

Tilting the bucket during the Canadian Championship Athletic meet in France, 1917



To the delight of the soldiers men had to play the part of women in the stage shows. These four are the Princess Pats comedy team.

Now here's a bit of shelter boys, a cosy place to camp,  
So kindly make yourselves at home, and if the feet be damp  
Keep on your socks and "Kitcheners", tuck in the blankets  
tight,  
And pray you'll still be living this time tomorrow night.

H. F. Wood, *Vinyl*, p. 134

# Life Behind the Lines

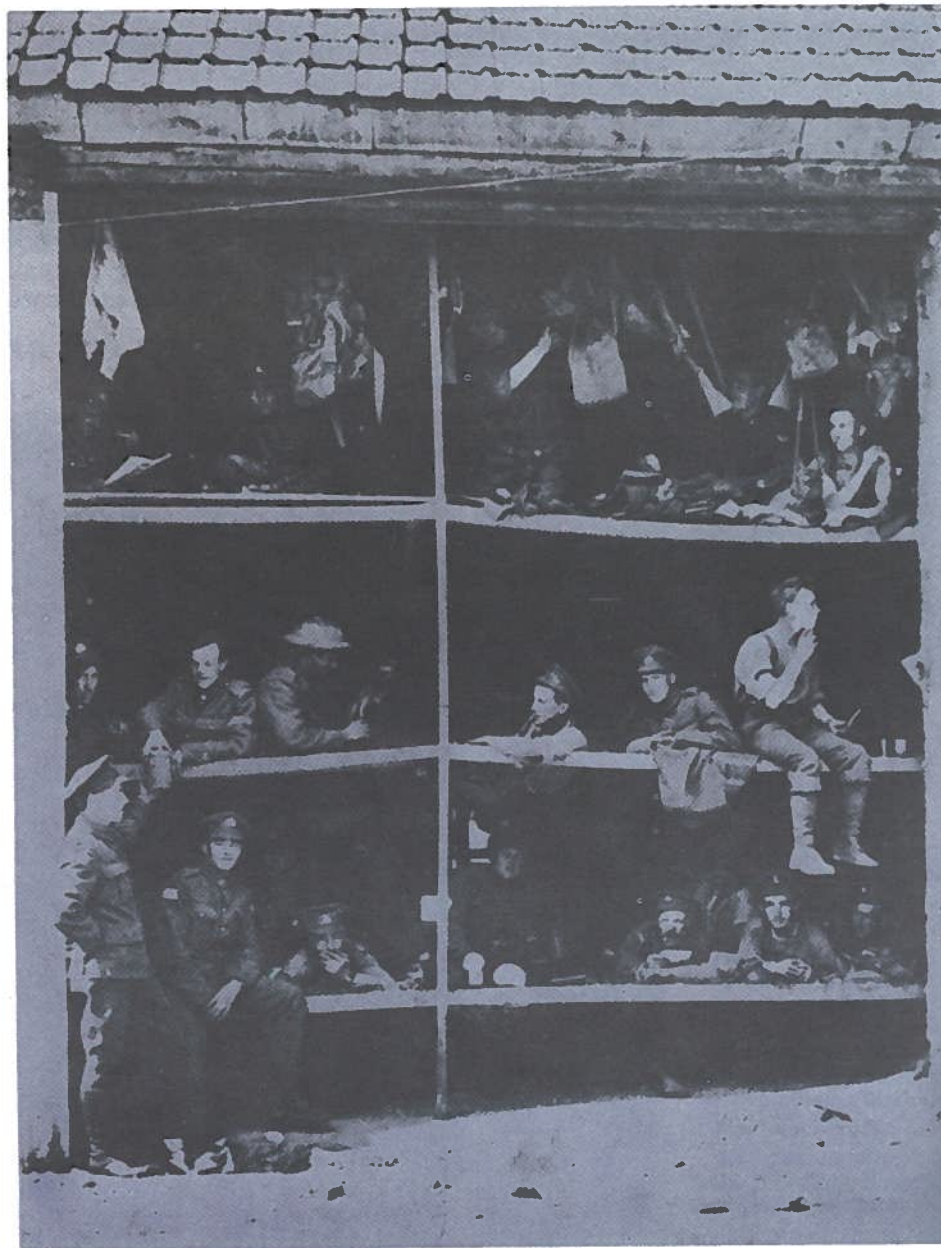
## Rest Billets

There were various types of rest billets, from the shelter made of sandbags with a tarpaulin top, no floor and few comforts, to the really "cushy" still-inhabited village where the engineers might have built three-tiered bunks in dry barns. Chicken wire served as good springs in the bunks. In between these two extremes there might be a Nissen hut of corrugated steel with floor, doors, but no windows. Most common was an abandoned village where soldiers made do with what they could find. Field kitchens were always at hand and the men had regular meals. For breakfast there was tea and hardtack with jam and sometimes bacon; for dinner beef or mutton stew, fried fish, pork and beans or, very occasionally, roast beef. All were good, but sometimes rabbit stew appeared and that was universally loathed. Supper was the same as breakfast, but extra "pickings" might be scrounged around the countryside. In the few days of rest men washed and mended their clothes, smartened up with some drill, took part in sports and on one evening had a company "smoker" where beer was free and sing-songs rowdy.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. 25



Canada beats Australia on the greasy pole



Rest billets in a barn behind the lines



**A Little Bit of Heaven**

Oh a little bit of everything got into a tin one day  
 And they packed it up and sealed it in a most mysterious way  
 And some "Brass Hat" came and tasted it,  
 And " 'Pon me Sam," says he,  
 "We shall feed it to the soldiers,  
 And call it M and V.""

\*Meat and Vegetables

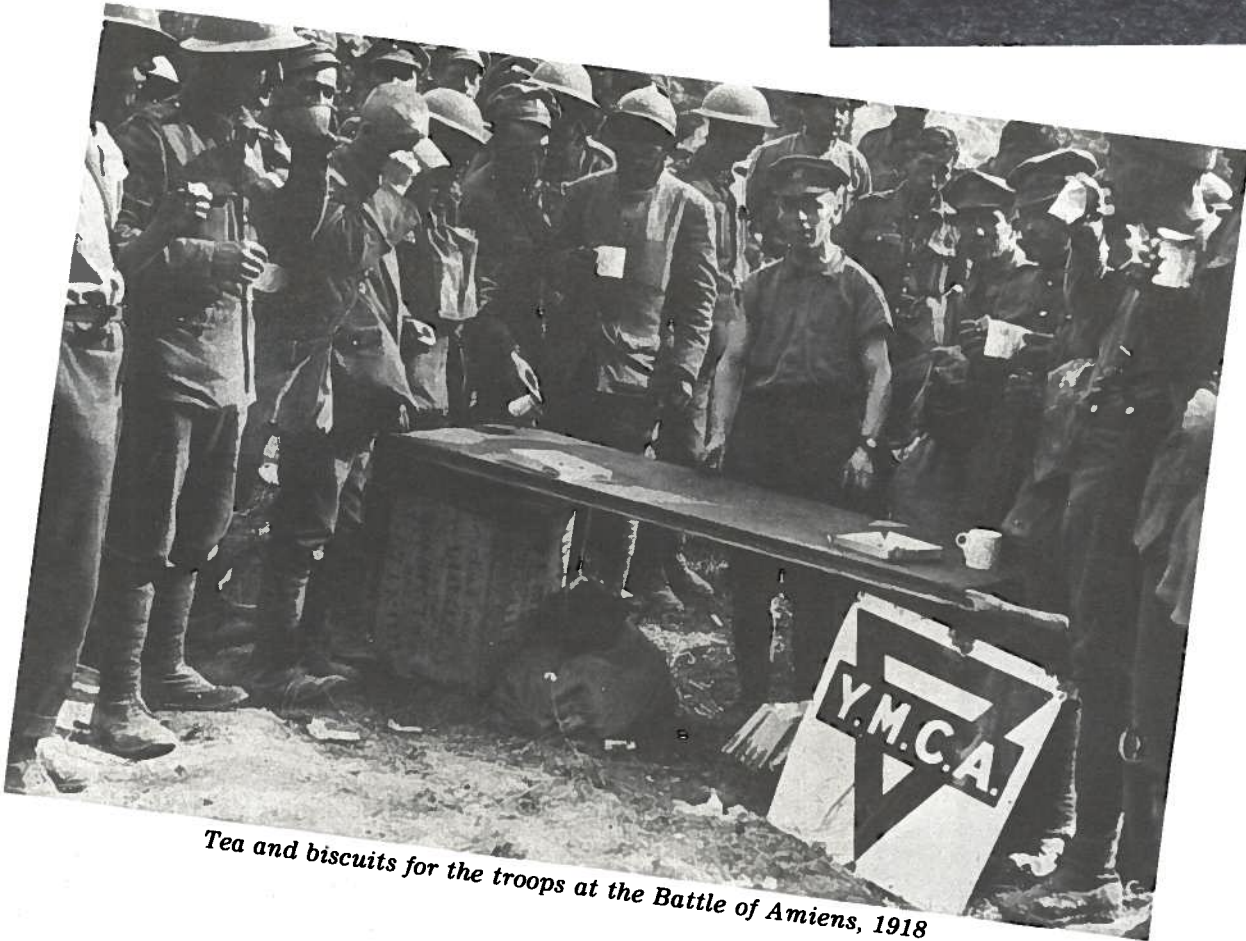
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland



*Horse back wrestling  
 at the Canadian Corps  
 Horse Show, 19 July 1916*

Some of our men were sleeping in a barn on straw. Three of them had heavy colds. One was Hillary from our unit, a college graduate from a good home. He was very sick that night, and Christensen went to the medical officer and said it was necessary to get an ambulance at once to take Hillary to hospital. He was told the patient would be examined the next day, but the ambulance did not come until late afternoon. It was altogether too late. Hillary died the next morning. Christensen was so angry that he wrote a letter to Hillary's parents telling exactly what had happened. The letter was stopped by the censor, and Christensen was given fourteen days' punishment.

W. R. Bird, *Ghosts Have Warm Hands*, p. 24



*Tea and biscuits for the troops at the Battle of Amiens, 1918*

Supplies for overseas work - care of the YMCA - an order placed this year included

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 22 basketball sets                                 | 14 cricket sets               |
| 22 volleyball nets                                 | 138 sets checkers             |
| 22 volleyballs                                     | 24 tennis rackets             |
| 44 basketballs                                     | 64 lacrosse sticks            |
| 44 piece ball catcher's gloves                     | 600 gramophone records        |
| 44 1st basemen gloves                              | 30 gramophones                |
| 132 finger gloves                                  | 8 typewriters                 |
| 132 baseball bats                                  | ¾ million envelopes per month |
| 59 dozen baseballs                                 | 8 pianos                      |
| 40 dozen indoor baseballs                          | 3 Ford touring cars           |
| 132 footballs                                      |                               |
| 124,000 new magazines                              |                               |
| 24,000 used magazines distributed free each month. |                               |

OPA A-1-2 YMCA War Work



*Even the circus came to entertain the troops during wartime*

**Y.M.C.A. WAR WORK**

5. The Y.M.C.A. has 120 Military Centres, forty-five in Canada, twenty-two in England and fifty-three in France.
6. A typical Overseas centre has a building 30 x 100 feet, a marquee 30 x 90 feet with a platform, writing tables, chairs, canteen, gramophone, piano and moving picture apparatus.
7. We have one hundred pianos, three hundred gramophones and twenty-seven small and large moving picture machines in England and France.
8. From sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand cups of hot tea and coffee are distributed free at the firing line daily, costing us not less than \$500 per day.
9. One hundred and forty thousand magazines are distributed gratuitously every month.
10. One thousand dollars is spent monthly on the concerts in England alone. These concerts are frequently attended by over one thousand men.
11. All athletic requirements are furnished free to the troops. One single overseas order for baseball equipment totalled \$25,000; a larger sum than is spent by either of the American Major Leagues.
12. One million sheets of paper are distributed free each month. The soldiers were encouraged to use this freely and thousands of letters were written home that would never have been written but for the facilities afforded. It is estimated that thirty thousand letters are written daily by Canadian soldiers in our Overseas buildings. OPA C-2-I

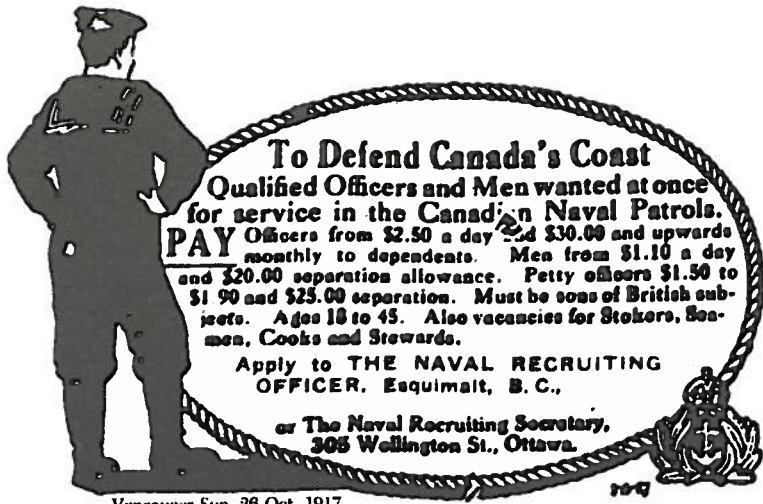
**SPORTS DAY EVENTS**

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 100 yard dash       | 7. Wheel barrow race |
| 2. 3 legged race       | 8. Tug-of-war        |
| 3. Relay race - 1 mile | 9. Greased pig       |
| 4. Sack race           | 10. Packer's race    |
| 5. Pic-a-bac wrestling | 11. Chariot race     |
| 6. Mule race           | 12. Boxing           |

OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland



# The War at Sea



**To Defend Canada's Coast**  
**Qualified Officers and Men wanted at once**  
**for service in the Canadian Naval Patrols.**  
**PAY** Officers from \$2.50 a day and \$30.00 and upwards monthly to dependents. Men from \$1.10 a day and \$20.00 separation allowance. Petty officers \$1.50 to \$1.90 and \$25.00 separation. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45. Also vacancies for Stokers, Seamen, Cooks and Stewards.  
 Apply to **THE NAVAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Esquimalt, B. C.,**  
 or **The Naval Recruiting Secretary, 305 Wellington St., Ottawa.**

Vancouver Sun, 28 Oct. 1917

Membership Application

..... 191 .....

The Navy League of Canada  
 34 King Street West, Toronto

I am in sympathy with the objectives of the Navy League and desire to become a member. I enclose \$..... for membership dues.

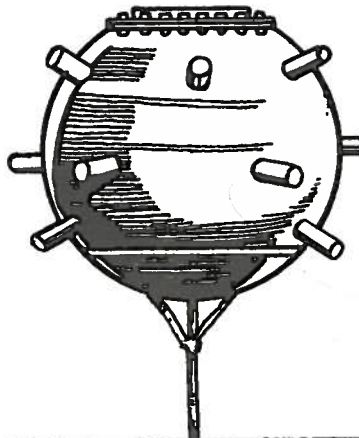
I desire to be enrolled as a ..... member.  
 (indicate class of membership desired)

Name .....

Address .....

Memberships: Member \$2.00, Associate Member \$1.00, Junior Members (18 years and under) 25¢  
 Founder \$100.00

OPA C-1 Navy League



In July of 1918 the first aircraft carrier came into operation when seven Sopwith Camels took off from the deck of the Furious. In August, planes landed on her deck for the first time.

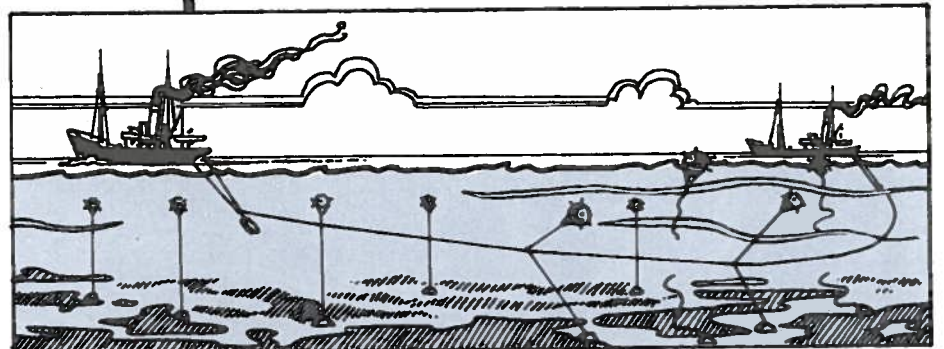
THE NAVIES OF EUROPE

Country	Modern Battleships	Cruiser Battleships	Older Battleships	First-class Cruisers	Other Cruisers	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Officers and Men
Great Britain	29	10	38	42	70	227	58	85	137,500
Germany	19	7	20	9	45	141	47	30	66,783
France	17	0	15	18	13	87	173	90	60,621
Russia	9	4	8	6	9	105	23	48	52,463
Italy	8	0	8	7	13	35	73	20	33,095
Austria-Hungary	4	0	9	3	9	18	53	15	17,581
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	8	51	7	5,715
Netherlands	0	0	6	0	11	8	33	8	11,164
Norway	0	0	0	1	4	3	26	5	1,003
Denmark	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	3	4,000

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, p. 47

At the time of the outbreak of the war the Canadian Navy consisted of two cruisers, Niobe 11,000 tons, Rainbow 3,000 tons.

OPA 1917



The British method employed a serrated wire stretched 400 to 500 yards between pairs of sweepers. In 1917 about 400 mines were swept from the seas around Britain.

The Northern Barrage—a mine field stretched from the Orkney Islands to the Norwegian coast and was from 15 to 35 miles wide. W. G. Dooly, *Great Weapons of WWI*, p. 308

51 trawlers, 56 drifters and 16 armed auxiliaries were engaged in mine sweeping, patrolling, conveying and examination of shipping.

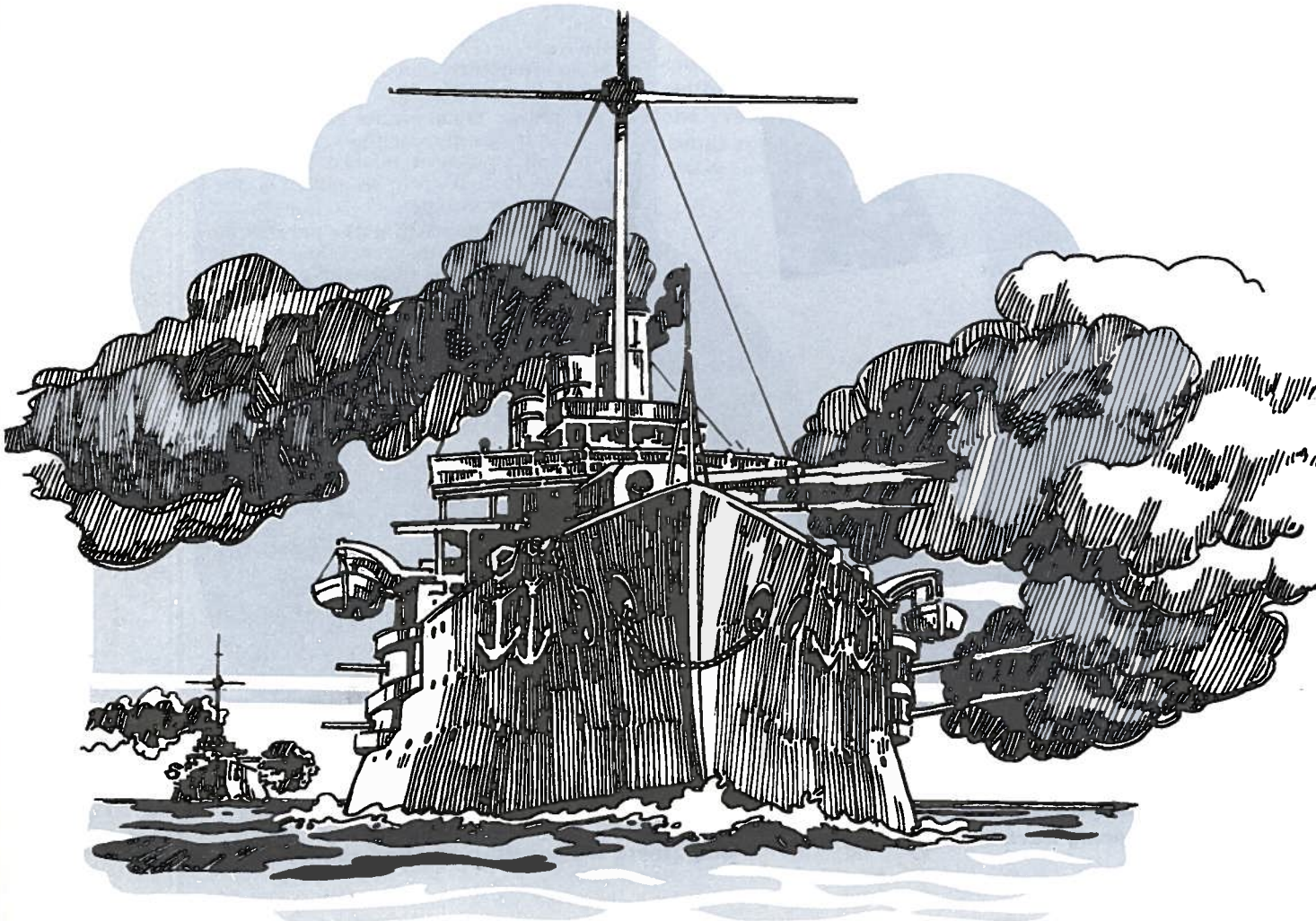
Because of the length of time required to build a warship Great Britain urged Canada to concentrate her efforts on land. However, because of the rapid expansion of submarine warfare Canada quickly became involved in patrolling the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. By 1918 over 100 ships were operating under the Canadian Patrol Service.

Canada as well built anti-submarine trawlers, drifters, and anti-submarine launches.

The Royal Canadian Navy recruited men to serve in the Royal Navy.

1,700 officers and men  
 635 pilots for the Royal Naval Air Service  
 101 surgeon-probationers  
 112 mechanics

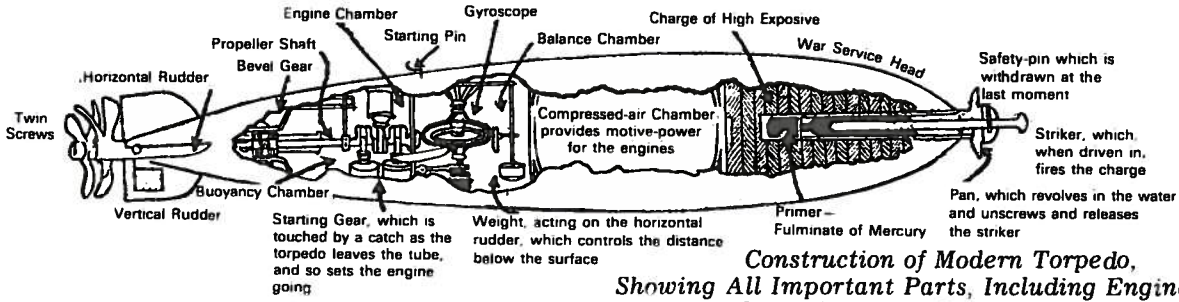
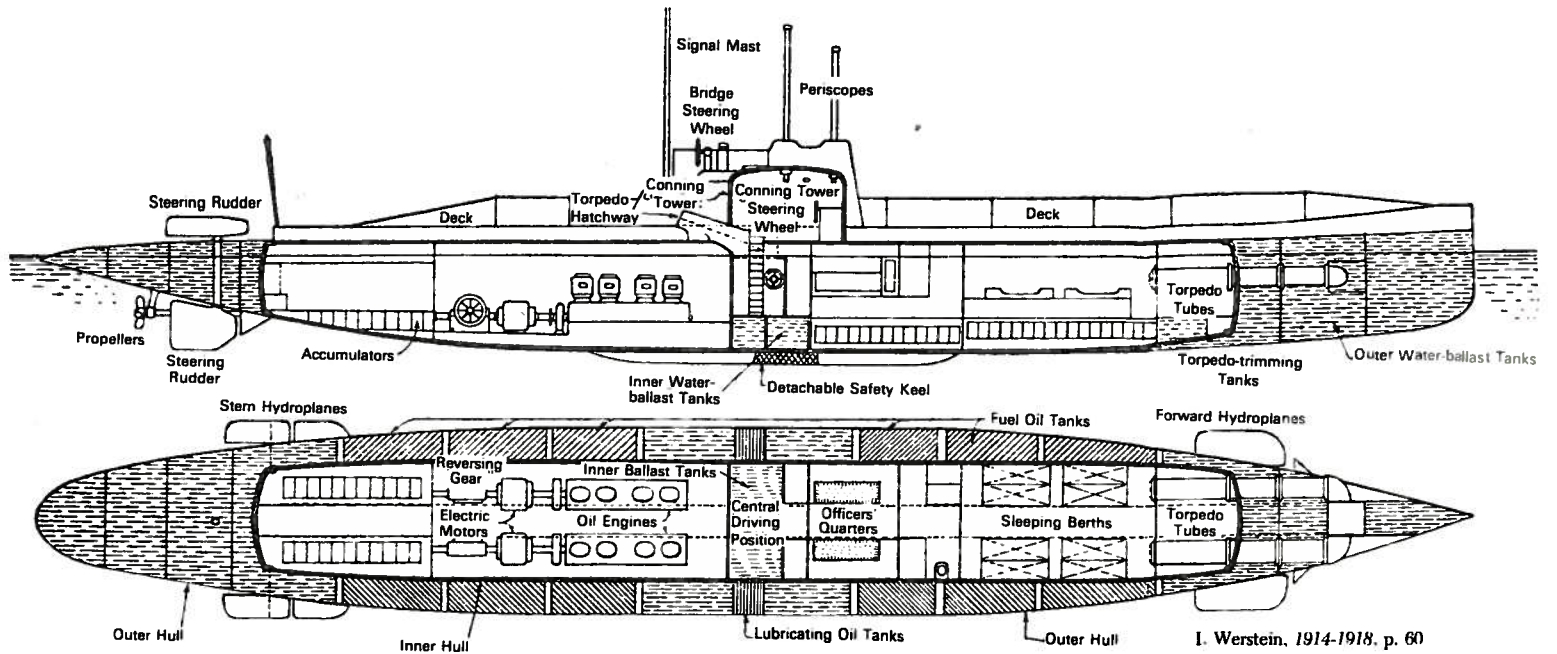
8,826 served in the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve.





The submarine became a practical offensive and defensive naval vessel with the development of the periscope in 1902.

The largest British submarine, the mighty "M", displaced 1,000 tons, carried a 12 inch gun on deck which supposedly could fire when submerged in 20 feet of water.



Construction of Modern Torpedo, Showing All Important Parts, Including Engine, Propellers, Steering Gear, etc.

**Defensive measures against the submarine.**

1. Mine the areas you wish to protect.
2. String nets across key passages.
3. Sink blockships at entrance to sub bases.
4. Countermine exits of submarine bases.
5. "Q-Ships" Merchant ship camouflaged to conceal heavy deck guns.
6. Arm ordinary merchant ships.
7. Bomb sub bases.
8. Institute convoy systems.

Great Britain's supremacy on the seas was established for the war when nine battleships armed with 15 inch guns were launched in 1915 and 1916.

Length 650 feet  
 Width 90 feet  
 Displacement 31,000 tons  
 Belt armour 13 inches  
 Horse power 75,000  
 Speed 25 knots  
 Power source oil  
 Crew 1000  
 Armaments 8-15 inch guns

**GERMAN U - BOATS**

Lost at Sea	178
Surrendered	157
Scuttled or lost en route to surrender	21
Interned or ceded to other nations	7
Destroyed in Germany	8

TOTAL BUILT BY NOVEMBER 11, 1918: 371

By the time the First World War was over Germany had built over 400 submarines of which over 200 were destroyed. The Germans had sunk 5408 ships, a total of 11 189 000 tons, half of which was sunk in 1917.

By mid-1917 one of every four ships which sailed from Great Britain never returned.

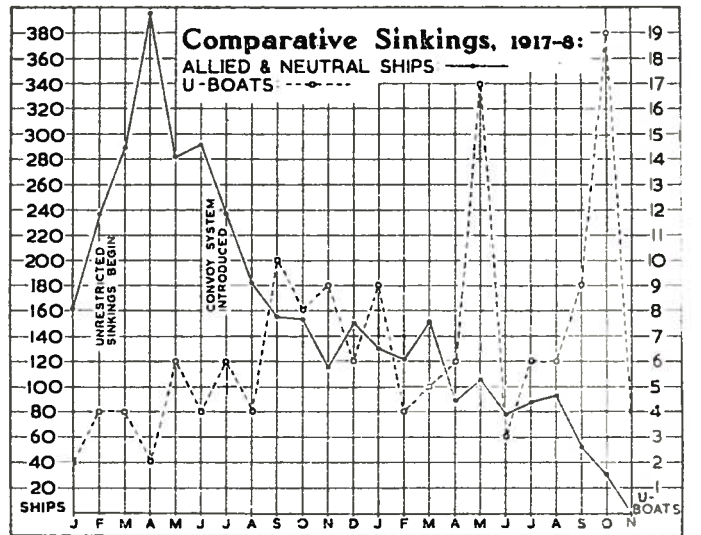
**Statistics of E-1 Class British submarine (1913-1917)**

Length ..... 181 feet  
 Width ..... 22½ feet  
 Speed ..... surface-16 knots  
                   submerged-10 knots  
 Displacement 700 tons  
 Armaments .. 5-18" torpedo tubes  
                   1-12 pounder gun  
 Crew ..... 30 men

**The value of the submarine**

"The introduction of vessels that swim under water," he said, "has in my opinion entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on top of the water. The functions of a war vessel were these: Defensively, (1) to attack ships that come to bombard our forts, (2) to attack ships that come to blockade us, (3) to attack ships convoying a landing party, (4) to attack the enemy's fleet, (5) to attack ships interfering with our commerce; offensively, (1) to bombard an enemy's ports, (2) to blockade an enemy, (3) to convoy a landing party, (4) to attack the enemy's fleet, (5) to attack the enemy's commerce.

T. H. Russell, World's Greatest War, p. 302



**The Sinking of the Lusitania**

A warning to travellers.

On Board the Lusitania: 1917

**NOTICE!**

TRAVELERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

Then, on May 7, as strollers gathered on deck after lunch to watch the approaching green fields of Ireland, disaster struck. "The ship stops immediately and quickly heels to starboard," wrote Commander Walter Schwiager of the U-boat that had just sent a torpedo through the ship's hull. "Great confusion... Lifeboats being cleared and lowered to water. Many boats crowded... immediately fill and sink." The Lusitania went down in 18 minutes, carrying 1,198 people to their deaths. A. M. Josephy, American Heritage History of W.W.I., p. 143

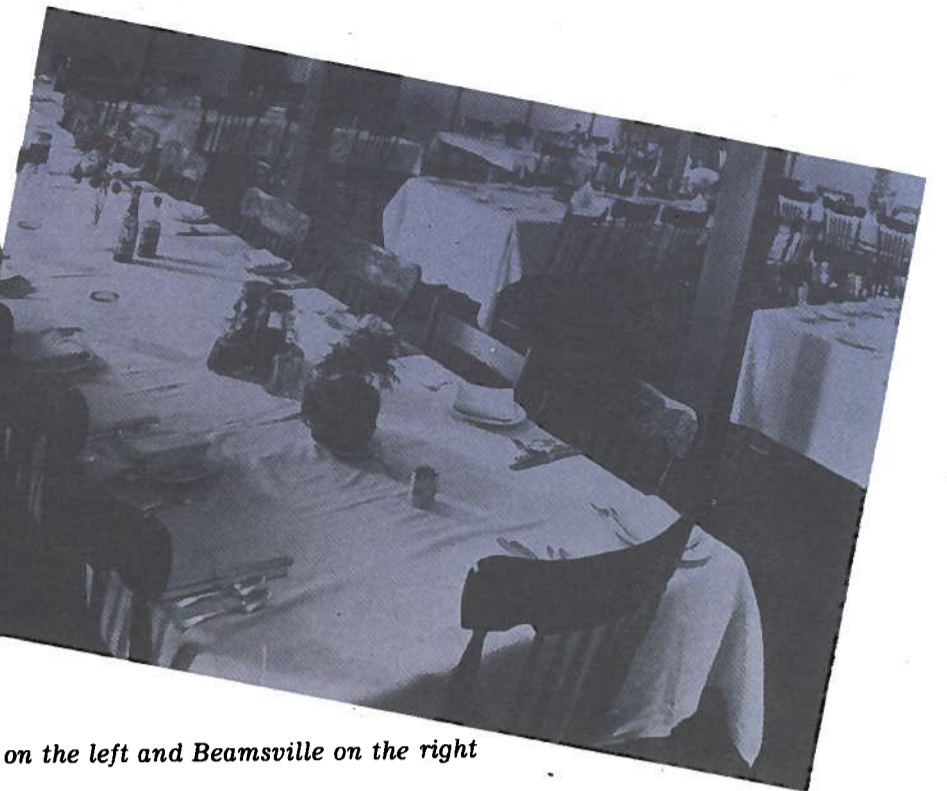
The total number of souls aboard the Lusitania was 1,916. The passengers, first, second and third class, numbered 1,251, and the crew 665. Of the total number on board 782 were saved, while 1,134 lost their lives. The saved included 465 passengers and 317 members of the crew. In the death roll were 786 passengers and 348 of the crew. The dead passengers included many Canadians and 115 neutral American citizens.

T. H. Russell, World's Greatest War, p. 419

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.  
 Washington, D.C., April 23, 1915

T. H. Russell, World's Greatest War, p. 427



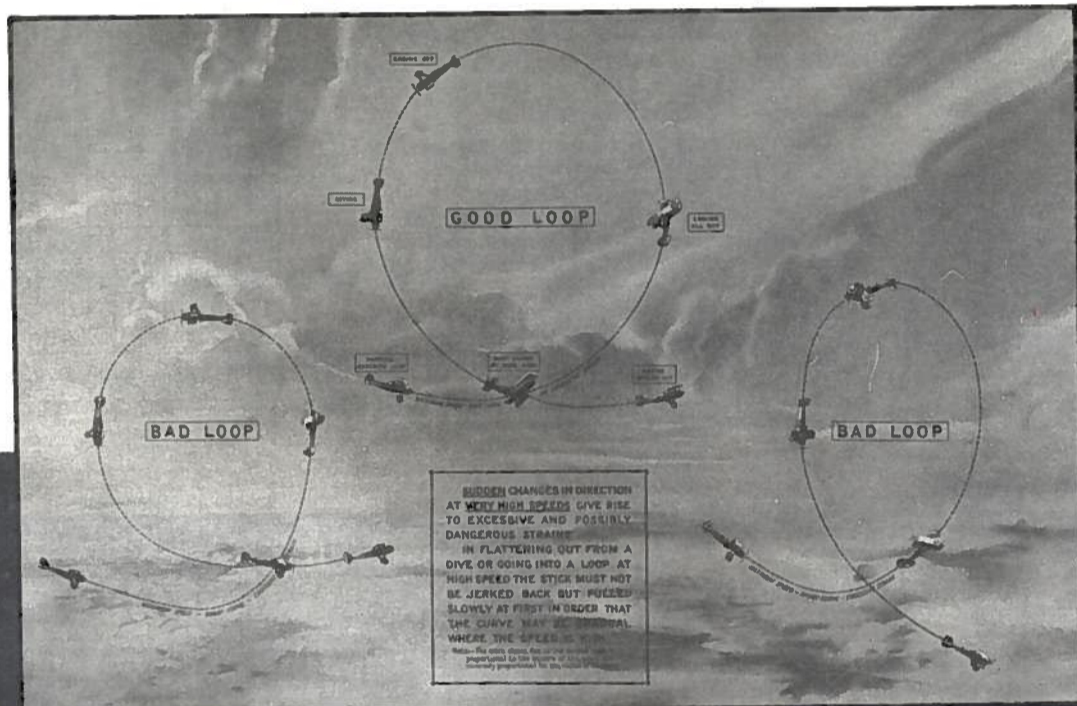


Dining facilities (mess) at Deseronto on the left and Beamsville on the right

# The War in the Air

"Flying is very cold these days, and we have to slobber whale-oil on our faces to prevent frost bite. After doing four hours at 1500 feet we are numb when we get back, but a square meal and the rum ration help a lot."

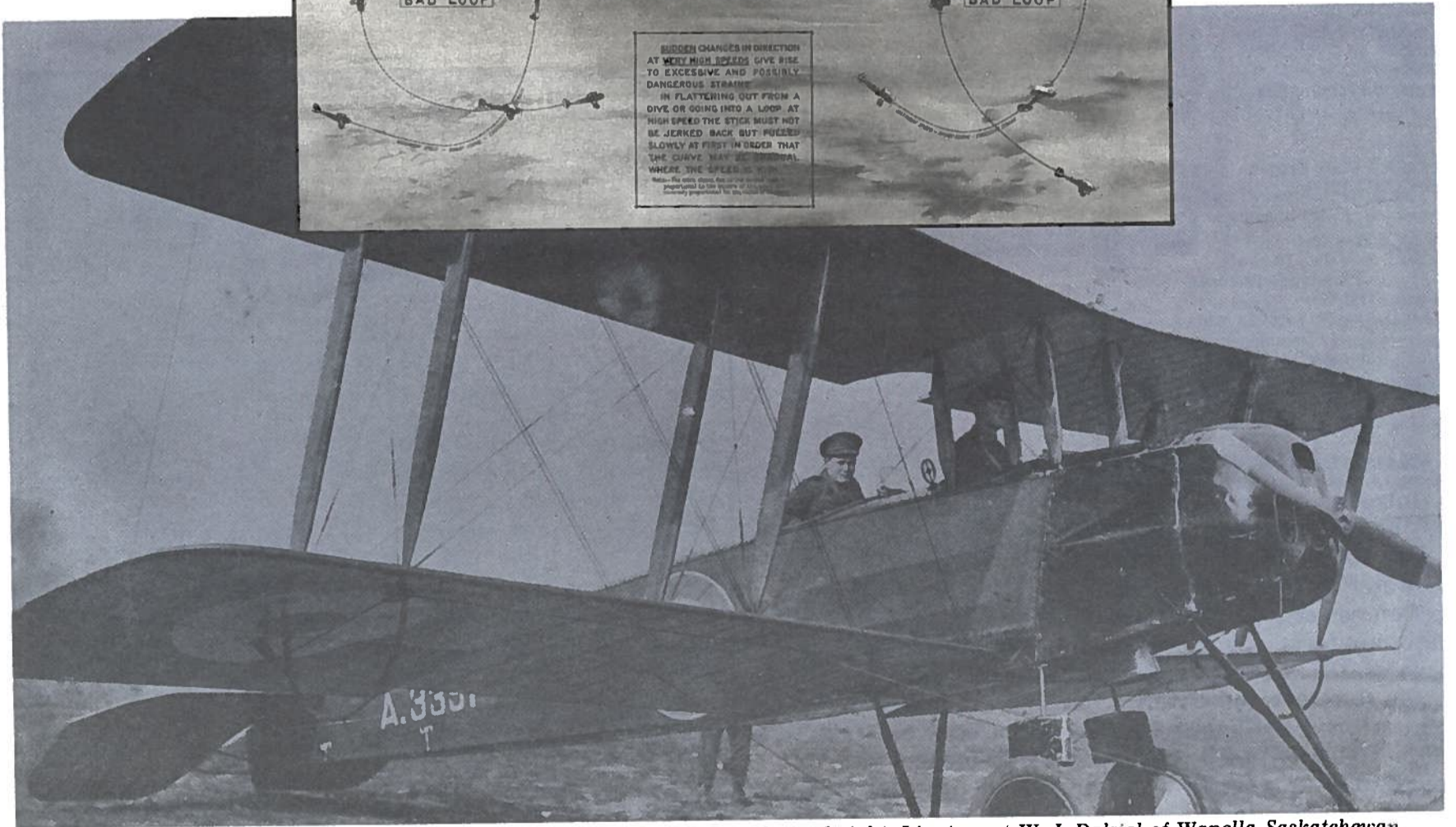
*Letter from the Front.*  
OPA 1918 33



## THE CODE OF THE PILOT

"No honourable aviator attacks an aeroplane that is already on fire. Such a foe has enough trouble to deal with; he is regarded as out of the fight."

PAC 1917 4550



Avro 504 aircraft. Left, Lieutenant J. G. Farquhar of Winnipeg, Manitoba and right, Lieutenant W. J. Dalziel of Wapella Saskatchewan



**Air Service**

3960 soldiers switched to a branch of the Royal Flying Corps.  
 1389 Canadians in England volunteered for air service.  
 10 010 cadets were recruited in Canada (4280 went overseas)  
 7453 mechanics were recruited.

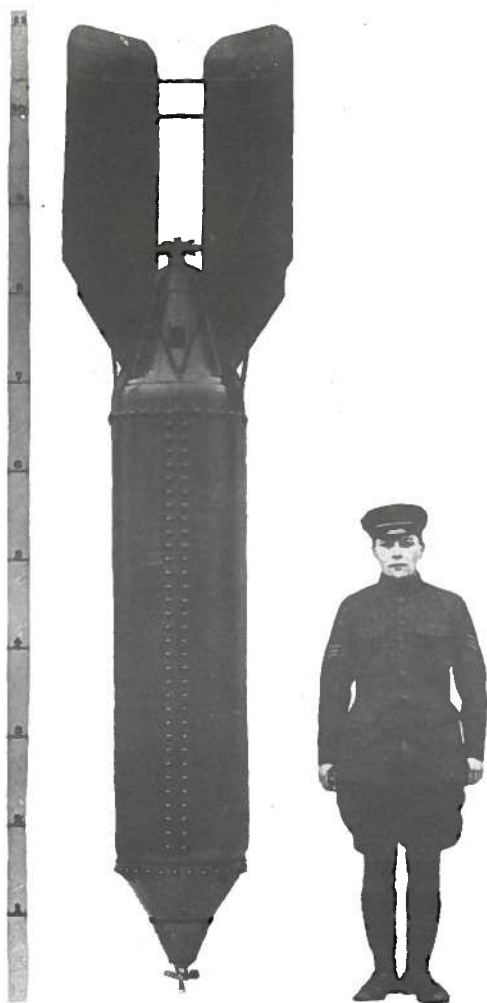
During the First World War 22 800 Canadians served in the Royal Flying Corps as pilots, observers, and mechanics.



Bomb dump for 214 Squadron R. A. F., France, 1918

**Skills required of a Pilot**

1. Flying
2. Map reading
3. Reconnaissance
4. Aerial photography
5. Meteorology
6. Wireless telegraphy
7. Artillery observation
8. Bombing
9. Gunnery



In 1914 the plane was used for reconnaissance, had a top speed of 75 miles per hour and carried no guns or bombs. By the end of the war the best fighters could reach a speed of 175 miles an hour and the bombers could carry up to 3 tons of bombs.

Before sophisticated bombing devices were developed pilots simply dropped the bombs over the side of the cockpit.

A pilot was classified an "ace" when he shot down 5 enemy aircraft. The top Canadian aces were:

Billy Bishop	.....	72 planes	destroyed
Raymond Collishaw	.....	60 planes	destroyed
W. G. Barker	.....	50 planes	destroyed
D. R. MacLaren	.....	48 planes	destroyed
J. N. Harris, <i>Knights of the Air</i> , p. 12			

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin who had watched the role of observer balloons during the American Civil War brought Germany into the war as the most advanced nation in airships and airship design. Raids on England began in January of 1915 and by the war's end over 200 bombing raids had been made, 6000 bombs dropped causing 2000 casualties. Able to "fly" at altitudes of up to 16 000' the Zeppelin was difficult to bring down. It was not until the development of the incendiary bullet that the gas-filled balloon was rendered obsolete. During the war Germany produced 80 air ships, 73 of which were destroyed.



**Zeppelin Specifications**

Length	.....	670 feet
Diameter	.....	72 feet
Capacity	.....	2 000 000 cubic feet
Load	.....	3 tons
Guns	.....	4 Maxim guns (2 on top, 2 in gondola)
Gas	.....	hydrogen
Power source	.....	6 air screws, 240 hp. each
Speed	.....	55-60 mph
Altitude	.....	16 000 feet
Crew	.....	16 - 22 men
Fuel	.....	3 tons



Billy Bishop, Canada's foremost flying ace, August 1917

The Nieuport fighter flown by Billy Bishop was capable of climbing 7000 feet in seven minutes and had a ceiling of about 20 000 feet.

Air speed	.....	140 mph
Flight time	.....	2 1/2 hours

**Daily rates of pay for Canadians attached to the Royal Flying Corps — 1917 Squadron**

Commander	\$10.00
Flight Commander	7.50
Flying Officer	6.00
PAC: 1917-4573	

**The problems faced by Canadian pilots**

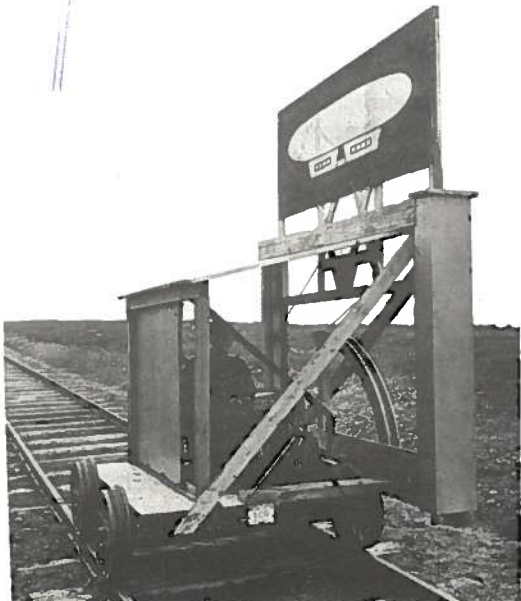
- Rain
- Cold
- Open cockpit
- Identification of enemy
- Sunlight — screen enemy

**Air strength of Germany and Allied nations in the First World War.**

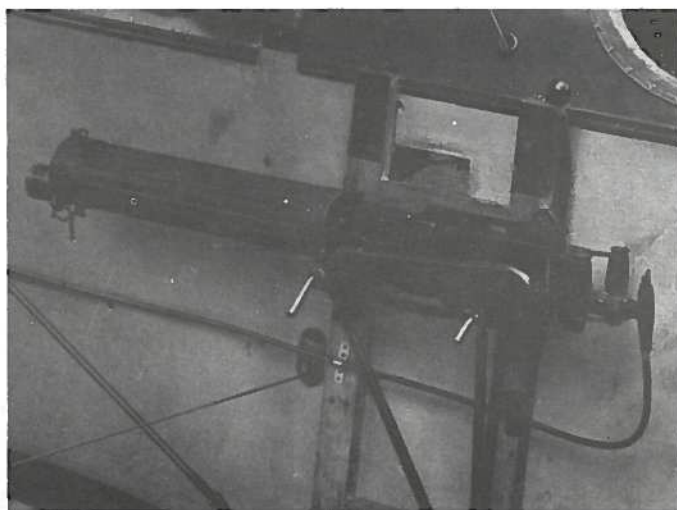
	1914	1918
Canada	0	0
Britain	135	2500
France	770	3800
Germany	371	2800
United States		700
OPA 1914 12		

Aircraft operated from the decks of battleships as early as 1911. The ship was fitted with a flying-off deck and cranes to retrieve the planes when they landed in the water.

The earlier aircraft had the engine mounted on the trailing side of the wing. The engine literally pushed the plane through the air, rather than pulling it.



A target which moves along rails



The synchronized machine gun made it possible to fire between the rotating blades of the propellers thereby increasing the accuracy of the shooting



# Sir Arthur Currie: War Hero



General Currie, Commander Canadian Corps, June 1917

Currie's address to the Corps during the height of the German offensive in March 1918.

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, pp. 118-119

## Decisions on...

### The Ross Rifle

Shortly after the Ypres battle Currie presided over a board of inquiry on the Ross rifle. The verdict was a damning condemnation of the weapon, and this infuriated Hughes. He refused to believe that in rapid fire the moving parts seized, making it worse than useless, and impelling men to fling it over the parapet in frustrated fury — retrieving it after dark because it had to be accounted for.

When Sir John French, on the strength of the Board's report, ordered the Ross withdrawn and the Lee-Enfields issued to the 1st Division, Hughes blamed Currie — not without reason.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, pp. 92-93

### Promotion

When promoted to command the 1st Division in the fall of 1915, Currie openly opposed the appointment of the Minister's son as commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade. There was no personal animosity, the two were good friends. Currie simply did not consider Garnet Hughes sufficiently competent to command a brigade and did not want him in his division in that capacity. This did not increase his popularity with the Minister, who saw to it that his son received the appointment anyway.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. 93

### Doing Battle

General Currie had many differences with the British Higher Command during his eighteen months as Corps commander. He refused to serve under General Gough, whom he considered incompetent. He protested against the Passchendaele action, agreeing to participate with his whole Corps or not at all. Then he picked his own date of attack, insisting on time to repair back areas and bring up supplies; and he refused to be hurried, for such details were the difference between defeat and victory.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. 116

### Attacking the Enemy

In August 1918 Currie was a strong force behind the great push at Amiens and the decision to transfer to Arras when the German defence stiffened. At the Canal du Nord, he refused to make a suicidal frontal attack, but his alternative plan showed a skill and courage incomprehensible to many of the other generals and saved the Canadian Corps from probable destruction.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. 161

### Using the Canadian Corps

In March, 1918, during a thirty-six hour absence, his Corps was torn apart, separate divisions sent careering up and down the line. Only his return prevented their commitment to the sausage machine of the German advance, with the same hysterical lack of direction the British troops were enduring. His insistence on their return to his command incurred Haig's anger, but his Motor Machine Gun Brigade went in — cool, hard-hitting mobile batteries, trained to act independently. Their participation was valuable not only for their tremendous fire-power and field movement, but for the confidence and leadership they gave to disorganized groups of men left leaderless by the hasty departure of their headquarters.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. 161

### Dealing with Superiors

As a Canadian, Currie could do that which neither Alderson nor Byng, as British regulars, could do — protest unsound assignments from British General Headquarters. As General Seely says, he all but refused to commit his men to useless suicidal engagements. Instead, he submitted alternate plans which the Higher Command acknowledged as superior and eventually adopted. He did refuse, to the anger and resentment of Sir Douglas Haig, to allow the Corps to be broken up and integrated with the British. Currie knew that the Corps' strength lay in its cohesion and unified action. They would not have done as well apart: furthermore, Sir Arthur had small regard for the ability of some of the British army commanders. Only in emergencies, and then on a temporary basis, did he permit employment of his divisions elsewhere.

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. xiv



## In praise of Currie. . . .

### by Sir Robert Borden

"I believe he is the ablest corps commander in the British Army; more than that, I believe that he is at least as capable as any army commander in France."

L. M. Frost, *Fighting Men*, p. 95

### by Field Marshal Jan Smuts

"He was a man, solid, straightforward and sincere, no highflier, and not pretending to be other than he really was. He was a clear cut character and so was his work. In him you felt instinctively you had a case which could be decided on its merits.

"He himself of course falls into the class of leaders of high executive power, and in this class he ranks very high among the war leaders of the first Great War. There is probably not a single Army Commander whose place he could not have taken. And this is high praise indeed, because there were great leaders among them.

"He was single-minded at his great job. He kept his personal integrity. He moved unsullied through a world of political and professional intrigue. He trained himself, he trained the practically untrained lives sent him, and turned them into finished soldiers. He studied his moves, and rehearsed them in advance with his officers and men until the corps machine worked with clocklike regularity. He gave his division, and then his corps, a soul, which is the real task of a commander. He left little to chance in a sphere where chance plays so great a part. Short of the flair of supreme genius he was everything a great commander should be."

H. M. Urquhart, *Arthur Currie*, p. XIII

### by Major-General J. E. B. Seeley

"Of all the men that I knew in nearly four years on the Western Front I think Currie was the man who took the most care of his men. Moreover, again and again he nearly brought his career to an end by bluntly refusing to do things which he was certain would result in loss of life without compensating advantage."

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. XIV

### by General Horne

"Many great qualities as a leader, commander and organizer. He has inspired and created an *esprit*, and morale throughout all ranks which is second to none. His perseverance and tact has smoothed away many difficulties. . . . I have felt confident that any task I called upon General Currie to perform would be carried through to my satisfaction."

H. M. Urquhart, *Arthur Currie*, p. 182

## His return home, August 1919

There were no cheering crowds, bands, flags, or glitter of military pomp on the deck — simply the chilly echoing emptiness of the clearing sheds and the usual small groups of officers, officials and kind-hearted women who had got up at all times and seasons for the entire four years of the war to "make Canadian soldiers welcome".

H. M. Urquhart, *Arthur Currie*, p. 279

"After the official welcome," writes one of Currie's younger comrades in the field who was present at that occasion, "I got a chance to go up to him for a minute. The meeting was a bit tense and I found difficulty in maintaining control of myself. I managed to salute him and said 'Welcome home, sir.' Then for a moment he lost control of himself. His eyes got a bit wet, his lips trembled, he put one hand on my shoulder, two fingers of the other in my Sam Browne belt, quietly shook me and never said a word".

H. M. Urquhart, *Arthur Currie*, p. 280

He came back to Halifax a world-famous general yet his homecoming compared rather with the burial of Sir John Moore. . . . On arrival at the City Hall they were met by a guard of honour, a group of people, chiefly officials, who received Currie in silence, and the garrison band. After inspecting the guard Currie proceeded to the Council Chamber where he was greeted by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Mayor. They presented him with an address of welcome and a piece of silver plate, while flowers were handed to Lady Currie. *Halifax Chronicle*, 18 Aug. 1919

## Currie and the Corps

It was only four divisions strong, but from 1917 on, it never lost a gun, never lost ground, and never failed in any assignment, although its tasks became more and more difficult. It revolutionized the tactics and employment of the machine-gun, and its complement included the first fully contained motorized armoured fighting unit in the Allied Forces — a motor machine-gun brigade. It led the Allies in advanced and effective artillery techniques. Finally, when chosen by Generalissimo Foch to spearhead the attack against the Germans in the late summer of 1918, it met and decisively defeated sixty-four fresh or rested German divisions in the last hundred days of the war. David Lloyd George in his war memoirs wrote: "Wherever the Germans found the Canadian Corps coming into the line they prepared for the worst!"

L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. XI



General Arthur Currie being knighted by King George V in France, June 1917

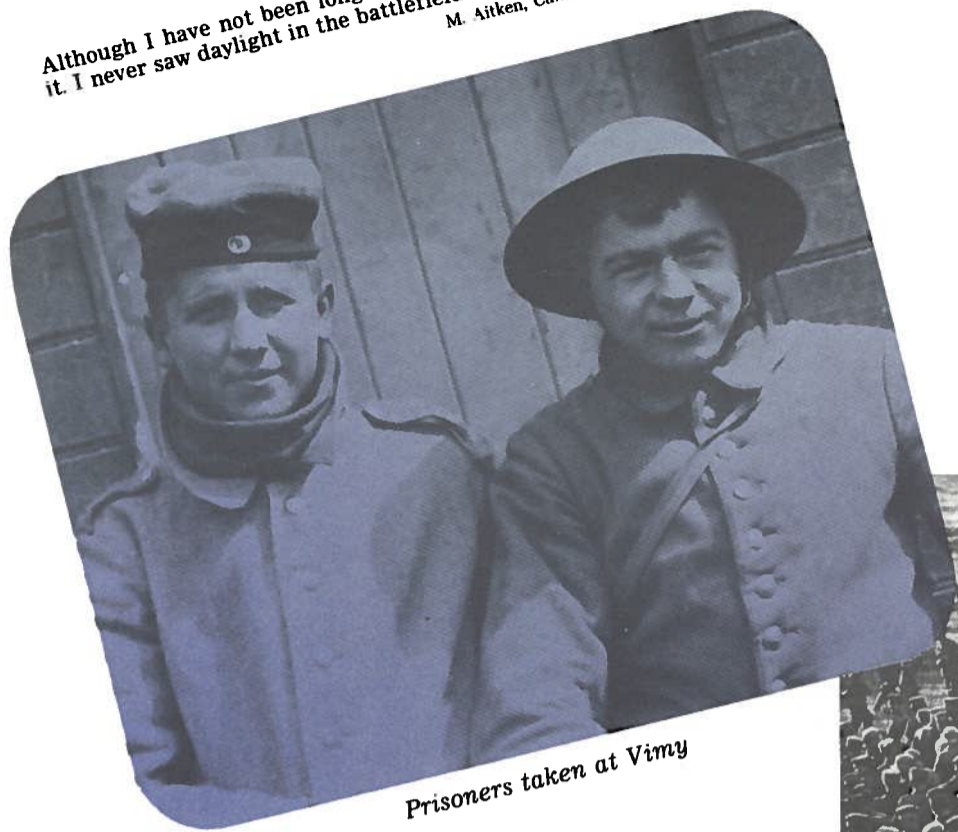
### HONOURS AND AWARDS

- July 1915 Proclaimed a hero in London. Commander of the Bath, England. Legion of Honour, France.
- July 1917 Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, England.
- November 1917 Croix de Guerre, France.  
Grand Officer of the Order of Couronne, Belgium.  
Distinguished Service Medal, United States.
- December 1917 Croix de Guerre, Belgium.
- January 1918 Knight Commander of the Bath, England.
- January 1919 Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, England.
- May 1919 Guest of Honour, Lord Mayor of London.
- July 1919 Honourary Degree, Cambridge University.
- August 1919 Private Luncheon with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.



# Prisoners of War

Although I have not been long at the war, I have had enough of it. I never saw daylight in the battlefield until I was a prisoner.  
M. Aitken, *Canada in Flanders*, p. 40



Prisoners taken at Vimy

## WAR PRISONERS IN CANADA

A parliamentary return tabled in the Dominion House of Commons on April 1st in regard to Canada's prisoners of war showed that up to February 25, 1915, there had been 35,620 citizens of enemy countries paroled in Canada, while the total number of prisoners of war was 2,294, interned in ten detention camps. The cost of the camps had totaled \$112,590, while relief granted to the families of interned prisoners had been \$120,396. The value of the work done by the war prisoners was placed at \$15,000. It consisted of clearing and draining land, making roads, cutting wood and preparing land for crops in the Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec camps.

The total number of Austro-Hungarians paroled was 27,840, Germans 7,410 and Turks 370. The total number of prisoners at the Halifax detention camp on February 25th was 156: Kingston, 196; Petawawa, 564; Spirit Lake, Quebec 362; Kapuskasing, Ontario, 400; Lethbridge, 95; Brandon, 220; Vernon, 63; Nanaimo, 123.

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, p. 552

## Routine Order re POW's

April 10, 1918.

"Under the terms of the agreement between the British and German governments, no repatriated prisoners of war may be utilized on any front and, therefore, any officer, warrant officer, N.C.W. or man, who has been a prisoner of war and who has been repatriated is not to return overseas in official capacity which involves his being taken on the strength of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada."

OPA B-11

E. C. Ashton  
Major-General



Prisoners captured by Canadians arrive at the cage

Of the 15 196 people living in Berlin, Ontario 10 633 were of German origin but, only 1258 were actually born in Germany. In 1917 the city of Berlin was renamed Kitchener.

## German POW's

Prisoners of war may be put to work by the government that captures them and the duties must be assigned with a view to their aptitude, fitness and rank. The tasks must not be unduly severe, so as to border on cruelty, and they must have no bearing whatever on the operations of the war. The prisoners must be paid for the work they do, moreover, at a rate equal to that being paid to the soldiers of the national army, and prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons or on their own account.

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, p. 365



To help pass the time some German prisoners formed an orchestra





Kapuskasing internment camp for aliens living in Canada

Soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 the Canadian government decided to establish internment camps for aliens, persons of foreign birth whom they feared would be loyal to their country of birth and not their country of adoption. Kapuskasing, located in the Ontario wilderness, was an ideal place. The deep snow and cold temperatures of the winter and the black flies and mosquitoes of the summer were natural guards making escape impossible. At first Slovaks, Ruthenians, Poles, Turks, Bulgars and Austrian aliens were set to work cutting wood and clearing the land. With the addition of German prisoners of war in 1916 the camp population rose to 1250 men with 250 troops guarding and supervising them. Only once during December of 1917 did three prisoners make a futile attempt to escape.

That evening as we looked for billets in a small village with only one *estaminet*, we heard shouting in French and went out to see four British soldiers coming across the field. They had lain hidden for two days in a wood and were almost starved. Every man in the platoon wanted to do something for them. They said they had been prisoners since March. They were walking skeletons, with matted hair and beards, rags tied around their feet in lieu of boots, their clothing crawling with vermin. Seeing them so weak-voiced and pitiful made us furious, as all of us had seen German prisoners in England well-fed and well-housed, working on farms in the Midlands. We all chipped in and paid Madame to get them a grand meal. We bought them bread to take with them, and were able to give each man ten francs with which to buy more food. W. R. Bird, *Ghosts Have Warm Hands*, pp. 198-199

Three parcels of food are sent to each man in a fortnight, each parcel weighing 10 lbs. when packed in a cardboard box, and costing 10s. Infinite pains are taken to provide, so far as regulations will allow, what is most acceptable to the men, and also to vary the food. Even the particular needs of each man are studied.

The three general parcels sent in the fortnight ending August 31 were:

- |                                      |    |                              |
|--------------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1 lb. tin army rations.              | A. | ½ lb. sugar.                 |
| 1 lb. tin pork and beans.            |    | 1 lb. tin jam.               |
| 1 lb. carton smoked bacon.           |    | 2½ lb. carton biscuits.      |
| ½ lb. tin cheese.                    |    | 2 oz. cake primrose soap.    |
| 1 lb. tin milk.                      |    | Cigarettes.                  |
| ¼ lb. tea.                           |    | 1 shaving stick.             |
|                                      |    |                              |
| 1 lb. tin corned beef.               | B. | ½ lb. tin margarine.         |
| 1 lb. tin sausages.                  |    | 2½ lb. carton biscuits.      |
| 1 lb. tin meat and potato pie.       |    | 6 pkts. lemon squash powder. |
| ½ tin salmon.                        |    | 2 oz. cake Sanitas soap.     |
| 1 lb. tin milk.                      |    | Cigarettes.                  |
| ¼ lb. cocoa.                         |    | 1 tin tooth paste.           |
| 1 lb. tin fruit in syrup.            |    |                              |
|                                      |    |                              |
| 1 lb. tin bacon and beans.           | C. | 1 lb. carton dates.          |
| 1 lb. tin army rations.              |    | 1 lb. tin jam.               |
| 1 lb. tin bully beef.                |    | ½ lb. tin dripping.          |
| 4 oz. tin potted meat or fish paste. |    | 2½ lb. carton biscuits.      |
| 1 lb. tin milk.                      |    | 4 oz. cake coal tar soap.    |
| ¼ lb. tea.                           |    | 1 tin condiments.            |
| ½ lb. sugar.                         |    | Cigarettes.                  |

Summarising the contents of parcels sent out in fortnight ending August 31, we arrive at the following facts. Each man received 4 lb. solid meat, 5 lb. meat with vegetables, ½ lb. cheese, ½ lb. fish, ¼ lb. meat, &c., paste—10¼ lb. of food. It is calculated that 5 lb. per week should make two meals per day.

In addition, each man received in that fortnight:

3 lb. milk	... ..	=	1½ lb. per week
1 lb. sugar	... ..	=	½ " " "
½ lb. tea	... ..	=	¼ " " "
¼ lb. cocoa	... ..	=	⅛ " " "
2 lb. jam	... ..	=	1 " " "
1 lb. fats	... ..	=	½ " " "
2 lb. fruits	... ..	=	1 " " "
8 oz. soap	... ..	=	¼ " " "
3 lb. biscuits	... ..	=	1½ " " "

Canadian Gazette, 26 Sept. 1918

## Canadian POW's In Germany

Sept. 1, 1917

*While, I thought it was time to write and thank you and all who are working so hard for us boys. (We do not grumble but give our thoughts over to them who have done many kindnesses for us, all who depend on you for our daily bread. You have done splendid work and the English boys say so too. We cannot thank you all enough, we know by the things you send us. Warmest thanks to you and to all those who are working on behalf of the Canadian P. O. W. in Germany. I greatly appreciate all you are doing and the splendid manner in which you have looked after me during the past months deserves every praise, and I am grateful to you all. The parcels of food and clothing arrive without failure regularly and contain every requirement. With every good wish for the New Year I once again thank you all for your great kindness. I remain,*

*Canadian P. O. W.*

Canadian Red Cross Society, June-July 1918

Many people are glad to "adopt" prisoners either wholly or partially by subscribing towards their 30s. worth of food-stuffs every fortnight. These parcels are sent in the name of the subscriber, and the prisoner is asked to acknowledge the receipt direct. For this purpose two postcards are enclosed in each parcel, one addressed to the Canadian Red Cross—as it is essential that a check should be kept as to how a man is receiving his parcels—and the other undressed, which can be sent to the subscriber. These acknowledgments do not count in a man's correspondence, which is, of course, strictly limited. It should be added that all prisoners, whether "adopted" or not, receive exactly the same amount.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Canadian Red Cross Society has through the Prisoners of War Department saved hundreds of lives. Many Canadian repatriated prisoners of war had said that they could not have lived had it not been for the Canadian Red Cross parcels.

Canadian Gazette, 26 Sept. 1918

**Battle-scarred Veterans and Exchanged Prisoners Return Home After Seeing Various Kinds of Service Overseas.**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA BIG CHANGE FROM GERMANY**

**Worst Thing Captured Men Found While Guests of the Kaiser Was Food, but Parcels from Canada Helped.**

"After Germany, well, this is certainly a change that at times I did not expect would ever come," last night declared Sergt. D. Reed, one of about sixty exchanged Canadian prisoners who came back to Canada on the last ship bringing back wounded men to the various convalescent homes. The crowd which arrived at the C.P.R. depot at 10:30, numbered, besides men who had been prisoners, heroes of Ypres, the Somme and Vimy Ridge. The returned men were very shy at telling of the battles they passed through and in which they got their wounds or the terrible hardships which invalidated them home, but they all bore the various scars of battle, some walking with canes, others with arms in slings, but for all that not in the least downhearted. Upon their arrival they marched from the train up to the quarters especially set aside for their reception and were noisily welcomed by a big crowd and happily welcomed by their wives, sweethearts or sisters and received the strong handshake of father or brother.

Sergeant Reed left Vancouver with the Sixth battalion and was with Captain Scudamore when taken prisoner at the second battle of Ypres on April 24, 1915. He was in the internment camp at Gleissen with Private Todd of the Seventh, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for refusing to work at "war work." He was a prisoner for sixteen months, but thirteen months of the time was spent in Switzerland, waiting to be exchanged. Sergeant Reed had very little to say about the Hun cruelties practiced on Canadian prisoners.

**Food Bad in Prison Camps.**  
Another exchanged prisoner who arrived with the returned men last night was Private T. E. Owen who also was captured during the second battle of Ypres. He was imprisoned in the internment camp at Paderborn, Germany, for thirteen months before his exchange took place. "The worst thing I found during my sojourn in Germany," he said, "was the food. The Kaiser's board wasn't up to much. But after parcels began to arrive from Vancouver it wasn't quite so bad." Parcels to the prisoners at that time got through all right, according to Private Owen.

Vancouver Sun, 6 Nov. 1917, p. 5



# Courage ... Patriotism ...



## The Victoria Cross: For Conspicuous Bravery

I cannot refrain from telling you of some of the superhuman deeds our records disclose. Let us tell you of the conduct of Sergeant Hugh Cairns, late of the 46th Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment. He was recommended for and awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery before Valenciennes on November 1st, 1918. When a machine gun opened fire on his platoon, without a moment's hesitation Sergeant Cairns seized a Lewis gun and single handed, in the face of direct fire, rushed the post, killed the crew of five, and captured the gun. A little later the line was again held up by machine gun fire. Sergeant Cairns again rushed forward and alone killed twelve of the enemy, captured eighteen prisoners and two machine guns. Here he was wounded in the shoulder. Subsequently when the advance was again held up by the fire of machine guns and field guns, he led a small party to outflank them, killed many and forced about fifty Germans to surrender. Here we captured a number of machine guns and five field guns. After consolidation he joined a battle patrol which was pushing out to exploit towards Marly. It came on a yard filled with Germans. The officer in charge of the patrol, Sergeant Cairns with his Lewis gun, and two others, broke open the door and entered the yard, Cairns firing his

machine gun from the hip. About sixty Germans threw up their hands in token of surrender, but one of their officers passed in front of them and when close to Cairns shot the latter through the body with his revolver. Cairns sank to his knees, but again opened fire with his machine gun. The fighting became general, the enemy picking up their arms and opening fire. Sergeant Cairns was shot through the wrist but he continued firing, inflicting heavy casualties. A moment later the butt of his gun was smashed by enemy bullets, and he collapsed from weakness and loss of blood. The officer and one of the other men held the enemy at bay, while the other comrades dragged Sergeant Cairns from the yard. Others of the patrol came up and, placing him on a door panel, attempted to get him away. The enemy opened fire on this stretcher, killing one man and again wounding Cairns. By this time more of the patrol had joined in the fighting and what was left of the Germans in the yard were forced to surrender. As the record says of Sergeant Cairns, "through the operation he showed the highest degree of valor and his leadership greatly attributed to the success of the attack." He died on November 2nd from wounds.

—From a speech by Sir Arthur Currie

PAC 1920 4973

## Of Sixteen Sons, Ten Are Killed

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ball, of Fourteenth Avenue, Have Made Great Sacrifice; Six Remaining Boys Serving.

Out of 16 sons who enlisted, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ball, 2285 Fourteenth avenue west, have lost no fewer than 10. Mrs. Ball herself is crippled from wounds sustained while acting as a nurse during the Boer war. Her husband is advanced in years. She sent in a strongly worded plea to the board of works for the planking of a lane in the rear of her premises so as to afford her more convenient access to get supplies in to her home. She mentioned that five sons and 11 step-sons had enlisted. The other details were supplied by Alderman Gale, who supported her request.

The details of this record sacrifice from one family, as told by Alderman Gale to the aldermen, show that Mrs. Ball, then a widow of an Australian doctor, came here with her five grown-up sons in 1910. Over a year later she married her present husband, who was a widower with 11 husky sons. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war, six of the sons who still made their home with Mr. and Mrs. Ball.

After the outbreak of war six of the sons joined about the same time (one by one the others followed). The first casualties to the family came the historical ones, The Festubert, St. Eloi and Vimy engagements took further grim toll of the 11 members of the Ball family until all five of Mrs. Ball's own sons and five of her step-sons are dead.

Vancouver Sun, 12 Dec. 1917 p. 1

### Military honours awarded to Canadians during the war.

Victoria Cross	53
Distinguished Service Order	513
Military Cross	1,882
Distinguished Conduct Medal	1,186
Military Medal	6,697

Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher of the 13th Battalion won Canada's first Victoria Cross at the Second Battle of Ypres, April, 1915.

### Foreign military honours awarded to Canadians during the war.

From France	410
Serbia	7
Italy	28
Russia	159
Belgium	7
	OPA 1919 7

## Soldiers Laugh and Sing

"Sore toe, has he?  
Then paint his neck with iodine."  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

Little Willie: "Say Papa! I wonder  
if there will ever be  
universal peace."  
Papa: "Sure! All they have to do is  
to get the nations to agree  
that in the case of war the  
winner pays the  
pensions."  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

"Keep your head down  
and you will be able to  
call "stretcher bearer" for  
the other fellow."  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

Iodine — a wonderful  
medicine, a miraculous  
remedy for all aches,  
pains and ills; cures  
blistered heels and  
stomach aches if applied  
to the neck.  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

"It is easier for a camel to  
pass through the eye of a  
needle than for an officer  
to explain how an accident  
occurred."  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

"Jack and Bill, they stuck it till,  
Their knees were under water;  
Jack fell down and said to Bill,  
Some words he didn't oughter."  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

He: There goes the honestest girl  
in the world.  
She: How's that?  
He: She won't even take a kiss  
without returning it.  
OPA A-1-2 The Crowler

"Little swigs of SRD,  
Tiny bits of rum,  
Make the Bomber sit and think  
Where the noise comes from."  
OPA A-2 A Christmas Garland

Rank: I say sir, what is this  
swelling on the back of my  
neck?  
M.O.: I don't quite know. It's  
nothing serious, but you  
better keep your eye on it.  
OPA A-1-2 The Crowler

"How long has it been raining?"  
asked the passenger as he alighted  
at Belgium.  
"Don't know," said the Canuck  
"I've only been here eleven  
months."  
OPA A-1-2 The Crowler

After an attack two  
Highlanders lay flat to  
escape the awful hail that  
swept the zone of fire.  
Dusk came down, and  
Jock whispered hoarsely  
to his pal, "Let's make a  
move, Alec." "Can't boy,  
I've got it in the leg."  
"Then get on top of my  
back and I will carry you  
in." "No fear laddy,  
Would mean a V.C. for  
you and for me another  
bullet in the back."  
OPA A-1 The Record

### SONGS OF THE TROOPS

Oh, What a Lovely War  
Pack Up Your Troubles in  
Your Old Kit Bag

Tipperary

Mademoiselle from Armentières  
Has Anyone Seen the Colonel

Oh, see him in the House of Commons,  
Passing laws to put down crime,  
While the victims of his passions  
Trudge on in mud and slime.  
B. Gardner, *Up the Line to Death*, p. 107

D'ye ken Sam Hughes  
He's the foe of booze  
He's the one champeen  
Of a dry canteen.  
Oh we'll all go to bed  
For the camp is dead  
And we won't have a head  
In the morn \_\_\_\_\_ing!  
L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns  
Below*, p. 8

If you want the old battalion,  
We know where they are  
— Hanging on the old barbed wire.  
B. Gardner, *Up the Line to Death*, p. 79

Why did we join the army, boys?  
Why did we join the army?  
Why did we come to France to fight?  
We must have been bloody well barmy.  
B. Gardner, *Up the Line to Death*, p. 117

We're here because we're here  
Because we're here, because we're here;  
We're here because we're here  
Because we're here, because we're here.  
B. Gardner, *Up the Line to Death*, p. 127

Send for the boys of the Old Brigade  
To keep old England free!  
Send for me father and me mother  
and me brother  
But for Gawd's sake don't send me . . .  
B. Gardner, *Up the Line to Death*, p. 79



# and Propaganda

## Enemy atrocities reported in Canada

"But how about a woman's body I saw, with her hands and feet cut off? How about a white-haired man and his son whom I helped bury outside Sempstad, who had been killed merely because a retreating Belgian had shot a German soldier outside their house? There were twenty-two bayonet wounds on the old man's face. I counted them. How about the little girl 2 years old who was shot while in her mother's arms by a Uhlán, and whose funeral I attended at Baystopdenberg? How about the old man who was hung from the rafters in his house by his hands and roasted to death by a bonfire being built under him?"

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, pp. 116-117

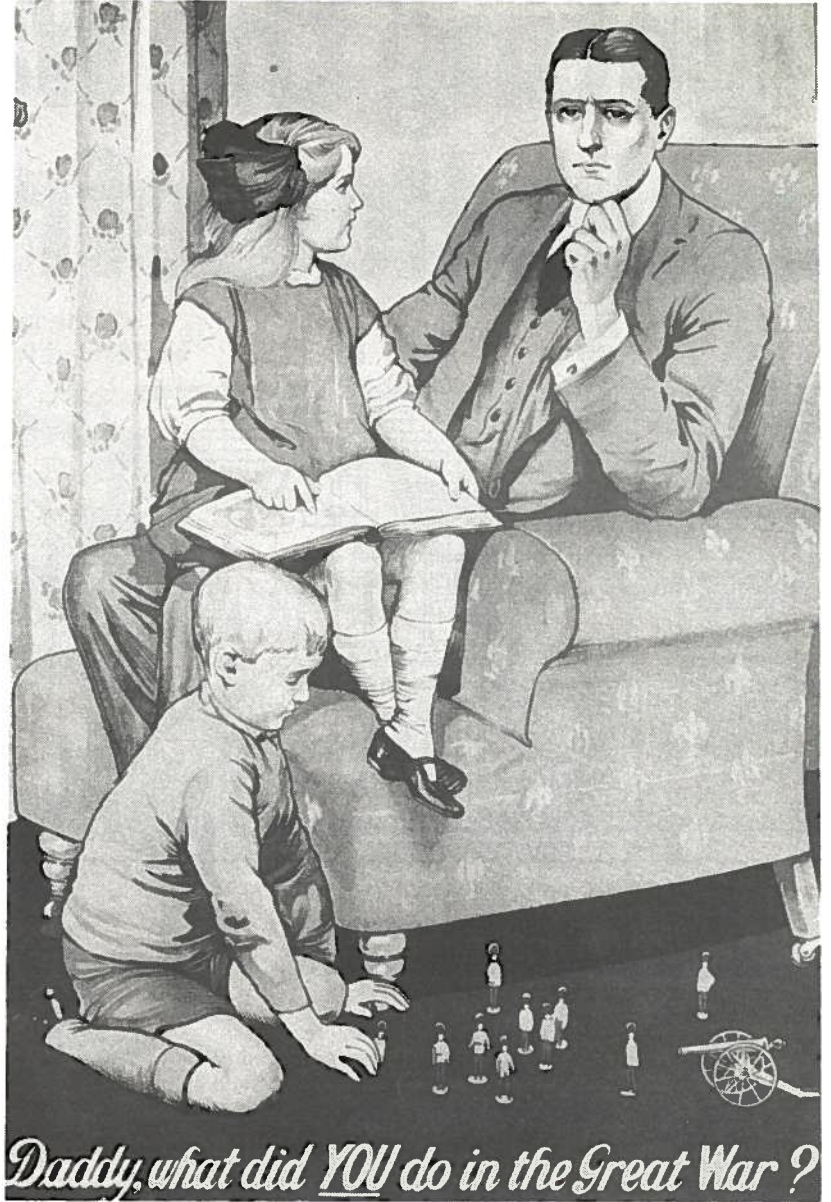
"The dead body of a child of two was seen pinned to the ground with a German lance."

"A pregnant woman had been wounded with a bayonet and was discovered in the convent. She was dying."

"A paralytic was murdered in his garden."

"Four hundred Belgian civilians, men, women, and children, were placed in front of the Germans, who then engaged the French."

PAC 1916 4362



*Daddy, what did YOU do in the Great War?*

### THE ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE

The Undersigned loyal Britisher, in full accord with the principles advocated by the Anti-German League applies for membership and encloses a subscription of \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

To C. H. Blackmore  
152 Bay Street  
Toronto, Ontario

OPA C-3-I

### Poster Slogans

We'll Get Them

Won't You Help And  
Send a Man to Enlist Today?

Fall In

Answer Now In Your  
Country's Hour of Need.

Over the Top

The Hun is at the Gate

Forward to Victory

The Watchers of the Seas

"Be Honest With  
Yourself. Be Certain  
That Your So-Called  
Reason Is Not A  
Selfish Excuse."

"Come Along Boys  
Enlist Today"

You Said You Would Go  
When You Were Needed  
You Are Needed Now.

Take Up The  
Sword of Justice

Women of Britain Say Go!

Under the Defence of the Realm  
Act a Press Bureau was  
established which:

1. Prohibited the publication of information about enemy air raids, the amount of damages, the number of hits, and the names of the places hit.
2. Prohibited the publication of any military information of possible use to Germany.
3. Prevented the circulation of any stories which tended to magnify the German victories.

OPA 1916 34

### Recommended Techniques for Poster Design.

1. Must have immediate mass appeal regardless of race, culture, wealth, ancestry, position or religion.
2. Should attract eye at a distance.
3. Should be idealistic, not realistic.
4. Must be taken in by single stroke of the eye.
5. Should seduce the casual spectator.
6. Must appeal to a helter-skelter public.
7. Must implant a sense of righteousness into the viewer.
8. Minimize the concept of time.

PAC 1918 4748

## TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA

1. You have read what the Germans have done in Belgium. Have you thought what they would do if they invaded this Country?
2. Do you realize that the safety of your home and children depends on our getting more men **NOW**?
3. Do you realize that the one word "GO" from you may send another man to fight for our King and Country?
4. When the War is over and someone asks your husband or your son what he did in the great War, is he to hang his head because you would not let him go?

**WON'T YOU HELP  
AND SEND A MAN TO  
ENLIST TO-DAY?**

## German Girls Forced to Pilot Planes Under Penalty of Death

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 30.—A letter received here today from Dr. Philip G. Cole, of Helena, a surgeon with the American expeditionary force at the front in France, says a German bombing plane recently forced to descend in the American sector, proved to be piloted by a girl of 16, who said she was compelled under penalty of death, first to learn to fly and later to guide bombing planes over the Entente front. She said many other girls were operating war planes under the same circumstances.

Vancouver Sun, 31 Oct. 1917 p. 1

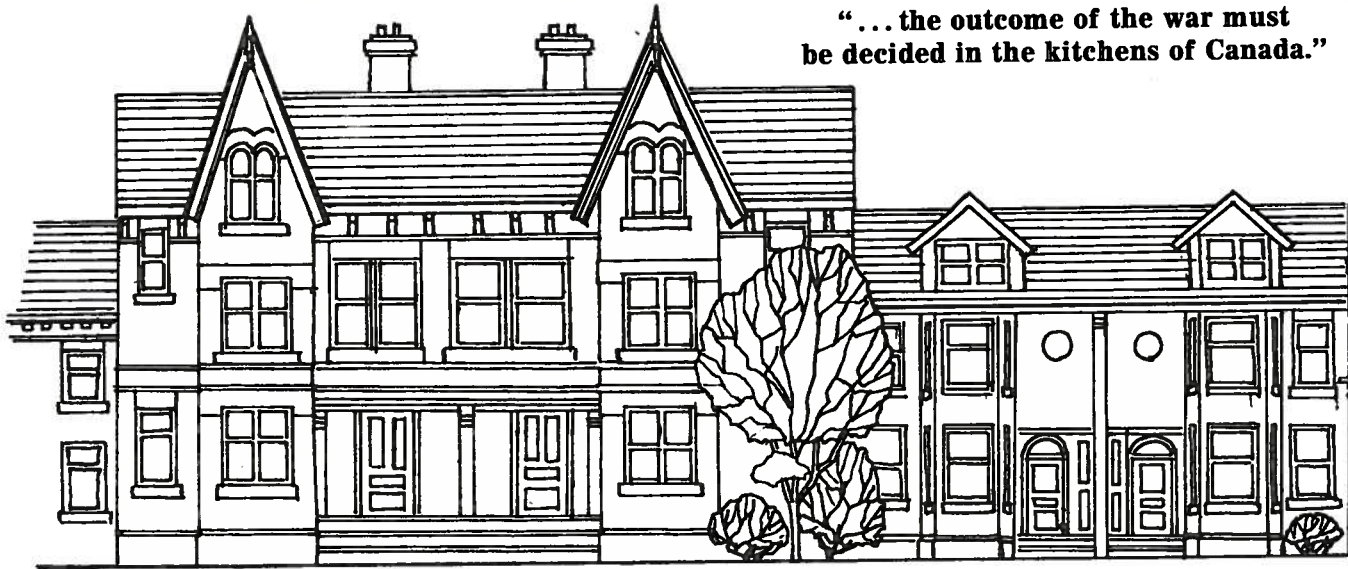
"If German agents see a way to injure Canada, they will stop at nothing to compass their ends. Arson to them is a commonplace and murder an incident in the day's work. The destruction of the Parliament Building may have been the result of an accident, but the general belief at Ottawa is that it was the work of an incendiary."

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, p. 448



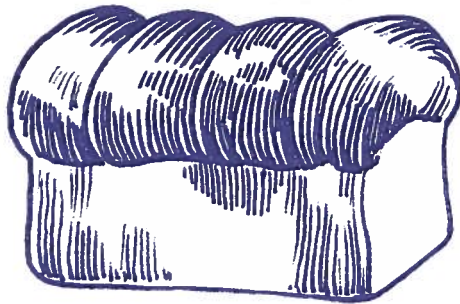
# Fighting the War on the Homefront

"... the outcome of the war must be decided in the kitchens of Canada."



## By reducing food consumption...

"If there has been waste (of food stuffs) investigation is made, and if it resulted from carelessness... the offender is prosecuted." PAC 1918 4707



"All bakers have been required to discontinue the manufacture of fancy bread..."

Government Regulation PAC 1918 4707

Before the war started the average Canadian consumed 29 pounds of fish each year. By 1917, because of efforts of the government, the consumption rose to 125 pounds. OPA C-2-1

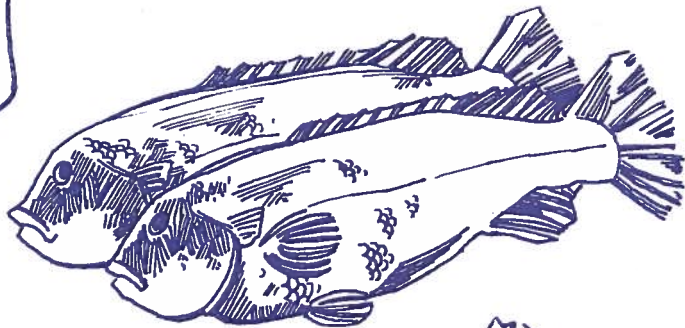
"In November, 1917, it was forbidden by the Dominion Government, as a war measure, to use food stuffs in the distillation of liquors." PAC 1918 4707



Recommended one day menu for a hard working man which would conserve essential food products for the war.

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Oatmeal	Pork Chop	Bean Soup
Creamed Cod	Mashed Potatoes	Corn Muffins
Brown bread	Carrots	Butter
Butter	Bread	Sliced bananas
Milk for oatmeal	Steamed pudding	Cookies
Sugar	Milk for coffee	Tea and milk
Coffee	Sugar	Sugar

PAC 1917 4571

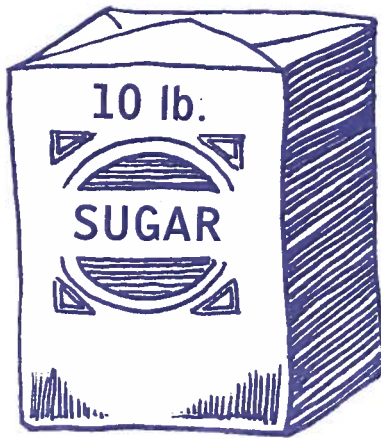


The food controller's office suggested that the weekly consumption of a family of five should not exceed:  
 10 lbs of meat or substitutes  
 20 lbs of cereal  
 20 lbs of potatoes  
 28 lbs of vegetables and fruit  
 3 lbs of fat products  
 14 qts of milk. PAC 1917 4571



As an act of patriotism and in order to help out the war effort the women of Saint John, New Brunswick abandoned a planned candy sale.

"It is unpatriotic to buy or use candies that are made of cane or beet sugar." PAC 1918 4707



The sugar content of candy must be reduced by 50%. Confectioners are prohibited from making French pastries.

Government Regulation PAC 1918 4707

**Mush.** —Next to oatmeal, mush is about the best porridge. It takes much more water, and takes much longer to cook. About six cups of water to one of meal. Dampen the meal well, then stir into the boiling water, to which salt has been added. About two hours' cooking is required.

**Fried Mush** — Fried mush is really a delicious substitute for potatoes, or to serve with steak, roasts, sweetbread, sausage — any meat dish in fact. Left-over mush will do, but it is better not cooked quite done at first, then poured into a dish about 1 1/4 inch thick to cool. Cut in squares, or better, form into flat balls or cakes, roll in flour or bread crumbs, and fry to a delicate brown.

PAC 1916 4335

### Advice to the Housewife

1. Use nut-butter or margarine.
2. Remake leftover bread into new bread, cake, or pudding.
3. Instead of one beefless day, why not try for six to make up for people less patriotic?
4. Eat as little cake and pastry as you can.
5. Use oats, corn, barley and rye instead of wheat.
6. Use ham and pork bones in other dishes.
7. Chew your food thoroughly — you will be satisfied with less.
8. All kinds of cold cereal can be saved, and when not enough to roll into balls to fry, they can be used in batter cakes and corn breads.
9. Cut each slice of bread as required.
10. Mix your own cleanser (use white sand, washing soda, soap and chalk).
11. Fifty million dollars is thrown away in garbage cans annually.
12. Do not display the joint of meat on the table. It is an inducement to eat more than you need.
13. Do not eat both butter and jam with bread.

War Meals — 1917  
 Win the War — 1916  
 OPA C-2-1 Canada Food Bill



### By helping war-wives.....

The Canadian Patriotic Fund was established during the War to raise money to help support the wives and families of soldiers serving overseas. In April of 1915 \$273,423.90 was distributed to 14,615 families. The average payment to each family was \$18.71. The maximum daily payment for a family of four would be:

Mother	1.00
Child—12 years	.25
Child—8 years	.15
Child—4 years	.10

By September of 1915, 26,000 families were receiving \$375,000 from the Canadian Patriotic Fund. OPA 1915 2

The export value of munitions and materials during the war grew rapidly.

1914	\$28,164
1915	\$57,213,688
1916	\$296,505,257
1917	\$388,213,553
1918	\$260,711,751

OPA 1919 7

### By recruiting children to work for the war effort.

## Baden-Powell Issues Instructions to Scouts Boys May be of Material Service to Empire

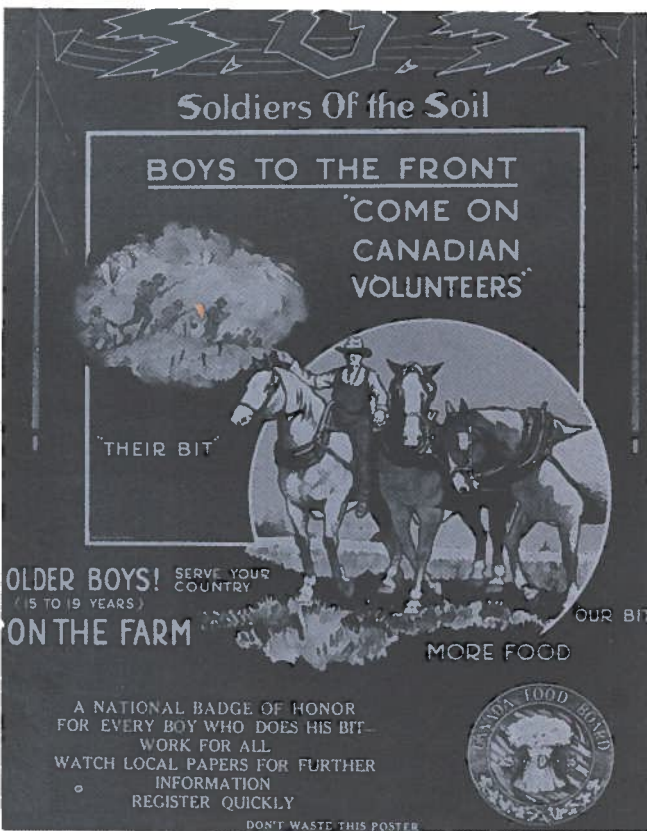
Vancouver Sun, 25 Aug. 1914



To help win the war Boy Scouts in England and the Dominions were urged to

- supply free labour for odd jobs around the community.
- camp near water supplies to prevent German agents from poisoning the water.
- serve as guides near stations and docks.
- care for the gardens of men who were at the front.
- guard and patrol bridges, culverts, telegraph lines.
- aid the sick and wounded.
- establish first aid stations.
- operate refugee and soup kitchens.
- deliver notices.
- serve as signal riders.
- guide vessels.

### By producing more food...



#### "Soldiers of the Soil"

During the war 11,952 boys between 15 and 19 were enrolled and placed on farms to help do the chores and overcome the labour shortage. OPA 1919 7

"We must produce all we can, waste nothing and shift our consumption as much as practicable from wheat, flour, beef and bacon to other foods. The other foods are just as wholesome for us but are not as suitable for shipment overseas in wartime."

PAC 1917 4571

Food Controller of Canada 1917

The Canadian farmers contributed to the war effort by greatly increasing their food production and permitting the government to export more.

Commodity	1913	1918
Butter (pounds)	3,633,825	4,926,154
Eggs (dozens)	158,217	4,896,793
Wheat (bushels)	92,686,291	150,342,037
Bacon (pounds)	40,000,000	200,000,000
Beef (pounds)	5,000,000	87,000,000
Value (dollars)	189,000,000	833,000,000

OPA 1919 7

Exports of	1914	1918
The Mine	\$53,084,863	\$79,650,972
The Fisheries	18,661,560	34,129,743
The Forest	41,523,344	66,857,990
Animal Produce	70,727,132	181,391,749
Agricultural Products	126,262,825	326,974,133
Manufactures	71,870,071	555,725,934
Miscellaneous	549,920	5,119,826
Total	\$382,679,715	\$1,249,850,347

J. C. Hopkins, Canada at War, p. 215

In 1918 the federal government introduced daylight saving time to conserve electricity. This measure was very unpopular with farmers.

A ton of coal is needed to produce three big shells.

OPA A-3 Dead Horse Corner Gazette





# Women and the War Effort

*A special appeal was made to the women of Canada to enlist their assistance in recruiting the men who refused to join the army.*

You entertain these wretched apologies in your homes. You accept their donations, their theatre tickets, their flowers, their cars. You go with them to watch the troops parade.

You foully wrong their manhood by encouraging them to perform their parlor tricks while Europe is burning up.

While Canada is in imminent danger of suffering the same were it not for the millions who are cheerfully enduring the horrors and privations of bloody warfare for the millions who stay at home watching the war pictures and drinking tea.

Bar them out, you women. Refuse their invitations, scorn their attentions. For the love of Heaven, if they won't be men, then you be women. Tell them to come in uniform, no matter how soiled or misfitting—bar out the able-bodied man who has no obligations, show that you despise him. Tell him to join the colors while he can do so with honor. And the day is not far off when he will have to go. The old mother has issued the last call to her sons.

Make your son, your husband, your lover, your brother, join now while he yet retains the remnants of honor. Compulsory training is in the offing.

Get the apologist, the weakling, the mother's pet, into the service. Weed out all, and we will find out who are the cowards. Analyze your friends—you women—refuse their attentions, and tell them why. Make them wake up.

OPA C-2-II Royal Grenadiers Overseas Battalion



*Women excelled at doing meticulous work. Here they are soldering the cap of a No. 80 fuse.*

It is interesting to note that in practically every instance the world over, where women have substituted on the land, they have been accepted grudgingly by the farmer and parted with regretfully . . . The verdict of the farmers themselves at the end of their first season with "farmerettes" is that they are far superior to the "typical hired man" who is too often content to be simply "the man with the hoe."

OPA C-2-I

From Support and Substitution Pamphlet

## SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

To provide for the needs of the dependents of soldiers a separation allowance is paid to a lawful wife, a wife separated by a court which decrees husband must support her, legitimate children (payable to guardian), a widow whose sole support is her son, etc. at the following rates.

Colonel	\$60.00 per month
Major	50.00 per month
Captain	40.00 per month
Lieutenant	30.00 per month
Rank and file	20.00 per month

When a separation allowance is being paid on behalf of a soldier, it is compulsory for him to assign to his dependent at least one-half his pay.

PAC 1917 4573



*Undercutting for copper bond on an 18-pounder shrapnel shell*

The following articles were shipped from Glengarry Branch to 45 Belmont Park, Montreal. Shipments extending from November 10th, 1915 to Sept. 10, 1916.

1,118	Flannel shirts
6	Khaki shirts
526	Surgical shirts
456	Bed jackets
836	Pyjamas
21	Dressing gowns
2	Convalescent robes
175	Sheets
671	Pillow cases
679	Towels
6,837	Handkerchiefs
1,453	Wash cloths
720	Mouth wipes
1,270	Slings
38	Khaki slings
4,634	Roller bandages
124	Triangular bandages
69	T bandages
214	Personal property bags, (filled)
27	Comfort Bags (filled)
18	Quilts
150	Dressings
1,000	Sponges
2,576	Pairs socks
13	Scarfs
160	Pairs cuffs
483	Pairs mitts
19	Pairs bed socks
65	Pairs knitted bed socks
8	Feather pillows
44	Rest pillows
616	Christmas stockings
152	Bed pads
52	Jars jam
16	1-2 lbs maple sugar
2	Gallons maple syrup

25,254

OPA C-5 Annual Report of the Red Cross Society of Glengarry 1916



*Overhauling a Curtiss OX-5 engine*





Ambulance driver at the front, May 1917

... women in every grade of life and labour did something, gave something, helped in some way; if there were a number who were ignorant or selfish or indifferent the proportion was less than amongst the men. Society everywhere was very quiet after August, 1914, and through the succeeding years; display in dress and luxury in entertainment, or expenditure, were abandoned very largely, or at least upon the surface. The domestic labour problem, too, became very complex and difficult as so many working women came into incomes which relieved them from the absolute necessity of outside work while, also, large numbers of young girls became independent through their marriage with men going to the Front, and others found the monetary rewards of factories and munition work far beyond those of domestic service. The problem directly affected social and war conditions. Many women found that they had to do housework and look after their children as well as perform patriotic duties; many younger and unattached women in sudden possession of large wages gave little time to any work of a patriotic character.

... thousands of women did voluntary work on the farms during the food production campaigns and more than 1,000 young women were employed in the Royal Air Force; about 5,000 women were employed in Civil Service work of a war character, while 75,000 gave their services in the compilation ...

J. C. Hopkins, *Canada at War*, p. 260

Wives, Sisters and Mothers, do your part in upholding the Glorious Freedom of the British Empire by encouraging our young men to assist in this, the greatest of all Emergencies.

Recruiting poster

### "The Dorcas Club"

The Dorcas Club was established to permit single ladies an opportunity to contribute to the war effort. Between January and May of 1917, with a membership of 17 ladies, 67 sets of pajamas, 101 pair socks, and 125 box linings were made for the men at the front.

From the minutes:

"March 26, 1917—Agree to meet and sew every night."

"Because of the coal shortage meetings will be cancelled during the winter of 1918."

"Everyone will bring \$1.00 to fill a comfort bag at the next meeting."

OPA C-4-IV



"Then I was put in the Operating Room and as I told you, we three girls had 291 operations in ten nights so that will give you a fair idea of a week's work."

Letter from a nurse, 12 miles behind the lines.

OPA 1918 33

2,400 women went Overseas as Nurses in the C.E.F. and served in England, France, Belgium, Egypt, Greece, and Russia. They were posted for duty in base hospitals, clearing stations, ambulance trains and hospital ships, and there were also 527 on duty in Canada. They had war casualties of 18 deaths by bombs or submarines with 15 dead of disease. The Canadian V.A.D.'s on active service were 342, and the honours awarded to Nurses, etc., from Canada included 4 Military Medals and 192 Royal Red Cross Medals of the 1st and 2nd class. J. C. Hopkins, *Canada at War*, p. 259

### Women's organizations involved in war work.

Women's Institutes  
 Women's Red Cross and Patriotic Fund  
 Toronto Women's Patriotic League  
 Women's Toronto Conservative Club  
 Toronto Women's Liberal Club  
 Women's Grain Growers Association of the West  
 Women's National Service Committee  
 Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire  
 Women's Christian and Temperance Union  
 Victorian Order of Nurses  
 Queen Mary's Needlework Guild



Burial of Canadian nurses killed in an enemy air raid, May 1918.

### Role of Women

2,000 enlisted as nurses  
 30,000 worked in munition factories  
 1,000 worked for the Royal Air Force  
 6,000 were employed in the civil service.

PAC 1918 4707



Camp Mohawk, Deseronto



# Religion and War



At the same time, even Christ shows the fighting spirit sometimes and will not accept peace at any price. His indignation blazes forth against greed and hypocrisy. He is angry at the proper time because he is merciful, because His supreme passion at whatever cost is TO SWEEP THE EARTH CLEAN OF THE EVILS WHICH DEFILE IT . . . It will be our fault, then, if we do not MAKE THIS WAR A HOLY WAR that fires us with moral enthusiasm, as well as undaunted courage; a war in defence of justice and freedom; a war which has no meaner purpose than the establishment of Christian principles among the nations of the world . . . God bless our boys who have gone or may yet go across the sea. We mourn for those who have fallen, and pray that a Divine comfort may rest upon the homes which they shall see no more . . .

For we need more men in training to take some part in this great war . . . I see IN IMAGINATION A STALWART HOST OF YOUNG CANADIANS MARCHING AS TO WAR. The cause they espouse should nerve their arm and ennoble their character. They will be compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses who watch their valorous deeds and anticipate their final victory. THE HEROES OF PAST DAYS will seem to share their high endeavour, and from myriads on earth the voice of suppliant prayer will mingle in its ascent to God with shouts of conflict and shock of arms. If when peace has come again, they return to the land they have left behind, they will be greeted with the welcome which befits those who have done their duty, and IF THEY ARE CALLED ON TO LAY THE SACRIFICE OF THEIR LIVES ON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM, THEIR NAMES WILL BE ENROLLED IN THE RANKS OF THE IMMORTAL, AND THEIR MEMORY CHERISHED BY GENERATIONS YET UNBORN.

Portions of a Recruiting Sermon: Preached in Ottawa's St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. W. T. Herridge, M.A., D.O. on June 27, 1915. OPA 1915 25

## A Prayer for Wartime . . .

Let us unite in intercession to God. For our Navy and Army, for all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and especially for the sons of our own homes and churches who are serving. Inspire them with faith and hope, with reverence and a high sense of honour, with tenacity in reverses, and mercifulness in the hour of success. Grant that at every post, in every task, through every emergency of duty on land and sea, in the air and beneath the waves they may have about them Thy Guardianship and the Angel of Thy presence.

We beseech Thee to hear us O Lord.

For all who are stricken in the field of battle in all the armies, our own and the enemies'; that the wounded may have Thy healing and the dying Thy peace and assurance. For all who are prisoners and captives of war, for all doctors, nurses and chaplains, as they minister healing and consolation . . .

We beseech Thee to hear us O Lord.

Queen's Park, Toronto  
Sunday, 28 April, 1918  
PAC 1918 4739

. . . as Canada is officially and effectively participating in this war, it is within the province of a bishop or a priest to urge the members of his flock to fulfill their war duties. For one cannot be a good Christian if one is a bad citizen. He who is disloyal to his country is disloyal to the Church. He who is only partially patriotic is only partially religious, for patriotism is a virtue.  
PAC 1916 4428

Major Rev. Dr. John J. O'Gorman, 1916



The folly of war as seen at Courcellette or what was left of it. October 1916

"I am writing this on Easter Sunday and some of us attended a Protestant service this morning held in a little Church Army hut erected near camp during the week. This has been our first opportunity to attend church this year. . . ."

OPA 1918 33

Letter from the front





As of January 1, 1917 the activities of the Roman Catholic chaplains attached to the Canadian Army included:

99,583	communions
65,094	confessions
1,820	parade masses
3,747	religious services
4,614	last rites
1,366	burials
4,468	letters written home for soldiers

— Report to the Roman Catholic Church, 1918 PAC 1918 4718

The padres in the Chaplain Service could do much for morale. In the first years before the Salvation Army and Y.M.C.A. got going, the padres rounded up entertainment and social activities behind the lines, visited hospitals and casualty clearing stations, served hot coffee to chilled soldiers in the line, wrote next-of-kin. Church services were of lesser importance. A padre's value was judged, not by the number of men he approached, but by the number who voluntarily sought him. L. Worthington, *Amid the Guns Below*, p. 41

## REAL RELIGION IN FRONT LINE TRENCH

Rev. Major C. W. Gordon Tells Big Crowd at Orpheum of Experiences at Front—War Turns Hearts to God.

That the presence of God in the trenches of France and Flanders is felt more than anywhere else, was a declaration made yesterday afternoon by Rev. Major C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), at the Orpheum theatre, which was packed to the roof. Although the place was packed, the crowd could easily have been duplicated by the number that were turned away. The meeting was under the auspices of the Ministerial association and the vice-president, George H. Welch, occupied the chair and introduced the famous preacher, lecturer and novelist.

Major Gordon said that he never really understood what God meant till he had walked up to the front line trenches and saw the star shells. When these went up and burst, making the night as light as day, a man felt very big and wanted to find a hole. Then, in the long distance, could be heard the whine of a shell that rushed at one, getting louder till it passed like ten thousand trains.

"Nothing," he said, "makes a man so humble as a good, big shell."

Major Gordon said at first he wanted to get away to some place, but the trouble was where to go. A shell would burst just behind, the next one to the right or left or in front.

### The Nearness of God.

To his mind came the thought that it was great that God could be nearer than a shell. He forgot all about religion and prayer, but seemed to have a grip on God.

"I never in my experience met so much real religion as in the hearts of the boys as they moved up to the front line trenches," he said. He was not sure that the folks at home looked on the boys at the front as saints, but he considered them so and so, he was sure, did God. After the war, said the speaker, religion would be a much simpler thing. War, he said, was the loneliest thing that ever struck a man. Every step of the long, long trail to the front, gets round a man's heart like the chill of a fog. In the hour of loneliness the man with religion in his heart got great comfort.

### Tribute to Y.M.C.A.

Rev. Major Gordon told interesting stories of the work of the war chaplain, and paid a great tribute to the Y.M.C.A. work at the front. All denominations work together—Protestant parson and Catholic priest. The speaker told one very gripping incident. He was called to attend a man who was dying. He asked the man if he wished him to pray. The dying man said he did, but that he belonged to a different denomination. Rev. Gordon asked if he was an "R.C." The man said he was. Rev. Gordon sought among the other men for a cross, but could not get one, so he cut a twig, forged it as a cross, and placed it to the man's lips. The wounded man's face lighted up and he whispered, "I see," then passed to his long sleep.

Vancouver Sun, 29 Oct. 1917

Because of the "evils of drink and lewd women" a chaplain was posted in London to shepherd soldiers on leave to the Catholic Women's League Hut. There they would be provided with wholesome entertainment, be provided with tickets for the theatre and be reminded of their religious duty. PAC 1918 4718

Number of chaplains serving with the Canadian army.

Division	17 chaplains
Cavalry brigade	3 chaplains
General hospital	3 chaplains
Stationary hospital	3 chaplains
Casualty clearing station	3 chaplains

PAC 1918 4718

... and that Salvation Army fellow made us bowls of soup, gave us biscuits galore and a wonderful dessert of canned fruit. Every front-line soldier of World War I knew that his true friend was the man in the Salvation Army canteen.

W. R. Bird, *Ghosts Have Warm Hands*, p. 101



Abbé Thuliez holds a Thanksgiving service in Cambrai Cathedral during the advance on Arras 13 October 1918



**“Every man and woman in Canada  
can help win this war by  
practising self-denial”....**

“Honour Button. Patriotic  
Owners of Victory Bonds  
Wear This Button.”



# Paying for a War

## With Savings Bonds...

### SUGGESTIONS FOR SPEAKERS

Begin with a strong, positive, concrete statement, – something that will immediately arrest the attention of your audience. Example – state at once Proceeds of Loan, 1918, – spent 3/5 for war costs, 1/5 for farm products – All spent in Canada.

Avoid oratory. Fine phrases will weaken rather than strengthen your speech.

Talk in plain, human manner. Use simple language. Avoid preaching and moralizing.

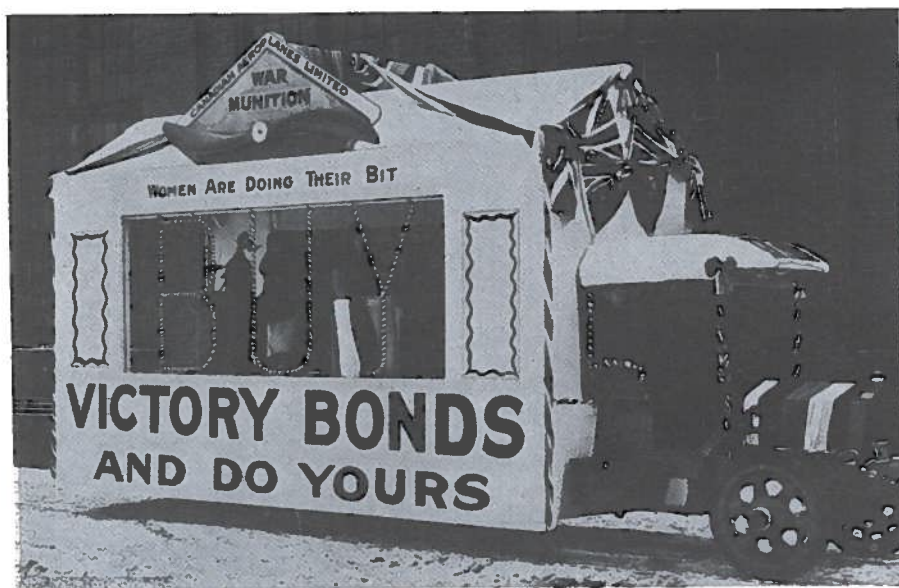
When you make a strong point, pause – let it sink in.

Use an anecdote or illustration only to drive home a thought.

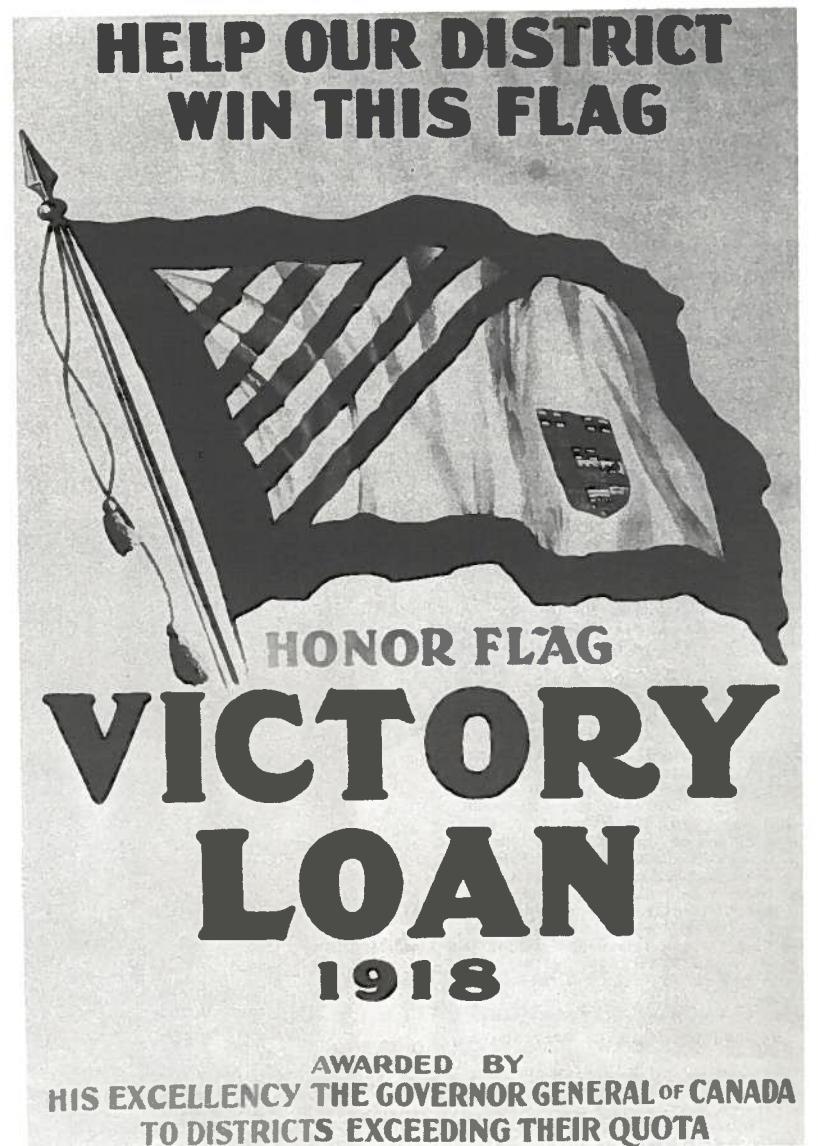
Speak distinctly. Try to reach the person farthest from the platform.

Speak with authority. Remember that you represent Canada, and do not let your audience forget it.

Finally, finish strong. Beware of an anti-climax. OPA 1919 The Victory Loan



Victory Loan Parade 1917



### Money raised in Canada through borrowing from the public.

Year	Maturity	% Rate	Amount Raised	Subscribers
1915	1925	5%	\$100 000 000	24 862
1916	1931	5%	100 000 000	34 526
1917	1937	5%	139 000 000	41 000
1917	1937	5½%	398 000 000	820 035
1918	1938	5½%	660 000 000	1,067 879

### Canada's Public Debt

1911	\$350,000,000
1914	350,000,000
1915	475,000,000
1916	625,000,000
1917	900,000,000
1918	1,175,000,000

OPA 1919 7

During 1918 the war cost Canada over one million dollars per day. PAC 1918 4696

By March of 1919 the war had cost Canada about \$1,300,000,000. PAC 1918 4696



## And Taxes...

Income War Tax Act: 1917				Taxes were placed on a great variety of items to raise money for the war.	
Income	Single	Married			
1,500	exempt			Tea and coffee	
2,000	4% on 500	20.00		Telegrams	
3,000	on 1,500	60.00	exempt	Liquor	
4,000	on 2,500	100.00	4% on 1,000	Luxury goods (cars)	
5,000	on 3,500	140.00	2,000	Tobacco	
6,000	on 4,500	180.00	3,000	Income	
				Money Orders	
				Patent medicines	
				Transportation tickets	
				Cheques	OPA 1919 7

In addition to the regular 4% income tax, "super tax" will be levied on incomes according to the following scale.

Income Range	Super tax
6,000 to 10,000	4% + 2%
10,000 to 20,000	4% + 5%
20,000 to 30,000	4% + 8%
30,000 to 50,000	4% + 10%
50,000 to 100,000	4% + 15%
over 100,000	4% + 29%

OPA A Box 1 I

A special business profits tax was levied to raise money.

- 25% of net profits over 7%
- 50% of net profits over 15%
- 75% of net profits over 20%

## And donations.

The Canadian Red Cross

**What Goods were Shipped in 1917?**  
The total number of packages shipped to England during 1917 was 54,957, including Hospital Supplies, Fruit, Maple Sugar and Tobacco, and other foods.

**GENERAL SUPPLIES**

Handkerchiefs	3,000,000
Socks, pairs	868,629
Shirts	193,480
Wristlets	11,473
Pillow Slips	212,070
Blankets	5,751
Pillows and Pads	175,034
Towels	482,758
Night Shirts	33,406
Hospital Shirts	14,265
Mufflers	18,695
Sheets	104,386
Housewives	6,575
Sweaters	18,600
Pyjamas	249,772
Caps (Balaclava, Sleeping, Trench and Stretcher)	96,644
Hot Water Bottle Covers	21,986
Kit, Comfort and Personal Property Bags	79,678
Underwear	15,908
Dressing Gowns	13,547
Quilts	7,286
Slippers	30,677
Hospital Suits	4,642
Pneumonia Jackets	32,360
Surgeons' Coats	5,236
Bed Socks	19,446
Hot Water Bottles	6,470
Wash Cloths	187,592
Gloves	4,160

Upon a moderate estimate the above mentioned goods value \$4,500,000.

**FOODS AND SUPPLIES**

Candies and Maple Sugar	13 tons
Tomatoes	200 cases
Catsup	500 gals.
Peaches	2,000 cases
Soups, etc.	170 cases
Cigarettes	4,500,000
Plug and Chewing Tobacco	4,000 lbs.

Total value, about \$32,000

**SUPPLIES FOR HOSPITAL USE, OTHER THAN CLOTHING AND FOODS.**

Heating Stoves	211
Tobacco Pouches	29 gross.
Razors, Safety and Straight	39,000
Anti-toxin Serum	37,000 boxes
Gauze	1,250,000 yds.
Absorbent Cotton	11,000 lbs.

Total value, \$79,360.

**SUPPLIES FOR KIT BAGS**

10,000 each of Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Tooth Paste, Shaving Paste, Soap, Pencils, Paper, Envelopes — Total value, \$7,350.

Total approximate value of goods sent overseas, \$4,613,795.

## Contributions of the Canadian Red Cross Society to London, England.

**Where Does the Money Come From?**

In 1917 the Head Office of the Society received from the Provinces of Canada the following sums: -

Alberta	\$107,725
British Columbia	84,883
Manitoba	230,197
New Brunswick	16,530
Nova Scotia	11,939
Ontario	555,299
Prince Edward Island	6,080
Quebec	167,854
Saskatchewan	332,978
Also from Yukon Territory	8,210
United States	76,143
	\$1,597,838

OPA C-54

## Children Can Help Too...

### "The Thrift Stamp"

Boys and girls were encouraged to buy "Thrift Stamps" at school each week. Each stamp cost 25 cents and was stuck on a card which would hold 16 stamps or \$4.00 worth. When filled the card was taken to the post office or a bank and exchanged for a "War Savings Stamp." If the "Stamp" was obtained by December 31, 1918 and held til January 1, 1924 it could be cashed in for \$5.00. Interest was calculated at the rate of 4½% per year. PAC 1918 4696



## To the Children of Canada...

You have heard that "actions speak louder than words." Do you know what your actions say when you go to the Post Office and buy a Thrift Stamp or a War Savings Stamp? This is what they say, "I love my country. I have faith in the future of this Dominion. I am helping to make Canada great and prosperous. I am learning to save money." Every time you are tempted to spend money on something foolish or unnecessary, think how much more good that money would do if invested in a THRIFT STAMP or a WAR SAVINGS STAMP.

Did it not always thrill you to read, during the progress of the war, of the battles in which the Canadians went, all together, "over the top," in a grand charge against the enemy? Every boy and every girl can go "over the top" in a very real sense by saving money and lending it to Canada.

All together, then, for WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!

PAC 1918 4696

Canada War Thrift Book — 1918



# Conscription Crisis 1917

"Hitherto we have depended upon voluntary enlistment. I myself stated to Parliament that nothing but voluntary enlistment was proposed by the Government. But I return to Canada impressed at once with the extreme gravity of the situation and with a sense of responsibility for our further effort at the most critical period of the War. It is apparent to me that the voluntary system will not yield further substantial results."

J. C. Hopkins, *Canada at War*, p. 89

Enlistment/Casualty Rate for 1917

Month	Enlistments	Casualties
January	9 194	4 396
February	6 809	1 250
March	6 640	6 161
April	5 530	13 477
May	6 407	13 457
June	6 348	7 931
July	3 882	7 906
August	3 117	13 232
September	3 588	10 990
October	4 884	5 929
November	4 019	30 741
December	3 921	7 476

## Military Voters Act

1. The vote was granted to all British subjects serving in the Canadian armed forces.
2. Provisions were made to conduct voting overseas.

## War Time Election Act

1. The vote is granted to all wives, sisters, mothers, and daughters of soldiers who are serving or had served overseas.
2. The vote is denied to or taken from:
  - those of enemy birth
  - those of European birth speaking the enemy tongue.
  - conscientious objectors

## Military Service Act

1. All males between 18 and 45 are eligible for compulsory military service.
2. Exemptions were possible for
  - conscientious objectors.
  - persons working in essential war occupations.
  - those doing work for which they had special qualifications.
  - those for whom military service would cause special hardship.

## Sequence of Events

**April 9**

Heavy casualties during the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

**May 18**

Sir Robert Borden after his return from England announces the intention to introduce conscription.

**June 11**

Borden introduces Military Service Bill into Parliament.

**August 29**

Military Voters Act passes parliament.

**September 14**

War Time Election Act becomes law.

**September 26**

Military Service Act becomes law.

**October 12**

Union government formed from Conservatives and Liberals who left Laurier.

**November 25**

Union government announces sons engaged in production of food would be exempted from military service.

**December 17**

Election—Union Government wins landslide.

**January**

Conscription of men proceeds.

## SOME DOUKHOBORS SHOULD BE CALLED

VEREGIN, Sask., Oct. 13.—Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors, stated here yesterday that he considered Doukhobors who have broken away from the religious teachings of the old sect and who eat meat and drink wine, should be conscripted under the Military Service Act. He stated there were two sects of Doukhobors, one of which held to the old teachings and did not belong to any Empire. But the other sect had accepted homesteads from the government of Canada, which the first refused to do as it would have entailed citizenship. The ones who had taken homesteads should be subject to the laws of the country. They had changed their ways and had become British subjects, had firearms in their homes, and should defend the Empire.

Something About the Strange Colony Which Lives at Brilliant, British Columbia—Simple Folk Who Think Killing Animals a Crime.

But, the agreement made with the government of Canada when they came here, says that they must not be called. The government purposes to hold to that agreement.

Peter Veregin, their leader, said recently that all his people need not have been exempted. He also said many had volunteered and were already at the front.

*Vancouver Sun*, 14 Oct. 1917

## Union Government is Formed: Liberals Enter War Cabinet at Ottawa on a 50-50 Basis.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12—Union government is a reality. The new cabinet will be formed of practically an equal number of Conservatives and Liberals, with Sir Robert Borden at the head. It had been anticipated throughout the afternoon that the new cabinet would be definitely sworn in during the evening. It was stated that the Liberals had agreed to come in and the question was now simply one of the distribution of the portfolios. But, as the evening wore on, the Liberals remained in conference at the Chateau Laurier and it was not until after 1 o'clock that N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario opposition, and Hon. J. A. Calder, of Regina, appeared at the cabinet council room. There, a statement was drafted which had the concurrence of the prime minister and of the representatives of the Liberals who attended the conference.



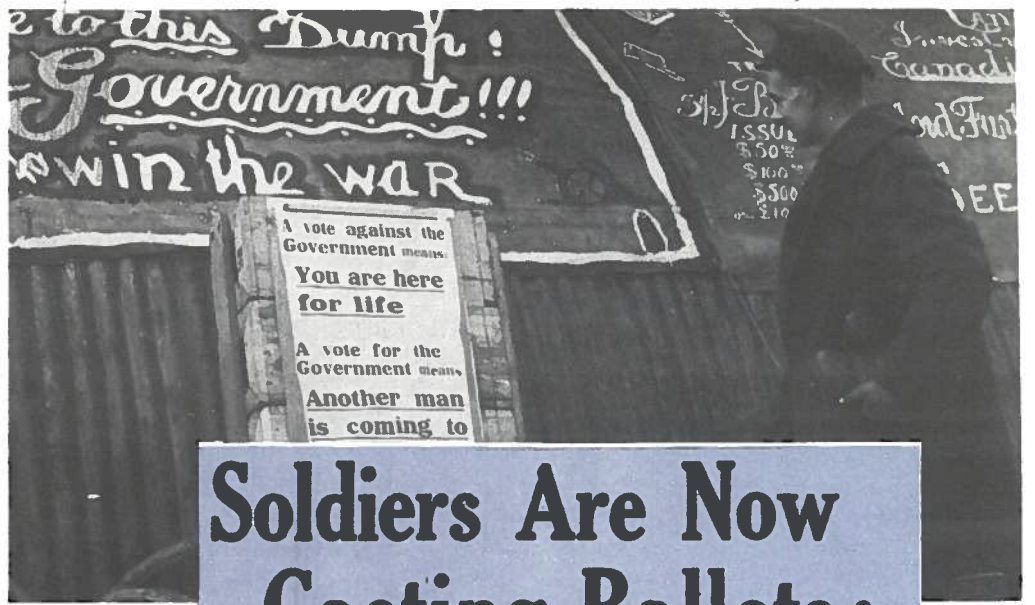
## Voting Overseas: 1917

### How the Soldiers Will Cast Their Vote

- 1 I vote for  
Je vote pour }
- 2 I vote for the Government  
Je vote pour le Gouvernement }
- 3 I vote for the Opposition  
Je vote pour l'Opposition }
- 4 I vote for the Independent Candidate  
Je vote pour le candidat Indépendant }
- 5 I vote for the Labour Candidate  
Je vote pour le candidat Ouvrier }

Formation of a Union Government will not interfere with the details of administering the military voters act under which Canadian soldiers will have a vote at the coming election. The ballot was carefully prepared so as to cover every contingency, and while it says nothing about the Union Government the word "Government" alone is quite sufficient. The voter if he desires to vote for any particular candidate or candidates designated by name shall write the name of the candidate or candidates in the first white space, or if he desires to vote for a party he shall make an X within the white space containing the name of the party for which he intends to vote. Each of the ballots goes into an envelope on which the soldier states among other things his place of last residing, or if that is uncertain the place in which he wishes his vote to count.

Vancouver Sun, 17 Oct. 1917



## Soldiers Are Now Casting Ballots; Polling Underway

By the spring of 1917 414,000 had enlisted from a male population (18-45) of 1,720,000 men, or approximately 30%.

J. C. Hopkins, *Canada at War*, p. 88

By December 31, 1917 the casualties sustained by the Canadian army were  
Killed 25,138  
Wounded 102,726  
P.O.W.'s 2,740

J. C. Hopkins, *Canada at War*, p. 84

Votes of Men Proceeding Overseas Since Election Writs Were Issued Are Taken and Are Held in Ottawa.

VOTING AT THE FRONT WILL COMMENCE TODAY

Polls Will Be Held at Over Twenty Different Points in the United States; Ind-Cast Ballots.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—Polls opened. The votes of all soldiers proceeding overseas since the issue of election writs have been taken under the emergency poll provision of the military voters' act. Already the ballot boxes from a great number of the polls are back in Ottawa; but they have not yet been opened. On the high seas also several electors proceeding overseas will be taken in the same way. All the formalities required by law were observed at the emergency polls. There were scrutineers present representing both the government and the opposition and notification when the polls would be held was sent to both political parties.

Vancouver Sun, 1 Dec. 1917



Canadian Sisters vote at a Canadian Hospital in France

# DECISIVE VICTORY WON BY UNION GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT DOMINION

Vancouver Sun, 18 Dec. 1917

Province	Lib.	Liberal Union	Cons. Union	Gov't Civilian Vote	Opp Civilian Vote	Gov't Soldiers' Vote	Opp Soldiers' Vote
P.E. Island	2	0	2	10,450	12,224	2,775	434
Nova Scotia	4	3	9	40,985	48,831	10,699	1,474
New Brunswick	4	4	3	35,871	32,397	9,934	919
Quebec	62	1	2	61,808	240,504	14,206	2,927
Ontario	8	12	62	419,928	263,300	95,212	5,793
Manitoba	1	6	8	83,469	26,073	23,698	1,157
Saskatchewan	0	7	9	68,424	30,829	12,996	2,672
Alberta	1	4	7	60,399	48,865	19,675	1,055
British Columbia	0	1	12	59,944	40,050	26,461	2,059
Yukon	0	0	1	666	776	293	32
	82	38	115	841,944	744,849	215,849	18,522

J. C. Hopkins, *Canada at War*, p. 332

### Results of the Military Service Act.

Class 1 Registrations	401,882
Exempted (job, health, agriculture)	221,949
Unapprehended defaulters	24,139
Available but not called	26,225
Enlisted in British forces	8,445
Taken on but later removed	16,108
Discharged - variety of reasons	8,637

Under the terms of the Military Service Act Quebec was allowed 89 575 exemptions and Ontario 94 197.

On Strength in C.E.F. Nov. 11, 1918	96,379
Proceeded overseas	47,509
Taken on strength in units in France	24,132
Reached the front lines	unknown

G. W. L. Nicholson, *Canadian Expeditionary Force*, p. 551



MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES

Allied Losses (REGISTERED TONNAGE)

British Empire	9,055,000 tons
Italy	862,000
France	807,000
United States	531,000
Greece	415,000
Japan	270,000
Belgium	105,000
Brazil	31,000

Total Allied Losses 12,076,000  
Neutral Losses\*

Norway	1,172,000
Sweden	264,000
Denmark	245,000
Spain	238,000
Holland	229,000

Total Neutral Losses 2,148,000  
TOTAL LOSSES 14,224,000 tons.

T. N. Dupuy, *Military History of WWI*, p. 92



Cemetery at Etaples where many Canadians were buried July 1918

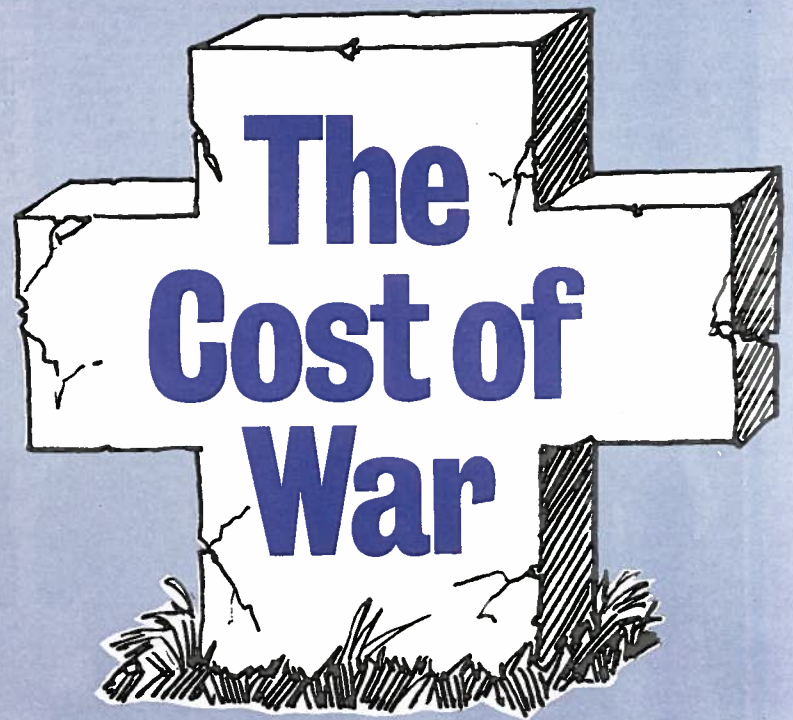


To this hour I cannot think of the heroism of our soldiers without wonder—without wonder and reverence. There has never been in the history of mankind such a courage as theirs. Never! Think what it was. The least of us is capable of a flash of valour. In a sudden emergency the meanest of us might be brave. Once or twice in his life a coward might do noble things. But think what these men did. It was not for an hour, nor for a day, nor for a week, nor for a month, nor for a year that they did fine things.

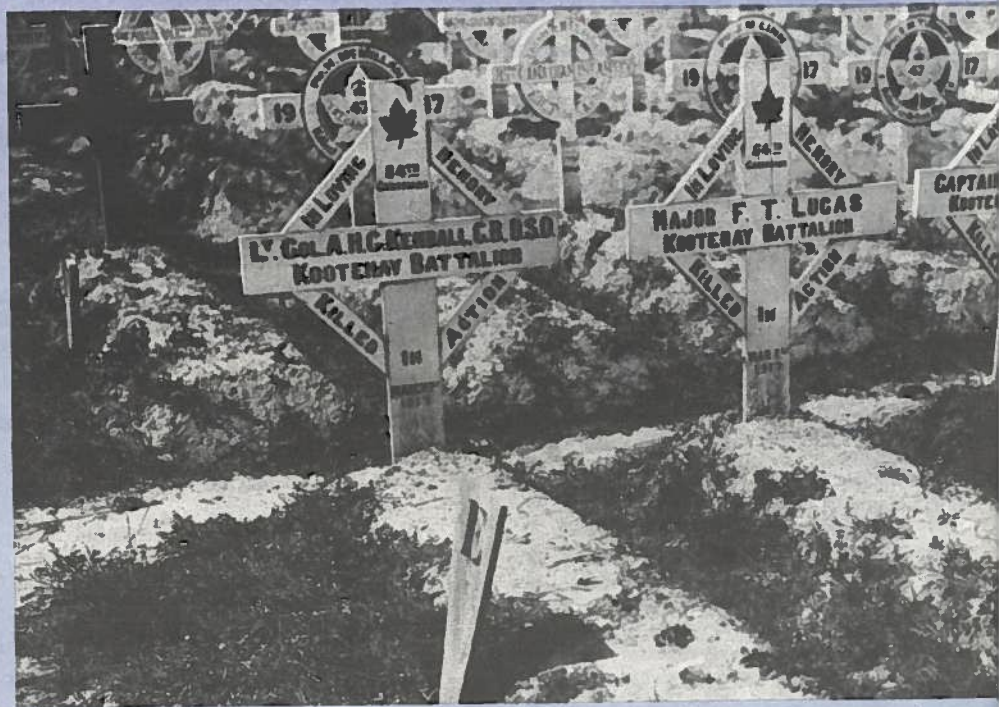
Year after year their life was a fine thing. It was not valour they displayed; it was not even heroism; it was something so new and terrible, so undreamed of, that man has created no new word for it. I try to find some word to define it, to suggest it; I can't. The nearest word I can get is Endurance. They were in hell every day of their lives, and they endured. They were in peril of death, and worse than death, day after day, night after night; and they endured. They were exposed to all the nerve-shattering rage of artillery, artillery which rived the soil like an earthquake, which hurled the bodies of the dead into the air, and flung the bodies of the living into a deeper sepulchre; and they endured. They went out into the darkness to storm the trenches of the enemy, to destroy machine-gun nests, to break a line of fire the very thunders of which deafened the men; and they endured. But something more. That is what haunts me. They endured for all these years a manner of life utterly unnatural—utterly unnatural, and horrible beyond the expression of words. Canada, House of Commons, Debates, 3 Mar. 1919.

It is indeed pitiful to see the ruin that this war has caused, as all around you can see towns and villages all reduced to ruins, and it will be many years before this country is restored to anything like it was before the outbreak of war. OPA 1916 44

The true horror of World War I was not in its maimed and killed, not in the length of the war, and not in its barbarism or atrocities — it was in the fact that so many men died and achieved nothing by it. R. M. Watt, *Dare Call It Treason*, p. 84



They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old;  
Age shall not wither them, nor the years condemn;  
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning,  
We shall remember them. Lawrence Binyon



Not all of the Canadian dead were buried in marked graves



After a battle where the deaths mount into the thousands some field will be shut off for a cemetery and there the bodies are buried, each grave receiving some kind of a cross wherever it is possible, but here no names can be attached. There will be many homes in which there will be vacant places and where it will not even be known where the absent ones are buried.

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, p. 361



Aside from the destruction of orchards, mines were often flooded before the enemy evacuated or withdrew from a position. March 1917

#### BURIED ON THE FIELD

The bodies of the dead in this war were not, with occasional exceptions, returned to their relatives, but were buried on the field and where numbers required it, in common graves. Valuables, papers and mementoes were taken from the bodies and made up in little packets to be sent to the relatives, and the dead soldiers, each wrapped in his canvas shelter tent, as shroud, were laid friend and foe, side by side in long trenches in the ground for which they had contested.

T. H. Russell, *World's Greatest War*, pp. 274-275

#### THE COST OF WORLD WAR I

	Total Force Mobilized	Military Battle Deaths	Military Wounded	Civilian Dead	Prisoners & Missing	Economic & Financial Cost
	PEOPLE					\$ MILLION
<b>ALLIES</b>						
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	40,000	537,000	49,877
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	30,633(4)	191,652	51,975
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,000,000(5)	2,500,000	25,600
Italy	5,615,000	462,391	953,886	(6)	600,000	18,143
United States	4,355,000	50,385	205,690	(6)	4,500	32,320
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	30,000	34,659	10,195
Serbia	707,343	45,000 (7)	133,148	650,000	152,958	2,400
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	(6)	7,000	(6)
Rumania	750,000	335,706	120,000	275,000	80,000	2,601
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	132,000	1,000	556
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	(6)	12,318	(6)
Japan	800,000	300	907	(6)	3	232
<b>ALLIED TOTALS</b>	<b>42,188,810</b>	<b>4,888,891</b>	<b>12,809,280</b>	<b>3,157,633</b>	<b>4,121,090</b>	<b>193,899</b>
<b>CENTRAL POWERS</b>						
Germany	11,000,000	1,808,545	4,247,143	760,000(8)	1,152,800	58,072
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	922,500	3,620,000	300,000(9)	2,200,000	23,706
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	2,150,000(10)	250,000	3,445
Bulgaria	1,200,000	75,844 (11)	152,390	275,000	27,029	1,015
<b>CENTRAL POWERS TOTALS</b>	<b>22,850,000</b>	<b>3,131,889</b>	<b>8,419,533</b>	<b>3,485,000</b>	<b>3,629,829</b>	<b>86,238</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>65,038,810</b>	<b>8,020,780</b>	<b>21,228,813</b>	<b>6,642,633</b>	<b>7,750,919</b>	<b>280,137</b>

PAC 1921 5080



Ypres Cathedral, only one of many Gothic cathedrals destroyed during the First War. July 1916



What was the extent of the national military effort and the price of the Canadian achievement? The records show that 619,636 Canadian men and women served with Canada's army in the First World War. (Canadian naval forces numbered some ten thousand; and about 24,000, many of whom came from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, fought with the British air forces.) The sacrifice in lives was heavy. Of those who did not return 51,748 Canadian soldiers and nursing sisters were killed in action or died of their wounds. The addition of 7,796 who died of disease or injury, or who were accidentally killed, brings the total of fatal army casualties to 59,544 all ranks. For all services the total was 60,661, or 9.28 per cent of all who enlisted. The total number of Canadian army casualties of all categories in all theatres was 232,494.

L. M. Frost, *Fighting Men*, pp. 167-168

#### Canadian Casualties in the First War

Killed in action	34,925
Missing and presumed dead	4,430
Died of wounds	11,260
Died at sea	133
Died of disease, injury, accident	7,796
Wounded	126,595
Gassed	11,572
Injuries	34,784

G. W. L. Nicholson, *Canadian Expeditionary Force*, p. 548



# The Survivors

## Institutions In Canada For the Treatment and Training of Returned Soldiers

### NOVA SCOTIA

SYDNEY—Convalescent Hospitals  
HALIFAX—Clearing Depot  
Industrial Re-education Centre  
Conv. Hospitals School for the Blind  
KENTVILLE—Tuberculosis Sanatorium

### NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN—Conv. Home Clearing Depot  
FREDERICTON—Conv. Home  
RIVER GLADE—Sanatorium

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN—Conv. Hospital  
NORTH WILTSHIRE—Sanatorium

### QUEBEC

QUEBEC—Clearing Depot Conv. Hospital  
LAKE EDWARD—Sanatorium  
MONTREAL—Industrial Re-education Centre  
Conv. Hospitals  
STE. AGATHE—Sanatoria  
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE—Conv. Hospital

### ONTARIO

OTTAWA—Conv. Home  
KINGSTON—Conv. Hospital Sanatorium  
COBOURG—Conv. Hospital for Nerve Cases  
WHITBY—Conv. Hospital  
TORONTO—Industrial Re-education Centre  
Orthopaedic Centre & Hospital  
Artificial Limb Factory  
Functional Re-education Centre  
Home for Incurables Conv. Hospitals  
Officers' Conv. Hospital  
NEWMARKET—Hospital for Insane  
HAMILTON—Conv. Hospitals Sanatorium  
BURLINGTON—Conv. Hospital  
ST. CATHARINES—Conv. Hospital  
GUELPH—Conv. Hospital and  
Re-education Centre  
KITCHENER—Sanatorium  
LONDON—Conv. Hospital Sanatorium  
PORT ARTHUR—Conv. Home

### MANITOBA

WINNIPEG—Conv. Hospital  
Industrial Re-education Centre  
Receiving Depot L.O.D.E. Hospital  
Officers' Conv. Home  
NINETTE—Sanatorium

### SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA—Conv. Hospital Sanatorium  
MOOSE JAW—Conv. Hospital  
QU' APPELLE—Sanatorium  
SASKATOON—Industrial Re-education Centre  
Conv. Hospital  
PRINCE ALBERT—Sanatorium

### ALBERTA

CALGARY—Industrial Re-education Centre  
Conv. Hospitals Receiving Depot  
Sanatorium  
WETASKIWIN—Conv. Home  
EDMONTON—Conv. Hospitals  
FRANK—Sanatorium  
KANANASKIS—Sanatorium

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS—Sanatorium  
BALFOUR—Sanatorium  
VANCOUVER—Mil. Hospital Conv. Homes  
ESQUIMALT (Victoria)—Conv. Hospital  
SIDNEY—Conv. Home  
QUALICUM—Conv. Home

"Employers are often eager to show patriotism and will employ an amputee, but permanent employment is often difficult."

PAC 1917 4608 The War Cripple—1917

Of the soldiers who returned  
70,000 were disabled  
196 were blind  
3,500 were amputees



By December 1920

108,061 soldiers had been treated for injuries in the hospitals.

50,521 were passed for vocational training.

109,493 soldiers were placed in civilian jobs.

73,620 soldiers were put on pension.

PAC 1921 5080

Disability pensions were available to help the veterans who were permanently injured. In addition pensions were also available to their dependents.

Soldier (total disability)	\$600.00 per year
Widow	480.00 per year
Parent	480.00 per year
Children	96.00—144.00 per year
Orphan	192.00—288.00 per year
Helplessness grant	300.00 per year

OPA 1919 7

The yearly scale of pension in 1917 for a totally disabled soldier.

Brigadier-General	\$2,700.00
Colonel	1,890.00
Major	1,280.00
Captain	1,000.00
Lieutenant	720.00
Sergeant	510.00
Rank and file	480.00

PAC 1917 4573

### Annual Widow's Allowances: 1916

Husband's Rank	Widow's Pension	With One Child	With Two Children
Lt. Colonel	547.50	730.00	912.50
Major	438.00	584.00	730.00
Captain	328.50	438.00	547.00
Lieutenant	219.00	292.00	365.00
Sergeant	147.50	197.10	246.37
Private	109.50	146.00	182.50

PAC 1916 4313

### Vocational Training for War Cripples in Canada.

motor mechanics  
machine tool work  
carpentry  
electrical wiring (inside)  
telegraphy  
cobbling  
operate agricultural tractors  
general farming  
book keeping

PAC 1917 4608



"Each limb must be made to individual specifications and fitted to the stump of the patient... A stump shrinks for some time after amputation so it may be wise to provide a soldier with a temporary limb... later with a permanent limb."

PAC 1917 4608

The War Cripple—1917.



A soldier will be awarded a pension in direct proportion to his disability.

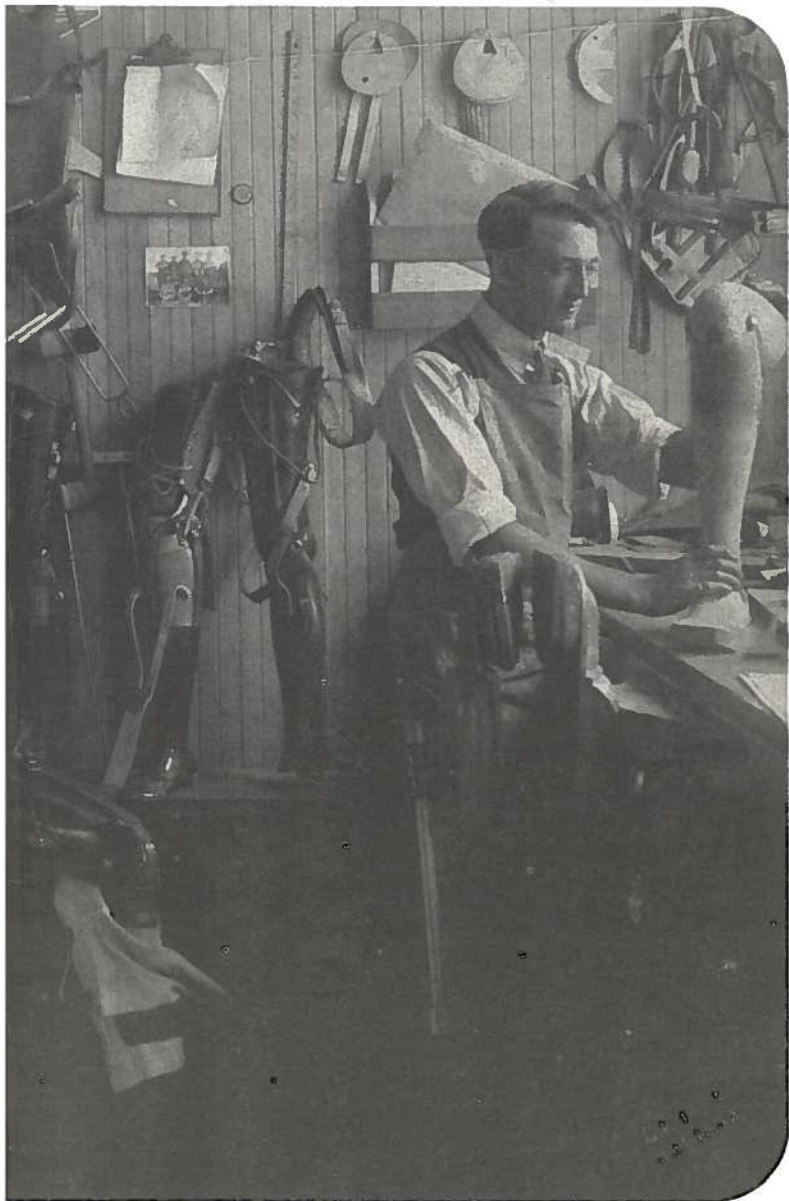
- Class I Total disability — 100% pension.  
Loss of both eyes.  
Loss of both hands or all fingers and thumbs.  
Loss of both legs above the knee.  
Insanity.
- Class II 80% disability — 80% of full pension.  
Loss of one hand and one foot.  
Loss of both feet.
- Class III Disability of 60% to 80%.  
Loss of one hand.  
Loss of leg at or above knee.  
Loss of tongue.  
Loss of nose.
- Class IV Disability of 40% to 60%.  
Loss of one eye.  
Loss of one foot.  
Total deafness.  
Loss of both thumbs.
- Class V Disability of 20%-40%.  
Loss of one thumb.  
Anchylosis of elbow, knee, wrist, shoulder or ankle.
- Class VI Disability of under 20%.  
Total deafness in one ear.  
Partial deafness in both ears.  
Loss of index or other finger.

PAC 1917 4573

**Post war ailments and medical needs of the veterans.**

- Pulmonary tuberculosis
- Permanent insanity
- Orthopaedic appliances
- Dental care
- Permanent care for incurables
- Recurrence of wartime disabilities.

OPA 1919 7



Returned soldiers were trained in over 196 different occupations.

PAC 4707

.....Suffering from spasms of dizziness and pain in the skull, deafness of both ears, the hearing in the left ear being only one-third of normal and in the right ear slightly less, from injury received when blown out of a trench by shell explosion at Ypres. Disability permanent. Incapacity 50 per cent. Awarded \$16 a month for a year, etc.

.....Suffering from loss of right eye, loss of middle and ring fingers of right hand, and loss of power of flexion of first and fore-fingers, from explosions of shrapnel in action at Messignes. Disability permanent. Incapacity two-thirds. Awarded \$24 a month for a year.

.....Suffering from nervousness, continuous tremor of limbs, and body, insomnia, palpitation, and loss of weight from shock or shell explosion in trenches. Incapacity total for six months, Awarded \$40 a month for six months, etc.

.....Widow of .....who died at the Military Hospital, Halifax, from dilatation of the heart, following acute pneumonia developed while he was on active service. Her sworn statement shows she is 44 years of age and has no family. Awarded full pension so long as she does not re-marry.

PAC 4587

The Soldier Land Settlement plan was set up to help returning soldiers get established in farming. A soldier could apply and if accepted would qualify for a free land grant as well as a loan to get started. By December of 1920  
Number soldiers applied 60,827  
Number accepted 43,765

Area of free land granted 2,500,000 acres.  
Area of land purchased 2,354,799 acres.

Number of loans approved 20,624.  
Value of loans approved \$84,727,243.63

**Loans granted by province.**

P.E.I.	329	Manitoba	3319
N.S.	381	Saskatchewan	5136
N.B.	542	Alberta	6058
P.Q.	363	Br. Columbia	2975
Ontario	1521		

PAC 1921 5080

To qualify for free land and low interest loans under the Soldier Settlement Act a man must

- take up residence on the land.
- make farming his job.
- have an honourable discharge.
- be physically fit.

PAC 1923 5167

Under the Soldier Settlement plan the average cost per acre of land was

Ontario	\$40.00
Br. Columbia	48.63
Saskatchewan	17.20

PAC 1923 5167

"I was gassed for a few seconds at Valenciennes in 1918 and became very ill. After a week in the hospital I was able to return to the front. When the war was over I got a job in an office but by the summer of 1925 I fainted at work several times. My doctor said it was because of the poison in my system caused by my "bad" bottom teeth and that I would have to have them pulled. Back on the job the fainting continued so the top ones were pulled too. This did not help me at all. In 1930 I was finally sent to a doctor in Toronto who asked me if I had been in the Great War. He questioned me further and discovered that I had been gassed in '18. He recommended a partial disability pension, but by 1935 the fainting spells became so frequent that I was put on full pension and have not worked since.

I never could marry and have been living alone for over forty years."

Charlie, a "vet" of the Great War.