



The I.O.D.E.
in
Wartime



A Record of Women's Work
for
King and Empire

Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire and Children of the Empire

Founded by Mrs. Clark Murray, Montreal, Feb. 13th, 1900

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NO less an authority than Premier David Lloyd George of Great Britain has borne testimony to the fact that the women of the Allied nations made victory in the Great War possible by the splendid way in which they came forward to do their part in hospitals, in munition factories, in administrative offices and in places of business. The women recognized in the struggle a crusade for righteousness and gentleness, two social qualities that make a strong appeal to the feminine heart and mind. So it was that the mothers and wives and daughters of the world entered into the great international struggle as they had never before done in the history of modern civilization. In the words of the British statesman, "This war began in order that force and brutality might crush out freedom among men. Its authors cannot have foreseen that one of its main effects would be to give women a commanding position and influence in the public affairs of the world. To their ennobling influence we look not only for the strength that won the war but for inspiration for the great work of reconstruction."

Now that the last page of the wartime chapter of the history of Canada has been

turned, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire can look back on the past five years and feel thankful that they had at their disposal an organization and equipment standing ready to do the important work that the crisis gave them to do. The I.O.D.E. possessed machinery that was probably not equalled and certainly not surpassed by any other women's society in the Empire. In this regard they occupied a unique position in Canada. They provided channels through which patriotic enterprises could reach every part of the Dominion, and they were able to accomplish many things promptly because they were prepared and waiting when the call came.

It is a striking co-incidence that a minor imperial crisis brought the Daughters of the Empire into existence, and that the greatest crisis, not only in the life of the Empire but in the history of the modern world, gave the Order the opportunity to justify so splendidly its existence. During the anxious years of the South African War, Mrs. Clark Murray of Montreal, conceived the idea of forming the organization of women that was to become in course of time the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. There was something like inspiration in Mrs. Clark Murray's vision of what the women could do towards preserving the unity of the Empire.

It seems strange now to think that only twenty years ago there were a great many men and women who did not understand the value in the world of a federation of free dominions like that which we call the British Empire. The ideas of international co-operation and imperial federation have been completely revolutionized since the days of the struggle in South Africa, when the course of events gave loyal Canadians reason to feel something like

alarm regarding the future of our conception of Empire. Mrs. Clark Murray hoped to create a new bond among the women living under the Union Jack by organizing them to carry on undertakings that would promote patriotism. The establishment of the Order has since been proved an example of practical statesmanship.

The system under which Mrs. Clark Murray planned to organize the league of women was a very simple one, and yet thoroughly comprehensive and effective. It was her idea to plant primary chapters of the Daughters of the Empire not only in every town and city throughout the Dominion of Canada, but also in other parts of the Empire. The government of the Order was to be centralized, with the primary chapters federated into municipal, provincial and national chapters. The ultimate goal aimed at included the creation of an Imperial Chapter, with head-quarters in London, which would be the centre of a far-reaching net-work of loyal and industrious women.

The simplicity and the efficiency of the plan have been demonstrated in the history of the Order. The system of organization still proves to be adequate, even now when the Daughters of the Empire have become the largest organization of women under the British flag. After a year of hard work, Mrs. Clark Murray relinquished her self-imposed task, and the control of the new organization was taken over by a group of Toronto ladies. The late Mrs. Samuel Nordheimer became President, and with her on the National Executive the following ladies were associated : Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. H. S. Strathy, Mrs. R. E. A. Land, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mrs. John Bruce, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Miss Macdonald. In the year 1901, the organization was formally incorpor-

ated as "The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Children of the Empire."

Canadians have always disliked flamboyant and flagwaving patriotism. That prejudice is one of our national peculiarities. The erroneous impression that the Daughters of the Empire had some such emotional object in view was the chief handicap against which the organizers had to contend during the first years of their work. But people learned from watching them the reason for their existence. Little by little they demonstrated that they were interested in the vital aspects of patriotism. Small bands of earnest women in different centres throughout Canada made it evident to all fair-minded observers that they understood the right combination of practical undertakings and spiritual forces that will produce high-minded and loyal citizens.

Seven years after its incorporation, at the end of 1908, there were 118 Chapters in the Order, the majority of which were located in the Province of Ontario. In 1909, a forward movement was undertaken for the purpose of planting the Order in Western Canada, and as a result twenty-nine chapters came into existence and began to make their influence felt in the four Provinces between Ontario and the Pacific Ocean. A year later, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces were invaded. In the ancient colony, a national chapter was founded, and twenty-one primary chapters sprang into being in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Since that time the growth has been steady, but the greatest stimulus in the history of the Order was received from the World War. When Germany launched herself insolently and brutally at the throat of civilization in 1914, the women of Canada looked for an organization through which their abilities

could be utilized to the best advantage. The I.O.D.E. offered them the scope and the opportunity that they desired, and new chapters came into existence just as naturally that it was their duty to do something for their country. When the armistice was signed on November 11th, 1918, there were : Provincial Chapters, 4 ; Municipal Chapters, 24 ; Primary Chapters, 642 ; Junior Chapters, 80 ; Total, 750 Chapters in the Dominion of Canada. There are also at the present time National Chapters in Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies, as well as a strong sister organization flourishing in the Republic to the south of us, the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States.

During the two decades of its history, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire has had two Presidents. The late Mrs. Nordheimer resigned from office in 1910, and Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham was elected to take her place. Mrs. Gooderham identified herself with the organization at its inception and worked with Mrs. Nordheimer in a number of offices, being at different times, a Councillor, National Secretary, a Vice-President, and Treasurer of the South African Graves Fund. It was under Mrs. Gooderham's leadership that the Order faced the problems of the past five years, and her name will always be associated in the history of the Order with the period of the World War, which covered the major portion of her tenure of office. Mrs. Gooderham and the little group of devoted women who surrounded her at the head of the Order knew that the testing time of the I.O.D.E. had come. After August 4th, 1914, they felt that two purposes were more important than anything else in the world, the winning of the war and the preservation of the spirit of imperial unity. The record of achievement between the declaration of war

and the signing of the armistice stands like a permanent memorial bearing the words, "One Flag, One Throne, One Empire."

The first work with which the Daughters of the Empire identified themselves in August, 1914, was not confined to the members of the Order. Immediately after the declaration of war, the National Executive met to consider what could be done to help the British Empire and their Allies. The cause was recognized to be a national one. It was accordingly felt to be the proper thing to do to invite representatives of all the women's societies in Canada organized on a national basis to take part in an emergency conference. To this meeting the suggestion that the women of Canada should unite in making a contribution of a hospital ship to the Motherland, which suggestion Mrs. Gooderham had received by telegram from British Columbia, was presented. The idea appealed to the imagination of Canadian women, and from every part of the Dominion money flowed in until the fund reached the magnificent proportions of \$282,857.77. The Central Committee which handled the Hospital Ship Fund consisted of the heads of the Women's Societies in Canada that possessed national organizations, and the Presidency and the Treasurership were occupied by Mrs. Gooderham and Mrs. John Bruce, who held the same positions in the National Chapter of the I.O.D.E.

Although the original purpose of the fund was to present the Imperial Government with a Hospital Ship, the Central Committee learned that it would prove more satisfactory for them to present the money without any stipulation as to how it should be expended. The British authorities would then be able to use it where the need was greatest. The sum of \$100,000.

was accordingly given to the War Office, and expended without delay on motor ambulances, twenty of which were despatched to France, while the others remained to be used in England.

The remainder of the fund, \$182,857.77, was donated for the benefit of the navy. It was to be used by the authorities as they thought best to meet the emergencies of the moment. The Admiralty desired to expend the fund so as to perpetuate the memory of the loyalty and generosity of the women of Canada, and they accordingly decided to use the money for the purpose of erecting buildings for nurses in connection with the naval hospitals, one being a block at Spithead and the other a wing at Chatham. These homes for nurses are known as "Canadian Women's Wings," and they will speak to posterity of the devotion of the Empire in the hour of trial.

The collection of the money for the Hospital Ship Fund served to test the organization of the Order. The I.O.D.E. was the only society that had at its disposal the machinery necessary to cover Canada at short notice in making such an appeal. It was not only comprehensive and far-reaching but it proved efficient, and in no instance did it disappoint the women who had faith in it. Long before the allotted time of three weeks, replies had been received from the two extremities of Canada, Halifax on the east and Dawson City in the far north-west. The value of a unified and centralized organization was triumphantly demonstrated, and again and again through the years of stress that followed, the I.O.D.E. served as a medium through which to reach women in every part of the Dominion when concerted effort was desired to meet some special need.

One of the most important pieces of work accomplished by the Order as a whole during

the war was the founding of the Daughters of the Empire Annexes to the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club in London, England. The war had been in progress for over a year before the urgent need of club houses of this description was discovered. All the Canadian soldiers were returning to London at intervals on short leave. Some of them had friends in the English Capital, but there were many others who knew of no place to go where they could receive hospitality and a friendly greeting, or even find suitable sleeping accommodation. Numerous stories were told of the loneliness and the discomfort that these men had to endure when they were supposed to be finding rest and recreation. The Daughters of the Empire acted quickly when the demand was made upon their sympathies. Once again an appeal was sent out to all the primary chapters in the Dominion, and as a result of their generous response, the Order was able to equip and furnish two large annexes to the Maple Leaf Club.

Thanks to these Annexes, thousands of Canadian soldiers were enabled to enjoy their well-earned ten days leave from the front in comfortable and wholesome surroundings. The boys also found a touch of home in these clubs, as the majority of the workers, all of whom were entirely voluntary, were Canadian women and many Daughters of the Empire. These women had husbands and brothers at the front, and they were all anxious to do their best to make life happier for the men in khaki. One of the most popular of the visitors was Lady Patricia Ramsay—at that time still Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught—who was present every week at the Annexes, usually at supper hour. Her Royal Highness liked to wait on the tables, with a cheery word for all, and a special greeting for any man who wore

the badge of the P.P.C.L.I. The I.O.D.E. Annexes of the Maple Leaf Clubs served to make the name of the Order known to and beloved by Canadian fighting men from every part of the Dominion.

Through another undertaking of the I.O.D.E. in the City of London, many of the Canadian officers learned something of the devotion of the Order. The Daughters of the Empire Red Cross Hospital in London, England, might be described as a spontaneous response to a very obvious need. A building suitable for a hospital was secured in a beautiful situation opposite Hyde Park, and Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham provided the complete equipment, with the exception of the X-ray machine and the operating theatre. The members of the Order were glad to have a part in furnishing the hospital, and the primary chapters raised a fund with which the X-ray machine and the operating theatre were financed. When completed, the hospital was pronounced by the British medical authorities to be one of the finest in London. H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, performed the opening ceremonies, and Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary also paid a visit to the institution and expressed their approval of the work being done by the I.O.D.E. The hospital was reserved entirely for officers, and afforded sufficient accommodation for twenty-five men at one time. Throughout the entire period of the fighting, it was filled to capacity practically all the time, and a large number of Canadian officers received treatment there. The Daughters of the Empire had the satisfaction of knowing that few Red Cross Hospitals enjoyed a better record. It proved very popular with the patients, the majority of whom were restored to health and strength, and many were the words of heart-felt apprecia-

tion expressed by the young officers when they returned to duty or removed to the convalescent homes.

The establishment of the Daughters of the Empire Club for Canadian nurses was the result of the efforts of the Order in behalf of another branch of the overseas service. A large number of nurses went to England from Canada during the four years of the war, and more than once it was suggested that there ought to be a club in London for these young women, who were practically strangers in a strange land, a large percentage of the nurses being Canadian-born. Once again the I.O.D.E. stepped into the breach and raised sufficient money by an appeal to the primary chapters to finance the undertaking. Their liberality enabled the Committee of Management to instal the club in spacious and desirable quarters at 95 Lancaster Gate, formerly the town house of Lady Minto, which she kindly agreed to rent for the purpose. As Lady Minto was associated with Canadians for so long while Lord Minto was Governor General, the use of her house for the nurses from the Dominion seemed especially appropriate. The club contained drawing rooms, library, reading and dining rooms, all of them models of beauty as well as comfort, and the bedrooms were light and airy and well furnished. The club made it possible for Canadian nurses to enjoy many luxuries at a small cost.

H.R.H. Princess Patricia, always interested in Canada and Canadians, performed the opening ceremony, and a number of nurses were present in uniform to act as a guard of honor. From the day of the opening, the membership grew very rapidly, testifying to the fact that a club for nurses was badly needed, and the only regret felt by those who stood sponsor for the undertaking was that it had not been established

earlier in the war. Although the club was in operation only eight months before the signing of the armistice, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management declared as a result of her observations during that period, "In their long record of splendid achievements, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire have never accomplished a more useful or better work than that of standing sponsor for, and making possible the establishment of the Canadian Nurses' Club, and the devoted women who compose the membership will never forget the debt of gratitude that they owe to the Order."

Any detailed account of the sums of money raised by the Daughters of the Empire during the years of the war would overwhelm the imagination, even though a person had the patience to wade, in a more or less dazed manner, through such an array of figures. Ever since the commencement of the fighting, the primary chapters have been responding to all sorts of demands upon their generosity. They have contributed to those funds already described, for all of which an appeal was made to the whole Order, but that represents only a small part of their gifts. The provincial chapters, the municipal chapters and even some of the primary chapters undertook to donate valuable equipment such as ambulances, hospital outfits and field kitchens. There were also hundreds of small local demands in every city and town in Canada which always found the Daughters of the Empire eager to respond. It has been estimated on a very conservative basis that the Daughters of the Empire in the Dominion of Canada raised over \$5,000,000. for patriotic purposes during the five years of the war.

The development of the work of the primary chapters ran parallel with the needs of the army. The list of the undertakings grew with the de-

mands of the hour. In writing the story of what the Daughters of the Empire did during the four years of the struggle against autocracy, it is always necessary to tell of the different events that called forth the effort. Place the reports of the chapters side by side with the incidents of the war, and it will be seen that they are closely related.

During the month of August, 1914, the Daughters of the Empire began preparing comforts for the men. Just after the British entered the war, the first group of heroic Canadians offered themselves to help block the path of the on-coming Teutonic hordes. The women were eager to show their appreciation of the gallantry of these men, many of whom were never again to see this fair Dominion that they loved so well. Whenever there were troop-trains departing, whenever there were troop-trains detained in towns, the members of the primary chapters were foremost in the committees of women who were arranging to give luncheons and smokes and similar gifts to the men. This type of work grew steadily as the war progressed. Numerous large camps were located in different parts of Canada, and the Daughters of the Empire in the neighborhood helped in canteens and assisted in the organization of soldiers' recreation centres. There were many phases of these activities. In small towns, parting gifts were prepared for the local boys who had put on khaki, and in the towns through which the soldiers passed on their way overseas, the women were particularly busy devising ways of showing their appreciation of the sacrifices made by the men. Their loved ones left behind were not forgotten either, but received visits from organizations with which the I.O.D.E. Chapters always worked.

It is hardly necessary to add that the next

piece of warwork, which started as soon as the needs of the fighting men in France became known, was the organization of centres for the knitting of socks and the preparation of other articles required by the soldiers. Somebody has said that the number of pairs of socks shipped overseas was probably larger than the population of Canada, and the Daughters of the Empire prepared, collected and despatched a large proportion of them. When the call came from the Red Cross for bandages and other hospital necessities, thousands of bales were prepared and sent across the water. Also at Christmas time, special bundles of good things went to the fighting men who were away from Canada. It would not be possible to estimate the quantity or the value of such gifts sent by the primary chapters.

Early in 1915, the stories began to reach Canada of the treatment being received by our men who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the Germans. Food had to be sent to them at regular intervals in order that they might not starve to death. The sending of food was something like venture of faith. Even when prisoners wrote home that they were receiving the food, people feared that the Germans might not be permitting them to tell the truth about their treatment, and the women were haunted by the suspicion that the parcels were not reaching their destination. Still, the primary chapters adopted hundreds of prisoners of war and continued to give faithfully in the hope that the brave men were being benefitted. Now that the war is over, the Daughters of the Empire have the satisfaction of knowing that almost all the Canadians who have returned from Germany bear testimony to the value of the parcels of food. Many of our men would have died of starvation in a

foreign land if it had not been for the packages that reached them with such unbroken regularity.

The first of the disabled veterans got back to Canada about the end of 1915, and after that they continued to come in an ever-increasing stream. Then the work for the returned men began. In some towns, clubs were established and the Daughters of the Empire helped to equip them. The primary chapters have donated a large number of billiard tables and victrolas to similar institutions, and have also supplied many other articles requested by the men. Work had also to be done for the benefit of the men who had returned as invalids. There were cots in the military hospitals to endow, convalescent homes to establish and wards to equip, all of which were undertakings demanding money and energy.

A brief summary compiled from the reports received at Head Office will indicate that the list of gifts donated by the Daughters of the Empire in response to the demands made upon them stands as a magnificent record of generosity. They have given to the army out of funds raised entirely by members of the Order nineteen ambulances, three motor trucks, eighteen machine guns, two automobiles and twenty-two field kitchens. They have also contributed liberally to similar undertakings under other auspices, such as the motor ambulances from Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Lady Ross Fund for ambulances. To various hospitals, they have contributed twelve operating tables, one electrical massage apparatus and twenty-two wheeled stretchers and invalid chairs, as well as six sterilizing outfits for Serbian Hospital units. In the Military Hospitals, the Daughters of the Empire have completely furnished thirty-

six wards, and have endowed or equipped no less than 942 beds. They have donated three huts for convalescent soldiers and established four convalescent homes. Twelve soldiers' and sailors' clubs are the result of the activities of the primary chapters, and also eleven club rooms. They have furnished one infirmary and a gymnasium. Most of these are branches of war work that grew out of needs which began in 1916, and will continue for years to come.

There was one domestic need arising out of the war to which all the primary chapters were asked to contribute. Early in the winter of 1917-18, the terrible disaster occurred in Halifax, when a ship loaded with high explosives blew up in the harbor and shattered the city, with terrible loss of life. The National Executive issued an appeal for contributions towards a Halifax Relief Fund, and the first intention was to establish a "Home for Unclaimed Children." When conditions in Halifax became normal, it was evident that the number of homeless children was not so great as the authorities feared in the first hours of the catastrophe. The National Executive felt that, as the money had been collected for the children of Halifax, it should be expended for the benefit of the little ones. Acting upon the advice of women who were in touch with the special needs of the Capital City of Nova Scotia, it was decided to establish a "Home for Mentally Deficient Children." As the direct result of a war-time emergency, the Daughters of the Empire will always be able to claim the honor of having established the first institution of its kind in Canada, and of taking the initial practical step in a work of national conservation that is bound to grow more important as the years go by.

Special undertakings of a picturesque character have been reported to Head Office from

time to time. For example, several chapters in the Province of Ontario undertook to make peach jam for the boys overseas. They secured large gifts of fruit and sugar, and were also given the use of a cannery in which to do the work. All the Daughters of the Empire in the chapters that conceived the idea were employed in the canning factory until the "jamming" of the fruit was completed. They had the satisfaction of knowing that they had prepared a dainty which would be greatly appreciated by the men who were fortunate enough to get a share of it. War correspondents have enlarged on the sameness of the diet of jam, but the Tommies did not receive a delicacy like peaches very often.

Other chapters were inspired by the fact that they had members serving in different capacities overseas. These Daughters of the Empire usually worked in connection with hospitals, convalescent homes or clubs. The Order also maintained three nurses at the front.

It should also be mentioned that the I.O.D.E. took an active part in fighting the influence of the misguided women, who because they were ill-advised or worse, tried to circulate pacifist propoganda in Canada in the days when the world was menaced by the danger of a negotiated peace. The I.O.D.E. did very valuable work in their educational campaign, which played an important part in maintaining the Canadian morale. The full significance of this aspect of the I.O.D.E. effort cannot be over-emphasized. In every part of Canada, members of the Order stood ready to lead public sentiment by their example. They assisted in patriotic campaigns; they assisted the authorities when registration became necessary; they faced without hesitation the petty sacrifices that thrift entailed, and were eager at all times to help in the carry-

ing out of any plan that the Imperial leaders considered necessary to secure victory. Each primary chapter added strength to the will of the community in which its influence was exerted.

The Daughters of the Empire did not confine their generosity to the activities started under their own auspices. To every fund that was started in Canada for any patriotic purpose, the primary chapters contributed. Prostrate Belgium made a strong appeal to the hearts of Canadian women, who were eager to give something towards the relief of the devoted Belgians. Then later came the story of the martyrdom of heroic Serbia, butchered in one of the whirlwind Teutonic campaigns launched in the fall of each year during the war with the intention of breaking the spirit of the Allies. To both of these relief funds the I.O.D.E. gave large sums of money. Two other patriotic enterprises that found the Daughters of the Empire very responsive to their call for funds were the Navy League and St. Dunstan's. The Navy League enabled the members of the Order to show in a practical manner their appreciation of the part played by the British Navy in the defeat of Germany, and the reports of the primary chapters contain records of big gifts to this truly Imperial organization. When the account was received of the founding of St. Dunstan's in England, where men who had lost their sight in the war were to be instructed and helped to take their place once more in society, the sympathies of the Daughters of the Empire were touched, and they sent money to support this magnificent college for the blind.

Many of the funds through which money could be sent to assist the French received gifts from the Daughters of the Empire, but it was felt that the duty owed to France was coupled

with the duty that Canadian women owed to the men from the Dominion who gave their lives on the Western Front. Some chapters of the Order accordingly adopted a plan for French Relief. A fund for the purpose, headed by a magnificent subscription of \$10,000 from the Ontario Government and a few individuals, was raised by a number of primary chapters, and the money was used to furnish houses and huts in the devastated areas over which the Germans had swept in their advance towards Paris. The houses will become the homes of the future citizens of the district. The amount of money raised by the chapters who found the object of this fund inspiring was sufficiently large to make it possible for the authorities who have charge of the work in France to set apart one distinct portion of the country, which will be known as "The Daughters of the Empire Sector." The work of restoration in that sector has been paid for by the I.O.D.E. Could there be a more fitting memorial in France to the Canadians who fought and died on foreign soil in the Great War? The British poet, Rupert Brooke, who gave his life for his country, expressed in one of his immortal sonnets the hope :

" If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England."

The Chapters of the Order which have subscribed to this can feel that by their scheme of French Relief, they have set apart a corner in France that is forever Canada. The work will be completed by the placing in some church or public hall in the sector of a tablet bearing the names of the Chapters and others that have contributed to the aid of suffering France.

It must not be forgotten that while all these war-time demands upon the purses of the members of the Order were being met, the I.O.D.E.

continued to "carry on" in other fields of effort. During the years before the war, the Daughters of the Empire were particularly interested in safe-guarding the health of their fellow-citizens who were in danger of contracting tuberculosis. As a result of the work of the Order, the Union-on-the-Lake Sanitorium was established for the sufferers from the White Plague, and in North Toronto, the Daughters of the Empire Preventorium is looking after children whose health is in danger from the dread disease. All pre-war activities of this nature were supported during the four years of the struggle in Europe, and the primary chapters willingly faced new responsibilities without shirking old ones. The work in every sanitorium is being carried on with as much devotion as though the war had not intervened.

It is not an easy task to put figures or details of any work in a form that will appeal to the imagination. Brevity is necessary if the interest in such a story is to be held. It will be noted that the out-standing feature of the summary of the war undertakings of the I.O.D.E. is its scope. The work of the Order is as wide as the needs of the Empire. Whenever there is anything to be done for the Empire or the Empire's citizens, the Daughters of the Empire may be counted upon to do their part. They have proved in the Great War that practical effort is most fruitful when inspired by a deep and holy sentiment like patriotism.

The war is now over. Victory rests with the cause of the Allies. The world has learned that right, because it is right, will eventually create by the power of its spirit sufficient strength to overcome might—that might which arrogantly believes in its own material power. The Empire faces a new era in its history. What will be the great new work of the Daugh-

ters of the Empire in the days that lie just in front of us? Someone has said that in the light from the battle fields of Europe, the masses of mankind awakened from a long sleep and learned their own giant strength. Consequently the tasks of the future are : first, education ; second, education ; third, education. Already the Daughters of the Empire have had some experience, notably in fighting the pacifist propaganda, of their power as an educational influence. They will have to make their power felt more and more throughout the length and breadth of Canada. It may be mentioned in passing that two scholarships have already been donated by the I.O.D.E. for the benefit of the sons of Canadians who fell in the war. That is one branch of the Order's educational activities, and such activities are to multiply in the immediate future. In fact, the proposal to promote the Educational Work of the I.O.D.E. as a memorial to the Canadian men and women who died in the great war included a scheme to place on a systematic basis throughout the Dominion the presentation of scholarships for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the men and women who paid the supreme sacrifice. Also, in this connection, a series of lectures will be delivered annually in the Canadian Universities, to be known as the "Daughters of the Empire Memorial Lectures." The lecturers are to be men of out-standing authority, and they will take as their subject some phase of current Imperial history. Such lectures in printed form will become valuable contributions to the patriotic literature of the day.

There is another field of educational effort that is even more vital. The national conscience of Canadians has been greatly quickened by the events of the past four years, and men and women appreciate as never before the value

of British citizenship. We know how many people of alien races have been attracted by the richness and the freedom of our Empire. They have to be assimilated in the melting pot of our national life. So a new task comes to the Daughters of the Empire, flowing directly from the Great War. Before the war, the Order adopted as part of its educational policy the plan of presenting to schools, where children of the foreign-born were in attendance, libraries of graded books on the history of the Empire and copies of famous pictures depicting events in the story of the Empire. This scheme will be made more far-reaching by the National I.O.D.E. War Memorial. The Dominion Government arranged to have a series of Canadian War Memorial Pictures painted by the leading artists of the Empire to commemorate Canada's part in the War. The Daughters of the Empire hope to place in schools selected by the Department of Education in each Province reproductions of these paintings, and also to place during the next five years in every school in Canada attended by children of the foreign-born a complete Daughters of the Empire historical library. Courses of illustrated lectures on the history and geography of the Empire are also to be given free to the children of Canada. It will be seen that the I.O.D.E. will have its part, and no small part, in teaching every young person growing up to be a Canadian man or woman the meaning of British institutions, the glory of British ideals and the duties of Canadian citizenship.

