'clock at the rate of 2/- to 2/6 per hour. We immediately adopted the same plan, but most of the clerks were so played out at the end of the day that only a few were able to remain and take advantage of the concession. It was, therefore, necessary to have a number of men sent up each evening from Threadneedle Street to call over the ledgers and balance them. Most of our deposits came by mail and for one considerable period we received about 1,500 to 2,000 letters a day. It took sixteen clerks and one of the Accountants to open the mail each morning and distribute it to the different Departments.

Messrs. Cox & Company and other Military Banks were in the same difficulty as we were. They adopted the plan of two complete shifts a day, one of ten hours and a night one, new clerks coming on duty at eight o'clock each evening. The day clerks attended to the correspondence, the counter, and went through the ledgers to pick out for reference any cheques that overdrew the accounts.

I might mention that we were extremely fortunate in handling the money sent to our prisoners of war in Germany, numbering about 175. This was done through the American Express Company. When the Americans came into the War, Mr. Reginald Cox, head of the Army Bankers, sent for me and explained that remittances to British officers, prisoners in Germany (then numbering nearly 4,000) would, in future, be sent through Holland. He advised me to follow the same method. However, Mr. Thomas, one of the Heads of the American Express Company, assured me he would still guarantee the delivery of our money, even though his country was now a belligerent. This we did and all the money we sent the prisoners of war in Germany reached them, whereas Messrs. Cox & Company had to pay after the War many thousands of pounds that never reached the British officers.

The accounts of the serving officers were very active and involved a great deal of work. A few particulars are as follows:—the officers' cheques that went through our books during the War totalled over 3,000,000; each cheque was an individual entry and unlisted; 50 Current Account ledgers were used of about the size of our Savings Ledgers. Also, at the end of the War, we had 150 ledger transfer binders filled, each approximately carrying 500 accounts. The number of accounts carried at one time during the middle of the War averaged 20,000 and ran as high as 27,000. The postage for one year cost over \$7,000.

The Visitors' Letter Department, not only during the War, but afterwards was most useful to all Canadians visiting London, and especially so to our own customers.

To give some idea of what this particular work entailed, we were sent during December, 1915, between 25,000 to 30,000 parcels which had to be readdressed



to the officers in France and England and their families and other Canadians in England.

When these facts were reported to the War Office, they immediately built a Military Post Office in Regent Park to handle all the officers' parcels for our Contingent and the Australians, et cetera. Therefore, any parcels addressed to us in 1916-17-18 went direct to that Post Office.

Our office mail, independent of officers' mail and letters enclosing pass-books and cheque books, from 1914-19, amounted to over a million letters. At the busiest period, the cables sent and received were about 4,000 per annum.

We have to thank the War Office, Red Cross "Argyll House" (Canadian Headquarters) and, at the Front, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., whose marvellous Staff of Generals and Officers were kindness and consideration itself in any of our unavoidable troubles.

There was during the War, especially in France, considerable criticism of exchange rates the troops were given. To make it clear, the following are the facts:—

The cheques for the whole British and Canadian Armies in France were drawn in francs and these were converted by Cox & Company at Paris and Rouen Offices into Sterling at a rate furnished by the War Office, made up by them at the average rate of exchange for the previous month. The Bank made no exchange charge whatsoever.

The Canadian Government decided at the end of the War to pay all officers, non-commissioned officers and men at par, that is, between Sterling and Canadian money at \$4.86-2/3 to the pound, and we transferred at this rate all military accounts we had in England to Canada. This privilege was naturally abused, because any civilian on the boats could give his or her money to a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who would get full exchange rates for it at any Branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada.

The Canadian Military Forces in England and France were provided by the Dominion Government from their account at the Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street Branch.

A Letter of Credit Drawing Account was established in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Gow and Brigadier-General J. G. Ross up to several million pounds at a time, and drawings under these credits would be charged to the Dominion Government account at Threadneedle Street.

Gow and Ross would in turn distribute these funds to the lesser commanders and Waterloo Place Branch.

The estates of over 3,000 officers killed were settled without complaints. In this work we received the earnest co-operation of other Managers throughout the Service. The kindness and consideration which they showed to these officers' next of kin meant much to those who were bereaved. Canada lost many of her outstanding young men in all stations of life; our Bank was no exception. Several of our men would have undoubtedly gone far in our great institution. The memory of all will live forever with us.

In 1917, to relieve the congestion at Waterloo Place Branch, the Bank opened another Office in Trafalgar Square. Mr. J. H. Pangman, up to that time Accountant at Waterloo Place, was put in charge. Shortly after the Armistice the Trafalgar Square office was closed and Mr. Pangman was appointed Manager at Waterloo Place, where he has achieved considerable success and made numerous friends for the Bank.

Towards the latter stages of the War, it became necessary to make the issuance of a cheque for which there was not sufficient funds a Court Martial offence; when

it came to refusing a cheque for which sufficient funds did not appear to be available. It must be remembered the Bank was handling thousands of accounts without the slightest knowledge in many cases of the officers, who they were, where they came from, et cetera. Whenever possible, it was arranged between the Pay Office and ourselves to grant temporary overdrafts in order to meet this difficult and dangerous situation.

The Canadian Pay and Record Office (see special chapter) was considered in London to be as near perfection as possible, and Messrs. Cox & Company, British Bankers, when they took over the American Officers' Army Accounts, asked General Ross if they might adopt his system.

Other work in connection with the officers' and nursing sisters' accounts was that we were written to, particularly by officers, for every conceivable article which they were unable to purchase in France and also, on many occasions, from hospitals in England. Usually our letters to the officers in both places ended by saying, "If there is anything we can possibly do, do not hesitate to write and let us know." Once an officer wrote me from France and asked me to send him a couple of chickens. I at once telephoned my wife, saying I would need all our ration tickets for the week as Colonel So-and-So and his friend had requested me to send two chickens to them. To make sure that I got the best I went over to the Junior Army and Navy stores, had them cooked and beautifully packed and despatched. In reply I received a very nice letter thanking me ever so much, but ending up by saying that, unfortunately, they were not the right kind of chickens.

The Bank was further expected to obtain thousands of passports, have officers transferred from one hospital to another; to use any influence to have privates promoted to officers; separate officers and other ranks from girls who were undesirable, prevent them from marrying others and get them married to the right ones; personally visit hospitals and report conditions; buy almost every conceivable article, purchase Christmas presents, birthday presents, send flowers all over England and Canada; arrange and attend funerals; entertain officers after terrible battles—to cheer them up and prevent them from going to the devil. We had to have some soldiers' equipment and rifles cleaned and get the owners out of trouble with the police, etc. We also had to telephone if cheques were O.K. by the hundreds at all times of the day and night; get leave extended, obtain permission for parents to go to France (the hardest undertaking possible); find places for visiting Canadians to stay, also for officers on leave, and send parcels to every flying officer, when missing, to Germany on chance of his being taken prisoner, et cetera, et cetera. We had to meet trains coming from Canada, see people off to Canada, purchase railway tickets, see about cabin accommodation, send flowers to the boats in Liverpool, reserve rooms at hotels, and tables for luncheon and dinner for officers coming over on leave.

## CASUALTIES

There was another task in the performance of which the Bank rendered, we believe, a useful service. We were called upon to answer innumerable enquiries regarding casualties and to carry many messages to the wounded of all ranks, but chiefly officers.

To enable us to answer the many cable enquiries as to casualties from the other side, it was necessary to work in conjunction with those receiving official information. We received ready help from the British War Office, Mrs. Reginald Cox (who, with a Committee of leading English women, had notice of all British

casualties), the Red Cross and the Masons at Basle. In the Far East, Cardinal Bourne was invaluable. All the officers in charge of the hospitals in France and England, as a matter of courtesy to Canada, answered any cables we sent. Last, but not least, Lady Drummond's Canadian Red Cross Organization kept all sorts of records.

It must be remembered that later on in the War there were from 4 to 5,000 officers' wives in and about London. Letters for many of them were addressed to the Bank and it was a rendezvous for hundreds. We were frequently given the names of the next of kin, so that the officers' loved ones would have the news broken to them in the most delicate manner possible. In this connection Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in Canada encouraged us in every way and gave us wonderful support.

The First Canadian Division had hardly been in France more than a few months before they covered themselves with glory in the dreadful Battle of Ypres. The memory of what they did will live forever in the hearts of all true Canadians. Their action encouraged the British and French armies and the King cabled to Canada as follows:—

"Congratulate you most warmly on the splendid and gallant way in which the Canadian Division fought during the last few days north of Ypres. Sir John French says their conduct was magnificent throughout. The Dominion will be justly proud."—George.

The first casualties received by the Record Office were telephoned to the Bank and we endeavoured between us to do the best we could with the relatives in London.

After breaking the news to several in the afternoon of this dreadful day, I returned to the Bank at 9.00 o'clock when the telephone rang, saying that the wives of a Colonel and Major, whom I knew very well, had received a wire from France that their husbands were dangerously wounded and were being sent to Netley Hospital, miles out of London. I told them I would go at once and see what could be done. We decided, much against my will (as one of the ladies was in a delicate condition), to drive to Netley Hospital in a taxi. We arrived there just as the wounded were entering—lorry after lorry and ambulance after ambulance. The guard at the door refused to take in my card to the Commandant until the convoy had been placed in bed, also for the reason that nearly all of them were under the influence of morphine and many covered with blood.

Eventually we were taken into the Officers' Mess and given a drink of brandy, then the wives were allowed to see their husbands, one at a time. In the meantime, I had found out from the officer in charge that one of the men had a flesh wound in the thigh and the other a bullet through the hand and that there was nothing to worry about. We returned to London at 6.00 o'clock in the morning and had breakfast, then I went straight to the Office.

Another sad instance of the many hundreds that had to be dealt with was the case of two young officers' wives who were living together in London for economy's sake. One of them called at the Bank and said that her friend, who was in a delicate condition, had had a dream that her husband had been shot during the night; I told her that, as far as I knew, the Regiment was out of the line, but, to satisfy her, I telephoned the Canadian Record Office only to find that a telegram had just been received saying that the officer had been killed in action leading his men. I suggested that the friend take a doctor back with her when breaking the news and it was fortunate as the child was born that day.

Three months later, the young widow called to say that her friend, who was ill, had had the same presentiment that she herself had had several months before

and would I kindly endeavour to find out whether her husband was all right. I telephoned the same Officer in the Record Office only to find again that the other one's husband had been killed also.

A few months later, through the help of Sir George MacLaren Brown and Colonel Obed Smith and General Sir Richard Turner, these two little widows with their babies were sent back to Canada on the best boat and in the best cabin procurable, all to themselves.

## CASUALTIES STATISTICS

(In Round Figures)

Regular Troops at Outbreak of War . . . . .	3,000
Members of First Contingent . . . . .	33,000
Sent Overseas up to 1st Sept., 1918 . . . . .	400,000
Troops in Training . . . . .	60,000
Killed in Action . . . . .	50,000
Casualties . . . . .	175,000
Wounded Returned to the Front . . . . .	40,000
Returned to Canada . . . . .	50,000
Number Decorated . . . . .	10,000
Awarded the Victoria Cross . . . . .	40

## VISITING HOSPITALS

Early in the War, wounded officers arrived in uniforms, just as they were wounded, direct from the battlefields. The hospitals were filled to capacity and, therefore, it was necessary for the Government to commandeer nursing homes and boarding-houses, etc., etc.

The first Sunday after the Battle of Ypres, I went to see some officers at a boarding-house; there were six in a room that would comfortably have held four, their tunics were rolled up under the beds and they had no money or essentials, such as pyjamas, razors, tooth-brushes, etc. Later on, however, all this was remedied by the wonderful Bureau organized by Lady Drummond.

A rather interesting occurrence in connection with visiting the hospitals took place when, towards the end of the War, a number of hotels were commandeered. The General Manager cabled me asking for certain accurate, definite information regarding an officer whose mother was dangerously ill. If possible, I was to see him myself. Finding that the officer was at the Prince of Wales Hotel Hospital, I took a taxi and drove there, finding on arrival that it was five minutes after closing time for visitors. I explained to the Head Nurse, who was on duty at the door, that it was important to see the boy, so that I could cable his mother in Canada and relieve her anxiety. She consented to allow me to go in for ten minutes.

There were four or five ladies who had been refused admittance—one beautifully dressed woman came over and took my arm and told the nurse she was with me. It turned out to be Mrs. Asquith, who wanted to see a boy in the Life Guards. She introduced herself and I had a very interesting five minutes with her; on every later occasion that I met her she was always kind and most considerate.

## CHEMIN-DE-FER

In 1915-16 the War Office was compelled to make Chemin-de-Fer gambling in London a serious offence, because a number of officers on leave were being

rooked out of their money by professional gamblers and others, therefore, any officer, in or out of uniform, found playing was open to arrest.

Only once was I called upon to get some Canadians out of trouble in this way. One Sunday night, after supper, sitting around wondering if there would be an air-raid, the telephone rang, and a voice said, "Chief of Police, Marlborough Police Station, speaking." They had just raided the residence of Princess X and taken into custody a number of ladies and gentlemen—some were friends of mine and they had asked the police to telephone me to put up bail to have them released, otherwise they must stay in gaol. My house was in Golders Green, about ten miles from the centre of London and the only way of getting into London was by the Underground, as taxis at this time would only go five miles. Arriving at Charing Cross Station, I was fortunate enough to find a taxi to take me to Marlborough Police Station. Having very little money on me, I took a cheque book and gave a cheque for £10 for each of the Canadians and some of the others for bail, to guarantee their turning up at the Court House the next day. They all did and were released with a warning.

## HOME GUARD REGIMENTS

Immediately after England came into the war, a wonderful wave of patriotism ran over the whole country. Most of the men over forty years of age joined the Home Guard Units. I was attached to the one at Golders Green, London, N.W. Drill was called for two evenings a week and every Saturday afternoon. We were assisted by Reserve Officers in uniform and by Scout Drill Sergeants. Upon the arrival of the First Canadian Contingent from Canada I had to resign as it was impossible to get home until after midnight and never on Saturdays.

The first week-end, after only two drills, a route march was ordered to take place (I forget the name) about fourteen miles away. We started at 3.00 o'clock, 400 strong, and arrived at our destination at about 6.00 and had tea and drinks in a garden behind an hotel. Returning, when about three-quarters of the way, I began limping from several blisters on my feet and most of the others were suffering in a similar way. I shall never forget a little pot-bellied fellow of about 60 years of age next to me who was in great pain; not knowing in the dark exactly where we were, I asked him when he thought we would get home, and he said about 10.00 o'clock. I told him my wife would be very angry with me, my dinner cold, and she would probably insist on my resigning. He said his wife was the reverse, that she already thought he was a hero and half-way to France and that he was having wonderful meals.

A little further on, two small boys were swinging on a garden gate and, as we came into view, they ran towards the house screaming to their father and mother to come and see the first gang of German prisoners which was going along the road.

The old man beside me was very indignant and said he did not know what England was coming to when children were brought up in such a dreadful way while men were ready to risk their lives.

## AIR RAIDS

Early in 1915, all the available guns not in use at the Front were placed all around and in the centre of London, and hundreds and hundreds of searchlights were put in every conceivable place.

We lived at Golders Green, London, N.W., quite near Hampstead Heath, Hendon Airdrome, Handley-Page Aeroplane Works, therefore, we had many batteries of guns quite near us, manned night and day.

The majority of the aeroplane raids approached by way of the Thames, the water guiding them, but, later on, the greater majority came via Golders Green. The gun fire was so great during a raid that any doors in the house would be immediately slammed by the concussion. Windows had to be opened an inch or two, otherwise the glass would have broken.

All the guns and searchlights were controlled from a room in the War Office or Admiralty, as it was necessary to cease firing when British aeroplanes went up to the attack. Therefore, sections of coloured lights were shown at a time so that aeroplanes could know where they were, and for landing purposes.

Every part of London was warned twenty minutes before there was to be a raid by motor cars with peculiar sirens, and these cars were manned night and day. They covered certain streets and the sirens were loud enough to be heard several blocks away. When the raid was over the same cars went around with a different siren.

Early in the War, Zeppelins were used and two of them were shot down quite near us. The first one by Captain W. L. Robinson, for which he got the V.C. After that officers' names were not given. It is almost impossible to forget the awful sight of the Zeppelin coming down. When it started to drop it must have been 10,000 feet up; when Robinson's bullet hit there appeared a small red glow in the centre—this increased until the flame extended 100 yards, then grew larger and larger to almost one mile in length and lighting up London for twenty or more miles. To know that men were being burnt to death was awful, even at that time when the feeling was so strong against the enemy. When the Zeppelin eventually reached the ground, burnt to nothing, you could hear the roar extending like a tremendous shout coming from the voices of a population in the millions.

The aeroplane attacks were not so bad at the beginning of the War because they came over in sections of two to six and it only took them half an hour to drop all the bombs they had, but during the last two years of the War they came at almost any hour. I have known a raid to start as early as 5.00 o'clock in the morning; they did this to keep the population on the *qui vive*. therefore, they released only one machine at a time from Germany at intervals of twenty to thirty minutes. Raids, towards the end of the war, lasted, in some instances, two hours, and there were once seven raids in ten nights.

The Zeppelin bombs were very large and tremendously powerful. One dropped in front of Swan & Edgars, Piccadilly Circus, in the midst of the theatre district, at 11.30 p.m., just when the crowds had disappeared—had it been half an hour earlier, hundreds would have been killed. The bomb went clean through the concrete street six to eight feet, put out of commission thousands of telephones and electric wires and broke almost every window within a radius of 150 yards, especially down one side of the street.

All through the War the streets of London were almost pitch black—no one was allowed to show an inch of light from any window in any house and you were compelled to have blinds of dark green or black. If a light showed by carelessness, you were immediately notified by the police and arrested on the third offence. The street lights were all painted black and only a margin left at the bottom to show light was there; this was to keep the traffic from running on to the sidewalks, because the motor lights were dimmed almost to nothing, usually with green paint.

The only daylight raid over London was on a bright fine Saturday at noon—thirty-six German aeroplanes came over the city and dropped bombs on the Post Office, Bank of England and all around the city. Had not the buildings been protected by heavy wire screening, the loss would have been tremendous.

To show you the force of a bomb—one hit, a few nights previous to this, John Bull publishing stone building and killed or wounded everybody in the place.

During an air-raid, I might say, the streets were emptied and everyone in the city went to the Underground Railway Station, if possible, all others to cellars, as it was the safest place.

## “ARGYLL” HOUSE

A Canadian Headquarters Office was established in London in the year 1915 by Major-General Sir John Carson, appointed by Order-in-Council as a Representative of the Minister of Militia, and for some time he acted as a liaison officer between Canada and the British War Office. In the summer of 1916 Sir Sam Hughes visited England. In September he set up the organization known as the Sub-Militia Council with Brigadier-General A. D. MacRae as Acting Deputy Minister and Chairman. Under this temporary organization a second Headquarters Office was established at “Argyll House,” Regent Street.

As General Carson was still acting under his Order-in-Council, there were now two Headquarters, both vested with some authority and there was, naturally, a good deal of confusion. When, at the same time, Colonel Herbert Bruce was pressed into service as Inspector-General of Medical Services, reporting directly to the Minister, the difficulties of administration became still more pronounced.

The Canadian Government soon took action to clear up the situation. In December, 1916, Sir George Perley was appointed Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, with authority over all Canadian Military activities in England. His first action was to bring Major-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.O., and Brigadier-General P. E. Thacker, C.M.G., D.S.O., from France and entrust to them the task of reorganizing the Headquarters and camps in England. There was much to be done, but he had selected the right men for the work. The Canadian troops had been under a kind of joint management, the areas in which they were encamped were under British officers who were responsible for their training and discipline, even the Shorncliffe command was under the War Office and Sir Sam Steele, who was in charge of it, reported to British, not to Canadian authority, though under him there was a Canadian divisional organization responsible not only to him, but to General Carson.

All this was now changed and those who know military red tape will realize how much it had to be cut in order to bring Canadian troops under Canadian control. This end having been accomplished, General Turner and General Thacker could begin their real task and it was none too early.

The Canadian troops in England were reorganized into reinforcing depots and regiments. Co-ordination with Ottawa Headquarters ensured the steady flow of replacements; co-operation with the Corps in France ensured proper training of reinforcements in England. Brigadier-General A. D. MacRae had remained as Quartermaster-General and held that appointment till February, 1918, when he was succeeded by Brigadier-General D. M. Hogarth. Brigadier-General H. McDonald was Head of the General Staff and, as such, responsible for reinforcement training.

In October, 1917, Sir Edward Kemp succeeded Sir George Perley and a regular Ministry was established with Colonel Walter Gow as Deputy Minister and Colonel Thomas Gibson as Assistant Deputy Minister.

The “Argyll House” Headquarters was now reorganized on parallel lines to the Department of Militia and Defence and the War Office, with Sir Richard Turner as Chief of the General Staff, Major-General P. E. Thacker continuing

as Adjutant-General and Brigadier-General D. M. Hogarth as Q.M.G. This arrangement made for still greater efficiency. Each Branch had its duties and worked directly under the Minister and with the parallel Branch in England or Canada.

General Turner and his colleagues had one great aim which they pursued undeviatingly and unselfishly, the adequate supply of properly trained reinforcements for France. They had other work to do, the keeping of records, a complicated and important task, the supervision of appointments and promotion, the control of pay and allowances. But they never lost sight of the main object, and the results were shown when the Canadian Corps, in spite of all its losses, was enabled to fight at full strength in every great battle of the last hundred days.

General Turner and all his officers gave every consideration to all requests made by the Bank and, believe me, they were complicated and many.

Personally, I can never thank them sufficiently for all they did for our Canadians in London. They arranged transportation to Canada for many widows, officers and others who were needed at home by parents who were dying; they also arranged with the Pay Office to give advances. They helped those in trouble of every class and all reasonable requests that were made were immediately granted. The whole Department, from the beginning to the end, was run in a most capable and sympathetic manner. Its efficiency was the envy of London.

## CANADIAN ARMY PAY OFFICE

The original organization of the Pay Office for the First Canadian Division in London was as follows:—Colonel W. R. Ward, Chief Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Shanley, Base Paymaster, Captain J. L. Regan, Assistant Base Paymaster, Major J. T. E. Gagnon, Field Cashier, First Division, Captains C. W. Ward and C. M. Ingail, Assistants to the Chief Paymaster, and six other N.C.O.'s and men.

In August, 1915, Lieutenant-Colonel James G. Ross (now Brigadier-General James G. Ross, C.M.G.) was appointed Chief Paymaster and Colonel W. R. Ward made Director of Pay and Records. General Ross took over charge of the office in September, 1915. Captain J. L. Regan (now Colonel J. L. Regan, C.M.G.) was his Assistant and early in 1915 Major G. M. Todd, O.B.J., was recalled from France and made Deputy Assistant Chief Paymaster. In the meantime, the Second Division had arrived and their Staff was again augmented by the following officers:—Major H. J. Webb, Major S. L. Thorne, and Captain O. Lobley. Later on Major H. E. Ridout was in charge of the Officers' Pay.

From 1917-18 the work increased to such an extent that the few officers mentioned had to be augmented up to 288 officers, 400 civilian clerks and stenographers and nearly 1,500 other ranks, the majority of which were in London Pay and Record Offices. Owing to the hundreds of telephone calls daily between Waterloo Place and their Offices, special direct telephones were put in by the War Office.

The officers' chits or cheques cashed in France were handled in the following manner:—The chits were cashed by Paymasters there and were cleared through the office of the Paymaster, Canadian troops in France, and Messrs. Cox & Company. If they were drawn by an officer for whom he had insufficient funds and the same were endorsed by one of the Paymasters, the Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place and Cockspur Street, were authorized to charge the amounts involved against what was known as the "Unpaid Cheque Account," which was carried in a special account. The Unpaid Cheque Account was opened on a deposit



made by the Paymaster-General, London, and at the end of each month the amount of an individual officer's chit which had been charged to it, became a first debit against the credits which were forwarded to us at the end of the month; if the officer still had unpaid chits, these were sent to the Pay Office and charged against his account with them, against next month's pay, and a remittance was sent to us to cover.

The so-called chits were in the form of cheques, carried in books of fifty each, and were an official Government issue. Towards the latter end of the War these chits were done away with and the Bank cheques used instead.

The Pay Office was in the Imperial Tobacco Company's building, called "Millbank," situated between Parliament Buildings and the Tait Gallery, 100 yards from the Thames; here and in the annexes later established, General Ross and his staff handled over 300,000 accounts for the officers, N.C.O.'s and men. Each soldier had a ledger sheet showing his withdrawals and deposits, besides his pay-book, which were compared; also large sums of money had to be paid out by General Ross' Department for soldiers when in London on leave from France and camps in England.

The building at Millbank, although very large, could not possibly cope with the situation after 1916. First of all the Record Office was transferred to another building and then other departments, but, even then, large huts had to be built on the Square opposite.

In the Record Office, Colonel Logie Armstrong was invaluable to the Bank in obtaining information in connection with the wounded, killed and missing.

We could not have successfully answered the many cables we were called upon to do without his help for which we are much indebted.

General Ross and his officers were more than efficient in every situation (and they were many and complicated) during the War. No Chief Paymaster of any country can be compared with him or had such an administration. As the War progressed, his Department became so well managed that it was the envy of all other contingents—not excepting the British Army. His kindness, thought and consideration in our many many difficulties we can never sufficiently thank him for. I do not feel that all he did for Canada has ever been adequately recognized.

## THE DOCTORS

It is almost impossible for anyone living in Canada during the War, who was not in direct communication with those at the Front or in London, to realize what the doctors attached to the C.A.M.C. did in France and England, and the sacrifices they all made, financially and otherwise.

The size of the hospitals in both places might give some conception of what those devoted men undertook to do, to say nothing of working day and night. I wish it were in my power to write a real article on their work, but a rough sketch and the mentioning of a few outstanding doctors, as I remember them, may be of interest.

In France, the Casualty Clearing Stations were always as near the Front as possible and under direct shell fire.

The first Canadians to participate in active War were the men of the First Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, under that splendid officer, Colonel F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G. They attended the wounded after the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. From the C.C.S. the wounded were taken in motor ambulances and motor buses, in fact, any kind of motor car, to the General Hospitals at the Base, or Stationary Hospitals.

The first Canadian General Hospital in the War accommodated more patients than any other hospital in Canada; it had over 2,000 beds. Wounded men were not kept more than three days in the hospital, unless necessary; they were transferred by hospital ships to England as soon as it was safe to move them.

These hospital ships were as comfortable as possible. Beside the berths, hammocks were arranged, so the wounded suffered as little pain as possible. As the War progressed these boats improved in every way. Upon arrival of the boats at England, there were hospital trains waiting. Tickets were pinned on each patient, stating the nature of his wound, etc., then they were directed to different hospitals all over England.

From these hospitals, when they were well enough, they went into Convalescent hospitals, of which there were a great many.

In closing I would like to mention a few of the doctors who made such sacrifices, and I hope the hundreds of others who should also be included will forgive me: Bvt.-Colonel F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G., Lt.-Colonel F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Colonel H. A. Chisholm, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major A. K. Haywood, M.C., Lt.-Colonel A. G. Ross, C.M.G., Lt.-Colonel W. L. Watt, Lt.-Colonel Lorne Drum, C.B.E., Major-General G. C. Jones, C.M.G., Brig.-General H. S. Birkett, C.B., V.D., Colonel H. A. Bruce, Colonel A. Primrose, C.B., Colonel G. E. Armstrong, C.M.G., Colonel F. G. Finley, C.B., Colonel M. MacLaren, C.M.G., V.D., Lt.-Colonel H. Williams, Lt.-Colonel C. B. Keenan, D.S.O., Lt.-Colonel C. F. Martin, Lt.-Colonel A. T. Martin, D.S.O., Major Sir A. MacPhail, O.B.E., Major-General G. LaF. Foster, C.B., late Colonel J. A. Hutchison, C.B.E., late Colonel J. G. Adami, C.B.E., Brig.-General A. E. Ross, C.B., C.M.G.

No words of mine can possibly express how wonderful all the doctors and others were during the War. They saved the lives of thousands of Canadians. They will be repaid, I feel ever so sure, if not in this world, certainly in the next.

## REVIEW OF THE FOURTH CANADIAN DIVISION, HENKLEY COMMON

The late Sir David Watson invited me to the Royal Review of his Division, and with me Mr. W. F. Benson, our present Paris, France, Manager.

It was one of the most wonderful sights I have ever seen. The Royal Party arrived at about 11.30 a.m. The Queen came by motor car, accompanied by Lady Amptill. The Royal Standard was broken out, bugles sounded and bands played the National Anthem. His Majesty was on a beautiful black charger and was attended by Field Marshal Viscount French and General Sir Archibald Hunter.

The Canadian troops were formed up on three sides of a square, facing the saluting point; at their head was General Watson on a brown charger.

The march past followed; the troops were in full marching order. The bands of the various regiments played lively airs. First came the guns in an endless procession of 18-pounders and field howitzers, drawn by horses in excellent condition and manned by some of the best Canadian gunners under Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Mitchell. There were brigades under Lieutenant-Colonel V. Eaton (Ontario), Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Carscallen (Ontario), Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Ralston (Western Canada), and Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. L. McNaughton (Ontario), and the Third D.A.C. (Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hurdman).



Italy), and Captain W. H. O'Connor, D.S.O., A.D.C. to Sir Arthur. After dinner I drove to the Front in Sir Arthur's own car, which had been commandeered by the War Office from Miss Gaby de Lys, the wonderful French dancer, O'Connor sitting in front with the chauffeur.

All roads to the Front, at least those we used, were one-way roads and kept in the most beautiful condition, motoring at fifty miles an hour seemed nothing at all. The railway crossings were guarded by girls and old men who opened the gates and let you through at any hour of the night. As we neared the Front guns were heard continually and hundreds of Verey lights were continually going up as far as you could see. Sir Arthur Currie's Headquarters were, at that time, in a château at Camblain L'Abbe, about five miles behind the Front Line.

We arrived at about 10.00 o'clock and were met by General Radcliffe, General Morrison and Prince Arthur of Connaught, who were waiting to see Sir Arthur. The Prince of Wales was at home on leave.

After a chat we all turned in. I had a bed in a large bungalow across the road which held about twenty and Sir Arthur lent me his batman to look after my wants.

While at breakfast next morning a courier, covered with dust, arrived from the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, thirty odd miles away. Give me what is known as a White Pass, with Sir Douglas Haig's compliments; this pass was only issued on very exceptional occasions and gave you the absolute freedom of any part of the British Front.

After breakfast the Corps Commander with his A.D.C. personally took me over the battlefields at Vimy.

We left the car at a railway junction. About one mile away we saw a long ridge extending for two miles or more. There the troops had had to advance over line after line of German trenches. At the time of the battle the hill was defended by many guns, supported by others on its eastern slope, the last, naturally, protected from our fire. When we crossed the battlefield it was still covered with empty shell cases and fragments of shells and pitted with thousands of shell holes; occasionally we came across small cement forts which were known as "pill boxes" and in which a few Germans had been placed with machine guns to hold up the advance. These were most difficult obstacles to overcome, because nothing but a direct shot from an eighteen-pounder or a heavier gun could put them out of business, saving a direct charge by troops.

We walked across the battlefield and climbed up to the top of the Ridge. We lunched in an old German dug-out at the summit and were welcomed by Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C. There was a warm fire and very good food, including hot meat, vegetables, jam, cheese, biscuits, butter and some Scotch and soda.

After luncheon we went to the top of the Ridge and looked down at the battlefields from the other side. The ruins of Vimy, Lens, and a number of other small villages were plainly visible, also the many lines of trenches, both Canadian and German. From there we went to the extreme left of the original line where there was a wonderful telescope. This is the part of the line the King visited and it is still called the King's Post. Looking through the telescope, towns, houses and even clocks in villages twelve miles away were clearly visible.

On returning to Corps Headquarters, General Burstall was waiting to ask me to dinner and to the theatre. The play was very good and two of the soldiers dressed as girls were exceptionally clever. (After the War most of the actors were engaged in the well-known company called the "Dumbells"). Their gowns were made by dressmakers in Paris and sent to them free; they had several changes

during the play. After dinner, which I had at General Burstall's Headquarters, he telephoned to find out if he could take me on his inspection tour of the trenches the following day, and Sir Arthur Currie said he would be delighted to let me go.

We started at 9.00 o'clock in the morning—General Burstall and his A.D.C., Captain McGreevy (of Quebec)—and went in the car through the ruined villages of Neuville St. Vaast, Souchez, Givenchy and Angres, walking down the eastern slope of Vimy Ridge across the plains to the railway. Here we had suffered a great many casualties, especially among the Artillery. We began to take to the trenches after coming to the railway and then we were in full view of the Germans, although they were about a half a mile away. The ground was often swept by machine guns. We visited a portion of the Second and First line trenches, walking in all about fifteen miles, coming out away over to the west left of Lens, returning by Vimy railway station—or what was left of it—and up the hill where the Germans had once manned most of their heavy artillery. Their gun emplacements were wonderful, the concrete being at least two feet above, below and on each side of the guns. Their dug-outs were built with the greatest care on the sides of the roads and hills, etc. I was in one that held at least a regiment and had no less than three outlets.

We saw, when returning at 6.00 o'clock, General Sir David Watson, who was waiting to take me back to dinner and to spend the night with him. Lord Brooke arrived at the same time at General Watson's Headquarters; he had been with Sir Douglas Haig and had come over to spend the night with Watson. We, therefore, had a very interesting evening. After dinner, the 87th Battalion, who were having a large dinner party, on hearing that we were at 4th Division Headquarters, sent a message asking us to go over, which we did (I mean Lord Brooke and myself). We stayed about an hour and each had to make a speech.

It so happened that a raid was planned by one of the Regiments at 4.45 in the morning. It took place exactly to the moment and it seemed as though every gun in the world started firing. The bombardment lasted for about fifteen minutes and then the Germans replied.

Before breakfast with Captain W. H. Walker, I visited a large graveyard about a mile square and about the same distance from Sir David's Headquarters, as I was particularly anxious to be able to write to Mrs. Barker, mother of Captain D. J. Barker, that I had seen her son's grave. I also saw the graves of Captain Percy Molson and a number of others.

On returning, I breakfasted with Sir David and he then told me the result of the raid was four German prisoners and two machine guns. He asked me if I would like to see them as he was going to have them questioned. We therefore started in the car and drove to what was left of Lievin, which was the Brigade Headquarters.

The shelling that morning was particularly heavy as the Germans were retaliating—we, therefore, had a close view of what a shell can do. The nearest, however, to us that exploded was about 100 yards away; a large number fell within a radius of, say, 300 yards. All of them went over our heads farther back, or slightly to the right, as they were giving particular attention to what was known as Hill 65.

The prisoners were paraded and they were particularly fine specimens, coming from one of the crack Prussian regiments.

After this we walked through the ruined cities of Lievin and St. Pierre, which are within a mile of the Front Line. We then entered the trenches and went all over this area. It was by far the most exciting experience possible. We saw the wounded being carried out and one man was killed close to where we were standing.

In the afternoon of the same day we visited the First Canadian Division and went as far as Loos and the foot of Hill 70, but, as it was getting dark, it was impossible to go into the Front Line here, although we saw regiments going in and coming out.

In the evening a dinner was given to all the Officers in France who were originally with the First Canadian Expeditionary Force and had been over there for three years. The only other guests were General Radcliffe—the Senior General Staff Officer—General Farnar, Prince Arthur of Connaught, General Hodgins (who happened to have arrived that day from London) and myself.

In the morning I had a farewell breakfast with Sir Arthur, after which he took me over to his room and showed me some wonderful maps and models of different fields of battle.

The trenches visited were kept in the cleanest possible condition, all had duck boards as walks and not even cigarette boxes were thrown on the ground. There were very few soldiers in sight, except those acting as guards, the others spent practically all their time in their dug-outs.

The trenches were zig-zag, never running any way more than twelve feet, and anyone who did not know the way would find it impossible to get to the Front Line or back.

Every soldier one came across had a smile on his face and was in the pink of condition. The horses were most beautifully groomed and the stables kept as though they were racing stables; the harness was spotlessly clean and the wagons, after they had been in an hour, looked as though they had been repainted. This, of course, was several miles behind the trenches.

I did not see an aeroplane battle, but I saw many of them going over the German lines every hour of the day and dozens of observation balloons.

On the fourth day, at 10.30, General Odlum called for me in his car to take me back to Boulogne, passing the Third Canadian Division, who were in rest, and some large aerodromes and British Reserves of various kinds, as well as hundreds of German prisoners. I arrived in London at my house at Golders Green at eight o'clock that evening, where I stayed up telling my dear wife all about the wonderful trip.

My greatest regret of the whole war was that an invitation from Sir Arthur Currie to be with him on the bridge when his troops were crossing from France into Germany could not be accepted, because Head Office in London refused the necessary four days leave. When Sir Arthur heard of this he offered to send me by aeroplane, but even then I could not get away.

## LADY DRUMMOND'S BUREAU AND CANADIAN RED CROSS

Most effective work was done throughout the War by the Canadian Red Cross Information Bureau, which was started early in 1915 with Lady Drummond in charge. Like all other War efforts, the Bureau grew to an unbelievable size from a small beginning. I wish I had the ability to do credit to the workers who gave their all and made endless sacrifices, working day and night for those in trouble and distress. No Government could possibly have accomplished what the Red Cross Bureau did, because the sympathy and kindness shown saved untold suffering, physical, mental and otherwise. Every officer and man who was wounded, as soon as he reached the hospital, was given a stamped card addressed to

this Bureau and was supplied with almost anything he wished. Further, there was organized an army of devoted visitors who called regularly on each and every man, officer or private. Besides the parcels containing all useful things, such as razors, etc., etc., food, fruit and newspapers were delivered as requested. These comforts came in extraordinary abundance from Canada.

Further, this Bureau, through the kindness of a number of leading Englishmen and women, invited Canadian officers to stay week-ends, dine, dance, etc., so that, if anyone was lonely, all he had to do was to call at the Bureau. They kept no regular hours—they were often open until late into the night.

Thousands of letters were received and thousands written by the Bureau. The Prisoners of War Department provided clothing for the prisoners of war in Germany and elsewhere. They sent each prisoner three 10-lb. parcels every two weeks; they also sent the money that was required for non-commissioned officers and men. (The Bank looked after the officers).

I should like to mention the names of all those who assisted Lady Drummond, but it may be fairer to give the names of the Heads, which were as follows:—

## INFORMATION BUREAU

Lady Drummond . . . . . Head  
Mrs. Harrison . . . . . Private Secretary

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF INFORMATION BUREAU

### *Inquiry Wounded and Missing Department*

Miss Erika Bovey (now Mrs. Frith) . . . . . First in Charge  
Miss Ermine Taylor . . . . . Second in Charge

### *Specially in Charge—"Killed and Missing"*

Mrs. Herbert Ellissen (now Lady Ellissen).  
Miss Marjorie Sutherland . . . . . Assistant

### *Parcels Department*

Mrs. David Fraser.  
Miss Hagarty . . . . . In Charge Packing

### *Hospitality*

Miss B. Caverhill (now Mrs. R. Geary). Miss E. Kingman.  
Miss L. Torrance (now Mrs. F. Newton).

### *Drives and Entertainments*

Miss Shillington. Miss Perry. Miss Armored Thomas (now Mrs. Gunn).

### *Newspapers*

Contessa Pignatorre. Mrs. Gibb Carsley.

### *Prisoners of War Department of the C.R.C. Society*

Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley . . . . . In Charge  
Miss Jean Bovey . . . . . Chief Assistant

The names of the chief members of the Canadian Red Cross were as follows:—

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY OVERSEAS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

### *Overseas Commissioners:*

(Late) Lt.-Col. Jeffrey Burland . . . . . Oct. to Nov., 1914  
Lt.-Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G. . . . . Nov., 1914, to April, 1918  
(Late) Col. H. W. Blaylock, O.B.E. . . . . April, 1919, until demob.

### *Assistant Commissioners in England:*

Lieut. E. W. Parker . . . . . Nov. to Dec., 1914  
Lieut.-Col. Claud Bryan . . . . . July, 1915, to April, 1918  
Lady Drummond . . . . . April, 1918, until demob.

### *Assistant Commissioner in France:*

(Late) Lieut.-Col. David Law . . . . . April to Dec., 1918

### *Acting Assistant Commissioner in France:*

Major D. J. Murphy . . . . . Dec., 1918, until demob.

### *Officers in Charge of Advanced Stores in France:*

Capt. G. W. Bridges.  
(Late) Capt. W. MacLeod Moore, M.C. . . . . May to Dec., 1917  
(Late) Lieut.-Col. David Law . . . . . Dec., 1917, to April, 1918

### *Officer in Charge of Accounts:*

Major F. B. MacMahon . . . . . Nov., 1914, until demob.

### *Architect to the Society:*

Major C. F. Skipper, Licentiate R.I.B.A., M.S.A., and Fellow Royal Sanitary  
Institute . . . . . Dec., 1914, until demob.

### *Officer in Charge of Stores Department:*

Maj. H. J. Testar, with Red Cross in both France and England, Aug., 1915 until demob.

### *Officers in Charge of Purchasing Department:*

(Late) Mr. H. J. MacMicken      Lieut. H. T. Reade.

### *Officer in Charge of Warehouses:*

Lieut. H. E. Hewens.



## LONDON WAR COMMITTEE—1917-1919

*Hon. President :*

H.R.H. the late Duchess of Connaught, 1917

*Hon. President :*

H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay), 1917-19

*Financial Commissioners :*

G. C. Cassels, Manager, Bank of Montreal, London (now Assistant General Manager)  
Charles E. Cambie, Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The work done by the Canadian Red Cross almost surpasses belief, yet, with few exceptions, these wonderful workers, both men and women, went without official recognition—*somebody certainly blundered.*

Received from Canada jams, fruits—250,000 cases costing about \$10,000,000.  
Purchases in England—50,000 cases costing . . . . . \$2,500,000  
Cases sent to hospitals in England . . . . . 100,000  
To France . . . . . 50,000  
French Hospitals . . . . . 70,000  
Foreign Red Cross . . . . . 20,000  
Cigarettes given Troops . . . . . 37,000,000  
Tobacco . . . . . 100,000 lbs.  
Christmas Stockings from Canada . . . . . 40,000 per annum

Besides this, the Canadian Red Cross gave the British Red Cross a free gift of several millions of dollars, an enormous quantity of Canadian wheat and presented 60 ambulances for use in France, many of which were driven by Canadian women.

The Canadian Red Cross organized, opened or assisted the following hospitals and rest homes, etc.:—

### SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HOSPITALS

- Duchess of Connaught, C.R.S.C. Hospital.
- C.R.C.S. Rest Home for Canadian Nurses.
- The King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital.
- I.O.D.E. Hospital for Officers.
- Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital.
- Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton.
- Princess Patricia C.R.C.S. Hospital at Ramsgate.
- Manor House, Bexhill, for Convalescent Officers.
- Canadian Red Cross Officers' Hospital (Hotel Petrograd, London).
- Balmoral Hotel, Buxton, as Hostel for Soldiers' Dependents.

Busby Park and Duchess of Connaught's Hospitals presented to British Government for use of Delicate Children.

In 1918 the Hotel du Nord at Boulogne was leased and Mrs. Gordon Brown, of Ottawa, was put in charge. This was one of the great successes of the War. Over 7,000 officers of all Units availed themselves of its facilities on their way to and from the Front. 36,000 meals were served by Mrs. Brown's untiring girls, nearly all Canadians.

Splendid and efficient work was done by Lady Allan. Badly injured when the *Lusitania* was torpedoed, she set to work immediately she recovered. Lady Allan lost her two beautiful daughters in the same disaster and, later on, in the Royal Navy Air Service, her only son died fighting in a seaplane squadron over the North Sea. Lady Drummond also lost her only son in the Battle of Ypres, early in the War.

Here are shining examples of the way in which one can work for others in the midst of bitter personal sorrow.

There were many convalescent homes for officers throughout England; two of an unusual nature and unconnected with the C.A.M.C. may be mentioned. At the beginning of 1917, the late Viscount Milner approached Lady Drummond with the offer of the free use of his beautiful Elizabethan home, "Sturry Court," and a commodious lodge at Sturry, Kent, his conditions being that these should not be attached to any society, even the Red Cross, but should be used for Canadian officers. The offer was accepted and Mrs. H. B. Yates was asked by Lady Drummond to organize and supervise these houses as a Convalescent Home, her own time being fully occupied in London.

Mrs. Yates proved to be a wonderful hostess and deserves great credit. The Rest Houses at Sturry Court and Broad Oak Lodge were so popular and beneficial to our officers that the Canadian Red Cross decided to take over a much larger house for the same purpose at Sidmouth. Moore Court was taken, partly furnished, and suitably adapted to the requirements.

Moore Court opened 1st December, 1917, and continued its usefulness until the 18th July, 1919. In that time 900 convalescent patients passed through the house. It was organized by the Canadian Red Cross under the direction of Mrs. H. B. Yates, assisted by Lady Allan. On account of ill health Mrs. Yates was obliged to resign after the first month and Lady Allan then became Commandant and carried on the management until after the end of the War.

It was a fine house with beautiful gardens high up on the hill overlooking the sea. Convalescent officers just out of hospital and officers worn out by hardships of the line came up to recuperate and to enjoy the simple comforts of a more homely life in the delightful, mild climate of Devonshire. It meant much to them when they were so far away from their own homes in Canada. The capacity was for thirty officers and it was always full.

The staff consisted of Lady Allan, the Commandant, Mrs. Barwick, Quartermaster, Mrs. Orr, Nursing Sister of the C.A.M.C., and seven V.A.D.'s—Mrs. Gerald Hanson, Miss Phyllis White, Mrs. Windsor, Miss Marguerite Lindsay, Miss Emily Yates, Mrs. Darling, Miss Green, Miss Adami and Miss Hannah.

Officers used every endeavour to be sent to Moore Court and it was with the utmost reluctance that they left when cured. Lady Allan and her Assistants danced with the officers, played cards with them and did all the house work.

No words of mine could possibly express how wonderful this Home was. I had the pleasure of having two or three meals there when I was at the Hotel at Sidmouth on a week's forced holiday.

Another much-sought-after place was the Nurses' Club run by the I.O.D.E. The house was rented from Lord Minto and was for nurses who were on leave. There was accommodation for thirty-seven nurses, but during 1918-19 double that number had to be accommodated, owing to the shortage of rooms in London during demobilization and the lack of accommodation for nurses who were waiting to get a boat home. The Home was kept open until late in 1919. Mrs. Louise

M. Pinhey's management was wonderful. She has the love and respect of every nurse who had the privilege of staying there.

Mrs. C. M. Hall, under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross, had a beautiful home at No. 66 Ennismore Gardens for nurses who were tired out or broken down from overwork. There were not only a large number of bedrooms, but wonderful home meals served. Mrs. Hall's receptions and dances for the nurses were among the most successful in London during the War. She deserved, as did many other Canadian women, a great deal of credit.

It is difficult to put into words sufficient credit that is deserved by Lady Perley for her good work to the Canadians throughout the War as Head of the War Contingent Association. She was loved by everybody who came into contact with her.

It will be understood I am not writing a history of the Canadian Red Cross Society in the War, but only brief notes of what came at the time into my personal knowledge or contact.

Much might be said of the devoted work of the Chief and Assistant Commissioners of the Canadian Red Cross in London and in France, but this is, no doubt, set down elsewhere.

## KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY MAPLE LEAF CLUB

The Maple Leaf Club was the first club established in London for Overseas soldiers.

Lady Drummond's Red Cross Information Bureau, early in the War, was frequently asked to direct soldiers where to stay while on leave either from hospitals, or from the Front, or in England. Hotels were naturally crowded and unsuitable and often these poor chaps had to sleep in the parks. It was resolved to act in the matter and, as a first step, Lady Drummond made enquiries for a large house that might be leased as a residential Club for Canadian soldiers.

Generous offers were received within a few days. The first came from the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the next from the Honourable Mrs. Ronald Greville, who had heard of the need from the Honourable Mrs. Rochfort Maguire. The latter offer was accepted as the house, No. 11 Charles St., Berkeley Square, was exceedingly large and easy of adaptation.

The Honourable Mrs. Ronald Greville not only lent this house for our soldiers, but took a most lively personal interest in all that concerned it and spent money freely in making it a wonderful and delightful home for them. It may be added that her kindness was also extended to our officers for whom she gave large receptions at her own home, a few doors away. A number of invitation cards were left with us to be filled in with the names of officers on leave. The first of these receptions was attended by the Queen, who stayed all afternoon, shaking hands with everyone.

A cable was sent at once to Mr. Huntly Drummond in Montreal. It set forth the need and stated that a house had been found. In response large contributions were immediately forthcoming and continued to come until the War was over.

The late Lord Shaughnessy happened to be in London when the project was launched and gave a large sum towards it. Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling were among its first friends and were subscribers, they gave the club invaluable help throughout. At Lady Drummond's request, Mrs. Kipling assumed and carried out most efficiently the duties of Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Ontario Government provided the rent and cost of equipment for some of the clubs and, in the end, there were fourteen large residential clubs and two fine huts open for buffet meals and recreation. It would be impossible in the space at my command to mention all the "benefactors" of the clubs, amongst whom were the Canadian Club of Hamilton and the people of Winnipeg—I must repeat that I write of things which came only immediately under my notice and this does not profess to be a "History."

It may be mentioned that Mr. Robert Lindsay was Hon. Treasurer of the clubs; his work throughout the War deserves the highest praise. Mr. Perceval Ridout is also to be congratulated for his devoted work as Recording Secretary.

A word may also be said of the invaluable assistance given by The Overseas Forces Reception Committee which, with Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Bart., as organizing head, met the men from the Front at the stations and took them through "darkest" London to the various clubs.

The following are the names of the full Committee:—Lady Drummond, President; Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, First Vice-President; Lady Perley, Second Vice-President; Perceval F. Ridout, Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. H. T. Bovey, Miss Drayton, Mrs. A. M. Gossage, Mrs. Hewins, John Kemp, Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Robert Lindsay, Lady Manners, Countess of Minto, Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, W. O. Ryde, Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lady Turner.

The patrons were as follows:—The Viscount Milner, P.C.; Rudyard Kipling, LL.D.; The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Sir Sidney Greville, C.B.; the late Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; H. R. Drummond; Colonel Charles A. Hodgetts, C.M.G.; Major-General Carson, C.B.; Major-General J. O. MacDougall, C.M.G.; The Hon. Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Angus Sinclair, The Marchioness of Salisbury, the Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Hon. Mrs. J. R. Maguire, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Miss Alecia F. Scott, Miss Mary K. T. Scott, Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham, representing I.O.D.E.

The matrons in charge of the various houses were:—Miss Alice M. Timmis, Miss Margaret M. Sadler, Miss Florence E. Rothwell, the late Miss Charlotte Morgan, Mrs. A. E. Shaw, Mrs. J. W. Watts, Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, Miss Grant (Asst. Matron), Mrs. Milne, Mrs. George Stacey, Mrs. F. C. Sims, Mrs. H. G. Monger, Miss Rachel Sterry and Mrs. (Marjorie) Field.

Controllers:—The late G. G. Stuart, Esq., K.C., Captain Arthur, D.S.O., Captain W. F. Watson.

The General Manager was Lieut.-Colonel F. A. H. Elliott, D.S.O.

To show the marvellous work this organization accomplished from 1915-19, statistics are as follows:—

Total number of beds occupied .....	565,830
Total number of meals served .....	1,052,891
Total number of Canadians met by Overseas Forces Reception Committee at the trains .....	878,498

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Y.M.C.A. before the War had an organization in Canada second to none and their usefulness to the public in turning out such splendid boys and men in athletics, education, religion, etc., would be difficult to surpass.

The careful selection of their well-trained heads and teachers gave the Association an opportunity, when War was declared, to make a name for themselves never to be forgotten in England, Canada, on the battlefields of France, Russia

and other places, wherever the Canadian troops were. In fact, they helped our wonderful Canadian Corps to maintain its splendid morale by looking after them in every possible way.

Their officers and those under them were efficient at the start, but as the Canadian Corps grew older and month followed month, these officers and their assistants improved until they were indispensable and part of the Corps.

There were at the start only six officers and no other rank; this steadily increased until there were over 1,000 officers and other ranks belonging directly to the Y.M.C.A.; besides this number there were over 4,000 men and women voluntary workers throughout Canada, England, France and other foreign countries.

I stop for a moment before proceeding to tell about what they did in France to give a brief account of what was accomplished in England and Canada. They established a large hut on the Strand in London and Inns at Shorncliffe, Whitley, Mortimer, Bramshot, Bexhill, Epsom, Seaford and many other places, also a large number of huts, better known to the troops as "canteens." In Canada at Borden Camp, the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Dominion Square, Montreal, and many other places, there were about 40 of them. In Paris they had a hotel called "D'icna" and the Papiniere Hut.

Although all these places gave wonderful service and relief, they were only second in a way to the canteens in France which numbered, at one time, nearly 400. These canteens were all over the Front and, in some cases, almost up to the firing line. Many were placed in and about the celebrated Vimy Ridge, these, especially during the latter part of the War, gave food and drink to the wounded after the battles free. It must be taken into consideration that a great many of the wounded in any battle were what is known as the "walking-wounded cases" and nearly always had to go back one or two miles before they reached a dressing station. Many of them would not have been able to do so had it not been for the Y.M.C.A. officials who provided them with nourishment.

The work that was accomplished can probably be appreciated better if a few figures are given.

Canada responded in a splendid way to every campaign; all were over-subscribed and over \$4,500,000 was raised. The canteens took in a turnover of about \$15,000,000, hotels and clubs about \$200,000, and a quarter of a million was recovered after the War by salvage, sales, etc. The disbursements were chiefly in foods of all kinds, athletics and concert supplies and certain other comforts. These amounted (allowing for wages and expenses) to about \$15,000,000. The huts, inns, canteens, etc., cost about \$2,000,000. The Y.M.C.A. refunded soldiers through their respective units out of their profits over \$250,000.

The amount spent on military work in Canada was \$1,000,000, and over \$300,000 on the Khaki University, a marvellous college. The balance was spent in administration and other splendid ways.

Besides, there were thousands of concerts and picture shows, hundreds of athletic events and games given in England, Canada, etc., for the troops, to keep them cheerful and bright, also many religious lectures, etc., were given.

As a matter of interest, we might say that the prices charged the troops for everything sold by the Y.M.C.A. were fixed in accordance with schedule drawn up by the British Army Canteen Committee, War Office, London.

The Association were very generous to the troops in France and other battlefields. They gave away, in addition to free concerts, moving picture shows and athletics, free food supplies in 1917 nearly \$100,000, in 1918 over \$125,000, and in 1919 nearly \$100,000. In France, the last six months of the War, 400,000 gallons of tea, cocoa, coffee and cold drinks were sold or given away, 6,000 cases of condensed milk (this was in addition to the milk purchased in England), and over 300,000 lbs. of sugar was used.

After the War, thousands of letters of appreciation were received. The few of which I saw copies were from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Byng, the late Sir Edward Kemp, the War Office, General Sir Arthur Currie, Lieutenant-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, General Sir E. A. Alderson, etc., etc.

Space, unfortunately, does not permit giving the names of all the self-sacrificing workers, but the following are the names of the National Council, a number of officers who were decorated and the brave men who were killed, wounded and gassed.

## LIST OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEE AND WORKERS

### *Officers of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada, 1914-1919*

W. M. Birks (Montreal)	Chairman of the Council
G. Herbert Wood (Toronto)	Chairman of the Council; Chairman of Exec. Com.
Colonel F. H. Deacon (Toronto)	Treasurer of Council
John Watt (Toronto)	Treasurer of Council
J. J. Gartshore (Toronto)	Vice-Chairman for Ontario and Quebec Division
J. F. Fraser (Halifax)	Vice-Chairman for Maritime Division
C. J. Burchell (Halifax)	Vice-Chairman for Maritime Division
Hon. Edward Brown (Winnipeg)	Vice-Chairman for Western Provinces
R. W. Mayhew (Victoria)	Vice-Chairman for Western Division
F. M. Black (Winnipeg)	Vice-Chairman for Central West Division

## THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMITTEE—1914-1919

Colonel F. H. Deacon	Toronto
G. Herbert Wood	Toronto
L. F. Monypenny	Toronto
Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton	Toronto
Fred L. Ratcliff	Toronto
Sir Herbert Ames	Montreal
E. G. Baker	Toronto

## HONOURS AND AWARDS

Officers who received Honourable Recognition in connection with Military Y.M.C.A. Service in the Great War

Captain Frank G. Armitage	Military Cross
Major J. W. Beaton	Mentioned in Despatches
Major E. M. Best	Order of British Empire
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Birks	Order of British Empire
Captain Jas. Clarke	Military Cross
Captain Geo. W. Fisher	Order of British Empire
Major A. W. Forgie	Order of British Empire
Captain W. E. Hurd	Member of British Empire
Captain T. H. Hutchinson, Member of British Empire; Mentioned in Despatches	
Captain J. G. McKay	Military Cross
Captain M. W. Plunkett	Mentioned in Despatches
Major Fred J. Smith	Member of British Empire
Captain Herbert J. Swetman	Order of British Empire
Captain Jas. S. Summers	Recommended for Military Cross
Major Jas. H. Wallace: Order of British Empire; Mentioned in Despatches; Recognition from Chinese Govt. for Service with Chinese Battalion in France	
Frank B. Wilson	Mentioned in Despatches

## CASUALTIES

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who were Killed, who Died  
in Service, or were Wounded, or Gassed while serving with the  
Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France and Belgium:

### *Killed in Action*

Captain Oscar D. Irwin . . . . . Ypres

### *Killed by Shell Fire*

A/Cpl. H. S. Bridgett  
Cpl. R. Heaslip . . . . . Grosville  
Cpl. F. T. Kingham . . . . . Maroc  
Cpl. Jack Lumsden  
Pte. R. Morrison . . . . . Maroc  
Pte. E. Stanley . . . . . Loos

### *Died in Service*

Captain Harry Whiteman . . . . . Bailleul  
A/Cpl. W. Davie . . . . . Conches  
A/Cpl. A. R. Whithall . . . . . Brussels

### *Wounded*

Captain Jas. Clarke, M.C. . . . . Passchendaele  
Captain J. G. McKay, M.C. . . . . Cambrai  
Pte. A. A. Carlton  
Pte. F. Dempster . . . . . Loos  
Pte. H. Fearnley . . . . . Passchendaele  
Corporal Grundy . . . . . St. Pierre  
Pte. H. Lea . . . . . Pont Grenay  
Pte. W. A. Lamont  
Pte. L. Leopold . . . . . St. Pierre  
Pte. I. E. Newbold . . . . . Loos  
Pte. R. Peppard . . . . . Maroc  
Pte. W. K. Stormont . . . . . Loos  
Sgt. (later Lieut.) J. Turner . . . . . Rosieres  
Pte. Wismer  
Pte. W. J. Woods . . . . . Ypres

### *Gassed*

Captain P. R. Brecken . . . . . Buissy  
Cpl. W. Ben Allen . . . . . Luvin  
Pte. A. J. Bassett . . . . . Luvin  
Pte. J. L. Boyd . . . . . St. Pierre  
Pte. G. H. Bradford  
Pte. J. E. Carswell . . . . . Loos  
Pte. H. J. Devlin  
Pte. W. McGilchrist . . . . . Luvin  
Pte. F. Waterhouse  
Pte. A. J. Wright

## CANADIAN OFFICERS' CLUB

One of the most attractive clubs in London was the Canadian Officers' Club which was located in Sir John Leigh's beautiful town house at 8 Chesterfield Gardens, which he kindly loaned for the purpose.

It had sleeping accommodation for about forty officers. The meals were of the best and served by British V.A.D.'s, some of whom belonged to the best families in England.

About a hundred yards away, on the same street, was the American Officers' Club in Lord Leconfield's house.

Both Clubs were equipped to serve about 200 meals at a time and were well patronized.

The Canadian Officers' Club was opened by a large dinner party at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presided; there were a number of most distinguished men in public life in London and all the leading senior British and Canadian officers who were in London at the time.

As a matter of record, the following were the personnel of the Club:—

### *President :*

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T.K.P.

### *Vice-Presidents :*

Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G.

Hon. Sir A. Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G.

Lt.-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

The Committee was made up as follows:—

Sir John Leigh, Bart. (Chairman).

Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).

H.H. Princess Marie Louise.

The Lady Moyra Cavendish.

The Lady Hilda Murray.

The Lady Sybil Grey.

The Lady Leigh.

Mrs. Charles Butter.

The Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General G. L. Foster, C.B.

Brig.-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G.

\*Lt.-Colonel George W. Badgerow, C.M.G.

Lt.-Colonel H. W. Blaylock, O.B.E. (deceased).

\*Lt.-Colonel A. G. Cameron, D.S.O.

\*Lt.-Colonel C. M. Ruttan

\*Lt.-Colonel G. M. Todd, O.B.E.

\*Major H. Maitland Kersey, D.S.O.

\*Major J. S. Morrissey, D.S.O.

Hartley Aspden, Esq., J.P.

\*Dudley W. Oliver, Esq.

\*Members of House Committee.



## CANADIAN CORPS

Towards the end of the War it was recognized that the Canadian Corps were outstanding; in discipline and efficiency it was unsurpassed. In the early stages of its formation the British War Office detailed officers of the highest distinction to act on the various staff positions. They were understudied and ultimately replaced by Canadian officers of Sir Arthur Currie's own selection. To his sound judgment in choosing men, and the zeal and ability which they displayed in the performance of their duties, much of the Corps' success was due. Added to this was the fact that, whereas the British Corps were made up of constantly changing divisions, the Canadian Corps were kept unaltered. Rumours were often afloat that the Canadian Corps were to be split up into two Corps. Sir Arthur Currie resolutely set his face against this and gained his point with the result that, when the time came for a final supreme effort, the Canadian Corps, still intact, were selected to form the spear head. The brilliant way in which it acquitted itself is now a matter of history.

Sir Arthur won the admiration and confidence of all those under him. His messages to his troops have been so highly thought of that the French have embodied some in their Army text-book, one early in 1918 and the other after the Battle of the Canal du Nord. Two of the most notable that were issued read as follows:—

### SPECIAL ORDER—27th March, 1918

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

#### *Commanding Canadian Corps*

"In an endeavour to reach an immediate decision, the enemy has gathered all his forces and struck a mighty blow at the British Army. Overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers the British Divisions in the line between the Scarpe and the Oise have fallen back fighting hard, steady and undismayed.

"Measures have been taken successfully to meet the German onslaught. The French have gathered a powerful Army, commanded by a most able and trusted leader, and this Army is now moving swiftly to our help. Fresh British Divisions are being thrown in. The Canadians are soon to be engaged. Our Motor Machine Gun Brigade has already played a most gallant part and once again covered itself with glory.

"Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements, asking you to realize that today the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian Corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way.

"Under the orders of your devoted officers, in the coming battle you will advance or fall where you stand facing the enemy.

"To those who will fall I say, 'You will not die but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate but will be proud to have borne such sons. Your names will be revered forever and ever by your grateful country and God will take you unto Himself.'

"Canadians, in this fateful hour, I command you and I trust you to fight as you have ever fought with all your strength, with all your determination, with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard-fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy. With God's help you shall achieve victory once more."

\* \* \* \*

## SPECIAL ORDER—3rd October, 1918

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

*Commanding Canadian Corps.*

"I wish to express to all troops now fighting in the Canadian Corps my high appreciation of the splendid fighting displayed by them in the successful battle of the last five days.

"The mission assigned to the Corps was the protection of the flank of the Third and Fourth Armies in their advance, and the mission has been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

"In your advance you overcame the formidable obstacle of the Canal du Nord; you carried by assault the fortified Bourlon Wood, the Marcoing Line and seized the high ground extending along the Douai-Cambrai road. The towns of Oisy le Verger, Epincy, Haynecourt, Marquion, Sains lez Marquion, Sancourt, Bourlon, Fontaine Notre Dame, Raillencourt, Saily, St. Olle, Neuville St. Remy and Tilloy are still ours and your patrols have entered Cambrai itself.

"How arduous was the task assigned to you and how valuable to the enemy was the ground that you captured can be judged by the fact that, whereas in the operation of the First, Third and Fourth British Armies, thirty-six enemy divisions have been engaged to this date, twelve of those divisions, supported by eleven independent machine gun units, have been met and defeated by the Canadian Corps.

"As you formed the flank you suffered enfilade and frontal artillery fire all the way and the hundreds of machine guns captured testifies to the violence of the opposition from that source. Every evidence confirms the fact that the enemy suffered enormous casualties. He fought stubbornly and well and, for that reason, your victory is the more creditable.

"You have taken in this battle over seven thousand prisoners and two hundred Field and Heavy guns, thus bringing the total captures of the Canadian Corps, since the 8th August of this year, to twenty-eight thousand prisoners, five hundred guns, over three thousand machine guns and a large amount of stores of all kinds.

"Even of greater importance than these captures stands the fact that you have wrested sixty-nine towns and villages and over one hundred and seventy-five square miles of French soil from the defiling Hun.

"In the short period of two months the Canadian Corps, to which were attached the Thirty-second Division for the Battle of Amiens, the Fourth and Fifty-first Divisions for the Battle of Arras, and the Eleventh Division for the Battle of Cambrai, has encountered and defeated decisively forty-seven German divisions—that is nearly a quarter of the total German forces on the Western Front.

"In the performance of these mighty achievements all the arms and branches of the Corps have bent their purposeful energy working one for all and all for one.

"The dash and magnificent bravery of our incomparable Infantry have at all times been devotedly seconded with great skill and daring by our machine gunners, while the Artillery lent them their powerful and never-failing support. The initiative and resourcefulness displayed by the Engineers contributed materially to the depth and rapidity of our advance. The devotion of the Medical personnel has been, as always, worthy of every praise. The administrative services, working at all times under great pressure and adverse conditions, surpassed their usual efficiency. The Chaplain Services by their continued devotion to spiritual welfare of the troops and their utter disregard of personal risk have endeared themselves

to the hearts of everyone. The incessant efforts of the Y.M.C.A. and their initiative in bringing comforts right up to the Front line in battle are warmly appreciated by all.

"The victories you have achieved are the fruit of the iron discipline you accepted freely and of the high standard you have reached in the technical knowledge of your arms and the combined tactical employment of all your resources.

"You must, therefore, with relentless energy maintain and perfect the high standard of training you have reached and guard with jealous pride your stern discipline.

"Under the lasting protection of Divine Providence, united in a burning desire for victory of Right over Might, unselfish in your aims, you are and shall remain a mighty force admired by all, feared and respected by foes.

"I am proud of your deeds and I want to record here my heartfelt thanks for your generous efforts and my unbounded confidence in your ability to fight victoriously and crush the enemy wherever and whenever you meet him."

(Sgd.) A. W. CURRIE.

## IN CONCLUSION

I cannot conclude without mentioning the Chaplains. A few of the names that occur to me are given:—Rev. W. Ramsay-Armitage, M.C., Canon J. M. Aimond, C.M.G., O.B.E., Padre Baines-Reed, D.S.O., Canon Creegan, Rev. Dr. A. M. Gordon, D.S.O., M.C., Padre Graham, D.S.O., Canon Hendley, M.C., Rev. C. A. Hepburn, Rev. Dr. A. H. McGreen, M.C., Rev. Father Madden, D.S.O., M.C., Archdeacon Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., Rev. Dr. A. P. Shatford, O.B.E., Rev. Thomas Stewart, M.C., Rev. C. T. S. Stuart, M.C., and many others.

My Staff, which numbered considerably over 100 during the War, gave devoted and self-sacrificing service, both to the Bank and to the country, and deserve the highest praise. A few that were with me the longest are:—Messrs. J. H. Pangman, my splendid Accountant, W. Reid, J. B. Currie, E. A. Priest, late W. A. Sutherland, W. Prowers, Misses M. Bishop, my personal Secretary, now Mrs. E. A. Priest, I. M. Hopkins, A. M. Robson, W. H. Crocombe, Lilly E. Hearn, G. G. Fenton, E. Pond Jones, C. E. Page, E. F. Brewer, Daisy Goodfellow, Nora Cullen, Nina Gross, Molly Mitchell, and Ethel F. White.

We received at the Bank great consideration and support from the following: Sir Montagu Allan, Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G., Lord Beaverbrook, Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., Mrs. Reginald Cox, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Lord Grey, Brig.-General R. B. Hepburn, C.M.G., Honourable C. S. Harrington, C.M.G., Mrs. H. S. Hunter, Monsignor A. Jackman, Secretary to Cardinal Bourne, Robert Lindsay, the late Archie MacNider, Miss M. MacDonald (Matron-in-Chief), C.E.F., Clarence J. McCuaig (Montreal), General Alex. McDougall, C.M.G., Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Lady Perley, Mrs. J. G. Ross, the late Lord Shaughnessy, M.C.V.O., Sir William Stavert, the late Campbell Sweeny, Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., the late Walter Vaughan, Colonel J. W. Wood (Ottawa), the wonderful Corps Commander, Divisional Commanders and Commanding Officers in France and England, the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agent Generals.

There are many many more I would mention were it possible. Someone, some day, will probably write a history, doing full justice to all who deserve ever so much praise.

D. W. OLIVER.

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF SENIOR OFFICERS SERVING IN FRANCE

with the Canadian Corps during the period from  
July, 1918, until Armistice, 11th November, 1918.

#### *Canadian Corps Headquarters*

<i>Rank and Decorations on Vacating Appointment</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Lt.-Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	G.O.C. Can. Corps	June, 1917	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. N. W. Webber, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Imperial Officer)	Brig.-Gen. General Staff	April, 1918	Oct. 1918
Brig.-Gen. R. J. F. Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Imp. Officer) (now deceased)	Brig.-Gen. General Staff	Oct., 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. G. F. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G. (Imperial Officer)	D.A. & Q.M.G., Can. Corps	June, 1916	Feb. 1919
Major-Gen. E. W. B. Morrison, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (now deceased)	G.O.C., Heavy Artillery Can. Corps	Dec., 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. R. H. Massie, C.B., C.M.G. (Imperial Officer)	G.O.C., Heavy Artillery Can. Corps	Jan., 1917	Nov., 1918
Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C. Heavy Artillery, Can. Corps	Nov., 1918	Demob.
Major-Gen. W. B. Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Chief Engineer, Can. Corps	March, 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. R. Brutinel, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., Can. Machine Gun Corps	Oct. 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, C.M.G.	G.O.C., 5th Divl. Arty (Can. Corps. Troops)	July, 1917	Dec., 1918

#### *1st Canadian Division*

<i>Rank and Decorations on Vacating Appointment</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Major-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C. 1st Cav. Div.	June, 1917	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. H. C. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C. 1st Divl. Arty.	Sept., 1915	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C. 1st Inf. Bde.	Feb., 1918	Feb., 1919
Brig.-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C. 2nd Inf. Bde.	July, 1916	Oct., 1918
Brig.-Gen. R. P. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	G.O.C. 2nd Inf. Bde.	Oct., 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. G. S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 3rd Inf. Bde.	Mar., 1916	Demob.

#### *2nd Canadian Division*

Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.	G.O.C., 2nd Can. Div.	Dec., 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 2nd Divl. Arty	Dec., 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. R. Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. M.V.O.	G.O.C., 4th Inf. Bde.	Nov., 1915	Sept., 1918
Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C. 4th Inf. Bde.	Sept., 1918	Feb., 1919
Brig.-Gen. J. M. Ross, D.S.O.	G.O.C., 5th Inf. Bde.	July, 1917	9th Aug., 1918
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 5th Inf. Bde.	9th Aug., 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 6th Inf.	April, 1918	Oct., 1918
Brig.-Gen. A. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 6th Inf.	Oct., 1918	Demob.

### 3rd Canadian Division

<i>Rank and Decorations on Vacating Appointment</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Major-Gen. L. J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G. (Imp. Officer) (now deceased)	G.O.C., 3rd Can. Div.	June, 1916	Sept., 1918
Major-Gen. Sir F. O. W. Loomis, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 3rd Can. Div.	Sept., 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. J. S. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 3rd Divl. Arty.	Dec., 1917	Jan., 1919
Brig.-Gen. H. M. Dyer, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 7th Inf. Bde.	June, 1917	Sept., 1918
Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 7th Inf. Bde.	Sept., 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 8th Inf. Bde.	May, 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 9th Inf. Bde.	July, 1918	Feb., 1919

### 4th Canadian Division

Major-Gen. Sir D. Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G. (now deceased)	G.O.C., 4th Can. Div.	April, 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. W. B. M. King, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 4th Divl. Arty.	Nov., 1917	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. R. J. F. Hayter, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Imp. Officer) (now deceased)	G.O.C., 10th Inf. Bde.	Dec., 1917	Oct., 1918
Brig.-Gen. J. M. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 10th Inf. Bde.	Oct., 1918	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odium, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 11th Inf. Bde.	July, 1916	Demob.
Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G.O.C., 12th Inf.	Sept., 1916	Dec., 1918

