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Private and Confidential.

THE
CANADIAN CATHOLIC
CHAPLAINS OVERSEAS
1918-1919

A REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

CANADIAN ARMY BISHOP

BY THE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CHAPLAIN
SERVICES, OVERSEAS MILITARY
FORCES OF CANADA

London, July, 1919.

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REPORT.

THE CANADIAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS OVERSEAS.

To:—

Right Rev. Joseph Medard Emard, D.D.,
Bishop of Valleyfield, Canadian Army Bishop.
Valleyfield, Quebec, Canada.

MY LORD,

The following brief Report on the Canadian Catholic Chaplains Overseas, 1918-1919, is a sequel to a Report issued February, 1918, entitled "A Report addressed to the Canadian Hierarchy on the Organisation and Work of the Canadian Catholic Chaplains Overseas for the year 1917." The matter is dealt with under the following headings:—

Military Organisation; Religious Organisation; Establishment Overseas; Personnel; Summary; Gradation List; Religious Work of the Chaplains; Military Decorations; Long Service at the Front; Canadian Corps Chaplains; The Bishops' Visit; A Complete Report on the Catholic Army Huts; and, in conclusion, Religious Statistics, Special Mention and Rome's Reward.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

On the 1st January, 1918, the military organisation of the Canadian Chaplain Services was as described in the previous report. The Chaplain Service was not organised in Canada, all matters relating to Chaplains in Canada being dealt with by the Adjutant-General. Overseas, that is, in England and France, the Canadian Chaplain Service was part of the military establishment of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. At its head it had, and has, a Director of Chaplain Services, Colonel (Rev.) Canon John M. Almond, an Anglican clergyman of Montreal. The D.C.S., in all matters relating to Catholic Chaplains, deals through the Assistant Director of Chaplain Services (Roman Catholic), Lieutenant-Colonel (Rev.) W. T. Workman, O.F.M. The A.D.C.S. (R.C.) is the responsible person charged with all matters relating to the Catholic Chaplains overseas.

In France, the D.C.S. was represented by an A.D.C.S. Canadian Corps (Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. McGreer, an Anglican), and Father Workman was represented by a Deputy Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, Canadian Corps (Lieutenant-Colonel Rev. F. L. French). Father French had charge of all the Canadian Catholic Chaplains in France. In purely administrative matters Father French worked through the A.D.C.S., Canadian Corps, and Father Workman through the D.C.S. It can be seen at once that this system, to be satisfactory, requires that the two Protestant clergymen holding the positions of D.C.S. and

A.D.C.S., Canadian Corps, should accept the arrangement in spirit as well as in letter, should leave the Catholic A.D.C.S. and D.A.D.C.S. absolutely free in dealing with any matter which the latter considered affected Catholics, and should, in matters which were military rather than religious, accord the Catholics a square deal. Fortunately Canon Almond and Rev. Mr. McGreer were all that could be desired in this respect.

One development in the military organisation overseas took place in 1918. In the summer of that year it was decided to establish a Canadian Section at General Headquarters, at which the various departments and services would be represented. An A.D.C.S. for the lines of communication was established. The lines of communication included all Canadian units in France outside the Canadian Corps—namely, the Cavalry Brigade, six General Hospitals, six Stationary Hospitals, four Casualty Clearing Stations, Railway Troops, Forestry Corps, Base Troops, etc. Catholic Chaplains on the lines of communication remained as before under the D.A.D.C.S. Canadian Corps (Father French). Once the heavy fighting began in August, 1918, it was seen that it was too much for one man to look after the Corps and the lines of communication, so, after some delay, arrangements were made for a Catholic Deputy Assistant Director of Chaplain Services for the lines of communication. Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman assumed these duties on the 5th January, 1919. When Father French was ill during March and April, 1919, Major (Rev.) J. A. Fortier was appointed Acting D.A.D.C.S. Canadian Corps, and was promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

In last year's report a plea was made for the establishment of a Chaplain Service in Canada: "The need of a duly authorised Chaplains' Staff in Canada, with an experienced Catholic Chaplain in charge of Catholic affairs, appears to me to be a pressing one." (Page 12.) In the spring of 1918, the Director of Chaplain Services visited Canada and succeeded in getting the Chaplain Service in Canada established and organised. The Service was placed under a Director of Chaplain Services, Dominion of Canada, and Colonel (Rev.) W. Beattie, a Presbyterian, was appointed. Following the arrangement in force overseas, Catholic Chaplains were placed under an Assistant Director of Chaplain Services (Roman Catholic), and Lieutenant-Colonel Very Rev. Canon A. Sylvestre was appointed.

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION.

During the first four years of the war, Canadian chaplains, on proceeding overseas, as they formed part of the British Army, received their Faculties from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who was "Sacerdotum curae spirituali exercitus Britannici addictorum Superior ecclesiasticus et Sanctae Sedis pro re militari delegatus." However, the advantage of an Army Bishop for the British Army became apparent, and early in 1918 Brigadier-

General the Right Rev. W. Keatinge, was appointed British Army Bishop. The appointment of an Army Bishop for Great Britain and Ireland was followed in August, 1918, by the appointment of a Canadian Army Bishop, in the person of His Lordship, the Bishop of Valleyfield, the Right Rev. Joseph Medard Emard, D.D., who received his Bulls the day before the Armistice. In his Bulls of Appointment the Very Rev. Canon A. Sylvestre was named his Vicar-General for Canada, and the Rev. Father Workman, O.F.M., his Vicar-General Overseas. This completed the religious and military organisation of the Canadian Chaplain Services.

ESTABLISHMENT OVERSEAS.

As given in detail in last year's report (pages 2-3) on March 15th, 1917, an establishment of 53 Catholic chaplains overseas, out of a total of 276, was authorised. A proportion of the general pool of 13 chaplains could also be Catholics. On the 1st of January, 1918, the total number of Catholic chaplains overseas was 57, of whom 40 were in France and 17 in England. There were two vacancies which were filled in the following February. A further increase of 20 chaplains, of whom four were to be Catholics, was promised, but was not ratified. In addition we had one Imperial Chaplain on loan. This made a total, including the two vacant posts, of sixty. During the course of 1918, while no increase was made in the number of Protestant chaplains, it was found necessary to make three increases in the number of Catholic chaplains. At the time of the Armistice they numbered 68, and when our last outstanding request for an increase had been granted and filled, on the 31st of December, 1918, they reached the high-water mark of 74; but this included one Imperial Chaplain on loan. The establishment of Catholic chaplains in the Canadian Corps was increased from four to five per Division, by the addition of a chaplain for the Engineers. A chaplain was also granted for the Heavy Artillery. At the time of the Armistice, the establishment of Catholic chaplains for the Canadian Corps numbered 25, apportioned as follows:—

UNIT.	CHAPLAINS.
D.A.D.C.S., H.Q., Canadian Corps	1
Twelve Infantry Brigades	12
22nd Battalion (French Canadian)	1
Five Artillery Divisions	5
Heavy Artillery Brigade	1
Four Engineer Divisions	4
Corps Troops and Reinforcements	1
	—
	25

All these posts were filled. How the number has increased may be seen from the fact that in August, 1916, when the Corps

of four Divisions was complete, the number of Catholic chaplains was thirteen.

The establishment for the Lines of Communication, France, was the following :—

UNIT.	CHAPLAINS.
D.A.D.C.S., Canadian Section, G.H.Q.	1
Six Canadian General Hospitals	6
Six Canadian Stationary Hospitals	6
Four Canadian Casualty Clearing Stations	4
Fourteen Canadian Railway Battalions and one Canadian Tunnelling Company	5
Twelve Canadian Forestry Districts	4
Canadian Cavalry Brigade	1
Canadian General Base, Can. Inf. Base	2
	—
	29
	—

The establishment for the L. of C. was one Catholic chaplain for every Hospital or Casualty Clearing Station, one for the Cavalry Brigade, and one for each three thousand Forestry or Railway Troops, and two for the Base Depôts. As, however, there were usually one or two of the hospitals not working, and as some Units were served from a neighbouring Unit, the total number of Catholic chaplains on the L. of C. at any one time never exceeded twenty-five, and the total number in France at any one time never exceeded fifty.

In England, the establishment allowed one Catholic chaplain at Headquarters (A.D.C.S.(R.C.)), two for the London area, one for each hospital or group of hospitals, one for each three thousand Forestry Troops, and one for each five hundred Catholics in camp. Where the number of Catholic troops in a camp numbered a few thousand, in practice one chaplain was posted for each one thousand Catholics. The number of posts for chaplains naturally varied according to the number of men in camp, but during 1918 there was an average of twenty-eight Catholic posts in England. The average number of Catholic chaplains in England, apart from those recovering from wounds or sickness, was from eighteen to twenty. The other ten posts were filled by "Officiating Clergymen." These were priests belonging to dioceses or religious orders in England, who received a limited capitation allowance for serving the troops. Four of these gave all, or nearly all, of their time to this work: Major (Rev.) P. H. M. Casgrain, C.M.G., of Quebec Diocese, who when he retired from the War Office kindly undertook this work with the Forestry; Rev. Delphin Couissirat, who for a couple of years

served the North Camp, Seaford; Rev. J. M. Cronin, of the Institute of Charity, who served Bexhill Cadet School, and the Cooden and Eastbourne Hospitals; and Rev. J. Morgan, C.M.G., a retired Army Chaplain, who served the Kitchener Hospital, Brighton. Without the assistance of these priests, and, at one time or other, of a dozen other priests of England and Scotland who served as Officiating Clergymen, the Canadian Chaplains in Great Britain would have been unable to do their work. We are deeply grateful to them for their assistance.

PERSONNEL.

During 1918, the following priests returned to Canada:—

Major Rev. Canon Sylvestre (First Contingent) returned in March to resume his duties at the Archeveché, Montreal, but the organisation of the Chaplain Service in Canada, about a month after his return, called him again into khaki. He became, as above stated, Assistant Director of Chaplain Services (Roman Catholic) for Canada, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Another First Contingent Chaplain, Major E. J. Doe, returned to Canada in the spring of 1918, and resumed his duties as a priest in London Diocese. Captain (Rev.) W. H. Hingston, S.J., returned to Canada to become Rector of Loyola College. The following priests also returned to Canada during 1918:— Captain (Rev.) F. Guay (Quebec); Captain (Rev.) H. J. McCallion (Halifax); and after the Armistice, Captain (Rev.) C. B. Doyon, O.P. Captain (Rev.) J. L. Bradley (Victoria), transferred to the Imperial Royal Army Chaplains' Department, and was sent to the Murman Coast.

The only Catholic Canadian Chaplain who lost his life in the war was Captain (Rev.) G. C. R. Crochetière (Nicolet), of the 22nd Battalion, who was killed in action on the 2nd of April, 1918, at Mercatel, on the Arras front. It is the belief of the Chaplains that the reason why Father Crochetière was chosen for this high honour was owing to his having been the best prepared. His example cast the halo of completed sacrifice on the efforts of our Chaplains. He was buried with religious and military honours at Bailleulmont. Fathers French, Fortier, Letang, Murray, Wood, and C. A. Fallon assisted at the Burial Service, which took place at a critical moment in the history of the war, when owing to the fact that the Canadian Corps was entrusted with the defence of one-third of the whole British front, our Units, and consequently our Chaplains, were widely scattered. During the year, Father Madden was twice wounded, and twice returned to the front; Father Tompkins and Father O'Reilly were wounded, and Father Nicholson was gassed.

To fill the vacancies caused by the death of Father Crochetière, the return of six Chaplains to Canada, the transfer of Father

Bradley, and the increase in establishment, the following Chaplains came overseas in 1918:—Captain (Rev.) M. J. O’Gorman (Pembroke), and Captain (Rev.) J. J. O’Reilly (Kingston), in February; Captains (Rev.) J. J. Desjardins (Ottawa) and W. J. Kelly (Toronto) in March; T. P. Curran (Halifax), in April; L. Maltais, O.F.M., O. Lacouture, S. J., J. Rooney (Charlottetown) and A. B. MacDonald (Calgary), in June; P. J. Kelly (Peterborough), and A. Stanton (Ottawa), in July; G. Coté (Quebec), G. A. Hamel, P.S.S., and J. V. Meagher (Kingston), in August; W. E. Cannon (Quebec), and A. J. Hetherington (Calgary), in November; and J. A. Ducharme (Joliette), J. J. Sammon (Pembroke), P. Corcoran (London), W. G. Goodrow (Hamilton), A. A. Lamarre, O.P., and F. M. Phaneuf, O.F.M., in December. The last eight arrived overseas after the Armistice. In addition Captain (Rev.) E. Laws (Brisbane, Australia), was taken on the strength in March, and Captain (Rev.) A. Beausoleil (Calgary), after four years’ service with the French Army as auxiliary Chaplain and Interpreter, joined the Canadian Chaplain Services in September, 1918.

SUMMARY.

On the 11th November, 1918, there were sixty-eight Catholic Chaplains with the Canadians overseas. Of these, seventeen were French-speaking, fifty English-speaking, and one could be counted as either. This is the proportion which was maintained during 1916, 1917 and 1918. The only exclusively French units were the 22nd Battalion, the 10th Reserve Battalion (England), which absorbed the 150th Battalion, No. 6 (Laval) Canadian General Hospital, and No. 8 Canadian General Hospital. In addition, the majority of the companies in No. 12 District, Canadian Forestry Corps (Jura, France) were Acadians, having formerly belonged to the 165th Battalion. These five French units have always had French Chaplains. In addition, one or more French Chaplains were kept in each of the camps in England—Bramshott, Witley, Shorncliffe, Frensham Pond, Kimmel Park and Ripon. Of these seven camps, not more than five were running at any one time. French Chaplains were also posted to whatever other unit had special need of one. The remaining French Chaplains were posted to units where the majority of the Catholics were English-speaking. The arrival of additional Chaplains overseas after the Armistice brought the number of French-Canadian Chaplains up to twenty or twenty-one, out of a total of seventy-four. Perfect accord was maintained throughout the whole war between English-speaking and French-speaking Chaplains, and the two Canadian Bishops who visited us during 1918—Bishop Fallon and Bishop Gauthier—expressed to the A.D.C.S. (R.C.) their satisfaction at the just and harmonious working of the Chaplain Service overseas.

GRADATION LIST.

The following is a Gradation List of the Catholic Chaplains with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada on 31st December 1918.

" m " denotes a Decoration or Mention in Despatches won in the field.

NAME.	Date of sailing from Canada.	Date of Promotion.
HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.		
<i>m</i> Workman, W. T., C.B.E., M.C.	Sept. 1914 Franciscan,	7th Mar. 1917
(Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, Roman Catholic).		
<i>m</i> French, F. L., D.S.O.	Mar. 1916 Pembroke,	17th Oct., 1917
(Deputy Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, Canadian Corps).		
<i>m</i> Fortier, J. A., M.C.	.. .. Sept. 1914 Oblate,	5th April 1919.
HONORARY MAJORS.		
<i>m</i> Madden, A., D.S.O., M.C.	.. Nov. 1915 Oblate,	11th June 1917.
Knox, J., O.B.E.	.. *Nov. 1915 Vancouver,	17th Oct. 1917.
<i>m</i> McCarthy, T., M.C.	.. Nov. 1915 London,	17th Oct. 1917.
<i>m</i> O'Gorman, J. J., O.B.E.	.. Mar. 1916 Ottawa,	†26th Nov. 1917.
(Deputy Assistant Director of Chaplain Services, Canadian Section General Headquarters.)		
MacPherson, D.	.. May 1915 Antigonish,	29th Mar. 1918.
Desjardins, J. N. A.	.. Aug. 1915 Quebec,	13th April 1918.
<i>m</i> McGillivray, R. C., M.C.	.. Nov. 1915 Antigonish,	15th Sept. 1918.
<i>m</i> Tompkins, M. N., M.C.	.. Nov. 1915 Antigonish,	15th Sept. 1918.
* Date of appointment Overseas.		
† Date of return from Canada.		

HONORARY CAPTAINS.

NAME.	Date of Sailing from Canada.	
Labonté, A. J.	.. .. 26th Feb. 1916.	Oblate.
<i>m</i> Lockary, F. M.	.. .. 26th Feb. 1916.	St. John.
<i>m</i> Letang, H. E.	.. .. 2nd March 1916.	Pembroke.
de la Taille, M.	.. .. 7th March 1916.	Jesuit.
<i>m</i> Carleton, W. B.	.. .. 11th March 1916.	Ottawa.
Gauvreau, G.	.. .. 23rd March 1916.	Oblate.
McQuillan, P.	.. .. 31st March 1916.	Halifax.
<i>m</i> MacDonnell, R. A., M.C.	.. .. 2nd April 1916.	Benedictine.
Paquin, J.	.. .. 17th April 1916.	Jesuit.
Daniel, I. J. E.	.. .. 18th April 1916.	Oblate.
<i>m</i> Murray, W. L., M.C. (bar)	.. .. 20th May 1916.	Pembroke.
Pickett, M. J.	.. .. 19th June 1916.	Basilian.
Costello, F. R.	.. .. 19th June 1916.	London.
Lowry, L. P.	.. .. 19th June 1916.	London.
McDonald, P. A.	.. .. 15th July 1916.	Charlottetown.
Pirot, J.	.. .. 7th Aug. 1916.	Regina.
Fallon, J. P.	.. .. 7th Aug. 1916.	Oblate.
Bouillon, J. G.	.. .. 27th Sept. 1916.	St. Boniface.
MacDonald, R.	.. .. 12th Oct. 1916.	Antigonish.
Gillis, M.	.. .. 12th Oct. 1916.	Antigonish.
<i>m</i> O'Sullivan, T., M.C.	.. .. 12th Oct. 1916.	Halifax.
<i>m</i> Macdonald, E. J., M.C.	.. .. 25th Oct. 1916.	Alexandria.
Murdoch, B. J.	.. .. 26th Oct. 1916.	Chatham.
Coté, A. B.	.. .. 13th Nov. 1916.	Peterborough.
<i>m</i> Nicholson, J. F., M.C.	.. .. 13th Nov. 1916.	Kingston.
Staley M. D.	.. .. 13th Nov. 1916.	Toronto.
O'Gorman, J. R.	.. .. 17th Feb. 1917.	Haileybury.
Gaudet, J. J.	.. .. 26th March 1917.	St. John.

HONORARY CAPTAINS (Continued).

NAME,	Date of Sailing from Canada,		
m Fallon, C. A., M.C.	23rd July	1917. Oblate.
Hawks, E.	23rd July	1917 Philadelphia(U.S.A.).
Hussey, T. P.	23rd July	1917. London.
White, F. P.	23rd July	1917. London.
Moore, R. J.	19th Aug.	1917. Franciscan.
Wood, A. B. W.	19th Aug.	1917. Victoria.
Doyle, B. S. J.	1st Sept.	1917. Toronto.
O'Gorman, C. D.	16th Oct.	1917. Pembroke.
Planet, E. H.	*22nd Nov.	1917. Oblate.
Costello, P.	26th Nov.	1917. Basilian.
O'Gorman, M. J.	5th Feb.	1918. Pembroke.
O'Reilly, J. J.	5th Feb.	1918. Kingston.
Desjardins, J. J.	28th Feb.	1918. Ottawa.
Laws, E.	*13th March	1918. Brisbane, Aus.
Kelly, W. J.	25th March	1918. Toronto.
Curran, T. P.	9th April	1918. Halifax.
Maltais, L.	17th June	1918. Franciscan.
Lacouture, O.	17th June	1918. Jesuit.
Rooney, J.	25th June	1918. Charlottetown.
MacDonald, A. B.	25th June	1918. Calgary.
Kelly, P. J.	4th July	1918. Peterborough.
Stanton, A.	11th July	1918. Ottawa.
Coté, G.	4th Aug.	1918. Quebec.
Hamel, G. A.	14th Aug.	1918. Sulpician.
Meagher, J. V.	30th Aug.	1918. Kingston.
Beausoleil, A.	*21st Sept.	1918. Calgary.
Cannon, W. E.	6th Nov.	1918. Quebec.
Hetherington, A. J.	6th Nov.	1918. Calgary.
Ducharme, J. A.	11th Dec.	1918. Joliette.
Sammon, J. J.	11th Dec.	1918. Pembroke.
Corcoran, P.	20th Dec.	1918. London.
Goodrow, W. G.	20th Dec.	1918. Hamilton.
Lamarre, A. A.	20th Dec.	1918. Dominican.
Phaneuf, F. M.	20th Dec.	1918. Franciscan.

* Date of appointment Overseas.

Of the seventy-three priests of the Canadian Chaplain Service Overseas at the end of 1918, listed above, one, Father Hawks, who had previously been a Protestant Minister in the Province of Quebec, belongs to Philadelphia, U.S.A.; one, Father Laws, to Brisbane, Australia; and one, Father de la Taille, S. J., is from France, while the remaining seventy are from Canada. Of these, fifty-one are seculars and nineteen religious. The fifty-one seculars are from the following provinces and dioceses of Canada:—

Maritime Provinces.—13 (Antigonish 5, Halifax 3, Charlottetown 2, St. John 2, Chatham 1).

Province of Quebec.—4 (Quebec 3, Joliette 1).

Province of Ontario.—27 (London 6, Pembroke 6, Ottawa 4, Kingstown 3, Toronto 3, Peterborough 2, Alexandria 1, Haileybury 1, Hamilton 1).

Western Provinces.—7 (Calgary 3, Regina 1, St. Boniface 1, Vancouver 1, Victoria 1).

The nineteen religious from Canada are from the following religious orders :—

Oblates of Mary Immaculate	...	...	...	...	...	8
Franciscans	...	...	...	...	...	4
Basilians	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jesuits	...	...	...	...	...	2
Benedictines	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dominicans	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sulpicians	...	...	...	...	...	1

RELIGIOUS WORK OF THE CHAPLAINS.

The religious work of a Chaplain is essentially the same as that of a parish priest. He must say Mass for his flock, administer to them the Sacraments of Penance, Holy Eucharist (often in the form of Holy Viaticum) and Extreme Unction, and also occasionally the Sacraments of Baptism and Matrimony. He must preach and exhort and catechise, visit the sick and the prisoners, seek out the members of his flock both zealous and negligent, console the dying and bury the dead; in fact, he has every duty of a parish priest except financial responsibility. Moreover, he exercises his ministry in strange and exceptional circumstances, and at times in danger of death.

While all types of the work are, in a sense, equally important, very different are the circumstances under which a Chaplain works in the London area, in a camp in England, in a hospital in England, in a hospital in France, in a base or reinforcement camp in France, in a railway battalion or forestry district, in a casualty clearing station, with a cavalry or artillery brigade, and finally with infantry battalions in the line. In addition to the above, there is the life of the Chaplain as an officer of his unit, as a member of the officers' mess—in which capacity, when it does not interfere with his religious duties, he frequently acts as censor, or mess secretary, or organiser of sports and entertainments. Catholic Chaplains, however, with their many religious duties, have done less of this than others.

It is to be hoped that some of our gifted Catholic writers will leave us vivid descriptions of these various and ever-varied episodes of a chaplain's life.

It does not fall within the scope of the present report to chronicle all these varied activities of our Chaplains nor to relate the extraordinary feats of gallantry which a number of them have performed.

MILITARY DECORATIONS.

The following is the list of military decorations won by our Catholic Canadian Chaplains during the war. It is regretted that three of four other Chaplains who have given many proofs of very exceptional valour have not been added to the list.

Commander of the Order of the British Empire and Military Cross.

Lieut.-Colonel (Very Rev.) W. T. Workman, O.F.M., V.G.

Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross.

Major (Rev.) A. Madden, O.M.I.

Distinguished Service Order.

Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) F. L. French (Pembroke).

Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman (Ottawa).

Major (Rev.) J. Knox (Vancouver).

Military Cross with Bar.

Captain (Rev.) W. L. Murray (Pembroke).

Military Cross.

Major (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, O.M.I.

Major (Rev.) T. McCarthy (London).

Major (Rev.) M. N. Tompkins (Antigonish).

Major (Rev.) R. C. McGillivray (Antigonish).

Capt. (Rev.) R. A. MacDonnell, O.S.B.

Capt. (Rev.) E. J. MacDonald (Alexandria).

Capt. (Rev.) J. F. Nicholson (Kingston).

Capt. (Rev.) C. A. Fallon, O.M.I.

Capt. (Rev.) T. O'Sullivan (Halifax).

Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Capt. (Rev.) W. B. Carleton (Ottawa).

Mentioned in Dispatches.

Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) F. L. French, D.S.O. (twice).

Major (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, O.M.I., M.C.

Capt. (Rev.) F. M. Lochary (St. John).

Capt. (Rev.) H. E. Letang (Pembroke).

Names brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) P. A. O'Leary (Quebec).

Major (Rev.) J. Knox (Vancouver).

In addition Captain (Rev.) A. Beausoleil (Calgary) won the French Croix de Guerre when in the French Army.

LONG SERVICE AT THE FRONT.

When it is remembered that the number of posts for Catholic Chaplains at the Front—that is, with the Canadian Corps and Cavalry Brigade—is limited, having been only two in the spring of 1915, when there was but one Division, fourteen in August, 1916, when the Corps was complete, and twenty-six during the last months of the war only, the number of Catholic Chaplains who have seen long service at the Front is noteworthy. Twenty-one priests served over one year at the Front (of these, ten served for over two years, and one for three years and a half). Certainly it would be very wrong to detract in the slightest from the value of the religious services rendered, in some cases for a couple of years without a change, in the drudgery of a camp in England, or in a military hospital; yet nevertheless, the highest honour must go to the fortunate few who were chosen for service at the Front, and who successfully, for one, two or three years, dodged shells, bullets, gas, shell-shock and sickness, and remained heroically at their posts. The following list shows those Chaplains who, at the Armistice, had seen one or more years' service with the Canadian Corps or Cavalry Brigade. Perhaps the most coveted post, because it involved the most hardship and danger, was that of Chaplain to an infantry brigade at the Front, for while the cavalry was only occasionally at the Front, the infantry and artillery were always there. The list follows:—

	Total Service at Front.
<i>Lt.-Col. (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, M.C.</i> Cavalry Brigade, 4th May, 1915, to 3rd Feb., 1917; Second Divisional Artillery, 3rd Feb., 1917, to Armistice	3 years 6 months.
<i>Major (Rev.) T. McCarthy, M.C.</i> Seventh Brigade (P.P.C.L.I.), 19th March, 1916, to Armistice	2 ,, 8 ,,
<i>Major (Rev.) A. Madden, D.S.O., M.C.</i> Second Brigade (5th and 7th Battalions) 23rd Jan., 1916, to Armistice, except 7th March, 1918, to May, 1918, and 8th Aug., 1918, to Oct., 1918, when recovering from wounds ...	2 ,, 6 ,,
<i>Captain (Rev.) W. B. Carleton.</i> Fourth Brigade, 11th June, 1916, to 8th Aug., 1917; Third Divisional Artillery, 8th Aug., 1917, to Armistice	2 ,, 5 ,,
<i>Capt. (Rev.) H. E. Letang.</i> Sixth Brigade (28th Battalion) 28th July, 1916, to Armistice	2 ,, 3½ ,,
<i>Capt. (Rev.) F. M. Lockary.</i> First Brigade (2nd Battalion) 6th Aug., 1916, to Armistice	2 ,, 3 ,,

Total Service at
Front.

<i>Capt. (Rev.) R. A. MacDonnell, M.C.</i> Twelfth Brigade (72nd Battalion) Aug., 1916, to Armistice	2 years 3 months.
<i>Capt. (Rev.) M. de la Taille.</i> Third Brigade, Sept., 1916, to 3rd Feb., 1917; Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Feb., 1917, to Armistice	2 " 2 "
<i>Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) F. L. French, D.S.O.</i> Fifth Brigade, 11th Oct., 1916, to March, 1917; H.Q. Canadian Corps, March, 1917, to Armistice	2 " 1 "
<i>Major (Rev.) R. C. McGillivray, M.C.</i> Fourth Brigade, 8th Dec., 1915, to 5th June, 1916; Fifth Brigade, Feb., 1917, to April, 1918, and July, 1918, to Armistice	2 "
<i>Major (Rev.) M. N. Tompkins, M.C.</i> Ninth Brigade (60th and 116th Bns.), 3rd Feb., 1916, to 27th Aug., 1917; Heavy Artillery, 24th April, 1917, to 1st Oct., 1917	2 "
<i>Capt. (Rev.) W. L. Murray, M.C.</i> Tenth Brigade (50th Battalion), 29th Jan., 1917, to Armistice	1 " 9½ "
<i>Lt.-Col. (Rev.) W. T. Workman, C.B.E., M.C.</i> First Brigade, 7th June, 1915, to 8th Aug., 1916; H.Q. Canadian Corps, 8th Aug., 1916, to 7th March, 1917	1 " 9 "
<i>Capt. (Rev.) M. J. Pickett.</i> 1st Divisional Artillery, 13th Feb., 1917, to Armistice	1 " 9 "
<i>Capt. (Rev.) W. J. Labonté.</i> Eighth Brigade (5th C.M.R.) 3rd July, 1916, to 11th Feb., 1917; Third Brigade (14th Battalion), 11th Feb., 1917, to 22nd Dec., 1917; Second Divisional Engineers, 20th Sept., 1918, to Armistice	1 " 7½ "
<i>Capt. (Rev.) C. V. Doyon.</i> Fifth Brigade (22nd Battalion) 1st Sept., 1915, to 5th Feb., 1917	1 " 5 "
<i>Capt. (Rev.) E. J. McDonald, M.C.</i> Fourth Brigade (19th Battalion), 31st July, 1917, to Armistice	1 " 3½ "
<i>Capt. (Rev.) A. B. Coté.</i> Ninth Brigade (116th Battalion), 8th Aug., 1917, to November, 1918	1 " 3 "

Total Service at
Front.*Capt. (Rev.) M. Gillis.*Fourth Divisional Artillery, 9th April, 1917,
to June, 1918 1 year 2 months.*Capt. (Rev.) J. F. Nicholson.*Eighth Brigade (5th C.M.R.), Nov., 1917,
to Nov., 1918 1 "*Capt. (Rev.) P. A. McDonald.*Eleventh Brigade (102nd Battalion), March,
1917, to 22nd March, 1918 1 "

CANADIAN CORPS CHAPLAINS.

The following is a list of the Chaplains who were with the Canadian Corps in 1918. Where there was a change of Chaplains in a Unit, the name of the Chaplain who was with the Unit longest is given :—

Lieut.-Col. (Rev.) F. L. French, D.S.O., D.A.D.C.S, Canadian Corps, H.Q.

Capt. (Rev.) F. M. Lockary, 2nd Bn., 1st Inf. Brigade.

Major (Rev.) A. Madden, D.S.O., M.C., 5th Bn., 2nd Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) B. J. Murdoch, 14th Bn., 3rd Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) E. J. Macdonald, M.C., 19th Bn., 4th Inf. Brigade.

Major (Rev.) R. C. McGillivray, M.C., 26th Bn., 5th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) R. Crochetière, 22nd Bn.

Capt. (Rev.) H. E. Letang, 28th Bn., 6th Inf. Brigade.

Major (Rev.) T. McCarthy, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., 7th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) J. F. Nicholson, M.C., 5th C.M.R., 8th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) A. B. Coté, 116th Bn., 9th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) W. L. Murray, M.C., 50th Bn., 10th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) C. A. Fallon, M.C., 102nd Bn., 11th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) R. A. McDonnell, M.C., 72nd Bn., 12th Inf. Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) M. J. Pickett, 1st D.A.C, 1st Div. Artillery.

Major (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, M.C., 2nd Div. Artillery, H.Q.

Capt. (Rev.) W. B. Carleton, 3rd D.A.C., 3rd Div. Artillery.

Capt. (Rev.) F. P. White, 3rd Brigade, C.F.A., 4th Div. Artillery.

Major (Rev.) D. MacPherson, 14th Brigade, C.F.A., 5th Div. Artillery.

Major (Rev.) M. N. Tompkins, M.C., C.G.A., Heavy Artillery Brigade.

Capt. (Rev.) T. O'Sullivan, M.C., 1st Brigade, Canadian Engineers.

Capt. (Rev.) A. J. Labonté, 2nd Brigade, Canadian Engineers.
 Capt. (Rev.) M. D. Staley, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Engineers.
 Capt. (Rev.) J. R. O'Gorman, 4th Brigade, Canadian Engineers.
 Capt. (Rev.) P. A. Macdonald, Canadian Corps, Reinforcement
 Camp.

Other Chaplains in the Corps in 1918, before the Armistice, included Captains (Rev.) M. Gillis, W. Hingston, A. B. Wood, J. J. O'Reilly, J. J. Desjardins, L. Maltais, P. J. Kelly, P. Costello and A. B. McDonald.

THE BISHOPS' VISIT.

The various Protestant denominations having sent representatives to visit the Chaplains and the troops overseas, the Dominion Government, at the instance of the Chaplain Service, invited a Catholic Bishop, the Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, O.M.I., D.D., Bishop of London, to visit the Overseas Forces. Bishop Fallon arrived in April, 1918, and spent nearly three months visiting the Canadian troops in England and in France. It was admitted by all that no delegate from Canada ever visited the Canadian Troops overseas as thoroughly as he did. To Bramshott Camp he devoted not a few hours, but a few days, being the guest of the 10th French-Canadian Reserve Battalion. All the Canadian camps and the principal Canadian hospitals were visited. Then his Lordship crossed to France and spent a fortnight with the Canadian Corps. At the time (May, 1918), the Canadian Corps was in G.H.Q. reserve, ready to attack north (in the Ypres salient), east (on the Arras front) or south (on the Somme). Only the 2nd Division was in the line. This afforded ideal conditions for a visit. Bishop Fallon remained at Corps Headquarters (then at Pernes) as the guest of the Corps Commander, and was received by all with princely honours. All the Divisional Generals, and the majority of the brigadiers were visited, and a large number of battalions were addressed. Confirmation was administered in several units. The Bishop visited the 22nd Battalion, which had just returned from a tour in the line, and addressed them in French. A meeting of the Chaplains of the Corps was called at Camblain l'Abbé on the 23rd May, and twenty-five Chaplains were present to meet the Bishop. They emphasised the need of more transports for Chaplains—the majority of the Chaplains of the Corps, in accordance with a recent British order, had no horses, and the Chaplains with the Forestry and Railway Troops were in need of motor-cycles. They also asked the Bishop to request, while he was at Rome, permission to say three Masses when necessary. After leaving the Corps, the Bishop visited a number of hospitals, Railway Troops and Forestry Units, and saw every Catholic Canadian Chaplain in France except two who were on the move.

Upon Bishop Fallon's return to Canada, we had the pleasure of a visit from Bishop Georges Gauthier, Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Montreal. Bishop Gauthier was not able to devote as

much time to his visit as did his predecessor, and he, unfortunately, arrived in France when our advance had begun. Hence, all the Chaplains and all the units could not be visited. However, he assisted at a representative meeting of the Chaplains and saw a number of battalions. He afterwards visited some of the L. of C. units. The visits of Bishop Fallon and Bishop Gauthier were a very happy thought and were productive of much good. They both expressed themselves as delighted with the zeal and success of the Chaplains and with the fair and harmonious manner in which the Chaplain Service was conducted. They also found the Canadian Forces, from the highest general officer commanding to the plain private, an object for their admiration and for their patriotic pride.

CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the advantage the Catholic Army Huts Association has been to the Catholic Chaplains. It has provided them with churches, chapels, chapel tents, altars, rosaries, medals, leaflets by the tens of thousands, Catholic books by the thousands, and also clubs, huts and tents in which to meet their men. It is not an exaggeration to say that it increased the opportunities, and hence the religious work, of the Chaplains twofold. In addition to all this, by affording indiscriminate hospitality to men of all religions it impressed one and all with the broad, charitable character of Catholic action. Its advantage to the men by affording them clean, wholesome accommodation and recreation when surrounded by the dingiest of moral and physical discomforts, are obvious. The Catholics of Canada realised their duty in this respect just in time.

The organisation of the C.A.H. is well known. It is a society composed of Catholic Military Chaplains of the Overseas Forces and Militia, and of delegates of the Knights of Columbus of Canada. It is governed by a body of eleven directors, of whom six are the six K. of C. State Directors (or their nominees) and five are Chaplains. Over a million dollars was contributed to the C.A.H. in 1918, and the work is now in full swing in Canada also. The Chaplains directors during 1918 were: President, Father Workman; Vice-President, Father French; Overseas Secretary-Treasurer, Father J. J. O'Gorman; Directors, Father P. H. M. Casgrain, C.M.G., and Canon A. Sylvestre. Canon Sylvestre represents the Chaplains in the C.A.H. in Canada. The other four directors have had charge of the work overseas. In this they were assisted by the advice of the Senior Catholic Chaplains of the various units overseas.

CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS IN 1918.

The following is a brief summary of the work of the Catholic Army Huts in England and France during 1918. It is an extract

of a report issued by the Overseas Directors on the 30th December, 1918.

In England the Catholic Army Huts established itself strongly in London and at the chief Canadian Camps in England—Bramshott, Witley, Shorncliffe, Seaford, Rhyl, Frensham Pond, Bexhill, Cooden, Buxton, Epsom and Purfleet.

LONDON.

A Catholic Army Club was opened by Cardinal Bourne in the presence of the Canadian High Commissioner and the Overseas Minister of Militia, in May, at 24, Grosvenor Gardens—an excellent site between Hyde Park Corner and Victoria Station. A month later, a second club was opened at 30, Grosvenor Gardens. These clubs are staffed by the ladies of the Catholic Women's League and are second to none in London. A third club, excellently equipped, was opened in the presence of the Prime Minister of Canada, at St. George's Circus, near Waterloo Station, and is also staffed by the Catholic Women's League. Seven orderlies have been detailed by the Overseas Military Forces of Canada for these clubs. The office of the Catholic Army Huts is located at Oxford Circus House, one of the Canadian Headquarters buildings. The staff consists of the Overseas Secretary-Treasurer (a Chaplain), an orderly clerk, a book-keeper (who is a discharged Canadian soldier), and an orderly. The London area Chaplain lives at 24, Grosvenor Gardens. The Catholic Army Huts has also borne half of the cost of a recreation room for the Canadian Army Services at their London barracks. Some entertainment has been given for the blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's, and the Eccentric Club (discharged limbless soldiers) has also been aided. The London area Chaplains who were in charge of these clubs were first Captain (Rev.) I. Daniel, O.M.I., and later Captains (Rev.) E. Laws and J. V. Meagher.

BRAMSHOTT.

Perhaps the best-known Catholic Hut in England is the C.W.L. Hut in Bramshott. This was built by the Catholic Huts Council of England, and opened in March, 1917. Additions and improvements since that time have been borne by the Catholic Army Huts. Adjoining this Hut is a Catholic Church, SS. Peter and Paul, opened in July, 1917. The English society which built this has been completely reimbursed by the Catholic Army Huts. Major (Rev.) John Knox, for two years and a half Catholic Senior Chaplain at Bramshott, was the chief person responsible for the erection of this Church and Hut and for their great success. A large cinema tent, 100 feet by 30 feet, was erected and equipped with a complete cinema outfit by the C.A.H. for the 10th French Canadian Reserve Battalion in 1918. A K. of C. Catholic Army Hut which served as library, reading room, study room and

chapel has also been presented to the 10th Reserve Battalion. Major (Rev.) J. N. A. Desjardins and other French Chaplains had charge of the cinema and hut in the 10th Reserve Battalion. It will be seen from the foregoing that Bramshott has been well served by the C.A.H.

WITLEY.

An Army hut—i.e., a hut belonging to the Army—was fitted up in a modest way in 1917 as a combination chapel and reading room. A second Army hut was equipped neatly as a chapel in the Artillery lines below Tintown. After having fulfilled all the tiresome formalities of obtaining permission from the Ministry of Munitions, the Ministry of National Service, and the Army Council, a splendidly-equipped hut has been erected in Witley. It is in two sections: one wing is a church, the other wing consisting of a recreation room, canteen and billiard room. Owing to the difficulty of getting permission and workmen, this C.A.H., which is easily the finest in any Canadian camp in England, was opened only for Christmas, 1918. The C.W.L. ladies conduct therein a canteen. Captain (Rev.) L. P. Lowry was the Senior Catholic Chaplain of the camp when this large C.A.H. hut was opened.

SHORNCLIFFE.

The Canadian troops have now left this area, and consequently also the Catholic Army Huts. However, during 1917 and the greater part of 1918, Army huts were equipped and maintained at St. Martin's Plain and at West Sandling as combination chapels and reading rooms. At West Sandling a previously existing hut was further furnished as a chapel. For a year and a half Captain (Rev.) J. P. Fallon, O.M.I., was the energetic Senior Catholic Chaplain of this area.

SHOREHAM.

When the Canadians were here in 1917, an Army hut was fitted up as a temporary chapel and reading room.

SEAFORD.

In the North Camp, a large Catholic recreation room was built by the Army authorities while the English troops were at this camp. It has been supplied with stationery and religious goods by the C.A.H. Rev. Delphin Couissirat, as officiating clergyman, has had charge of this hut. At the south end of the South Camp an Army hut was equipped in 1917, and is still maintained by the C.A.H. as a Chaplains' reading room. A complete K. of C. Catholic Army Hut, consisting of a chapel, recreation room and a canteen and dwelling for the lady workers, was erected in

the South Camp during the summer of 1918, under the direction of Captain (Rev.) M. Gillis. While there were a large number of engineers in segregation, a chapel tent was erected in the segregation lines.

BEXHILL.

During 1917 and 1918, a Canadian Cadets' Training School and Trench Warfare School was stationed at Bexhill. The C.W.L. had a small but well patronised club. Early in the summer of 1918, the C.A.H. assumed financial responsibility for this centre, rented a house in the main street of Bexhill, and fitted up an excellent non-residential club. This "Catholic Soldiers' Club"—patronised, like C.A.H. clubs and canteens, by more Protestants than Catholics—has been a home from home to the Canadian soldiers and cadets stationed at Bexhill. It is also extensively used by the hospital patients from Cooden. In Bexhill is the Bexhill Library, under the direction of Mr. W. Reed-Lewis, M.B.E. Mr. Reed-Lewis is the honorary librarian of the Catholic Army Huts, and his library is a contributing centre of the libraries in the C.A.H. units.

FRENESHAM POND.

A tented Canadian segregation camp was opened in Frensham Pond in May, and continued until October. It was no sooner opened than the Catholic Army Huts erected a large recreation tent and chapel tent. Captain (Rev.) C. V. Doyon, O.P., was in charge. In the neighbouring temporary segregation camp at Bourley, two chapel tents were also erected.

KINMEL PARK, RHYL.

When Frensham Pond was closed in October, a large Canadian demobilisation camp was established in Kinmel Park, Rhyl. An Army hut was placed at the disposal of the C.A.H. and has been fitted up as a combination chapel and reading room, and a second Army hut was taken over for the same purpose.

BUXTON.

The Canadian Discharge Depôt and two large Canadian hospitals make this an important centre. A K. of C. Catholic Army Club, called "Victory Hut," was opened in a central position by Captain (Rev.) I. Daniel, O.M.I., who came here from London for this purpose.

PURFLEET.

For the last year and a half an Army hut has been fitted up as a chapel and reading room in the Canadian Railway Troops Depôt at Purfleet. Captain (Rev.) C. A. Fallon, O.M.I., M.C., was responsible for the organisation of this hut while here in 1917.

EPSOM.

The large Canadian convalescent camp at Epsom has, now that permission has finally been obtained from the Imperial authorities, been fitted up with a K. of C. Catholic Army Hut, which serves as a chapel and recreation room. Captain (Rev.) J. Mahy, an Imperial Chaplain on loan, is in charge of this.

SUNNINGDALE.

At the Canadian Forestry Base an Army hut was fitted up as a temporary chapel by the C.A.H., by Major (Rev.) P. H. M. Casgrain, C.M.G.

MYTCHETT AND ORPINGTON.

It is not the fault of the Catholic Army Huts that there were not two more C.A.H. centres in England. At the Canadian Musketry Camp, Mytchett, the Officer Commanding asked the C.A.H. for a recreation hut. The request was granted, but Aldershot Command refused permission for its erection. At the Ontario Hospital (No. 16 Canadian General Hospital) at Orpington, a Catholic Army Hut was badly needed, and was offered by the C.A.H. in August. The O.C. of the hospital referred the matter to the Agent-General for Ontario, who referred it to the Director of Medical Services, who refused permission. The D.M.S. afterwards withdrew his opposition, and the matter was referred to the Ontario Government, their Agent-General having died. The Ontario Government, unaware of the change of heart of the D.M.S., refused permission. The C.A.H. directors chronicle with extreme regret this one lack of co-operation on the part of Canadian authorities in their work in England. Had the O.C. of the hospital been favourable, no difficulty would have been experienced in obtaining permission from the other authorities. Early in 1919, as the result of further representations made to the Ontario Government, one-half of one of the wards was allotted to us for a chapel.

FRANCE.

In order that the Catholic Army Huts might have coped with the situation in France, a complete military establishment, similar to that of the Y.M.C.A., with half a hundred officers, a proportionate number of other ranks, and a sufficient number of motor lorries, etc., would have been required. As, however, the Catholic Army Huts was organised only when the war was half over, it had no such establishment. After the Armistice, one captain and two lieutenants were granted us. In future, the Knights of Columbus should obtain a status in the Canadian Army and Militia identical to that of the Y.M.C.A. Meanwhile, lacking adequate establishment, the C.A.H. work in France could be done only through the

Catholic Chaplains, all of whom had their hands full with their religious duties. With the shortage of Chaplains in France, no Chaplain could be spared to give his exclusive service to the organisation of the C.A.H. work. Nothing of a permanent nature could be erected in the mobile units. The work in France falls into two parts: that among the mobile units, i.e. Canadian Corps, Railway Troops, Forestry Corps and Casualty Clearing Stations; and work among the more or less stationary units, i.e. the hospitals.

CANADIAN CORPS.

In February, 1918, four chapel tents were erected in the Canadian lines in the Lens sector. A month later a fifth was sent to the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion. These little tents proved extraordinarily useful in enabling the Catholic Chaplains to attend to the men as they were entering and leaving the trenches, and one Chaplain wrote that if the C.A.H. did nothing else than supply these tents, its existence was justified. In all, eleven of these tents were sent to the Canadian Corps. Some of them were for a while utilised for military purposes. A large recreation marquee was forwarded to the 12th Canadian Infantry Brigade, but, owing to the change in the military situation, the brigade was not able to use it. At the Canadian Corps Reinforcement Camp the C.A.H. has a large recreation marquee. A similar marquee was forwarded to the 1st Brigade, Canadian Engineers. When the Canadians entered Germany, two new centres were opened. A C.A.H. club was established for the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, and a similar Catholic Army Club was opened in the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Engineers, near Bonn.

CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS AND FORESTRY CORPS.

Three small recreation tents were established in the 7th Railway Troops (Chaplain, Captain (Rev.) J. R. O'Gorman), and one in the 8th Railway Troops (Chaplain, Captain (Rev.) T. P. Hussey). The 39th (Acadian) Company, Canadian Forestry Corps was provided with reading room, equipment and cinema.

TENTS IN HOSPITAL UNITS.

A chapel tent proved very serviceable in the 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, and also in the 2nd Canadian Stationary Hospital and in the 8th Canadian Stationary Hospital. A chapel tent was sent to the McGill Hospital, and an offer was made to erect for this hospital two huts—one to serve as a Catholic chapel and one as a recreation hut. The O.C. of the hospital, Colonel M. Elder, refused to allow this chapel tent to be erected or any huts to be built under the plea—which is not admitted in the British Army—that he did not want denominationalism. A

few months later, a new O.C. having arrived at McGill (No. 3 Canadian General Hospital), a small tent was equipped as a Catholic chapel. A recreation marquee was forwarded to No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital.

HUTS IN HOSPITAL UNITS.

A tiny hut at No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, Le Treport, was enlarged and fitted up by the Catholic Army Huts, in 1917, as a chapel and reading room, by Captain (Rev.) O'Sullivan, M.C. When the Canadians left the area in 1919, it was handed over to a British Chaplain. At Etaples, a tiny chapel was erected at the beginning of 1918 by Major (Rev.) M. N. Tompkins, M.C., and proved useful until the 1st Canadian General Hospital moved out, after it and the chapel had been bombed. A K. of C. Catholic Army Hut was erected at Laval (No. 6 Canadian General Hospital), at Joinville, near Paris, where Major (Rev.) J. N. A. Desjardins is Chaplain. A C.A.H. centre was established in No. 8 Canadian General Hospital at St. Cloud, also a French-Canadian unit, by Captain (Rev.) J. J. Desjardins.

SUPPLIES.

In addition to the units in England and France where C.A.H. centres were maintained, practically every Canadian unit overseas has been given, either regularly or occasionally, religious or recreational supplies. Up to the present, the Catholic Army Huts has refused no request. All the Catholic Chaplains and officiating clergymen have been provided with whatever they have required, from a candlestick to a church, and Catholic soldiers of all units have been provided with the usual articles of devotion. Over 80,000 copies of a pamphlet on the Holy Name, with preface by General Currie and the Divisional Generals, were printed. The recreational matter supplied has been chiefly stationery (200,000 sheets a month), books (over 4,000), pamphlets (about 4,000), newspapers and periodicals, gramophones and records, athletic supplies, cigarettes and eatables. As an indication of this part of the work, the following was done for Christmas, 1918:—Free meals in all C.A.H. clubs and centres, Christmas trees and presents at Bramshott, and at a number of Canadian hospitals, Christmas dinner to all the men of the 72nd Battalion, and the distribution of 150,000 Christmas post-cards.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during 1918 up to 27th December, when the books were audited by a chartered accountant, was \$142,251.71.

It will be seen from the above report that during 1918 the C.A.H. afforded our Chaplains exceptional opportunities for fulfilling the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

THE C.A.H. IN 1919.

On the 28th December, 1918, at a meeting of the Overseas Directors held in St. Michael's Club, London, at which a delegate of the Canadian Directors, Mr. W. T. Kernahan, assisted, it was decided to develop the work, especially in France. Father J. J. O'Gorman was appointed organising secretary for France, and was succeeded in the London Office by Father J. J. O'Reilly, as Overseas Secretary-Treasurer. Father French became an Honorary Director, and Father O'Reilly was elected to the Board of Directors. It was decided that the C.A.H. overseas should re-double its efforts during the six months of the demobilisation period. The following gives a general idea of the work accomplished.

FRANCE—CANADIAN CORPS.

Of the four Canadian Divisions in France in the beginning of 1919, the Fourth Division was to remain the longest, and two Chaplains of this Division saw here an opportunity of opening C.A.H. Clubs. In Buitsford, a suburb of Brussels, Capt. (Rev.) C. A. Fallon, O.M.I., M.C., obtained the Parish Club House, and fitted it up as a C.A.H. Club for the 102nd Battalion. In Nil St. Vincent, Capt. (Rev.) M. J. O'Gorman got a substantial building, and fitted it up as a C.A.H. Club for the men of the 12th Battalion, Canadian Engineers. Capt. (Rev.) A. McDonnell, O.S.B., M.C., 72nd Battalion, was supplied with considerable quantities of athletic supplies, cigarettes, stationery, etc., for his men. Other Chaplains of the Corps received the usual supplies for distribution.

ETAPLES.

The Canadian General Base Dépôt at Etaples was, after Havre, the principal demobilisation centre. The well-equipped Oratory Hut was bought over and renovated. A sign which could be seen half a mile away bearing the words, "Canadian Catholic Army Hut—All Soldiers Welcome," was put up on the roof. It is a complete hut, with recreation rooms, and canteen, billiard and reading room, chapel, chaplain's quarters, and quarters for the staff. Capt. (Rev.) W. B. Carleton generously consented to forego his right to return to Canada with the Canadian Corps, to which he had been attached since June, 1916, to undertake the drudgery of organising and running the hut. Free distribution of hot drinks and biscuits was begun, and soon it was a regular thing to see it crowded to the doors. The C.W.L. ladies arrived in the latter half of March, 1919.

HAVRE.

Practically every Canadian soldier in France was demobilised to England through the Canadian Embarkation Camp at Havre. As soon as this camp was opened in January, 1919, the C.A.H. Hut put up its flag. A building serving as a boys' patronage,

adjoining the Catholic Church, just outside the camp, was fitted up as a recreation room and reading room. This was followed by the erection of a K. of C. Catholic Army Hut in the camp. The policy pursued at Havre was "Everybody Welcome—Everything Free." To see the thousands of soldiers who passed every day into these huts to obtain a bowl of hot coffee or cocoa or tea, a handful of biscuits, and boxes of cigarettes and matches, would make glad the hearts of the contributors to the C.A.H. fund. No such lavish free distribution was attempted anywhere by any organisation as that practised by the C.A.H. at Havre. It was our soldiers' last forty-eight hours in France, and they deserved what we could give them. Capt. (Rev.) J. R. O'Gorman was the chaplain chiefly responsible for the work. He was assisted first by Father Pirot, and later for a few weeks by Father Knox.

LAVAL HOSPITAL, JOINVILLE LE PONT.

The C.A.H. Hut for the French Canadian Staff of this Unit was maintained till the Unit was closed. As the patients of this hospital belonging to the Canadian and British Armies were given the, to them, strange and unsatisfactory rations of the French Army, these patients were furnished by the C.A.H. with the tea, jam and cigarettes which they demanded.

OTHER UNITS.

In addition, special efforts were made for the comfort of the patients of McGill Hospital (where we had a chapel tent), Antigonish Hospital (where a recreation tent was opened by the chaplain) and for the men of the Courcelette Burial Party. Libraries, English and French, indoor games, stationery, cigarettes, gramophones, etc., were provided. It will be seen that the Lines of Communication were well looked after by the C.A.H.

The following letter of appreciation was received from the Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. :-

Headquarters, Canadian Corps,
17th April, 1919.

My dear Colonel,

Before the Canadian Corps finally breaks up, I would like to place on record my appreciation of the good work accomplished for the troops of the Corps by the Catholic Army Huts, and in doing so I know I am voicing the sentiments of all of Canada's soldiers overseas.

I am, of course, more familiar with the accommodation supplied, and the comforts obtained, in the chapel tents in field, but from many sources I have received testimonials of the great good done in the huts at the Base Camps and at the Camps in England.

I know that while the only religious service conducted in these huts and tents was the Roman Catholic Service, I also know that

at all other times men of every denomination were accorded the same cordial welcome and that all received the same treatment as regards the free drinks, free biscuits, free smokes, free matches, and free stationery there dispensed.

To me, dear Workman, this co-operation, this each for all and all for each spirit, so characteristic of the Canadian Corps, is a wonderful and inspiring thing, and justifies one in hoping that our national life shall be characterised by a spirit of tolerance, mutual sympathy and support, unselfishness and devotion to duty.

I am sure all those who contributed so generously to your cause will be happy in knowing how much you were able to accomplish, and with what gratitude your efforts were acknowledged.

Ever yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. W. CURRIE.

Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) W. T. Workman, C.B.E., M.C.,

A.D.C.S.(R.C.),

245, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

The work of the Catholic Army Huts in the Lines of Communication, France, received the following tribute from Brigadier-General J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., General Officer Commanding, Canadian Section, G.H.Q., France.

Canadian Section,

General Headquarters,

1st Echelon.

6th May, 1919.

Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman,

D.A.D.C.S., Canadian Corps.

My dear O'Gorman,

I am very glad to be able to tell you that the work which has been done by the Catholic Army Huts during the period of demobilisation at Etaples and at Havre, and at other points, has been of a very valuable character, and has been most highly appreciated. There have been no suggestions which we have been able to make which have not been acted upon quickly and efficiently, and the help which the Catholic Army Huts were able to afford at the period when demobilisation set in, came at a time when it was most valuable.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. F. L. EMBURY.

ENGLAND.

RIPON. Their work in France done, the return of Canadian troops to England necessitated the opening of another camp there. Bramshott Camp was given over as the demobilisation centre for the Corps, and the Reserve Battalions were moved to Ripon. At Ripon we found a Catholic Women's League Hut in full working order, but as there was some anxiety concerning its financial condition, we undertook to guarantee it against loss, and

secured the continuation of its good work on behalf of our men. Further we secured the use of three other huts from the military authorities. These were equipped as chapel and recreation rooms, and amply sufficed for all our needs.

A further development of the work in England during 1919 was the supplying of comforts to the returning men on the voyage back to Canada. With the cordial co-operation of the Officers in charge of transports machinery was set up whereby each transport was supplied with cigarettes, chewing gum, games, writing paper, and religious articles. These supplies were all free to the men, and in some cases the C.A.H. cigarettes were the only ones available. This service was much appreciated by the men. We have to thank the Canadian Red Cross Society for their great kindness in allowing us the use of their Bond Room for the storage of dutiable goods. Whenever we appealed to the Society for help in any branch of our work we always found them never-faillingly generous and efficient.

For the rest the work in England was redoubled in intensity in order to meet the special needs of the long-awaited-for demobilisation and return to Canada. In all that trying time we found the men appreciative and loyal. Never once in any of our huts was any trouble caused us.

The work of the C.A.H. in England received the following generous expression of opinion from Lieut.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Headquarters of Overseas Military Forces of Canada,
Argyll House, 246, Regent Street,
London, W.1.

19th June, 1919.

My dear Colonel Workman,

As I understand you are issuing a final report on the work of the Catholic Army Huts in England, I wish to place on record my high appreciation of the magnificent work you have done in this connection.

The three clubs in London and those in Bramshott, Witley, Seaford, Ripon, Rhyl, Epsom, Bexhill and Cooden have been a God-send to our men, and I feel sure that I am voicing the opinion of the people of Canada when I thank you on their behalf for providing their boys with such facilities during their absence from their own homes.

As you know, I have at different times visited your clubs and have been much struck with the liberal way you have furnished them. The men I know have appreciated the writing paper, cigarettes and other comforts which have been provided.

I also want to thank you for the assistance you have given us on the transports by providing free cigarettes, games, chewing gum and writing paper.

I can assure you that your huts have been the means of gladdening the hearts of thousands of Canadians.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. E. W. TURNER.

Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Workman, C.B.E., M.C.,
A.D.C.S.(R.C.),
Oxford Circus House, W.1.

CONCLUSION.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

Owing to the violent nature of the fighting in 1918, the rapid and unannounced movement from place to place, and the fact that the troops were almost constantly in action, the chaplains found it impossible to gather statistics of the reception of the Sacraments by the men. When figures were available they showed an increase in the consoling numbers obtained in former years. It is the unanimous opinion of the Chaplains that the men of 1918 showed an ever-growing desire for all the help that the Faith could give them. A remarkable feature of the camps in England was the fact that the numbers of men who approached the Sacraments after the Armistice were, if anything, greater than before the Armistice. This is surely a great tribute to both priests and men.

ATTITUDE OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The attitude of the Military Authorities towards us has always been most sympathetic. As the war progressed there was evidence that the higher command placed more and more value on the chaplains' work, and appreciated more the influence of religion on the men. Nevertheless there is room for a much more definite policy with regard to the services of religion in the Army; too much is left to the individual chaplain's powers of persuasion even in the matter of securing necessary religious services. Religious parades often suffer from the fact that Commanding Officers order other parades that conflict with them. Chaplains, too, should have a deliberative voice where moral questions are involved. However, the good work that has been done owes much to the sympathetic understanding of the Authorities.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Once more it becomes a serious duty to put on record here the fact that the smooth running of our service is entirely due to the priestly zeal of our chaplains. Their lives, their work, their never-failing co-operation have built up a splendid record, and laid a life-long debt of gratitude to them upon our people.

It is a special duty to mention those who have been nearest

to the administration and shared the burden of any difficulties that may have arisen, or guided it by wise advice.

May I therefore bring to your Lordship's special attention the following names :—

Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) F. French, D.S.O., who for two years was Deputy Assistant Director of Chaplain Services in charge of Catholic administration of the Canadian Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, M.C., who succeeded Lieut.-Colonel French at Corps Headquarters after conspicuous service throughout the war with units in the field.

Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman, O.B.E., to whose energy is due the foundation of the Catholic Army Huts Association; who was its first Overseas Secretary and Treasurer, and became Deputy Assistant Director of Chaplain Services in charge of the Lines of Communication.

Captain (Rev.) J. J. O'Reilly, who after being wounded in France, took over the arduous work of Secretary and Treasurer of the Catholic Army Huts Association.

ROME'S REWARD.

To the great and lasting joy of all the Chaplains our Holy Father Pope Benedict XV. has just set the seal and crown of his approval on their work by conferring upon all those priests who have fulfilled their duty in a praiseworthy manner the inestimable privilege of the Portable Altar. For this great favour we are indebted to the kind efforts of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, to whom our heartfelt thanks must be here recorded.

It is felt that this last report of our overseas activities could not be closed in a more fitting way than by reproducing here a copy of the Rescript granting the privilege, and adding the list of names of those priests who have served overseas to whom it has been communicated.

SECRETARIA
S. CONGREGATIONIS
NEGOTIIS ECCLESIASTICIS EXTRAORDINARIIS
PRAEPOSITAE.

Beatissime Pater,

Archiepiscopus Marianopolitanus, ad pedes Sanctitatis Vestrae humiliter provolutus, petit ab eadem Sanctitate Vestra ut, attento servitio praestito in bonum spirituale militum a Capellanis exercitus Canadensis, durante hoc bello ipsis concedere dignetur privilegium Altaris portatilis.

Ex Audientia SSmi., die 8 Aprilis, 1919.

Sanctissimus Dominus Noster Benedictus divina providentia PP.XV, referente me infrascripto Secretario Sacrae Congrega-

tionis Negotiis Ecclesiasticis Extraordinariis praepositae, benigne tribuit R.P.D. Iosepho Medardo Emard, Episcopo Campivallensi et Ordinario castrensi, facultatem indulgendi ut sacerdotes, qui capellani munus, durante hoc bello, laudabiliter, exercuerint apud copias Canadienses, tum in patria, tum extra, et a respectivis Vicariis Generalibus eiusdem Episcopi castrensis, RR.DD. Adulpho Sylvestre et Wolstano Workman, commendati fuerint, uti possint, ubi Ecclesiae seu publica oratoria desunt, privilegio Altaris portatilis, servatis de iure servandis.

Contrariis quibuslibet minime obfuturis.

Datum Romae e Secretaria eiusdem Sacrae Congregationis die, mense et anno praedictis.

B. CERRETTI,

Archiep. Corinthien, Secretarius.

(Locus Sigilli.)

NAME.	DIOCESE OR RELIGIOUS ORDER.
Rev. Beausoleil, A. F.	Calgary.
„ Bouillon, J. G.	St. Boniface.
„ Bradley, J. L.	Victoria.
„ Cannon, W. E.	Quebec.
„ Carleton, W. B.	Ottawa.
„ Chartier, C. E.	Sherbrooke.
„ Corcoran, W. T.	London.
„ Costello, F. R.	London.
„ Costello, P.	Basilian.
„ Cote, G. J.	Quebec.
„ Cote, A. B.	Peterboro.
„ Curran, T. P.	Halifax.
„ Daniel, I. J.	Oblate.
„ de la Taille, M.	Jesuit.
„ Desjardins, J. J.	Ottawa.
„ Desjardins, J. N. A.	Quebec.
„ Doe, Ed. G.	London.
„ Doyle, B. S. J.	Toronto.
„ Ducharme, J. A.	Joliette.
„ Fallon, C. A.	Oblate.
„ Fallon, J. P.	Oblate.
„ Fortier, J. A.	Oblate.
„ French, F. L.	Pembroke.

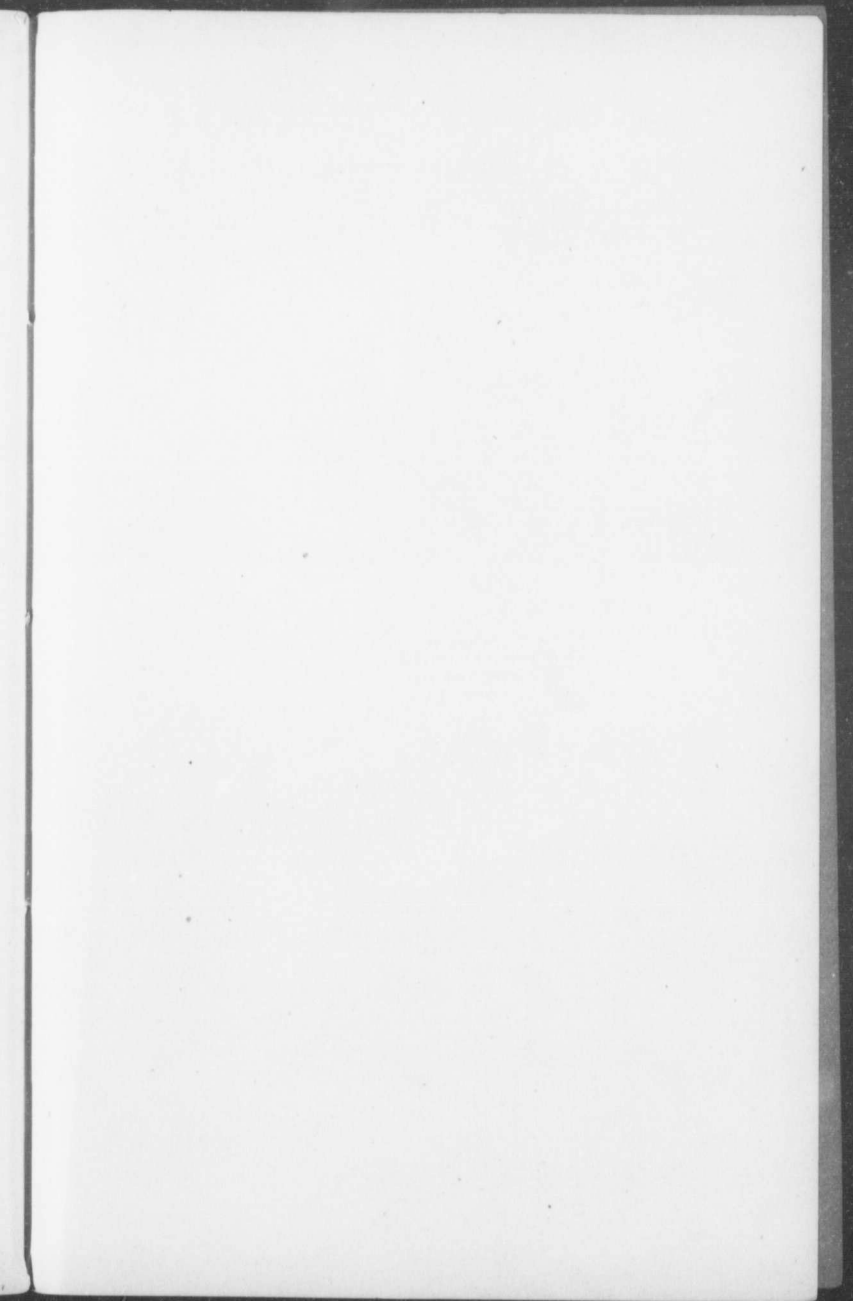
NAME.	DIOCESE OR RELIGIOUS ORDER.
Rev. Gaudet, J. J.	St. John.
„ Gauvreau, G.	Oblate.
„ Gillis, M.	Antigonish.
„ Goodrow, W. G.	Hamilton.
„ Hamel, G. A.	Sulpician.
„ Hawks, E.	Philadelphia.
„ Hetherington, A. J.	Calgary.
„ Hingston, W. H.	Jesuit.
„ Hussey, T. P.	London.
„ Jolicoeur, S.	Quebec.
„ Kelly, W. J.	Toronto.
„ Kelly, P. J.	Peterboro.
„ Knox, J.	Vancouver.
„ Labonte, A. J.	Oblate.
„ Lacouture, O.	Jesuit.
„ Lamarre, A. A.	Dominican.
„ Letang, H. E.	Pembroke.
„ Lockary, F. M.	St. John.
„ Lowry, L. P.	London.
„ MacDonald, A. B.	Calgary.
„ MacDonald, E. J.	Alexandria.
„ MacDonell, R. A.	Benedictine.
„ MacGillivray, R. C.	Antigonish.
„ MacPherson, D.	Antigonish.
„ McCarthy, T. M.	London.
„ McDonald, R.	Antigonish.
„ McDonald, P. A.	Charlottetown.
„ McQuillan, P.	Halifax.
„ Madden, A.	Oblate.
„ Maltais, L.	Franciscan.
„ Meagher, J. V.	Kingston.
„ Moore, R. J.	Franciscan.
„ Murdock, B. J.	Chatham.
„ Murray, W. L.	Pembroke.
„ Nicholson, J. F.	Kingston.
„ O'Gorman, C. D.	Pembroke.
„ O'Gorman, J. J.	Ottawa.
„ O'Gorman, J. R.	Haileybury.
„ O'Gorman, M. J.	Pembroke.

NAME.	DIOCESE OR RELIGIOUS ORDER.
Rev. O'Leary, P. M.	Quebec.
„ O'Reilly, J. J.	Kingston.
„ O'Sullivan, T.	Halifax.
„ Paquin, J.	Jesuit.
„ Phaneuf, F. M.	Franciscan.
„ Pickett, M. J.	Basilian.
„ Pirot, J.	Regina.
„ Planet, E. H.	Oblate.
„ Rooney, J.	Charlottetown.
„ Sammon, J. J.	Pembroke.
„ Sylvestre, L. A.	Montreal.
„ Staley, M. D.	Toronto.
„ Stanton, A.	Ottawa.
„ Tompkins, M. N.	Antigonish.
„ White, F. P.	London.
„ Wood, A. B. W.	Victoria.
„ Workman, W. T.	Franciscan.

(Signed) W. T. WORKMAN, V.G.

Lieut.-Colonel, A.D.C.S.

2nd July, 1919.



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