

BATTLE OF AMIENS – LUDENDORFF'S BLACK DAY

THE FORTY-NINER



Editorial

The Battle of Amiens

Thrilling Escape from
German Prison Camp

Report of Annual Meeting

C Company Raid, 1917

My Wandering Boy

Hasse's War Diary

11th Annual Church Parade

Branch Associations

Our Perpetuating Unit

Death of "Blondie" Jackson I

Death of Sergt. Francis

Last Post

Number 26

JANUARY

1938

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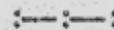
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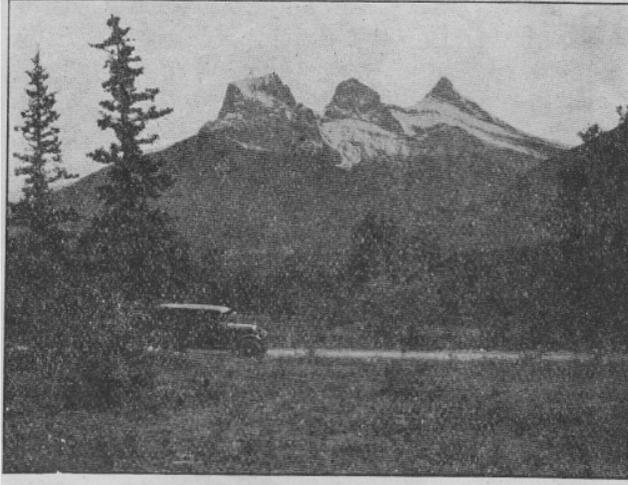
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Table of Contents

THE WORLD TO-DAY 6

AUGUST 8TH, 1918 — THE BATTLE OF AMIENS 7

EDMONTON LADS TRAVEL SIX THOUSAND MILES TO JOIN THE LOYALS..... 8

C COMPANY LEWIS GUN CREW AT FAUCQUENHAM 16

MAMSELLE ST. VINAIGRE OF NEUVILLE ST. VAAST..... 16

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP - *By the late Captain F. R. Henry, Scout Officer* 17

ANNUAL MEETING 49TH BATTALION (E.R.) Ass'n. 20

C COMPANY RAID, JANUARY 28th, 1917 —*By H. Padget* 22

WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY? 25

A TOUCHED-UP WAR DIARY—F. R. Hasse, Reg. NO. 432944 29

11TH ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE 33

VANCOUVER BRANCH 49TH BATTALION ASSOCIATION 34

EASTERN BRANCH 49TH BATTALION ASSOCIATION 35

THE 1ST EDMONTON REGIMENT 37

Our Perpetuating Unit—By J. L. Irwin 37

TRIBUTE PAID TO WAR DEAD AS UNITS MARCH PAST CENOTAPH 38

 **Last Post**  42

Digital Disclaimer and Notes

This is a digitalized version of The Forty-Niner. Content and style of the digitized version is intended to maintain the original text version. Foot notes have been added to provided additional identification on members around historically significant events, when available. Table of contents has been added to enhance navigation. Page sequence and numbers were intended to be as close to the original as possible; however, formatting has been updated for readability. Choices in spelling and grammar have not been adjusted.



Character Studies of Forty Niners—No. 1



Norman Arnold the association's corresponding secretary, and assistant editor of "The Forty-Niner". In his spare time a valiant member of the city fire department.



The Forty-Niner

Number Twenty-Six

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

January, 1938

THE WORLD TO-DAY

The condition of affairs in international relationships becomes more difficult from week to week. The disturbers of peace are Germany, Italy and Japan and it unfortunately happens that anything that any of these nations may do touches the vital interests of the British Empire, not only in specified localities, but in all its parts.

By the logic of events, the following nations are lined up in opposition, namely, the British Empire, France, Russia to a large extent, the Scandinavian powers and indeed all nations who are democratically governed, and who have something to lose.

An alliance appears to exist between Germany, Japan and Italy. These nations are heavily armed, are in need of raw materials and, room to expand and they have practically adopted the policy of war to gain their ends.

It is abundantly clear now that nothing short of war would have stopped Italy in its invasion of Ethiopia and nothing short of war would have stopped Japan's invasion of China in the war now going on. Undoubtedly this latter war for the defeat of China is doing and will do a great deal of harm to the trade of the British Empire and we here in Canada cannot hope to escape substantial loss. We have now reached the point when it is abundantly clear that treaties, boycotts, sanctions and conferences serve no very useful purpose in stopping these predatory nations. A full realization of this fact is bound to result in a hardening of National resolution and the first step to be taken is that of rearmament.

The British Empire is re-arming and there can be no doubt about that. South Africa is spending a great deal of money on anti-aircraft and naval defence and the land forces are being re-organized and expanded. In Australia and New Zealand large sums have been voted for re-armament and Australia proposes to put herself in a position of being able to defend herself and of co-operating vigorously with the Imperial forces in the far East. In Canada we are all aware of the re-organization that is going on, which has involved an increase in our naval strength, a substantial increase in air defence and the construction of fortifications both on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. In Britain the programme is enormous in extent and extremely costly.

In after years the historian must say that the British Empire, following the Great War, lead the world in disarmament and in a most intensive campaign for peace. This programme has failed and no student of international affairs can come to any other conclusion but

that the present re-armament programme has been forced upon the British Empire by external pressure.

As a race we are not given greatly to the discussion of our Kultur, or of any superiority inherent in our race, but every Britisher the world over reaches the conclusion, more by instinct than by reason, that after all we have in our conceptions of liberty and justice, and common decency, not only a tradition but an actual condition which is worth fighting for and if necessary worth dying for. And so long as we have that instinct we will continue to enjoy the liberty and freedom that we have and when we lose that instinct, as we may someday, we shall take our place with those great empires of the past who had their day, played their part and disappeared to make way for more resolute and more virile peoples. — W.A.G.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE AGAIN

We have made frequent appeals to all 49ers to let us have a completed return of the questionnaire, which, so far as we know, has at one time or another been sent to every member of the battalion of whom we have record. It is not an unreasonable request to make. There are some men who naturally are reticent about filling in the form. Many have ignored it on the grounds that the war is over, and others who are just plain shrinking violets who feel that their contribution to the successes gained by the battalion was not particularly distinguished and for that reason is of no momentous interest to the rest of their pals. The magazine is not designed to record only the great achievements made by the unit in France. You may not have won a V.C. or some other decoration, but you did your job as you saw it alongside of other foot sloggers, and must have many recollections which can be recalled and set out in print twenty years after without any chance of being subjected to the charge of boasting. More important than this is the fact there are probably many men in the battalion who would like to hear of you to learn just where and how you have been absorbed into civil life. No matter how unimportant you may think your present doings are we venture to say there will be some of your old army friends who will be glad to hear just what the world has done for and to you. Do let us have the story of your service in the battalion. Norman Arnold will be only too glad to furnish you with a questionnaire to be filled out. His address is 11908 92 street, Edmonton. Write him today.



AUGUST 8TH, 1918 — THE BATTLE OF AMIENS

Ludendorff's Black Day

Among the late Colonel Weaver's effects relating to the 49th and which have been made available to Norman Arnold, is an article which appeared in the London Times, August 8th, 1928. It is reprinted herewith in its entirety and forms a remarkably interesting introduction to the other material which follows dealing with activities of the Forty-Ninth in the memorable Battle of Amiens. The Times' story follows:

The ceremony which took place on Wednesday at the Menin Gate of Ypres was in memory of those who died in the war. But it was tinged with a glow of pride for an event which marked that date ten years ago. Then was waged what had undoubtedly been till then the most successful day's battle fought by the British in the Great War and one of the greatest British victories of all time. August 8 1918, was the first day of the Battle of Amiens.

The tremendous hammer-blows delivered by the Germans between March and July 1918, had bent and shaken the Allied line, but had failed to break or pierce it. The danger to Paris was, however, serious until by a brilliant counterattack made by the Allies towards the end of July, the Germans were thrown back across the Marne. The threatening salient was flattened out, and Paris could breathe again. The Allies now resolved to free the Paris-Amiens line of railway by a joint Franco-British attack under Sir Douglas Haig, to be delivered on a wide front east of Amiens. The British portion was to consist of the Fourth Army of Sir Henry Rawlinson. The date was fixed for August 8, by which time Rawlinson had under his command three cavalry divisions, and the Third, Australian, and Canadian Corps. The artillery was brought up to a total of over 2,000 guns, the aircraft to 28 squadrons, and the tanks to over 450, of which nearly 100 were of the Whippet model.

Taking a lesson from the Germans, the arrangements and the concentration of the troops were carried out with the most elaborate precautions to ensure secrecy. Not even to the pages of his diary did Rawlinson confide any details of his plans. Some of the Canadian troops were sent from Arras to the trenches in Flanders, to be railed down to the Amiens sector just in time to take part in the attack. The front allotted to the Fourth Army was some thirteen miles in extent from the Ancre, south of Albert, to the Amiens-Roye road. To this army were assigned three successive objectives, distant respectively about two and a-half, four, and seven miles from the starting line.

At 4:20 a.m. on August 8, the infantry and tanks debouched to the assault under cover of a powerful barrage. For once — "Rawly" luck — the weather was in our favor, a thick mist veiling our operations. The Germans, on most of the front, were completely surprised and in the initial onrush thousands were overwhelmed after but little resistance. The tanks did splendid work, the maximum advance being seven miles, and the whippets were "all over" the Germans. Some armoured cars actually shot up a German corps headquarters at breakfast. The air force bombed the big 11-inch railway gun with which the Germans had been bombarding Amiens and enabled the Australians to capture it.

The, Canadian Corps, on the right, and the Australians in the centre, aided by tanks and cavalry, reached their assigned objectives.

North of the Somme, however, the Third Corps met with a more stubborn resistance. Here the enemy had not been completely surprised, and the ground was in many places unsuitable for our tanks. Nevertheless, the Third Corps took 2,400 prisoners and 40 guns.

When the sun set the British Fourth Army had made a gain of ground of from six to seven miles. Nearly 17,000 Germans had been taken prisoners. The booty included 373 guns, thousands of machine guns, and quantities of ammunition and stores. Amiens was safe and direct railway communication was restored between the zone of the British Army and Paris. But, above all, this was the severe blow to the German moral. The German command was brought face to face with the spectre of utter defeat. This "black day" marked the beginning of the end for the Germans. Ludendorff saw this clearly, and stated, "To, continue would be a gamble. The war will have to be ended."

The Advance at Amiens—By A. P. Chattell

August 8-12, 1918

The story of the above advance — in which the Canadian Corps took a prominent part — deals probably with the first of the major attacks on a wide frontage that heralded the final stages of the war.

The attack took place on a twenty-mile front, with the Imperial troops on the left, Canadian Corps in the centre, and French troops on the right flank of the Canadians.

As the result of many months experience, the Staff work for this great attack, showed vast improvement, but the massing of material of all kinds, led to a congestion in every area that had never heretofore been experienced. Despite this however, few major difficulties occurred and the attack was simultaneous on the morning of August 8th, and by evening, over the entire frontage, more of the enemies' territory and supplies were captured than at any previous time during the war. In some areas the distance gained amounted to as much as ten or more kilometers.

The Canadian troops were gradually withdrawn from the Petit-Vimy area during the spring and early summer and marched by easy stages to an area entirely unknown to them. The 49th battalion enjoyed comfortable billets and the country being in full leaf gave excellent cover and much relief to the eye after so many months of operations in shell torn and barren areas. The greatest secrecy was maintained as to the battle area, and nature of impending attack, though naturally the troops sensed some big move was being planned.

On arriving at a small village some week or two prior to the 8th of August, the plans were still unknown, and it was only about three days before moving on to the immediate battle area, that the O.C., the late Col. Weaver, D.S.O., with the writer of this article, acting second in command, were notified to report to 7th brigade headquarters, where a conference was held with the acting Brigadier, the late Colonel Bartlett McLennan, acting in the absence of the Commanding Officer of the 7th brigade.



EDMONTON LADS TRAVEL SIX THOUSAND MILES TO JOIN THE LOYALS

The two boys "Darby and Joan" in the left of the picture are Jack George and C. V. Lilley, the latter a son of Charlie Lilley, of A coy., 49th, who was wounded at Passchendaele, and suffered the loss of a leg. Next to the young men is the orderly room clerk in civies. The two "old sweats" are recruiting sergeants, who presently will receive their head money of four shillings for each recruit. Note the string of medals they have up. The adjutant has just completed the final attestation of the two Edmonton boys. Both are now L/Corporals and both have recently taken instructional courses, George at Aldershot and Lilley at Shorncliffe. They are awaiting orders for their commissions. The two boys left Edmonton with first year University educational equipment and for that reason as well as their adaptability have got along fast in the regiment.



Details of the impending attack were then disclosed, and instructions issued that senior officers only from battalions, were to go forward, mounted, to the Bois de Gentelles, where guides would conduct small parties to the front line then held by Australian troops, and a survey of the terrain to be attacked would be visible. The disposition of the various units for the attack was also made known, as were their assembling areas in the Bois de Gentelles, a small forest in full leaf, enabling the troops subsequently to assemble in the darkness without undue risk of enemy observation. It was during this preliminary survey from the Australian lines that the acting Brigadier, Colonel McLennan, leading the party of senior officers from the various battalions of the brigade, was badly wounded by a direct hit upon one of the observation posts from which a survey of the area to be attacked was being made. It was a great blow to all the troops in the Brigade to lose this fine officer, and their acting Brigadier, on the eve of the attack. The command of the 42nd battalion then fell to Lt. Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., at present living in Montreal.

During the late afternoon of August 6th; the 49th battalion moved independently by companies to the Bois de Gentelles, where guides had been sent ahead to conduct the various units to their billets in the forest, and at this time the congestion was so great that only very slow progress could be made. However, by midnight a spasmodic rest could be obtained and before daylight the final move was made to the Australian lines ready to take up the attack at Zero hour.

Immediately in front of the Australian outpost was the River Luce, a small stream, extending to a marsh at some points and bridges had been built during the night, and numbered for the troops to cross.

The assembly of guns to support the attack was unparalleled, and field batteries were "cheek by jowl" with the troops. For the first time also, tanks were attached to each battalion, one to assist in the attack,

and a heavier supply tank to bring up water, ammunition, medical and other supplies. The prospects, therefore, gave heart to the troops, more especially as there was some evidence that the great concentration had not been spotted and the enemies lines were lightly held, the main fear was that a counter barrage would take heavy toll before our troops could cross the bridges of the River Luce.

Shortly before Zero hour, 5:00 a.m., a rum ration was served, and the attack commenced. I well remember crossing the bridge allotted to headquarters' staff, with the French sentry on one side of the bridge and a Canuck on the other. The Canuck said, "Good luck fellows" and the Frenchman joined in, "Bon chance." Immediately a regular inferno was let loose. Our guns of all descriptions let loose and airplanes soared over the lines kicking up all the racket possible with their cut-outs and exhausts wide open.

The attack was a complete success and casualties light, so fast was the attack that the enemy were sighted, endeavoring to save their guns and many captures were made.

Ambulance divisions were able to soon follow up, as the ground ahead had not been much torn up by preliminary gunfire, and the gun batteries were moved forward, to follow the infantry. By noon, the battalion had reached its objectives and units of the Fourth Canadian Division leap-frogged through them.

It was at about this time that the Canadian and Imperial Cavalry were sent forward and batteries of the famous Royal Horse Artillery came into the picture. I well remember a Colonel of the Imperial Royal Horse Artillery asking me of the morning's events, and saying, "Well done Canada, you fellows have given us the first chance we have had of getting into the scrap."



Later it was not so good, the enemies reserves in support, were getting into position, and the heavily wooded country was a cruel one for cavalry, the mounted troops suffered heavy casualties and were soon withdrawn, whilst the infantry carried forward in various steps past St. Quentin and so to Parvillers and the Old Somme line, where once again trench warfare became the order of the day. However, that is another story, to be told in a subsequent issue.

Geo. Gleave's Story of the Battle
(August 8th, 1918)

After holding the line from Petit-Vimy northward to in front of Avion and on towards Hill "70", during the Spring and early summer of 1918 the battalion was withdrawn for a short rest and in the latter part of July found itself heading southward by easy stages and most of the marching was done under the cover of darkness, rest and sleep being secured during the day time, usually in well-hidden spots in bluffs of trees that happened to be handy.

On or about the 1st of August A company found itself billeted in one of these bluffs with a battalion of French artillery and trading between the two units at once opened briskly and freely. A company had MacConachie and Bully Beef, which they did not particularly want, while the French had bottles of wine which the lads of A company decided was a fair exchange.

The battalion finally reached a small village a few kilometers in distance from Gentelles Wood and remained there until the late afternoon of August 6th. During these few day's sports were indulged in and every one enjoyed himself to the utmost. It was lovely country, so different from the bleak dreary land that we had left in Flanders and the general opinion among the troops was that, should a Higher Command see fit, the rest of the War could very well be fought from this spot.

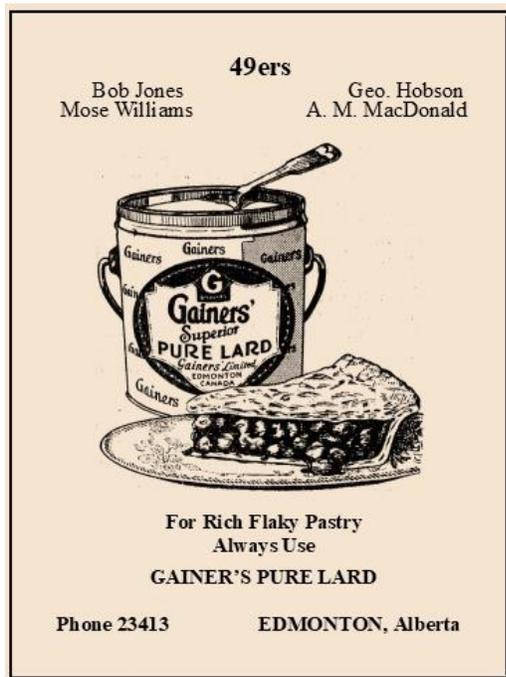
Late in the afternoon of August 6th the battalion moved to Gentelles Wood and upon arriving there endeavored to get as much sleep and rest as possible as Reveille was to be shortly after midnight of the 8th. Upon arising the troops piled all surplus equipment such as blankets, etc. and in skeleton order left Gentelles Wood, led by guides who had previously been over the ground.

The Ninth Brigade being in the Front-Line A company of the Forty-Ninth battalion found itself approximately half a mile behind the front line in a shallow trench upon a hillside. At this particular period, I found myself issued, as O.C. No. 1 platoon, with two water bottles full of rum and was then informed that the barrage would open at 5 o'clock. Consequently, I decided to issue a stiff ration from one of the above-mentioned bottles at about 15 minutes to 5 and just completed this pleasant duty when a lone gun spoke. One second later the greatest barrage that had ever been heard by the battalion up to that time was on. During the night our artillery had been silent and the change from this silence to the sudden outburst of firing that commenced fairly stunned us and it is small wonder that the enemy were demoralized.

The order to advance was then given to A company and threading its way through numerous Field battalions which seemed to be wheel to wheel all over the country-side the company reached the Luce river and crossed on bridges which had been constructed by the engineers during the night. These bridges were quite temporary affairs and swayed badly in the centre so much that No. 1 platoon was thrown into confusion by one of its members losing his balance and falling into the stream. He was immediately rescued, however, and once again we went forward. Shortly after this the 9th brigade had reached all their objectives and the 7th brigade passed through the 9th and took up their positions as follows: R.C.R.'s. on the right, 42nd battalion in the centre, 49th battalion on the left and Princess Pats in reserve. In the attack A company occupied the position on the right of the battalion, and exactly on time we jumped off. Then commenced one of the most spectacular advances that the battalion had ever been engaged in and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon we occupied a position approximately 10 kilometers within the enemy's lines from the spot we had left at 5 o'clock that morning.

It was at this point that was seen what was possibly the last cavalry charge that will be seen in modern warfare. The King Edward's Horse with other cavalry units attempted to advance but were held up and severely punished by retreating enemy machine guns who were firing over a flat country which made the cavalry an excellent target and gave them no opportunity of coming to grips with the enemy. Throughout the day the tanks had been of the greatest assistance. What slight morale was left in the enemy after the tremendous bombardment, was swept away by having these monstrous war machines come upon them suddenly and apparently from every direction. The casualties in the 49th battalion were slight and in A company in particular, only one man was killed and this man, be it much regretted, was a well-known old original of A company, Blondie Hammond.

Thus ended one of the most successful days of the Great War. A day in which the Canadian Corps demonstrated to the world their offensive ability and the day in which it was demonstrated that a sharp





surprise attack was much more likely to be successful than long prepared offensives which enabled the enemy to obtain information regarding intentions well in advance of the attack.

Secret Instruction to Brigade

VERY SECRET

Copy No. 4

7th Canadian Infantry Brigade—Preliminary Administrative Arrangements in connection with 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade Instructions for Offensive No. 1, dated 6th August 1918.

Reference Maps:

62 D.

62 E. 1/40,000

1. **BRIGADE RESERVE:**

Brigade Reserve of S.A.A. will be formed by one S.A.A. Limber from each Battalion reporting to Capt. Nicholls, Brigade Transport Officer, at I.II.c.9.9—northern edge of Bois de GENTELLES at 7:00 p.m. 7th inst. 48 hours rations and forage will be carried.

2. **S.A.A. SUPPLY:**

No. 3 section, 3rd C.D.A.C., have established dumps at T.17 central—Bois de GENTELLES and U.26.d.4.7—DOMART (in cellar).

Demands for S.A.A., will be sent direct to Bombing Officer at Advance Brigade Headquarters, stating quantity required in rounds.

Runners bearing demands for S.A.A., will remain at Advance Brigade Headquarters until arrival of S.A.A., and will act as guides to point of delivery.

If demand is made by wire, a rendezvous point where limber, or pack animals, will meet guides, must be clearly stated.

The following will serve as a specimen demand:

“Required by “Blank Battalion — “22,000 rds. S.A.A.,

“Bearer to act as guide.

“(gd). Captain “Blank” Battalion”.

3. **REAR BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.**

Rear Brigade Headquarters will be established at T.II.c.9.9 by 6:00 p.m. 7th instant.

Arrangements have been made for tarpaulins to be placed at this point for the purpose of storing great-coats and other articles of equipment which units do not desire to take forward. One guard per unit will be left in charge of all equipment thus stored.

SUPPLY TANKS:

Two supply tanks have been detailed to the Brigade and each tank will carry the following supplies:

40,000 rds. S.A.A.

150, 2 gal. tins of water

150 shovels

75 picks

500 Stokes T.M.C.

250 Lewis Gun Drums, filled.

Location of Dumps and route to be followed by Tanks will be notified later.

Temporary Medical Arrangements are included herewith, to those concerned.

Further Administrative arrangements will be issued.

Acknowledge — A.A. No. 1.

ERIC OSBORNE, Captain. Staff Captain,
7th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Issued to all recipients of 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade
“Instructions for Offensive No. 1”, dated 5-8-18.

Official Tentative Operation Orders

49th Canadian Battalion (Edmonton Regt.) Tentative Operation
order Number 173 SECRET Copy No.

Reference Map

AMIENS 1.100,000 DEMUIN 1.20,000

1. **INFORMATION** — At a time and date to be notified later the Canadian Corps in co-operation with the French on the right and the Australian Corps on the left will attack the enemy’s positions to the East and to the South East of AMIENS with the object of driving back and defeating the enemy and so freeing the main line of railway between AMIENS and PARIS.

The 3rd Canadian Division will be on the right, the 1st Canadian Division in the centre and the 2nd Canadian Division on the left.

The 4th Canadian Division will be in reserve during the first stage of the attack and will later pass through.

The 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade with two battalions of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade will capture the enemy’s positions up to and including the GREEN LINE, (see map issued).

The 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade will pass through the GREEN LINE at ZERO plus 4 hours and capture the enemy’s positions up to and including the RED line.

Artillery, Tanks Machine Guns, and Cavalry are co-operating together with the other branches of the service.

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2. ACTION OF THE 7th CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE:

On the night 6-7 August the Brigade will move to the GENTELLES WOOD Area.

On Y-Z night the Brigade will move from the GENTELLES WOOD Area to assembly area as shown in YELLOW on map.

At Zero plus 60 minutes the Brigade will commence to cross the LUCE RIVER by bridges to the South of the ROYE-AMIENS road numbered 49, 50, 52, 53 and 54.

Units will move from assembly areas in time to commence crossing the river at the following times:

- R.C.R., Zero plus 60 minutes
- 49th Bn, Zero plus 80 minutes
- 42nd Bn., Zero plus 100 minutes
- P.P.C.L.I., Zero plus 150 minutes.

After crossing the River Battalions will assemble to the WEST and NORTH-WEST of HILL 104 in Areas shown in GREEN on map.

The Brigade will attack with three Battalions in the Line and one Battalion in reserve.

- R.C.R., will be on the Right
- 42nd Bn., will be in the Centre
- 49th Bn., will be on the Left.
- P.P.C.L.I., will be in Reserve.

Battalions will move independently from the GREEN Assembly Areas and attack through the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade from the GREEN LINE.

The attack will commence at Zero plus 4 hours.

3. ACTION OF THE 49th CANADIAN BATTALION PRIOR TO ATTACK:

a. MOVE TO GENTELLES AREA.

On the night 6th-7th August the Battalion will move to GENTELLES WOOD Area under orders to be issued separately.

b. MOVE TO ASSEMBLY AREA.

On Y-Z night the Battalion will move from GENTELLES WOOD Area to 1st Assembly Area (Area of sunken road in U. 20.d, U.21.C, U.26.b, and U.27.a.)

- "D" Company on Right
- "B" Company on right centre
- "A" Company on left centre
- "C" Company on left.

An officer from Battalion Headquarters will allot accommodation in this area.

Companies will reconnoiter routes from GENTELLES WOOD to 1st Assembly Area.

c. CROSSING OF RIVER LUCE.

At Zero plus one hour and twenty minutes the Battalion will commence crossing the LUCE River, Companies using the following bridges:

- "D" Company Nos. 53 and 55
- "B" Company No. 52
- "A" Company No. 50
- "C" Company and Hdqrs. No. 49.

d. MOVE TO 2nd ASSEMBLY AREA.

After crossing the River LUCE Companies will move to Assembly Area in C.5.b. and C.6.a and will then push forward from 2nd Assembly Area and be in position to jump off from GREEN Line at Zero plus 4 hours.

5. ATTACK:

(a) FRONTAGES.

The Battalion will attack on a three Company front:

- "A" Company on the Right
- "B" Company in the Centre
- "D" Company on the Left
- "C" Company in Support

between the following frontages,

From Northern Divisional Boundary to a line running in a South-Easterly direction between D.l.d.2.5 and D.10. Central.

(b) BOUNDARIES BETWEEN COYS.

"D" Company — Northern Divisional Boundary to a line drawn from approximately V.26.C.5.4. along Southern Edge of CERFS Wood to cut bank at D.5.C.5.O. exclusive.

"B" Company—From right boundary of "D" Company to a line drawn from approximately D.l.b.6.2. to Northern Edge of OR - MELOT WOOD to D.10.b.9.5.

"A" Company—From right boundary of "B" Company to Southern Battalion Boundary.

(c) FORMATION:

Companies will attack with two Platoons in Front; 1 Platoon in Company Support; 1 Platoon in Company Reserve.

4. RECONNAISSANCE:

At a point and hour to be notified later one man per Company will report to Scout Sergeant in DOMART to reconnoitre routes to bridges across River LUCE.

The guides will guide other parties of their respective Companies forward to reconnoitre routes to bridges.

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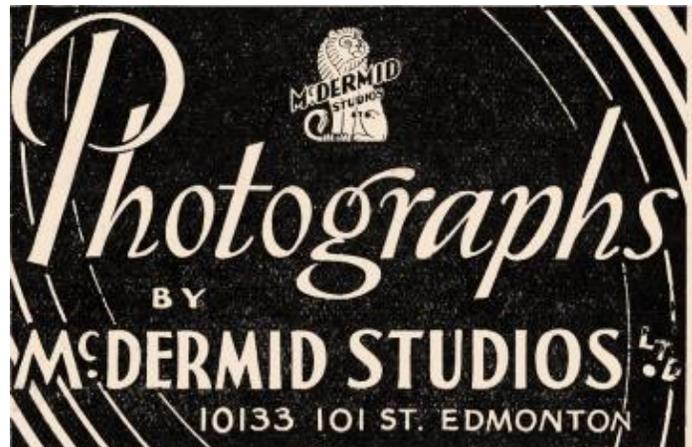
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6. **CONSOLIDATION:**
When the RED LINE has been captured the position will be consolidated and defence organized in depth. Defences are to be sited so as to ensure the holding of Hill 102 which is the main tactical feature on the Brigade Front.
7. **OUTPOST:**
One Company will be pushed forward from the RED LINE as an Outpost.
8. **ARTILLERY:**
There will be no preliminary bombardment.
The advance to the GREEN LINE will have been covered by a shrapnel barrage and this barrage will lift from in front of the GREEN LINE at Zero plus 4 hours.
There will be no barrage forward of the GREEN LINE.
The advance of the Brigade will be covered by heavy artillery firing on selected points, and by long range field guns firing H. E.
Forward sections of Field Artillery are being detailed to co-operate with the Infantry.
9. **7th TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY:**
Two guns will be detailed to each Battalion.
Guns and ammunition at the rate of 54 rounds per gun will be carried on pack mules.
10. **COMMUNICATION:**
Brigade Report Centre will be established at C.6.C.5.5.
Battalion Headquarters will be marked by a blue pennant.
Communication by visual signals and runners.
A report centre (telephone) will be established as soon as possible in the centre of Battalion frontage.
Visual messages sent by Companies must be short and concise and signed.
11. **LIGHT SIGNALS:**
The following lights will be employed by:
- a. Cavalry—White star turning to Red on a parachute fired from 1 and half inch very pistol.
Meaning—Advanced troops of cavalry are here.
 - b. Australian Corps—
No. 32 Grenade GREEN over GREEN over GREEN. No. 32 Grenade WHITE over WHITE over WHITE.
S.O.S.—Success Signal, we have reached objective.
 - c. Canadian Corps—
i. No. 32 Grenade RED over RED over Red.
S.O.S.—We are held up and cannot advance without help.
Enemy is counterattacking. Lift your fire we are going to advance.
ii. No. 32 Grenade GREEN over GREEN over GREEN.
Stop firing.
iii. Three WHITE very lights in quick succession.

- We are here.
12. **ROYAL AIR FORCE:**
(a) **Contact Patrols.**
(i) No. 5 Squadron will work with the Canadian Corps.
(ii) No. 8 Squadron will work with the Tanks
(iii) No. 6 Squadron will work with the Cavalry.
(iv) These machines will carry special markings as follows:
(1) Machine working with Tanks, Black Hand on middle of right side of tail.
(2) Machine working with cavalry, Two streamers on both insite struts.
(3) All contact patrol machines, Rectangular panels 2' by 1 on lower planes about 3 feet from fuselage.
- (b) Red ground flares will be used.
(c) **Bombing and Machine Gun Work.**
(i) Approximately 5 days bombing squadrons and 4 night bombing squadrons will be working on the Army front.
(ii) 22nd Wing, 8 squadrons of Scouts, will be evenly distributed over the Army Front and employed in engaging ground targets by bombing and machine gunning.
These scouts will operate in two phases, from Zero to Zero plus 4 hours, Eastwards of the GREEN LINE and from Zero plus 4 hours onwards Eastward from the RED LINE.
(iii) In addition, Scout Squadrons of the 9th Brigade will provide high patrols.
13. **DRESS, EQUIPMENT and TOOLS:**
Dress—Overcoats and rubber sheets will be taken to BOIS de GENTELLES and will be left at a dump to be established at approximately T.II.c.9.9.
Ammunition—170 rounds per man will be carried except by Signallers, Scouts, Lewis Gunners, Bombers and Runners, who will carry 50 rounds.
Rations and Water—On moving to 1st Assembly Area, 48 hours rations will be carried and 2 water bottles per man.
14. **MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS—Temporary:**
R.A.P's. will be established at:
U.27.a.1.5.
U.26.b.1.2.
U.26. Central.





Advanced Dressing Station at
T.17.d. Central.

15. **REPORTS:**

Before attack to Battalion Headquarters in Sunken Road.
After Zero plus 4 hours to Battalion Headquarters, indicated by blue pennant.

Copies to:

- 1. 7th C.I.B.
- 2. Coys.
- 6. Q.M.
- 7. T.O. H. G. NOLAN,
- 8. M.O. Lieut. and Adjutant,
- 9. Scout Officer 49th Canadian Battalion,
- 10. Signal Officer Edmonton Regiment.
- 11. R.S.M.
- 12. Fyle
- 13. War Diary Issued by Runner 7 p.m.
- 14. Spare August 6th, 1918.

49th Canadian Battalion (Edmonton Rgt.)
Operation Order No. 174.
SECRET Copy No. 6th August 1918.

Reference Map

AMIENS 1/100.000

1. **INFORMATION:**

The 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade will move from the SALEUX Area to the forward area on the night 6/7th August 1918 and will be accommodated in the BOIS de GENTELLES until Y-Z night.

2. **INTENTION:**

To march the Battalion to the BOIS de GENTELLES.

3. **STARTING POINT:**

Companies will move off independently and will not leave SAINS en AMIENS before 10:30 p.m.

4. **ADVANCE PARTY:**

Advance Party will meet Companies at the last "S" in ST. NICHOLAS just South of crossroad and will guide them to their respective billets.

5. **TRANSPORT:**

Lewis Gun limbers, Cook kitchens and Water carts will proceed under arrangements to be made by Transport Officer.

6. **REPORTS:**

Arrival in BOIS de GENTELLES will be notified Battalion Headquarters by runner.

Copies to:

- 7th. C.I.B.
- C.O.
- Companies
- Q. M.
- T.O.
- M.O.
- S.O.
- Scout O.
- R.S.M.
- War Diary
- File.

H. G. NOLAN,
Lieut. and Adjutant
49th Canadian Battalion,
Edmonton Regiment.

Copied from Handwritten Carbon Copy. (On small square sheet, N.A.)

August 7/18.
Operation Order 175.

To Companies:

Companies will move off independently to 1st Assembly Area at 10 p.m.

GUIDES:

Under Coy. arrangements.

MARCH DISCIPLINE:

Strict march discipline will be maintained, and no lights of any kind will be shown after leaving GENTELLES WOOD.

REPORTS:

Arrival in new Area will be reported to Bn. Headquarters U.27.a.1.4. by runner. Coy. runners reporting will remain at Bn. Headquarters and act as guides to Bn. runners.

DISCIPLINE:

On arrival at Assembly area there will be no smoking or unnecessary noise before Zero hour.

SYNCHRONIZATION OF WATCHES:

Bn. Signal Officer will synchronize watches at 9 p.m. August 7th.

ZERO HOUR:

Will be communicated separately.
H. G. NOLAN, Lieut. Adj. Aug. 7/18.

Official Narrative of A Company

(1) A. Coy. 11-8-18.

Account of the Action of August 8th, 1918.
On the night of August 7 and 8 the company marched from GENTELLES WOOD to 1st position of assembly in sunken road running north from Domart at U 21 C 69 arriving at 11:30 p.m. The Zero hour for the 9th Bde. was 4:20.

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The 7th Bde. were to follow the 9th Bde. and jump off from Green line at 8.20. At 5:00 a.m. the company left the sunken road and marching in rear of the village of Domart crossed the river Luce at bridge 50 at 5:30 a.m. The enemy were laying down a barrage along the Thennes-Hourges road but by skilful leading the company were able to avoid the barrage and arrived at the second assembly point at C 5 b 51 at 6:40 a.m. without casualties.

The fog and smoke were so thick at this point and there was such confusion of troops that it made keeping direction and finding the way very difficult, and great credit is due the O. C. coy., Capt. B. H. Taylor for the skilful way in which he lead the company without loss of time or casualties, to the Green Line. We arrived at the Green Line at 8:00 a.m. twenty minutes before the Zero hour.

A coy was on the right and jumped off at Zero with No. 2 platoon under Lieut. Greenfield on the right and No. 3 platoon under Lieut. Skeel on the left, No. 4 platoon under Sergt. Bell was in support and No. 1 platoon under Sergt. Gleave was in reserve. When we jumped off neither the 42nd on our right nor B coy. on our left were up but they soon arrived. We had 4 tanks which operated with the 42nd and 49th and great praise is due to the tanks for the way they helped us and it is due to them that we reached our objective with so few casualties.

Our artillery put up a splendid barrage in the early part of the action and after we left the Green Line, they bombarded areas in rear. The enemy artillery was very weak during the second phase. We had broken through the main resistance and from here the enemy resistance was limited to sniping and occasional bursts of M. G. fire from M. G. nests. However, the tanks dealt with these and very little fighting was necessary from the infantry. The sun broke out and the morning was fine and clear.

We reached the final objective at 10:30 a.m. and immediately Capt. Taylor took command of the front line and Lieut. Flint took over the command of the coy. Nos. 1 and 4 platoons were sent forward to form an outpost position in St. Quentin Wood and Ormets Wood. The remainder consolidated on the Red Line.

We captured 3 officers and 50 O.R.'s., 1 field gun, 1 anti tank gun, 2 M.G.'s., telephone equipment and much small material.

We had the following casualties:

- No. 432592 Corp. Hammond A. T. killed.
- No. 782207 Pte. Clark, J., G. S. wounded in thigh
- No. 436955 Pte. Pauls H. E., G. S. wounded in L. thigh.
- No. 2115227 Pte. O'Brien M.M., sprained ankle

Sgd. C. K. FLINT, Lieut., for O.C. A coy.

Official Narrative of B Company

Ref. Map - DEMUIN 1/over 20000

DISPOSITION.

Disposition of company with 7 and 8 platoons in front, 6 platoon in support and 5 platoon in reserve. At 8:20 a.m. (Zero hour) we advanced being in touch with A coy on right and D coy on left. In D 3 just south of Cerfs Wood we were held up with machine gun fire, this was quickly overcome by 7 platoon and 8 platoon, captured our

first field gun at approximately D. 3 a 70 05, we then advanced steadily to a point about D 4 d 20 50, where we were again held up. We had then advanced forward of A and D companies, about 15 minutes we again advanced, and at 10 a.m. crossed the railway at a point D 10 b 99. This point is in front of our objective, at 10:15 a.m. 6 platoon established two outposts, and a patrol under Sergt. Mackie went through Peronne Wood.

CONSOLIDATION

At 10:45 cavalry advanced through our positions which we were consolidating, west of Peronne Wood.

CAPTURES

During the advance we captured 5 field guns, 2 machine guns and about 30 prisoners.

CO-OPERATION OF OTHER ARMS

The tanks were to be seen operating on our right, but we advanced without any assistance from them. The artillery barrage before Zero hour was all that could be desired. Our casualties were slight, two officers, Lieut. J. Campbell and Capt. E. R. Titus were wounded, 7 OR's killed, and 12 OR's wounded, 3 of whom remained at duty. The medical arrangements for our casualties were very poor. Ambulances could have had safe passage to our final objective by 10:00 a.m. but none of ours appeared while we remained at that point.

Attached is a list of recommendations.

Sgd. D. J. TOOLE, Capt., O. C. B Co., 49th Bn. E.R.
In the Field 11th August, 1918, 11:45 a.m.

Official Narrative of C Company

Map ref - DEMUAIN 1/Over 20,000 C. COY. 11-8-18
Report on operations of the 8th and 9th inst.

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Company left Bois De Gentelles on the evening of the 7th at 10 p.m. and proceeded to first assembly point. Strength of coy. on arrival at assembly area was 4 officers and 132 O. R.'s. Company moved from above referred to area on the morning of the 8th at 5 a.m. and proceeded along sunken road and to Bridge 49. Arriving there 10 minutes before time for crossing bridge which was 5:40 a.m. coy. took cover in wheat fields on the north side of river and awaited time for crossing.

At 5:40 a.m. coy. commenced crossing bridge and had no mishap in doing so. Company then proceeded to second assembly area avoiding roads as much as possible and keeping direction south bank of river. Ground patrols were pushed out in front to find best way forward. Considerable shell fire was encountered after crossing the Amiens Roys Road. Company arrived at second assembly area at 7 a.m. The company took cover on the south east side of sunken road at second assembly area, while officers and N.C.O.'s. checked their platoons to see that all were present. At 7:10 a.m. company moved forward through the village of Dimuin and proceeded to jumping off point, arriving there and taking up position 200 yds. in rear of B company at 8a.m.

I considered the company most fortunate in having no casualties up to this point as much shell and M.G. fire was encountered along the south side of river and a number of casualties occurred in units of the 9th Bgde. while coy. was passing through them. At 9:20 a.m. the company moved forward with three platoons in front in lines of sections in single file, one platoon in support in the same formation. Distance and direction was maintained by ground scouts in front. Only light M. G. fire was encountered, after company had mopped up Cerfs wood and artillery dugouts in sunken road at above quoted location. Heavy machine gun fire was encountered at various points from here on to final objective. Prisoners taken were searched and passed on to rear and all funk holes and dugouts were searched, and Huns surrendering in them sent to rear.

Final objective was taken at approximately 10:30 a.m. Total casualties, 1 man killed, 6 wounded.

I attribute the small number of casualties to skillful way in which men advanced, taking advantage of all ground features which afforded cover.

After arrival at final objective, the wants of the companies in front were ascertained and made good from supply tank which was quickly located. The wounded were quickly cleared, and prisoners used to take them to rear.

The company remained in position consolidated until 8:30 p.m. when they moved to Claude Wood, and bivouacked for the night. The company moved from Claude Wood at 1 p.m., 9th instant and proceeded to a point south west of Beaucourt remaining at this location until 9 p.m. when they proceeded to present areas occupied by way of the Amiens Roy Road arriving at 1 a.m., 10th instant and taking up positions in rifle pits. 11th August 1918. C coy.

Recommendations for Military Medal in connection with operation of 8th and 9th August 1918.

183295	Sgt. McFarquhar, Act. C.S.M.	R.D.
433204	Sgt. McHerness	B.W.
252893	Cpt Huntley	J.R.
432239	Cpl. Skitch	R.
432188	L/Cpl. Purvis	D.L.
		(Sgd.) J. Mooney, Lieut., O.C. C Company.

Bill Tipton's Report

To. Adj. 49th Bn.

Following reports received at 8th C.I.B. from front line bus.

4:30 p.m. Cavalry entered FOLIES, tanks entering Bouchoir BEET FACTORY. Enemy is contesting every inch of ground. Our infantry just behind tanks.

5:50 p.m. 5th C.M.R.'s. Bn. defends K. 15 D20. 30 to K.22 A. 6.4. French have not advanced on our right.

4.20 p.m. Have crossed ARVILLERS FOLLIES road. Large numbers of enemy are retiring between ARVILLERS-AMIENS road.

5:55 p.m. 5th C.M.R., H.Q. at K22B 92.55. Very little shelling. Signal wire could be strung. Necessary to establish defense flank along Roye-road as French have not come up.

Identifications recd. Prisoners 55th R.I.R.

4:20 p.m. 4th C.M.R.'s. report FOLLIES made good. Casualties light.

4:55 p.m. 4th C.M.R.'s report enemy fighting rear guard action. Identifications 1st Prussian Rgt.

5:23 p.m. 5th C.M.R.'s. entered BOUCHOIR.

5:50 p.m. French not in possession of ARVILLERS. 1st C.M.R. Bn. sent forward to reinforce.

6:00 p.m. French renew attack on ARVILLERS.

6:05 p.m. Tanks and some 5th C.M.R.'s. entered ARVILLERS. 5th C.M.R.'s. H.Q. moving to K17 central.

Identification recd. 59th R.I.R.

6:30 p.m. 4th C.M.R.'s. report crossing road K. 24 central. Line now runs from K.24 B. 80 90 to K.30 C 50.80, K23 C20.30. Bdge. H.Q. moves to K.9A 2.1.

6:45 p.m. French are holding from K.28 3 p5 80 to K 29A 15.5 to K.27 C o.o.

Brigadier 8th C.I.B. says hun is "beating it like hell". Machine gunners only obstacle and when overcome infantry runs.

Total casualties in brigade about 100 up to present.

2nd C.M.R.'s. attack tonight or at dawn. Objective Le Quesnoy en Sauterne.

J.W. TIPTON,
Capt. Scout Officer.

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C COMPANY LEWIS GUN CREW AT FAUCQUENHAM

Two months before the Amiens show the battalion was billeted at Faucquenham. This was just after the longest trip the battalion had ever had in the line, a stretch extending for over 60 days. What a glorious rest it was and how greatly the troops enjoyed it will be remembered. The stay in that good-sized village continued for five or six weeks, during which time there were days of intensive training for open warfare. There were brief periods when the troops had what they considered a good time as compared with the strain of the long trip. There have been many photographs published in the magazine which were taken there. The accompanying picture being one of them. It was at Faucquenham that the battalion had its first work out with tanks. At the Amiens show two "Whippets" were assigned to the battalion and did great work. Most of the troops avoided these instruments of war like the plague, figuring that to be in too close proximity to them was about the worst place in the world to be. In the picture are Dean, Dr. Purvis, McCann, Bryand and Currie. Let some one tell us the rest of the names of those who appear in the picture.



MAMSELLE ST. VINAIGRE OF NEUVILLE ST. VAAST

All shock troops of the Seventh brigade, especially Forty-niners, will remember Neuville St. Vaast in the reserve line Vimy front 1916-1917. According to local folk lore and history, pre-war, it was a spa and summer resort with visitors from the cities of Lens and Paris. It was also noted for the number of plaster of paris saints, Gods and Goddesses, who seemed to be everywhere. I should have imagined St. Swithen the rainy saint must have passed that way in the old days. It was always raining when the different companies of the 49th were billeted in the cellars of the ruined village. The French lost 25,000 men between Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast in the early days of the Great War, according to history. Now to get on with the story.

After a five days' rest, etc., at Mont St. Eloy we were ordered into the line again, and some of B company were billeted in the cellars of Neuville St. Vaast, the nights were rainy and inclined to frost. As is usual moving to these billets we were in single file. I was in 6 platoon carrying the usual load including a stretcher. The sergeant passed the word in a whisper, "Keep closed up or you will get lost in the rain, and won't find the billets." Just then somebody touched me on the shoulder, as I thought, and as the moon showed itself for a moment I looked up and saw Bacchante the Goddess of wine holding out a bunch of grapes, but they were plaster of Paris.

In the excitement I stumbled over something like a parcel, picked it up and carried it along to the billets. On tearing the wrapper off, I read by the light of a candle on the bottle, which it had enclosed, Benedictine, and it looked like it. But Tom Hodson of 7 platoon, who was a connoisseur of liquor, tasted it and said it was vinegar. "You caught a fox that time," said Tom. "Yes," says I, "and the grapes were sour." But being philosophers, we poured the vinegar over a mess of

sardines we had brought in with us as an addition to our rations, and it went O.K.

Yours, OLD PHIL.

THE GENERAL'S DOG KILLED

General Griesbach's wire haired fox terrier, "Jack", was hit by a motor car early in December and killed. "Jack" was thirteen years of age and the constant companion of his master.

MRS. HOBBS VISITS SON IN ENGLAND

Mrs. A. K. Hobbins, widow of the late Colonel Hobbins, and her daughter, Miss Rene Hobbins, sailed last September for England to visit her son A. K. Hobbins. Mr. Hobbins is presently engaged as air engineer in London, England.

"BILL" BROWNLEE INJURED

W. R. Brownlee, formerly of "B" company, was injured in a motor accident last July and suffered a fractured knee, necessitating his confinement to hospital in Camrose. His car collided with a cattle truck a mile west of Bawlf. Brownlee has since recovered completely from the accident.

CANADIANS WON AT HORSE SHOW

The Canadian army officers team won the coveted International military jumping championship at Madison Square Gardens in September. They turned back the officers and picked mounts of the United States, Irish Free State, Belgium and the Netherlands. The victory came after twelve years of failure.



THRILLING ESCAPE FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP - *By the late Captain F. R. Henry, Scout Officer*

The late Capt. Reg. Henry, Scout officer son of W. T. Henry, former Mayor of Edmonton, who came to the 49th from one of the first University companies of the Princess Pats, later transferring to the Flying Corps, was shot down the day before the Vimy Show, 1917, and became a prisoner of war. After the war he came home and subsequently died. In the Daily Orders, Part II of the battalion under date 21st May 1917 there appears this record "Lieut. F. R. Henry, attached to Royal Flying Corps, missing after action 8-4-17 and struck off strength accordingly". It was not until sometime later the battalion learned Reg had been shot down, was a prisoner of war in Germany Sometime after he came home the late Capt. Henry contributed a story to the Alberta Amputation Annual published in 1921 dealing with his experiences in a Hun prison camp. We reprint it herewith.

Credited with being the worst officers' camp in Germanv. I can look back now and laugh at some of the things we used to consider great hardships in those days at Holzminden Gefangenen Lager; but there are other features which still stand out as being serious enough — the careless use of the bayonet, or the butt end of a Mauser if one failed to roll out of bed when one heard the rough command of "Raus", shouted from the doorway by an evil-looking and evil-smelling Landsturmer, who had possibly lost sons in the war and was consequently bitter.

Holzminden Camp was commanded by a German- American by the name of Neimeyer, who secretly prided himself on his likeness to Hindenburg — and openly on his humour — dry humour for us, I can assure you. His one mania was to prevent anyone from escaping. Whenever an attempt was made, he was literally frantic, chasing everyone before him in his effort to catch the parties attempting to escape.

The rumour went around that he was Staff Captain to Von Hanish, who was in command of the Army Corps on the Somme front in July, 1916, and on account of the British successes he lost his command, being sent back to take charge of the Tenth Army Corps, including all prison camps in his area. He was a fiery little man, who managed to explode every time he came to inspect our camp; and we were invariably punished collectively in some annoying way. It was the continuation of these small annoyances that made life in the camp so disagreeable — such as sending us to bed without supper. This he did very effectively in this way. We did all our own cooking on four stoves, outside the building in which we slept. At 5:30 each evening we had to "fall in" for roll call and answer our names. If the Commandant felt particularly spiteful, he would turn out the guard, have them fix bayonets outside the barbed wire and then order us into the barracks. Then the guard would march up towards the doorway and any who were not in by the time they arrived felt the business end of the bayonet. As we usually did not have to go in till dark the unexpected early closing found us unprepared and consequently, we ate hard-tack biscuits with a little jam and called it a meal.

Repeated incidents similar to this added to the desire to escape, which was always uppermost in all minds; but so many futile and unsuccessful attempts were made that it became apparent that the

only way to beat the Hun was underground or through the air. We could, without much difficulty, get up on to the roof and, with less difficulty, jump off with a parachute on a dark windy night, but no one knew enough about making the parachute — the material was scarce, the only thing available being blankets, which were pretty rotten and old, and the four story drop with an uncertain parachute took a lot of faith in the apparatus. So the only feasible way was underground — but it was a long and tedious job.

In November 1917, the project was started in the stairway leading down to the basement, the steps occupied only about half the opening, the other half was boarded off and boxed in, for no apparent reason. Three boards were carefully removed from the wall and an invisible doorway was made. Once on the inside there was a room bounded by an eighteen-inch cement foundation on the side facing out; a brick wall and two board walls, the way out led through the thick cement wall, so the tunnel started there. It took about eight weeks to get through that wall as there were Huns in the basement of the building and hammering would have attracted a lot of attention. The cement had to be picked out with knives, screwdrivers and other sharp but silent tools.



THE LATE CAPT. REG. HENRY, IN 1916



The utmost secrecy prevailed, only the ten or twelve on the working party knew about it for the first three months — but gradually information leaked out until by May every one of the six hundred members of the camp knew.

The soil extracted was placed in sandbags made from blankets and piled in the space so kindly afforded by the Hun when he boarded off the cellarway. Many large rocks were encountered, which had to be avoided as they could not be taken out.

By the middle of July, the tunnel was fifty yards long and was well outside the camp, and, as was figured, should come up just inside a field of wheat which would provide excellent cover. The calculations were a little astray, however, and it came up a yard short of the field, so a good dark night had to be awaited. The night of July 27th- 28th at 10:00 o'clock was set for the "zero", just after the 9:30 evening roll call.

The working party, or engineers of the affair, had first privilege, then came their chosen friends in order of their influence. These numbered about 150. The first party wanted half an hour to get clear of the camp after the last man had gone. Then came the first man on the list, each man carried fifteen days' rations, a map, compass, and any other comforts he could pack on the trip, including civilian clothes, if you had them. These things all entered the camp in mysterious ways, some through parcels, others through bribery; others were crudely made by any available materials at hand, all food, socks, etc., were assembled and placed in a sack on the day set, they had been previously cached away in various holes in the floor, walls, doors and even in the stoves so as to be out of the way on search days, when the Hun locked us all away in one large dining room and searched through all private belongings. One funny but disastrous incident occurred during a search, maps and compasses were generally carried on the person so that one had a chance to cache them on the day of the search. This day a good number placed their precious belongings in the stove in the dining room; the day being cold, one bright youth thought a little fire would be a good thing and away went the maps and compass glasses. There were a good many sore heads that night.

To return to the tunnel party, the half hour having elapsed, about ten got away when someone (who was never identified) passed back the word that no more were to come down. Everyone being well disciplined, did as they were told and we waited and waited, for years it seemed, in reality about two hours. At last, thinking something was wrong, one chap volunteered to go and bring back news; so he went, right out to the exit and back again, and reported everything clear. But as it was not his turn to go, the man who was not on the list went. Nine more got away, but the last man (who was the poorest excuse for a soldier in the British Army) thought he knew more than the people who dug the tunnel: they had issued very detailed instructions as to procedure for crawling through the hole, which was only about 18 inches in diameter.

The pack sack was to be pushed in front as one crawled, but he tried to drag it (supposedly with his feet). However, he got out without his pack and left it stuck in the tunnel, so that the next man along could not get out nor could he budge the pack, it was stuck tight. Farewell fond hopes of liberty, when our turn came we got as far as the entrance to the tunnel to find it blocked by a man's feet, he

was endeavouring to back out of the small hole. There were ten others, altogether, in there all struggling to get back before daylight, it was then about 4:30 a.m. and getting quite bright in the East.

The venture was quite successful for the 29 that escaped but a decided failure for those who were left. However, there was nothing more to be done but to get in to bed before the Huns discovered it and caught the ones who were up. The last two fellows to get out of the hole got cut off from their way back to the barracks in which they slept and getting a little panicky, they rushed out of the doors (which the Huns who had just entered had left open) into the arms of the guard in the courtyard; they were shoved in the jug for three weeks.

Those who got away early the evening before put a good many miles between the camp and their resting places for the next day, as it was only possible to travel by night it was essential to find a good hiding place in which to rest up for the next night's journey. This laying-up proved to be the hardest part of the task; being keyed up with excitement, one could not sleep very much for the first few days and the daylight hours dragged by very slowly, especially so if the place was the least bit uncomfortable, such as the bottom of a culvert, for example.

The first ticklish job was the swimming of the Weser River, which was about a half mile from our camp, bridges were all guarded, so that they were out of the question, and there were no boats available, beside the risk involved this left a clue as to where one crossed; so the only method was to swim and carry one's clothes and pack.

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Many ingenious schemes were devised to float the packs across, but all were discarded in the rush.

The distance from the camp to the nearest neutral country — Holland, in this case — was about 160 miles, and the first man across made it in (if I remember rightly) ten days, which was good going considering the disadvantages.

A few of the last to escape did not have time to cross the river before daylight so they lay in the grain fields all that day. Of course, there were search parties out looking for them, with dogs, but they might as well all have been blind. One party passed within ten feet of a Captain Charpe, and the dog came up and sniffed at him and went on; he was only 500 yards from the camp all that day. He was later captured about 75 miles away.

Warnings were sent out to all police officials throughout the country to the West, and special posses were sent out to look for suspicious characters.

There were two rivers to cross, the Weser and the Ems, also the Ems-Dortmunde Canal, and it was at or near this canal that most of those who were captured fell again into the hands of the Huns.

Out of the twenty-nine there were ten who succeeded in getting across to Holland and thence back to England — one of the successful men was later put in charge of a German officers' camp in Surrey. Previous to this escape, the percentage of those who got away from the camps, or jumped the trains, and succeeded in getting to Holland was less than five per cent. So, this escape was the most successful that I have heard about.

To return to the camp; the morning roll-call was at nine o'clock and when the roll was called and twenty-one were missing, old "Milwaukee" — this being the name by which the commandant was known in the camp—was frantic. He could not believe that they were gone and searched the building from top to bottom. Finally, he saw the tracks through the grain fields and discovered the end of the tunnel;

but as he couldn't locate the entrance, he decided to have a man crawl down. The pack, which was stuck prevented this, however, so they at last devised a very brilliant scheme of ringing a bell at the exit and sent men around through the building to find the sound. In this manner the entrance was located.

The tunnel was dug up to make sure there were no side alleys leading off it by which we might still escape.

Pictures were submitted as evidence at the court martial of those who were recaptured — they spent from two to three weeks in jug, depending on the date they were caught, then they came up for trial and were all sentenced to nine months' prison after the war. This sentence was wiped out by the terms of the armistice fortunately.

After that the camp was practically escape proof.

There was, however, one other successful escape shortly afterward. The mattresses we were provided with were covers of the same material as their sandbags were made of — a fiber cloth — they were stuffed with paper excelsior which came in our parcels from England. As this filling would pack down and get very hard after a little use, we were allowed to have them refilled once in a while. The supply of this excelsior was kept in a building which belonged to the barracks originally, but was not included in the prison camp, the barbed wire shutting it off from the rest of the camp. It was here that the mattresses were carried by our own orderlies under an escort of one guard, to be refilled.

The escapee in this case was very slightly built and did not weigh much over 140 lbs. The scheme was to crawl in one of these mattresses and drape gracefully over the back of the strongest orderly, who was to carry him 200 yards to the shed in which was stored the excelsior, and then dump him in the pile of old paper. The trick worked admirably, without the slightest hitch, until he came to be dumped out. Here the guard caught sight of his boots and, being avaricious, started to grab them. He was sidetracked, however, and did not get wise till later.

The escapee laid in this pile until dark and then set off for Holland.

The next day someone else answered his name at roll call and this worked successfully for six days, the greatest trouble being in the evening roll call when the names were called, and bodies counted as well. This, however, was overcome by a little ingenuity, which I will not explain here, as it was not quite "according to Hoyle".

The guard, who had been suspicious, received a nice pair of army boots for being a good boy and not telling all he knew.

The escapee almost reached Holland before being recaptured, and it was only a piece of hard luck.

When I say "almost" you may say "Why not all the way?" But before judging too readily, it is as well to understand all-the facts — the 160 miles, two rivers and one canal which in many places had no banks, simply straight walls, the difficulty of avoiding the towns which had to be gone around across country, and all travel done at night, cavalry patrols with dogs, and lastly two or three lines, of sentries on the frontier not only to keep prisoners in but to keep their own men from going across to the neutral country and deserting, which happened quite frequently.

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ANNUAL MEETING 49TH BATTALION (E.R.) Ass'n.

The annual general meeting of the association was held in the Memorial Hall on the 28th day of October 1937, at 8:30 p.m. with Major General the Honorable W. A. Griesbach in the chair. The meeting was not as well attended as is usual.

All present arose and stood with bowed heads for two minutes in memory of comrades who were killed during the war and who have passed away since.

The secretary, Earle Hay read the minutes of the last general meeting and these were adopted as read on a motion by Comrades Robb and Collins.

A vote of thanks by the membership of the association to the perpetuating battalion for the continued courtesy of providing bands, color party, escort and bugler for the annual church parade was passed unanimously on a motion by Miles Palmer and Col. A. H. Elliott.

Thanks, was also extended to Captain Kinnaird for his services in auditing the association's accounts. The motion was made by Major Floen and Comrade Hamilton.

An instructive and interesting report in regard to the publication of the magazine was submitted by Norman Arnold. The report showed that some 1400 magazines were distributed to members of the association regardless of whether annual dues were paid or not. Arnold stated that great assistance could be rendered to the magazine committee if members would report as fully as possible any information which they might have in respect to comrades whose addresses were not listed in the association records, as such information was required for "My Wandering Boy" column. The Petite Sergeant Major also asked that any members who took part in battalion engagements during the fighting at Amiens and the Somme get in touch with him or the editor.

Company representatives were requested to endeavor to locate any members who could contribute articles of interest for publication in the Forty-Niner.

A hearty vote of thanks to Captain Hunt, editor in chief, and his able assistants was passed unanimously, the movers of the motion being Comrades Williams and Dawes.

A report of the 49th funerals which took place in the city, was then read by Comrade J. W. H. Williams, who moved its adoption. The report was well prepared and showed that only four city resident Forty-Niners had passed away since the last general meeting. The corresponding secretary, Norman Arnold, reported however, that information had been received by him in respect to the burial of six comrades at different points in Canada and the United States. Pallbearers were provided where possible and required wreaths were also provided in cases in connection with which necessary information was available.

The committee in charge of funerals was complimented and sincerely thanked as were also all comrades who had acted as pallbearers.

The financial standing of the association was then given by the treasurer, Neville Jones. His statement showing the finances to be in a flourishing condition and ably managed. The statement was

accepted with thanks to the treasurer for his time and effort on a motion by Comrades Cook and Foley.

It was decided that the annual dinner would be held as usual in the Macdonald hotel on January 8th, 1938, and the incoming executive was instructed to proceed with necessary arrangements, Earle Hay and Neville Jones being responsible for the motion.

The secretary was instructed to extend the thanks and appreciation of the association membership to the Canadian Legion for the use of the assembly room in the Memorial Hall for the annual meeting.

General Griesbach then brought to the attention of the meeting the desirability of having the executive instructed as to the association's wishes respecting, the annual church parade, pointing out that during the past two years the Canadian Legion and the Canadian Corps organization had taken part in the parade. The General stressed the importance of the matter and gave his opinion to the effect that our association should be broadminded on the subject. Discussions then became general, during which Major Floen, Miles Palmer, Major Hale and others spoke strongly in favor of making other returned soldier organizations welcome on our parade.

Comrade Neil Campbell also spoke at some length on the subject and moved the following resolution: Be it resolved that as the Canadian Legion is an organization representing all returned soldiers, regardless of what unit they served in, no objection be taken to that organization taking part in the Forty-Ninth church parade, but that this organization have no dealings whatsoever with the Canadian Corps Association. Comrade Harry Smith seconded the resolution.

After some further spirited discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and lost by a large majority.

Miles Palmer and E. W. Newland then moved that this association extend formal invitations to all other returned soldier organizations in the city to take part in the annual Forty-Ninth Battalion Association church parade with the usual stipulations that the parade be known as the Forty-Ninth parade, and that all Forty-Niners will march in the ranks of the association; also that an invitation be extended through the press to unattached returned soldiers to take part in the parade.

The secretary, Earle Hay objected to this procedure on the grounds that it might ultimately result in our association losing its identity because of inferiority of numbers. The motion was however put to the meeting and passed.

Major Browse extended an invitation from Col. Debney, O.C. of the 49th Battalion, E.R. regiment, "Militia", to the 49th Association members to visit "Camp Harris" at Winterburn at any time, either individually or as an organization. Major Browse also advised the meeting that the active regiment had adopted a regimental tie which could shortly be purchased locally at Johnstone Walkers, stating that members of the association would be welcome to purchase and wear the tie.

The secretary was instructed to acknowledge with thanks, both of these kindly invitations.



An invitation to the association to take part in the annual Armistice Day observances was read by the president and it was decided to refer the matter to the incoming executive for a decision.

The election of executive officers for the year 1937-38 was then proceeded with.

Major Hale moved and J. W. H. Williams seconded a motion to the effect that General Griesbach, Earle Hay, Norman Arnold and Neville Jones be re-elected to the positions of president, secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer, respectively.

The motion carried unanimously.

Major R. W. Hale's name was then proposed for the vice presidency and immediately accepted by acclamation.

Representative executive members from headquarters and each company were selected as follows: Headquarters — Col. L. C. Harris, Capt. Geo. D. Hunt, and Major A. P. Chattell; A company — Geo. Gleave, Dan Collins, and Geo. Crabb; B company — Col. A. H. Elliott, Thos. Robb, and Geo. Wilson; C company—Louis Alexander, Dan Gilchrist, and Pat Meehan; D company—E. W. Newland, Geo. Souter, and Fred Pinnell.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the members of the outgoing executive.

The meeting then adjourned.

Those present were: J. W. H. Williams, 11149 64 street; H. E. Floen, 9316 120 avenue; E. W. Newland, 10529 130 street; Paul Ragan, 10043 91 avenue; Miles Palmer, 10641 126 street; R. W. Hale, 10615 127 street; P. Meehan, 10137 99 street; D. Gilchrist, 8012 110 street; H. J. McDonald, 9705 93 street; J. W. Wigham, 6416 118 avenue; J. W. Martin, 10151 95 street; F. Bowling, Sub. P.O. 23, Edmonton; M. F. H. Browse, 10018 91 avenue; L. F. Dawes, 9830 105 street; D. Collins, P.O.; Jas. Bunell, General Delivery, Edmonton; A. H. Elliott, 12728 112 avenue; L. E. Southorn, 7902 80 avenue; G. W. Crabb, 10617 109 street; N. Campbell, 10615 Jasper avenue, H. Smith, 9528 101 street; Geo. Douglas, Ritz hotel; Geo. Souter; G. Woodburn; Louis Alexander, 8702 92 avenue; Alfred B. Ansell, 11506 65 street; C. B. Mathison, 10017 123 street; G. P. O. Doherty, 10126 121 street; R. J. Gillespie, 12003 64 street; P. P. Muirhead, 9748 105 street; J. Foley, 10968 127 street; T. Robb, 10326 93 street; R. B. Hamilton, 10727 113 street; A. Stroud, 12734 124 street; Geo. Willson, suite 10, Magee blk.; Chas Wampler, 10525 83 avenue; W. H. Quinton, 10003 91 avenue; Earle Hay; N. H. Jones; N. Arnold; Gen. Griesbach; N. E. Cook, 10127 124 street; A. L. Smith, 9029 99 street.

49ers IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

William Smith, No. 432557, better known as C. B. Smith or "Wully". Member of B company — of course — wounded in June scrap.

Geo Killips, No. 204091, served in D company. His brother Tom of the transport was perhaps better known to the troops.

James Dickinson, No. 433209, B company and headquarters, generally known as "Dick". Went the full route with the battalion from October 1915 to Mons at Armistice. Since his discharge he has been following the vocation of guide around Jasper. Holes up at Entrance, Alberta.

Charlie Hill, No. 808157, B company. Military Medal man. Charlie is perhaps best remembered for bayonetting five or six Germans at Mericourt when Sgt. McQueen was killed. Got his M.M. later at Cambrai.

Syd. Cunningham, No. 432934, C company and headquarters. Sid was "Billy's" groom for a while. Has had a bad spell lately.

Tom Wildman, No. 617, P.P.C.L.I. an original having enlisted in Edmonton August 1914 and serving right through to Mons as Battalion signaller. Now lives at Dapp.

A. C. Girvan "Sandy" No. 432001. No. 1 of Bn. Well known as a rifle shot. Has Militia Long Service medal.

Capt. Charlie Martin, B company, well known to the battalion and to all in the Peace River Country.

MAGAZINES, CARDS, ETC., RETURNED

The following is a list of persons to whom the magazine, notices of meetings and other correspondence have been sent and returned, "left", "not known", etc. It is important that we be kept advised of any change of address, pre-supposing that you are sufficiently interested in the Association to write us.

Jas. I. Bowie, 9632-76 Ave.; A. J. Logan, 702- 20th Ave. W Calgary; E. O. Anderson, 2142-16A St. W Calgary; F. E. Robinson, Lavoy, Alta.; J. H. Mair, 1811-18A St. W Calgary; H. J. McDonald, Monitor, Alta.; H. Sproul, Eglinton Ave. E Toronto; Robt. Wyndham, Marfabychan, Port Maddock, North Wales; Mrs. R. G. Ayres, 3032-22 Ave E. Vancouver; W. F. Marchant, 1212-17th Ave. W. Calgary; Allen McLeod, 1056 Alberni St. Vancouver, B.C.; J. S. McConnell, Gen. Delivery, Vancouver; W. D. McMillan, Gen. Delivery, Vancouver; L. W. S. Quick 186 N. End Rd. W. Kensington W. London, Eng.; A. Urquhart, 4135 Namaimo Rd. Van.; Thos. Turner 18 Wembley Drive, Toronto; W. D. Gavin, 1030 Robson St., Vancouver; A. Norris, 1809 Vaness St., Cedar Cottage, Van.; B. P. Scott, 160-31st St. W. Van.; J. A. Lundy, 365 E. 33rd-Ave, Van.; W. E. Saunders, 3519 10th Ave. W. Van.; C. Auld, Swan Lake Ind. Res. Man.; Mr. H. White, 118th Ave. 95th St.; W. J. Hill. 11908-95th St.; N. A. Clark, 10022-102A Ave.; H. Bugar, 11238-86th St.; T. E. Booker, 9927-81st St.; W. E. Anderson, 10502-149 St.; R. W. Milner, R.R.I, Picardville; R. R. McPherson, 10185 90th St.; C. L. Wall. 9660-85th Ave.; G. S. Angus, 12508-128th St.; G. H. Evans, 23i Georges Lane, Kingston, Jamaica.

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C COMPANY RAID, JANUARY 28th, 1917 —By H. Padget

H. Padget, who had the distinction of being a worthy member of C company, “the brightest star in the constellation”, has written for the magazine an account of the successful raid which netted a bag of eight prisoners, lasted less than an hour and was carried out without casualty during the actual raid. In the German retaliation later Lieut. Jellett suffered wounds from which he died, and L/C Riley accidentally shot himself through the jaw with a luger pistol taken from a German corporal who had been taken prisoner and “frisked”. Padget’s story follows:

N. E. Prichett and I were in the bombing platoon during the winter of 1916-17 on Vimy Ridge. They asked for volunteers for a raid, and along with others we offered to go. We went as rifle grenadiers and also had a Stokes bomb to drop down the dugouts.

We were relieved from duty overnight, as the raid was at daylight the next morning. We overslept in the morning, and just got to the front line as the last man was going into No Man’s Land by a dead trench, so we followed.

When the guns opened up we advanced into Fritz’s trenches which were empty at that point, so we went to the right and came on two posts. Two prisoners were taken here, they were totally surprised, but some fought back, some didn’t. Another man and I dropped a stokes bomb down a dugout.

Lieut. Emsley in charge called and ordered us to go back, all went except five of us. We saw a dugout at the bottom of a crater and someone said, “Let’s have a look.” I believe it was Riley, he was that kind of a Irishman, so our bunch went down the crater. Just before we got to it out came a German, down went his rifle and up his hands. He could hardly do any other. After him came five more which made six to our five. This took some little time, and all the rest of the party had gone back to our lines.

We started for our front, as we thought, one or two in front of the prisoners and the rest in the rear. I was the last man. We went out of the crater on top for a short distance, then down and up another crater till we saw we were not getting to our line. So, we got on top again and then we saw someone waving to us. We went over and found it was B company. We had gone over on the left of C and came in on the left of B company. None of us was hurt, we were sure lucky, as all behind the German line and from both sides shelling was going on all the time.

We went to B company headquarters where we met Capt. Owen, our O.C. of C company. We turned over the prisoners. I took a belt from one of them which I still have. When we got back to our dugout, we were told we could leave the front as we were to be relieved that night.

On the way out we, Prichett and I, met Col. Griesbach as he was then, going up to the 49th headquarters. He stopped us and asked about the raid, and we told him we were in it.

I cannot recall the names of the five of us, excepting Riley who was a L/Cpl. at the time. He got a Luger gun from one of the prisoners.

There were several M.M.’s etc., and leaves given for this successful raid, but I believe all except one to Riley were to the officers’ party. Although the small party was the one that made the raid a success.

In the spring after we took the ridge I went over the ground again and saw where we passed two posts and dugouts, probably the posts did not see us as we were to the rear of them, which was lucky for us.

— H. PADGET.

Not sure, but the man he calls Prichett should perhaps be Pritchard.— N. Arnold.

This is taken from page 30, of the Forty-Niner, No. 9, July issue, 1929.

“On January 28th, 1917, a detachment of 20 of all ranks of the battalion under Lieut. Emsley and Sgt. H. I. Holloway, M.M., carried out a raid on the enemy’s trenches in front of the village of Neuville St. Vaast. Between our lines and the enemy’s at that point was a line of large craters formed by the explosion at one time and another of underground mines. Our observation posts ran along one lip of the craters and the German’s on the other lip, the outposts being 20 or 30 yards apart at most places. Our raiding party left our line at daybreak, travelling right round one of these craters from the left and re-entering our line on the right of the crater. They were protected from enemy attacks by a box barrage which our artillery placed around the ground to be traversed by our men. The raid was unexpected by the enemy and was successfully carried out. The raiding party had no casualties and returned to our lines with eight German prisoners.” — C. Y. W.

The following is taken from Hasse’s War Diary, page 17, of the July 1937, issue:

“Jan. 28th—Great jubilation as we hear of the raid that was pulled off today by twenty-two C company men, all of whom had volunteered for the job. They go over in the spirit of schoolboys on a holiday and raise merry hell in Fritz’s lines. Stokes shells are hurled down the dugouts when the occupants ignore commands shouted down the entrances, for them to come up and surrender. Ten Germans are killed, and eight prisoners secured and brought back to our lines. The killed include a German officer, who was sent to his happy hunting grounds by one of our runners while doing some, daring trench reconnoitering on his own account. The raid was such a success, and so entirely unexpected by Fritz, that our party do not have a single casualty. Eight special ten-day leaves in Blighty are allotted as a reward and the raiders draw lots for them — pity every man in the party cannot get a leave out of it. Battalion comes out of the line at night.”

The prisoners captured belong to the 23rd R.I.R.—N.A.

The Battalion Record of Raid

The following is the official record of this raid in so far as it relates to the interrogation of the prisoners then taken. Norman Arnold dug up this material from the battalion records which were deposited in the Prince of Wales armouries after the war and remained there ever since, until Arnold discovered the dust covered papers.



49TH CANADIAN BN. (EDMONTON REGT.)

January 30th, 1917.

A. 16/200 Headquarters,

7th Canadian Infantry Bde.

Ref. Prisoners captured by this battalion January 28th, 1917.

Attached herewith please find report on examination of prisoners as above, by Lieutenants Davies and Bradburn.

A. P. C. Major.

Commanding 49th Canadian Bn. (Edmonton Regt.)

Observations made during a preliminary examination of prisoners captured January 28th, 1917, by the 49th Canadian Bn. (Edmonton Regt.)

Prisoners belonged to the 23rd R.I.R. They relieved on front opposite us on Wednesday, January 24th. Prisoner only knew his own frontage from left of B.4 to right of Albany and this information was very local.

Posts, day: A post was held on Chassery crater, 2 men on crater, one in a shelter in a sap leading from B.7 and remainder of groups in a dugout in B.7. A group consists of 8 men. and a N.C.O.

A post was held opposite B.5 dugouts in second line. A third post located on B.4. The steel house on opposite side of crater is a shelter for a sentry and is a protection against snipers and used for observation.

Posts, night: Four men were on each shift and remainder of group were resting.

Eight groups on company frontage: 32 of a total at night on posts.

A number of shelters and dugouts are located on saps. These are used as a shelter against shell fire and T.M.'s.

Saps: Many of enemy saps have fallen into disuse and only a few are used. Dugouts in enemy front line have been badly damaged by shellfire during last five days. A new crater behind Chassery was formed during this bombardment. Men lived in dugouts in second and third line owing to the many raids the Canadians put on.

Fires were used in dugouts; they were not afraid of smoke.

Dugouts in third line were used by light, trench mortars, machine-guns and works section. attached to company and by majority of garrison during daytime.

Wire: All three lines were wired; third line 12 to 15 feet thick. Wire was damaged during bombardment, but enemy were repairing damage.

Machine guns: Enemy machine-guns located on second and third lines. One located behind B.9 guards' mouth of tunnel leading back to road in rear: one located behind B.5.

Snipers: Our snipers have secured a number of hits lately. Enemy snipers were not thoroughly organized and had not a fixed position.

Grenades: A large number of casualties had been caused by a hand grenade "fired from a rifle" as the prisoner expressed it. I could not determine whether Stokes or rifle grenades were referred to.

General: Prisoner was an observer and had a roving commission. He reported directly to company commander.

He possessed an accurate knowledge of our lines and of dugouts. He said he had located them by smoke.

The prisoner was very intelligent and did not seem lacking in morale,

A German offensive was rumored amongst them. Prisoner had our machine-guns located and all our posts.

A large mound between B.6 and Left Twin was occupied by a listening post on very dark nights.

No telephone in company headquarters. All messages sent by runner.

There were 150 men in his company, one work section was always kept in the third line.

One company machine gun and a number of brigade machine guns were all left in the second and third line and machine guns, to his knowledge, had never been brought up to the posts. They never at any time had any posts between Chassery and the Left Twin.

Prisoner described the patrol that captured a prisoner on B.5 about two weeks ago. He said one man was wounded and one killed (prisoner). The N.C.O. had fought with five men and taken one of them prisoner.

This man knew a great deal more than he was willing to divulge.

Prisoner said that light trench mortars were moved up and down the second line and had no fixed emplacements.

The light trench mortar crews slept in the third line.

This third line must not be confused with the Zwetchen Stellung, which was the battalion reserve line, one company being in reserve. He claimed to know nothing of heavy trench mortars.

D. MERRETT PRODUCES "THE ESTAMINET"

With humor and drama, the musical skit "The Estaminet" was presented by the Canadian Corps association at the masonic temple, Saturday, December 11th. The play was arranged and directed by Dick Merrett, a former 49er. The performance drew a large attendance. The members of the corps association in the play were: Ed. Sturrock; Arthur Stead; Arthur Creighton; Harry Coles; Col. Louis Scott; Samuel Hobson; George Dewhurst; Gerrard Baril and Oliver Pickard. The scene was an estaminet "somewhere in France" and it was Christmas eve, 1917. It was a riot of comedy.

CANADA'S OFFICIAL WAR HISTORY

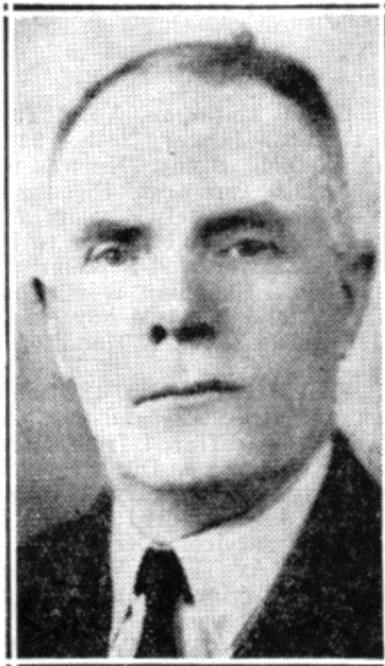
The first volume of Canada's official history of the great war will appear early this year. This volume embraces the war from its outbreak up to and including the second battle of Ypres in April 1915. Subsequent volumes cover Canadian operations in definite periods. The history has been in the course of preparation for seventeen years. About twelve years ago Sir Andrew McPhail wrote the history of the Canadian medical services to be included as a section of the larger work. Since then the main story has languished.

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SHRAPNEL REMOVED TWENTY YEARS AFTER

Detective Hugh Allen of the Edmonton police force, who enlisted with the 202nd and afterwards served in France with the 31st and was wounded in front of Lens in 1917, recently underwent an operation in the Military Hospital when a piece of shrapnel, about the size of a marble, was removed from his thigh. He carried it around for a matter of twenty years. There is nothing unusual about Hugh Alien's experience, many men who were wounded by shrapnel having pieces removed from time to time except that he never had any trouble with it since the war until six months ago when he got sharp twinges in the leg.



Detective Hugh Allen

A VISION

A. L. Bilton of Chinook forwards the following few lines of verse with the comment that while it is not particularly brilliant the line of thought therein contained has been much in the minds of himself and others.

Last night in France I stood upon a hill,
 A poppy-scented knoll, hushed in the wan sunlight, To watch a million crosses, white and still.
 Tracing a rigid pattern, crisscross' against the night.
 Moonlight stole down, a misty silver haze,
 That made each cross a shining, living thing,
 A tongue that voiced a challenge to mankind, I heard the night with pleading voices ring.
 A million souls cried out to an unheeding world
 A plea to keep the blood-red flag of war still furled,
 "It is for peace we sleep in Flanders' fields.
 O. God, don't let man say we died in vain!"
 —But over in the East the big guns boomed
 And there were piercing cries of those in pain.

—By Alice E. Rutherford, R.H.C.,
 Lawson, Sask.

"CAP" ROBERTS SON IN ARTILLERY

Richard Roberts, Wembley, Alberta, son of Captain Roberts, M.C., of the 49th, was a guest early in December of Colonel L. C. Harris. Young Roberts has gone to Victoria to join the permanent force of

artillery. He is a fine upstanding young fellow and does credit to his dad.

LIFE MEMBERS

- Major General, Hon. W. A. Griesbach, 12916 102 avenue, Edmonton.
- Mrs. Dorothy Weaver, 10232 Wadhurst Road, Edmonton.
- Mrs. A. K. Hobbins.
- Major A. P. Chattell, 10520 126 street, Edmonton. Capt. G. D. Hunt, 12512 Stony Plain Rd., Edmonton. Capt. J. C. Thompson, Toronto.
- Lieut. N. A. Campbell, Alberta Nash Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.
- Lieut. I. W. Anderson, Apt. 405, 2400 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario.
- Capt. The Rev. W. A. R. Ball, The Vicarage, Ramsgate, England.
- Major J. R. Lowery, Pacific Building, Vancouver, B. C.
- Earle O. Hay, 11138 65 street, Edmonton.
- Neville H. Jones, 11252 125 street, Edmonton.
- Walter Jordan, 12206 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton.
- Lieut. R. P. Ottewell, 85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario.
- Mrs. Mary Boyle, 7518 8 th Wilton Place, Los Angeles, California.
- J. E. Brady, Luscar, Alberta.
- A. Croasdale, 29 Newton Road, Ashton-on-Ribble, Lancashire, England.
- Major A. W. Owen, The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
- Lieut. J. F. E. Carman, 1271 McKenzie Street, Victoria, B.C.
- E. J. Sharp, 13 Stanhope Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Lieut. A. M. Macdonald, 9844 89 avenue, Edmonton.
- W. Palmer, 14171 West 51st Place, Los Angeles, California.
- Lieut. T. N. Ramsey, 10142 130 street, Edmonton.
- Major F. L. Bradburn, 408 George Street, Peterboro, Ontario.
- Major B. H. Taylor, Lakeside, Sidney, Vancouver, B.C.
- Major F. S. Winsler, Idaho Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.
- A. F. Proctor, 309-10 U.S. National Building, The Dalles, Oregon.
- N. Arnold, 11908 92 street, Edmonton.
- Lieut. Colonel H. G. Young, D.S.O., M.C., 202 Scott Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.

C. O. T. C. IN GAS MASK DRILL

Two hundred and fifty University of Alberta officers in training corps members have already experienced a sombre phase of war training. Under Lieut. Colonel E. H. Strickland, officer commanding they have been given instruction in the use of gas masks.

LIEUT CAINE AT PRINCE GEORGE

Lieut. M. S. Caine, writing from Prince George where he is operating the Foreman Lumber Co., encloses a poem written by Mr. Joe Roberts of Prince George, which is published in another column. He sends greetings to all his former friends in the battalion.

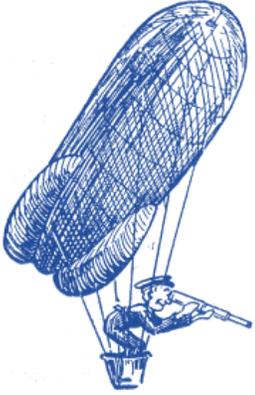
"TWENTY YEARS AGO"

Under the heading in the Edmonton Bulletin, Wednesday, December 8th, 1937, appears:

"The returned men of the 49th are arranging for their annual banquet to be held in the Corona Hotel, December 28th."



WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY?



Albert Edward Pratt, "Ed", No. 432680, enlisted in the 49th January 12th, 1915, and was posted to the "Ghurka" platoon (14) of "Steady D". He was wounded October 8th, 1916 at Regina Trench. Discharged March 19th 1918 at Calgary. Service, 3 years and 2 months. Married. Farms at Ft. St. John, B.C. S. **H. Tuck**, sent along Pratt's address. In his own words this is how he met Pratt: "I was invited to attend an opening of a new church at Fort St. John last Sunday. The parson announced that the collection would be taken up by Mr.

and Mr. Pratt. To my utter amazement up stepped Bill Pratt of 14 platoon and collected my humble 50c without a smile. Bill is married and has a nice farm outside Ft. St. John and is doing alright." He looks forward to the Forty-Niner very much. It serves as a reminder of the pals we so seldom meet. N. Arnold had the great pleasure of meeting Tuck in the Hot Springs at Radium, and also met Syd. Jenkins of Calgary, up there taking the cure.

John James, No. 101714, originally a member of the 66th, enlisted March 4th, 1916 and joined the 49th June 11th, 1916. Two days afterwards he was wounded and was again wounded on the Somme on October 4th, 1916. He took part in the engagements at Ypres, Somme and Vimy Ridge. He was discharged July 19th, 1919 after three years and four months service. Two of his brothers were killed on the Somme at Courcelette, September 15th, 1916. They were members of the 31st battalion. James is married and has a family of two sons, both of whom are married. He has two grandchildren. His address is Cadomin, Alberta. Recently James received from the grand prior in the British realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem a resolution of special thanks for his services in the furtherance of first aid work in Canada. The work James did. in the battalion as stretcher bearer has stood him in good stead in later activities. He is first aid man and wash house attendant at the Cadomin Coal Company.

Walter M. Beatty, (Lieut.), enlisted in the 56th April 1915 and served with No. 1 platoon, A coy. Joined 49th June 12th, 1916 and served with 7 platoon, B coy. Wounded, accidental, August 19th, 1916. Discharged October 30th, 1918. Total service, 56th and 49th as above Head Quarters, Shorncliffe, May 1917 to February 1918; D.D. 13, February 18th to October 18th (Capt.) Occupation, asst. dist. supt. Immigration branch, Western District, Winnipeg, Man. Married, three boys. Address, 35 Arlington St. Winnipeg. Rolly Knight was the means of bringing Beatty in touch with the association, and he is now a member.

Cathel Matheson, No. 432963, (Lieut.) enlisted in the 49th January 28th, 1915, and was posted to 7th Platoon, B coy. He was wounded by shrapnel in the left forearm. Discharged April 30th, 1920, after approximately 4 years and 3 months service. He went with the battalion to France and was with them until wounded September 28th, 1918. Is now time clerk, Canadian Westinghouse, Hamilton, Ont. Married and has two boys and one girl. Address, 141 Melrose Ave., N Hamilton. Ont.

F. R. M. Kidd, No. 432469, enlisted in the 49th January 7th, 1915 and was posted to 12 platoon, C coy. He suffered from Hernia and trench feet during his service. Discharged September 8th, 1917, re-enlisted at Calgary February 6th, 1918, discharged July 3rd, 1919 with a total of 4 years and 1-month service. Occupation, plumber. Address, 2827 5th Ave West Vancouver, B.C. Member of Canadian Legion, Branch No. 19 Vancouver.

J. B. Hayfield, No. 2278313, enlisted March 1917 in the 35th Central Alberta Horse. Transferred to the 49th December 1917 and posted to 8 platoon, B coy. Suffered from trench fever October 1918. Discharged March 1919, after two years' service. Married and is farming at Bittern Lake, Alberta.

Frank Frederick Mitchell, No. 436644, "Slim", enlisted in the 51st November 1914. Joined the 49th at Shorncliffe with the first draft they received. He served in 3 platoon and B coy. of the 49th and 51st. Wounded and was discharged about August 1916. Married, son and daughter in the family. Address, Postmaster, Edgerton, Alberta.

Jas. Burrell, No. 432511, enlisted in the 49th January 8th, 1915. Posted to 16 platoon, D coy. later transferred to the Pioneers. Discharged March 23rd, 1919, 4 years and approximately 3 months service. Electrician, but at present unemployed. Address, General Delivery, Edmonton, Alberta.

Percy Winfield Duvall, No. 904764, enlisted in the 194th March 22nd, 1916. Joined the 49th at Bruay in the Spring of 1917 and posted to 11 platoon C coy. and later with the Scout section. Discharged at Edmonton when the Bn. was demobilized, March 1919. 3 years' service. Married, two boys and one girl. Now farms at Whitelaw, Alta. Sends his dues, and hopes to keep better touch with the association in future.

Dan Gilchrist, "Dad", No. 432635, enlisted in the 49th January 11th, 1915 and was posted to 12 platoon, C coy. He was shell shocked May 1st, 1916. Discharged, March 6th, 1917 after 2 years' service. Married, wife and two sons at home, daughter. Mary married to J. Gibson, Edmonton. He says, "He has three lovely grandchildren". Address, 8012 110th St. Edmonton. Dad was five years over the age limit when he enlisted.



James E. Gamble, "Jim", No. 808189, enlisted in the 137th, January 1916, and was in 9 platoon, C coy. with them, but on joining the 49th December 1916 served with 14 platoon, D coy. Wounded, he says he got it in the neck, being wounded in that portion of his anatomy in the June raid, 1917. Discharged June 13th, 1919 after 3 years and 6 months service. Married, three children, Patricia, William, Edith. Telegraph operator, Coleman, Alberta. He was in Edmonton this last Summer and met Stonehewer when they hoisted one or two. Jim hands out the bouquets to the association, thinks the same bunch who helped the boys to keep a stiff upper lip over there seem to be still on the job.

Admiral Williams, who served in D coy. of ours, particulars of whom appeared in a previous issue. In a letter enclosing his dues, says, he enjoyed a visit from Bob Mayes of Moose Jaw last Summer and of course swapped yarns of the old days. Their Branch No. 119 of the Legion went on a goodwill trip to Grand Forks last Labour day. They were about four hundred strong and took along two Pipe bands which the natives would not let rest. They were kept playing practically all day and night. Which would make it a "Braw" time for the Scotties. He has been able to renew correspondence with two old buddies through the medium of the magazine, Harry Downton and Frank Wiggins. Thanks those responsible for sending along the magazine so faithfully.

Frederick William Warde, No. 3205520, enlisted January 8th, 1918 in the 1st Depot Bn. Alberta Regt. Serving in 8 'platoon, B coy. Discharged March 4th, 1919 after 1 year and approximately 2 months service. Married. Address. 10547-116th St. Occupation, hotel porter.

Wesley Oaten Harper, "Wes", No. 101206, enlisted in the 66th September 6th, 1915. Joined the 49th June 9th, 1916, and was posted to 9 platoon, C coy. Wounded at Courcellette, September 15th, 1916. Discharged June 14th, 1919, after 3 years and 9 months service. Married and has three children. Merchant at Dawson Creek, B.C.

Neil Dorsey, No. 812174, enlisted in the 138th April 1916. Was drafted to the 47th in November 1916 and served with them until wounded at Vimy, April 1st, 1917. Transferred to the 49th while in England - and served with 5 platoon, B coy. in November 1917. Discharged March 1919. Married. Creamery Operator, Okotoks, Alberta.

W. A. Delahey, No. 432921, is having a change of climate on the doctor's orders down in Florida, his health has forced him into retirement. W. A. enjoys the issues of the magazine, it being the only way he has of keeping in touch with old pals. He was at the 1936 Armistice parade with J. D. B. Harrison, "Jack", at Ottawa. They planned to attend the last one but owing to the above, Delahey was unable to answer the roll call. We hope his health will be bettered by his stay in the warmer climate of Florida. Permanent address, Maniwaki, Que.

Jas. R. Martin, No. 811096, enlisted in the 138th Bn. December 6th, 1915. Joined the 49th November 1st, 1916, and was posted to 7 platoon, B coy. He received a G. S. W. arm at Vimy. Discharged March 23rd, 1919, after 3 years, 3 and a half months service. Address,

10151 95th St. Owing to an accident at his work 3 years ago he is unable to do heavy work. Married.

Geo. A. Coonan, says how well he enjoys the Forty-Niner, his only connection with the association. He wishes the boys all success in life. Geo is at Wandering River, Alta. General Merchant and Fur Buyer. What you might term a Wandering Boy at Wandering River.

Albert Stroud, No. 432840, "Gut Robber" (Sounds like an appendix operator) enlisted in the 49th January 18th, 1915. Posted to 4 platoon, A coy. and later on the transport. Sent to hospital November 24th, 1918 with Epilepsy. Discharged, April 12th, 1919, after 4 years and approximately 3 months service. Started work with the G.T.P. Rly and from May 16th, 1919 with C.N.R. when they took over until his discharge for the above medical reasons September 26th, 1936, unemployed since that time. Address, 12734 124th St. Married and has one girl 22 years in training at Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.

Edward J. Dean, "Ted", No. 435449, enlisted in the 50th Bn. June 1915. Joined the 49th December 1915 and served with 11 and 10 platoons, C coy. He was twice wounded and received his discharge July 1919. In France from December 1915 to March 1919. Married, has two girls 13 and 9, one boy 12 years old. Occupation, clerk at Motor Car Supply Co. Ltd. Address, 827 22nd Ave. S.E. Calgary, Alberta. Is anxious not to miss any of the 49ers and seems to miss the meetings since the Calgary Branch became dormant. He meets a few of the old boys, and lives within two blocks of Jim McLean, A coy, and Jim Jefferies and Chas. Ashton of C coy.

W. H. Hurman, of 70 Bridge Rd. Weston-super- Mare, Somerset, Eng., has had some tough luck of late, but was pleased to say he had managed to get over it. He sends his best to all the old troopers he knew in the old days. He served in D coy.

E. Daniels, "Dagnolt", in the D coy. roll as Daignault, No. 904808, enlisted in the 194th March 22nd, 1916. Joined the 49th March 16th, 1917, and was posted to 16 platoon, D coy. He received a slight wound in the left hand. Discharged March 22, 1919, after three years sendee. Occupation, laborer, married, and has two children. Address, St. Paul, Alta.

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J. C. Auld, "Currie", and other nicknames too many to remember, No. 432058, enlisted in the 49th January 4th, 1915, and was posted to 9 platoon, C coy, and on formation of M.G.'s was transferred to them. Discharged Dec. 1st, 1918, after three years and eleven months service. Employed with the department of Indian affairs, Gypsumville, Manitoba. Married, three boys and a girl. Address, Gypsumville, Manitoba. He says during his service he had to spend much time guarding the M.G.'s rum from the transport. He met Big Barber, probably should be (Barbour, Ed.) from the tall end of C coy, in the early winter. They were in conference until the small hours of the morning. Barber fires an engine on the road from Winnipeg to Gypsumville. Both planned on being at this year's banquet, Perhaps they are with you now. Look around. 1919 was the last time they attended.

J. M. Currie, No. 445848, enlisted in the 55th June 2nd, 1915. Joined the 49th November, 1916 and was with the signallers, and knocked around with that tough bunch of young bloods who proved to be a thorn in the side of any guy fool enough to carry "dog's hind legs" on his arms. Discharged at Halifax, March 15th, 1919. Served 3 years and 9 months. Railroading on the N.A.R. Address, 202 C.P.R. Bldg., Edmonton.

Albert McHardy, No. 432887, enlisted in the 49th January 20th, 1915, and was posted to 8 platoon, B coy. He was wounded at Hooge. Discharged August 23rd, 1917, after 2 years and 8 months service. Works on the street railway, at Oakland, Calif. Married, two boys and one girl. Address, 2503 12th Ave. Oakland, Calif. Mac was up in Edmonton in July for a visit and called to see Norman Arnold. He thinks he will stay down in the Rose country for a while yet.

Colin Drummond, No. 433067, writes from Vancouver to say he is keeping in fair health and wishes to be remembered to the troops. Address, 1361 E. 20th Ave.

Dad "Irish" Phillips, No. 433034, enlisted March 2nd, 1915. Discharged July, 1919, and was C.Q.M.S. from the Can. Corps School on leaving the service. Is now at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. His letter came by Air Mail. He was enquiring for his old pal Jim McConell of C coy. The information we had on record was forwarded to him.

George Branton, wishes to be remembered to all old pals. He is now taking in the Southern "cure". The steamer he is on now trading to New Guinea and around the Islands which before the War were Fritz' and which he seems eager to have returned to him. George says, "He hopes they won't be".

A. L. Bilton, of Chinook, Alta, sends in a clipping for the magazine, and wishes to be remembered to all the boys, particularly to Bill Paton, who he heard lives in Edmonton. "Yes, Bill drives a truck for one of the wholesale houses here."

John S. Keyes, No. 437310, enlisted in the 51st May 21st, 1915. Joined the 49th October 1915. Wounded in left arm, September 15th, 1916. Discharged March 19th, 1919, after 4 years service. Occupation, steamfitter. Married, one son 11 years Address, Woodbridge, Ont. He wishes to be remembered to Husky Leddingham, Sam Campbell. J. W. H. Williams, Paddy Trim and others here during his time. He must have served with A coy. according to the names of the men he wishes to be remembered to. He was originally a 51st man.

W. P. Graham, bank manager at Wilkie, Sask, called in on the Correspondence Secretary when in Edmonton this last summer on a visit. He wishes to be remembered to R. V. Patterson.

Arthur Williams, No. 425485, enlisted in the 45th May 29th, 1915, serving with No. 5 platoon. He joined the 49th May, 1916 and served with D coy. He was discharged March 25th, 1919, after 3 years and 10 months service. Farmer at Vista P.O., Manitoba. He forgets the platoon he was with but says J. Downton was his platoon Sgt. This would be 16 platoon, Office Boy. A.F. Procter of the Dalles, Ore., sent along Art's address. He heard once or twice from "Dad" Carman and Chas. Devaney, but has been out of touch for some years. He planned on being at a re-union this year, but met with a bad accident, a horse kicked him and broke his jaw in two places. Sends best wishes to all.

Hugh Currie, No. 811324, enlisted originally in the 138th Bn. He joined the 49th in December 1916 and was posted to C coy., being a member of the machine gun section. He was gassed at Hill 70. He was discharged June 2nd, 1919. Currie resides at 11712 79th Street and is a packing plant worker. He has three sons and one daughter. He was recently elected a member of the Separate School Board of the city.

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*THEY SERVED 'TIL DEATH-
 WHY NOT WE ?*



H. C. Cruickshank, who lives at 214 Allen Ave., Ferndale, Mich., writes to say he enjoys the magazine and would not like to miss any of the issues. He is kept busy in the Legion down there, Flanders Post 71. Besides the office of 1st Vice, he is chairman of the entertainment and on the publicity committee also. Sends his regards to all the old troopers.

W. F. Manton sends his best wishes to the troops for the coming year. He is now living at Serpentine Rd., R.R.3, Cloverdale, B.C.

Einer A. Hansen, "Snur", No. 3205439, enlisted Nov. 14, 1917. Joined the 49th June 16th, 1918, and was posted to 11 platoon, C coy. He was discharged March 22, 1919, after 1 year and four months service. Married, and has six children. Farms at Stony Lake, Alberta.

Matthew Gillies, No. 466513, enlisted in the 63rd July 14th, 1915. Joined the 49th July 1916, and was posted 5th platoon, B coy. He suffered from trench fever during his service. Discharged June 1918, after two years and eleven months service. Married and has a family of six. Address, Westlock, Alberta, where he has farmed since 1920.

Major Walter Hunter reports that Harry Hetherington of 10th floor, 1206 Santee St., Los Angeles California, was in Edmonton for a month visiting his mother who lies seriously ill in the Royal Alexandra hospital.

R. T. Marrow, who was a member of 15 platoon, D coy., is now in Vancouver. He is connected with the 1st Veterans' Battalion which last summer put on a military tattoo in Stanley Park, which was an outstanding success. The performance itself was unique and is believed without precedent in Canada and the only one of its kind on this side of the Atlantic up to this time. Later on in the summer this 1st Veterans battalion sponsored another performance which had as its chief attraction the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in their famous musical ride.

E. J. Heller, No. 101094, originally a 66th battalion man, a member of B coy. in that unit, and who joined the 49th just after the Somme in 1916, going to D company, has been engaged in farming since the war, at Beaver Lodge where he owns a half section of land. Heller went into the Grande Prairie district in 1913. He enlisted in 1915, being a member of the Peace River contingent of the 66th. Heller was hit at Passchendaele and was sent to England. He was a captive in hospital in Liverpool and was never able to rejoin the battalion after convalescence. Heller is married and has three girls and a boy. Last year he took his family to South Dakota, where his father and mother still live, well up in years but not too old to enjoy seeing their four Canadian Grandchildren for the first time. Heller will be remembered not only by old D coy. men but by the battalion at large, by reason of his athletic achievements. He was a runner and boxer and attained prominence as such.

Arthur Norris, No. 436552, enlisted in the 51st January 22nd, 1915. He was transferred to the 49th April 1917, and posted to 16 platoon, D coy. He suffered perforated ear drums during his service. He got his discharge June 19th, 1919, after 4 years and 6 months service. Occupation, Bricklayer. Married, and has two sons. Address, 11218 South Tray St., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Norris happened across Sandy Girvan's address sometime this winter and wrote to

him. Sandy sent in his name to the association and we have now entered his name on the books. He tells us William Hipwell of the 49th was killed on a job in Chicago about 1926 or 1927, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, 11600 Fairfield Ave, Chicago. Norris believes he was Billy Griesbach's groom.

"Dad" Carman, Victoria, B.C., sends his greetings to all troopers of the old battalion, and wishes them the best of good things.

A.E. Proctor, The Dalles, Oregon, who served in A and D Coys, extends the Seasons' greetings.

Art Williams, of D coy. sends greetings to H. Stonehewer, Foley, Bill Elliot, Capt. McQueen, Fowlie, and the rest of the boys.

E. R. Martin, Kilgard, B.C., who served with B coy. sends his thanks for the magazines he has received. He hopes to make this Banquet. Martin sends his greetings for the New Year.

H. G. Denford, of C coy writes from Clacton on Sea to wish all a happy New Year. He has met C.Q.M.S. Zohrab twice on holiday at Clacton. He spoke to him about the Forty-Niner, and the "Wee One" promised to write in but has failed to do so. Harry has the holdall which Zohrab issued to him when he joined up in Edmonton.

NEIL LIVINGSTONE'S WIFE INJURED

Mrs. N. G. Livingstone, 10920 126 street, wife of Livingstone of the signals, suffered painful though not serious head injuries and bruises when she was knocked down by a motor car last September. Mrs. Livingstone narrowly escaped further injury when she was thrown directly in front of a truck which was stopped within a few inches from where she was lying. She has now fully recovered, we are informed.

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A TOUCHED-UP WAR DIARY—F. R. Hasse, Reg. no. 432944

The author of this War Diary is F. R. Hasse, a member of "A" Company and later "The Signals". He is now a resident of Victoria, B.C., having taken a twenty-year pension from the R.C.M. Police. This Diary is of absorbing interest to the men who were with the battalion in the earlier days in France, just as Mounsey's War Diary was of particular interest to the men who were in France in the later stages. This is the sixth instalment.

CHAPTER 6

Feb. 22nd, 1917 — Time passing very pleasantly in Bruay, George Adkins, Len, Pat and I have little to do but look after the saddlehorses and keep them exercised, for they are seldom required by the officers. Get a stove fixed up in our loft and we make the place as comfortable as possible. Buy some eggs and fry them in our mess-tins — the best supper we've had for some time.

Feb. 24th — Inspection of Transport Section in the square of the town. I get the job of riding orderly to Capt. Hudson. Transport Sc. certainly makes a fine showing on parade, men, horses and everything concerned being in the pink of condition. Remarkable how fit men and horses can keep on the meagre rations received.

In afternoon the Battalion has a football match with the 42nd. There is a compulsory parade to the game — a great mistake on the part of someone. Fellows resent it strongly and root their utmost for the 42nd., who win the game 3 - nil. If the attendance at the game had not been compulsory everyone would have gone there of his own accord and would have enjoyed the game and likely have cheered our team to victory. Whoever was at the back of the order for the parade to the ground surely knew little of human nature, for when sport is enforced it becomes work, and vice versa. One is reminded of the tale of Huckleberry Finn (or is it Tom Sawyer) who was ordered by his aunt to whitewash a fence on a hot summer's afternoon when he wanted to go fishing. But he gets a brain wave when he sees the other boys coming along with their fishing-rods. He pretends to be enjoying himself so much, and shows such seeming reluctance to quit, that eventually he is able to sit in the shade of a tree and see the whitewashing of the entire fence done by his friends.

Feb. 28th — An issue of "Punch" which I get from home to-day gives a description of a French town behind the lines which could easily be Bruay — "A town which is in reality an ordinary dull and dirty provincial place, but to the tired warrior is a haven of rest and a paradise of gaiety and good things." And so Bruay is to the 49th after the trenches.



F. R. HASSE

George Adkins, Len and I spend the evening drinking coffee and playing dominoes with the good people where we are billeted—a middle-aged couple and their daughter Suzanne. Coffee is all they have to offer in the way of hospitality for they hardly know where their next meal is coming from. They have evidently seen better days, and Suzanne tells us as much, in her broken English, concluding with a shrug of the shoulders and a resigned "C'est la guerre."

March 1st — Hear of a house on the far side of the town where a bath can be obtained. George Adkins and I go over there in the afternoon and are rewarded by being able to get a really good bath for the modest charge of a franc, with a cup of coffee thrown in afterwards. The people there are well educated Belgium refugees, with a good knowledge of English, having spent eleven months in England after being forced out of their homes. A youngster in the house, about six years of age speaks English as though he had spent all his life in the country.

In the evening go to an entertainment put on by the Princess Pats' concert party. An excellent show as usual. Burlesque of Uncle Tom's Cabin particularly funny. High spot of the evening is the rendering of "Where are the boys of the village to-night" by the beauty chorus. The roof of the building is nearly raised as the "girls", led by Slim Maclaren and Lilley, caper around the stage singing "Some are playing banker, others Crown-and-Anchor. That's where they are to-night, etc."

March 3rd — Rations have been almost under the bare subsistence mark lately — just enough to keep body and soul together—but our pay helps out a lot in a town such as Bruay. This evening we buy pork chops and potatoes, which Suzanne cooks for us. We invite her and her parents to join us, for we sit down to the meal in their kitchen, and we have the best feed we've had since landing in France. What a joy there is in a good meal, eaten off clean dishes in a warm room. We spend the rest of the evening trying to understand each other's French and English. Suzanne has all the vivacity and animation of her race and we find her broken English very entertaining.

March 5th — Take Dundee out and get on some turf and give him a good run. A spring-like day and it feels good to be alive. Spend evening in M. A.C. canteen, playing chess with one of the Princess Pats. Always enjoy an evening there. The place is well lighted and there is plenty of good literature scattered around. In addition, there is a piano and often a group round it roaring out the old favourites. The place seems to irradiate the joy of good comradeship — the great redeeming feature of life on active service.



March 7th — The cold snap returns — a bitter wind all day, so we stay in and hug the stove. In the evening go to a good show put on by the 9th. Field Ambulance. A good yarn is told of a Scotchman who had his left arm blown off at the elbow one night while in No Man's Land. Sometime later after his arm or what was left of it had been attended to at the dressing-station, it was discovered he was missing. Eventually he was found — he had gone back to No Man's Land and was wandering around there trying to find his wristwatch!

March 9th — Sir Robert Borden inspects the 7th Brigade. Am not on inspection myself — one decided advantage of being attached to the Transport Section. Hear that several N.C.O.'s. of the Battalion are in for commissions, Edwards and Batt of the Signallers being among the number.

March 11th—Get the news of the bad cutting up received by the 4th Division. It seems a big raid was planned on the Division front. Gas was first liberated in large quantities but at the crucial moment the wind dropped, leaving the gas hanging over No Man's Land. Instead of the raid being called off, the troops were ordered over the top into the poisonous fumes, and also into heavy enemy fire. A bad business altogether, for the German trenches were never reached and the 4th Division is said to have had eight hundred men killed and wounded. Three Colonels reported to be among the killed.

March 13th—Get the good news that Bagdad has fallen, and we all hope its fall will shorten the war. It is just a month since we came to Bruay, but signs are not wanting that we move soon. There are indications of a big offensive and the rumour is going the rounds that the Canadian Corps is to take Vimy Ridge — no easy task seeing that seventy thousand French soldiers are reported to have lost their lives in a futile but gallant attempt to get the Ridge last year. Their bones and tattered uniforms are still scattered on the slopes leading to the Ridge and, when the opportunity presents itself, are interred by our working parties.

The coming offensive is viewed with equanimity by the average man of the line. As likely as not he is a fatalist, be he unlettered lumberjack or university graduate, and believes that everything is mapped out by some great unknown power—and in any case it won't matter a hundred years from now. Hamlet may say, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," but a Forty- niner is just as much a philosopher when he says, in less poetic language, "I'll get it if I'm going to get it." It all depends whether a bullet comes along with his number on it. This reminds one of the "D" Coy. man who is said to have picked up the nose cap of a shell, in the Ypres Salient last summer, and found his regimental number on it! He's convinced now that he's jake for the duration.

March 15th — We get inoculated in the morning. The last injection we got was at Berthen about a year ago, so no doubt this one was due. This inoculation must have a lot to do with the good health of the troops—how otherwise could an army, often living under unsanitary and filthy conditions, be free from disease.

March 18th — Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" contains the bad news of the revolution in Russia. If Russia drops out it is very evident that the war will have to be fought out and decided on the Western Front. In the evening a big crowd turn out to witness a hundred-yard

sprint, in one of the streets of the town, between the two fastest runners in the battalion — Earle Hay and a C coy. draft man. A very close race, almost a tie in fact, for the C coy. man, only wins by a few inches.

March 19th — Yesterday's bad news is counteracted to-day by the fall of Bapaume and also word of a big French advance on an eighty-mile front. We get all packed up and ready to move back to the line, but at 10:00 a.m. a runner comes along with a message cancelling the move. We are not sorry, for it is a wild day and the rain is pelting down. Tom James and Billy Hipwell set out on Saddle-horses to bring back the billeting party, which started out early this morning.

March 23rd—We leave Bruay at last, after a six weeks stay which we will always associate with pleasant memories. An early reveille, for we are on the road by 8:00 a.m. "C" Coy. Saddle-horse, Doc by name, is not required by any officer so I grab it myself and get a ride to Villers-Au-Bois, which we reach about noon. Mud everywhere but we of the Transport strike it lucky for we get a barn for the horses and a bunkhouse for ourselves. Battalion is camped about three miles from our lines.

March 28th — Cold wintry weather continues. George Adkins and I ride over to Barlin with harness to be repaired. Have to face a heavy snowstorm all the way there. Battalion remains on working parties and it is rumoured that they do not go into the line for some time. Troops are numerous in this area and our brigade apparently is only holding a battalion front. Sorry to hear of the death of Lt. A. A. Murray in the R. F. C.

March 29th — Rains all day long. Mud everywhere is ankle deep. But our bunkhouse is warm and full of good fellows, and there is never a dull moment in it. Get the unexpected but good news that we return to Bruay to-morrow.

March 31st — Pull out from camp at 10:00 a.m. and we are not sorry to leave this sea of mud behind us. Reach Bruay at 3:00 p.m. Civilians give us a great welcome and are evidently as glad to see us as we are them. We go into our old billets and find an excited Suzanne wanting us to come in and have coffee before we have had time to unsaddle the horses. Theth. Battn., who have been in Bruay during

TO ALL 49ers.....

GREETINGS

FROM THE

CANADIAN LEGION

BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE
LEAGUE

Alberta Provincial Command



our absence have left their usual dirty billets behind them. Theth is one of those hoodoo outfits, fortunately rare in the Canadian Corps, which never seems to do anything right, either behind the line or in it.

April 1st — Thoroughly enjoyed this second sojourn in Bruay. Pat and I go over to the private house previously mentioned, occupied by Belgium refugees, and once more revel in the luxury of a good bath. Get word that the Battalion returns up the line to-morrow. George MacLeod comes back to the Battalion and takes, over "B" Coy.

April 5th — The Battalion moves back to Villers- Au-Bois by way of Houdain. Transport Lines in the open at Gouay Servins. Hear the good news that the U. S. A. has declared war on Germany. The average Canadian soldier has never had any doubt as to the ultimate issue of the war, but he feels that America's entry will bring about the defeat of Germany all the sooner.

April 8th — Easter Sunday and a grand day, and how good the warm sunshine feels after the recent bitter weather. Take the horses out and give them a good run over the open ground. Hear that the Battalion is to go over the top to-morrow for the great assault on the Ridge. See an enemy plane swoop down on one of our observation balloons and shoot inflammatory bullets into it — never seen these inflammatory bullets used before. The balloon drops in flames but not before the two occupants make their getaway in parachutes.

April 9th — Tom James, who is on picket duty, comes into the tent at 5:30 a.m. and wakes me up, telling me there is a sight outside worth looking at Go out with him and see that the distant Ridge, north and south as far as the eye can see, is a great mass of flame. Shells are exploding so rapidly that distinct explosions cannot be heard—there is nothing but a great dull roar. Fritz will be needing his deep dug-outs on the Ridge all right with all this hell let loose on him. An awe-inspiring and never-to-be-forgotten sight. It is just past zero hour now, and the fellows are going over the top, with the barrage creeping ahead of them. We stand there in silence for well we know that at this very moment many a gay and gallant spirit is leaving its mortal frame.

Later in the day we are cheered by rumours of big success all along the front. Objectives everywhere seem to have been gained and large numbers of prisoners secured. Our casualties reported light — lighter than expected.

April 10th — Rumours of yesterday confirmed. The great Ridge regarded as well-nigh impregnable, was captured yesterday by the four Canadian Divisions. Casualties much below expectations considering the nature of the objectives gained. Those of the 49th are reported to number about fifty dead and wounded. Hundreds of German prisoners, captured yesterday, pass by our camp, they are caked over with mud and look thoroughly hungry, shaken and miserable — poor devils, they've had a taste of what we had to endure in the June scrap in the Salient last year. In the afternoon James, Hipwell and I get orders to go over to the Divisional Pack Train with officers' saddle-horses — they are to be used as pack animals. Big batches of German prisoners still coming down from the line. Find the Divisional Pack Train camped in the open near the Neuville St. Vaast Road. Snowing hard and no shelter for man or beast. Have a supper of bully beef and biscuits eaten from numbed fingers. They lay down on the snow and shiver. So cold and miserable that sleep is out of the question. We would just about sell our souls now for a rum ration but none is available.

April 11th — On getting up from our beds in the snow we find that our wet boots have frozen stiff during the night, and we have a sweet time getting our feet into them. A north wind and a bitterly cold morning. The Pack Train cook has managed to get a dixie boiling, though he has no field kitchen and never did hot tea go down so well. James, Hippy and I are told that the saddlehorses will not be required for the present and we return to the comparative comfort of our Transport Lines, where we are under canvas. Get a copy of the continental "Daily Mail" and experience a big thrill on reading the headline "Canadians Storm Vimy". It is regarded as the most smashing victory that the Allies have had on the Western Front.

April 12th — Six inches of snow outside our tents in the morning. The picket has not been on the job for three horses have been swiped during the night. Two are later discovered hitched to an artillery limber pulling out for another part of the district. The driver, as he hands them over, puts up the yarn that he found them roaming around loose.

April 14th — Tom, Hippy (Hipwell) and I return to the Divisional Pack Train, taking saddlehorses with us. Find the camp has been moved considerably nearer the line. No sooner get settled down for the night when the camp gets shelled. Get orders to move to a more sheltered spot half a mile distant. General confusion — a sweet job trying to load up frightened horses and mules on a dark, muddy night.

April 15th—Divisional Pack Train consists of 108 men and the same number of horses and mules, there being nine men and nine pack animals from each of the twelve battalions in the Division. We are under an officer and an acting sergeant-major, the former of the R.C.R.'s and the latter a corporal of the 42nd. A fine crowd, quite a number of whom are old packers — many a diamond hitch they have tied on Albertan and B. C. trails. There is little or no art in loading an army pack-saddle, with its hooks to hang things on, but these old-timers recognize it as a first rate pack-saddle and say they would like to use it some day on Canadian trails.

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April 16th — Wake up feeling chilled to the bone, or we are still camped out in the open without cover of any kind. Manage to rustle a canvas cover and we erect a bivie in the afternoon. In the evening a party of about a dozen of us pack up rations to the line for the 43rd Battn. A tough trip for it rains hard and we get wet through. Both horses and ourselves played out struggling through the mud. One of the horses, belonging to a 58th Battn. packers, slips down into a shell-hole and gets bogged in the mud. Efforts to drag it out prove un-availing and it has to be shot. On our return find that our bivie has failed to turn water and our blankets are wet through. Some life all right. The very worst sort of civie life will seem sweet after this.

April 18th — Cold wet weather continues. It is telling on the horses and mules, — poor brutes. After being under shelter all winter they now find themselves exposed to bitter weather conditions. Three have already died and several are in a weakened condition and not fit for work. Tom and Hippy go to Houdain with a party for remounts.

April 20th — A fine day at last, and we are glad to be able to spread our blankets out in sunshine and get them dried out. Pack up ammunition at night for the 8th Brigade. The road is being shelled heavily and we pass much smashed up transport, many dead horses and three dead drivers. Ground all chewed up after we leave the road and going is difficult. Get hung up in wire on several occasions. Take ammunition almost up to the front line. On our return take chances as we race past an ammunition dump which has been exploded by a German shell. One of our party, a C.M.R., gets an arm broken by an empty shell case.

April 23rd—Fine weather continues. Tom, Hippy and I build a sandbag wall for our bivie, thus raising the roof and giving us more comfort and room. Feel quite reconciled to this packer's life as long as the weather remains anything like decent. Little for us to do during the day except look after one horse each and perhaps make a trip to the dump for our own rations. We make trips up the line about three nights out of four, in small parties, with rations, water, ammunition, etc.

April 25th — Pack up rations at night for the 49th Battn. Charlie Matheson in charge of our party. Not as much traffic as usual and we get held up very little. Go through Petit Vimy and as far as the railway embankment, where we dump the rations. A quiet and interesting trip, for everywhere there are signs of recent enemy occupation, German rifles, steel helmets, equipment, etc. are to be seen everywhere, but they are ignored. The souvenir craze has died a natural death—the only souvenir a fellow wants to take back to Canada is a whole hide. Sorry to hear, while talking to fellows of the Battalion to whom we turned over the rations that Lt. Williams has been killed and Major Weaver and the Doctor wounded.

April 27th — It seems about a month of Sundays since we had a bath, and we are just about crawling. Determine to get some temporary relief so we make a fire and boil our underclothes in a pail. Dry them out afterwards in the warm sun. The clothing is little cleaner than it was but the lice at least are dead. Pack up wire screenings at night for the artillery. These screenings, used to camouflage the guns, constitute awkward loads. Some of the

mules lash out and raise hell generally, but we get our loads all right to the gun-pits which are only about a couple of hundred yards behind the front line. Whiz-bangs explode unpleasantly close as we unload. On our return Petit Vimy is being shelled and we ride through it as hard as our horses and mules can travel. A pack-saddle is a rough sort of a seat but most of us have rigged up improvised stirrups, which makes riding easier, though many of the stirrups are nothing more than hay wire loops, a veritable death trap if a man was thrown and dragged.

April 29th — Pack up rations for the 52nd. On our return the Ridge is being shelled heavily. As we race along a 43rd man in the lead gets caught under the chin by a low-hanging telephone wire and is yanked out of his saddle but is thrown clear. We pick him up expecting to find him seriously hurt, but he is only badly shaken. We are able to catch his nag, and he climbs back into the saddle and away we go again.

May 1st — Camp gets shelled in the early hours of the morning. An eight-inch shell lands a few feet behind our bivie but proves a dud — feel very grateful to fate. The three of us, Tom, Hippy and I, on picket duty at night. Camp gets shelled again and there is a general “stand-to”. Move all horses and mules about a quarter of a mile until the shelling ceases. One of the R.C.R.’s gets killed; also two mules.

May 3rd — It is rather ridiculous for a dozen or more of us to go to the dump every morning with horses and mules to draw our rations, also hay and oats for the animals, when everything could easily be loaded into one G.S. wagon. Nowhere else but in the army would pack animals be used on a good road—and there is a good road to the ration dump. It is a different matter taking loads up the line at night for we go over rough, broken and muddy ground which wheeled transport could not very well negotiate. There is no chance of the Pack Train obtaining a G.S. wagon legitimately, so it is decided that one should be swiped. A Forty-niner, Charlie Matheson, volunteers for the job and a Forty-Twa, young Routledge, promptly says he is in on it too. The two of them set out with their horses but fail to return. Hear later that they were caught in the act of getting away with a wagon and harness, from an artillery outfit in a distant camp, and are now in the clink!

(Continued in Next Issue.)

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11TH ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE

Still imbued with their military training, marching straight and smartly, 250 veteran members of the famed 49th battalion (Edmonton Regiment) association, along with 300 members of the Canadian Corps, Canadian Legion, and bandmen joined in the battalion's 11th annual church parade to the legislative grounds on Sunday July 18th.

Led by the red-coated 49th battalion band under Bandmaster F. G. Aldridge, the troops, some be-medaled, some of them showing the toll of advancing years, paraded from the market square under command of Major-General Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C.

H. A. Dyde was in command of the four divisions of the Canadian Corps, distinguished by their colored berets. The 49th members wore their French grey berets.

At the legislative grounds solemn military service was conducted by Rev. Capt. G. G. Reynolds, chaplain to the 49th association, attended by Hon. J. C. Bowen, lieutenant-governor, and his aides-de-camp.

Speaking from a flag-draped platform to the troops assembled in a square around him, Rev. Capt. Reynolds spoke on "Great Traditions" — the traditions of the empire, of Canada, of the Canadian Corps, of the 49th battalion.

Dips into History

The speaker told how William Lyon Mackenzie had formed the first provisional government in 1837 and how the grandson, Premier Mackenzie King, had renewed the fealty of the dominion in 1937 at the coronation; of how Canada rallied to Britain's cause in the South African war even though the Boers' situation was much like that of Canada in 1901 and how the noted Boer generals, Smuts and Botha, came to be staunch supporters of the empire, all indicative of the influence of the British tradition just as it was exemplified when Canada rushed to Britain's aid in the great war.

"There was no hesitation, there was no limitation whatsoever as far as Canada was concerned," Rev. Capt. Reynolds said, lauding the spirit of Canadian manhood and womanhood.

"Lloyd George, Britain's war-time premier, often said that he trembled to think what would have happened to the cause of liberty and freedom if it were not for the support of the dominions, notably Canada," the speaker recalled.

He declared that the tremendous strength of the British tradition was marked in the ascension to the throne of George VI whose personal life and conduct was typical of it, following the traditions of Victoria, Edward VII and George V. "During the crisis," he said, referring to the period before the accession of the King, "no part of the empire excelled the dignity of Canada." He quoted from his text, Ecclesiastes 44; "Let us now praise famous men and our fathers who begat us."

He quoted the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the coronation ceremonies: "Sirs, I present unto you the Lord Christ, your undoubted King, wherefore are you willing to do your homage and service."

Prayers Offered

Prayers were offered for those bereaved by the great war. A special prayer of thanksgiving was said for rain during the past week.

Memorial music played at conclusion of the service was composed by Bandmaster Aldridge of the 49th battalion.

In the parade from the legislative grounds the lieutenant-governor took the salute at 101st St. and Jasper Avenue.

In charge of the Canadian Corps divisions were F. A. Stewart-Dunn; M. N. McColl; S. H. Campbell and A. E. Ladler; J. L. B. Claxton was in charge of corps troops detail. R. A. Bullock directed the 101st battalion band. Pipe-Major Laing the 49th Pipe band, and Pipe-Major J. M. Robertson the Edmonton Boys' Pipe band.

49ers on parade were by companies as follows:

A Company

A. S. Merrett; Geo. Gleave; O. Muckleston; R. Dorey; C. Bunkum; W. Mair; D. Collins; Pat Ford, Metiskow; C. Curtis; V. Dingley; A. Stroud; A. P. Dunn; R. Paquette; A. Harvey, Ardrossan; A. Ansell; G. Butler; A. E. Millar; R. C. Arthurs; Earle Hay; D. Barcroft; T. Journeaux.

B Company

H. O. Palmer; G. Pendleton; T. Robb; C. Skov; Jock Smith; S. E. Southorn; F. H. Steele; A. Stewart; F. W. Warde; J. Robbie; A. Thomson; H. Floen; H. J. McDonald; Farrugia; F. Bowling; Geo. Brown; A. H. Elliott; G. A. Hedley, Irma; W. J. Hill; L. T. Hitchcock; W. Hunter; R. Law; W. Mair; J. Martin; J. Morris; W. Nelson; Ike Nelson, Grande Prairie.

C Company

D. Keating; S. J. Bryant; P. P. Muirhead; N. Campbell; J. B. Main; J. W. Wigham; T. Galliver; N. H. Jones; J. A. Waithe; H. Jolleff, Calmar; H. Smith; H. Knowles; A. G. Miller; W. H. Duplessis; A. Black, Ft. Saskatchewan; Geo. D. Hunt; D. Gilchrist; P. M. Oldroyd.

D Company

L. Umbach; Geo. Killips; Chas. Daws; A. M. McDonald; Fred Richards; L. H. H. Foster; Chas. Dawes; Wm. Hutchison; J. L. Irwin; Chas. Holmes; Adam Mason; W. K. MacDonald; Chas. Devaney; Chas. Wampler; C. Vaughan; L. G. Brown; Geo. Woodward; P. Reilly; E. P. Moran; W. Hale; Fred Pinnell; Jock Henderson; A. Ansell; Geo. Foley; A. McCormick; L. F. Dawes; B. Morrison; C. Kinross, V. C.; Chas. Matheson; N. Arnold.

Headquarters

W. A. Griesbach; L. C. Harris; Bill Belcher.

EXTRACTS THE ODD DOLLAR

P. Boxall of Chobham, Woking, Surrey, England, when he received the July number of the Forty-Niner, sat down and directed a letter of thanks to Norman Arnold, corresponding secretary. He also enclosed two rather rusty looking dollars as his membership fees. Naturally the magazine management appreciate expressions of approval of their work, and the association likewise should be interested in the money for membership dues which is forthcoming by reason of the distribution of the magazine.



VANCOUVER BRANCH 49TH BATTALION ASSOCIATION

The Vancouver branch extends the season's greetings and best wishes to all former members of the 49th battalion, and to the Edmonton, Toronto and Overseas branches and sincerely hopes the association may continue to prosper.

We are pleased to report a very successful year in all our activities here in B.C. We have been very fortunate in so far as sickness is concerned, and at present none of our members is on the sick list. Our welfare committee has carried out regular monthly visits to Shaughnessey Military Hospital and endeavored to locate any 49er who may be a patient there.

We have had the pleasure of handling several pension cases during the past year, and we are glad to report that several cases have turned out to the benefit of members.

Our social activities have been numerous, including mostly whist drives and dances. A large number of 49ers turned out to the Edmonton picnic held in Stanley Park in July and many old acquaintances were renewed.

We held our annual Christmas tree on December 18th, and due to the very aggressive work of the committee this event was even more successful than last year, when we entertained over two hundred and fifty and distributed approximately ninety presents to children of 49ers.

The annual reunion and banquet is being held in the Castle hotel, Vancouver, on January 8th. This event is always looked forward to by former members of the battalion. Last year we had one hundred and two comrades sit down to join in the spirit of the occasion, and I can assure you that many old memories were revived, and battles fought all over again. Included among our guests were General J. A. Clarke, Colonel E. de Harwood, a member of the 42nd, P.P.C.L.I., and R.C.R. regiments.

Our Exhibition venture in which we had a dining hall at the Vancouver exhibition turned out very successful this year. Our idea in entering this enterprise was to create work for some of our unemployed members, and in this way create a job for at least a week in which they might make a few extra dollars. At the completion of this year's enterprise we were able to distribute out of profits over six hundred dollars in wages to our own members.

The Vancouver branch has headquarters in the Castle hotel, where a large ball room, elevator service and mail service are provided free of charge. We are very grateful to the management. We hold our association meetings the second Tuesday of every month and hold our whist drive and dances the first and third Saturdays of every month.

Again, we must pay tribute to the ladies auxiliary. Their support has contributed immensely to the success of our activities.

May we also express our appreciation of the efforts of the corresponding secretary of the Edmonton branch. He has been untiring in his efforts and has helped us in many ways.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. "Bill" Skinner on the arrival of a grandson in December.

In saying au-revoir may we again wish you one and all a very happy New Year.

49th Battalion Association, Vancouver Branch,
P. C. Wells, Secretary.

Do the Ladies Auxiliary to the 49th battalion association, B.C. branch, ever get discouraged or downhearted? No! especially when we have an understanding cheerful president like Mrs. Collin to urge us forward. Activity still prevails and we have had a number of real good times. Congratulations have been extended to Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Wells and Mr. and Mrs. E. Arnold on the marriage of their daughters, both of whom were recipients of delightful bridal showers given by the Ladies Auxiliary. Meetings were discontinued during the months of July and August. We were glad to be of assistance to the men in their successful exhibition venture. Mrs. M. McLaren, our social convener, has been most active in the various social entertainments including H. B. luncheons; B. C. products dinners and whist drives. Our next interest centres around the Christmas party which the adults, as well as the kiddies will enjoy. Wishing all 49ers, a very joyous New Year.

Mrs. W. C. Skinner, Secretary. Mrs. J. B. Collin, President.

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EASTERN BRANCH 49TH BATTALION ASSOCIATION

Annual Picnic, July 17

The annual picnic was held at Herb Tansley's farm at Sharon, as was the picnic of last year. Many of the members met at the Peter Pan statue on the corner of St. Clair and Avenue road. Others left from their respective homes and met at the picnic grounds. Notwithstanding weather conditions that were not of the best because of rain and an unusually low temperature for that time of the year, a delightful afternoon was spent by all.

A number of races were run divided into groups: children, ladies and old vets. One of the most interesting side-events and one which was not on the program, was a race between Messrs Chapman and Haig — for a cash prize. Naturally, this brought forth a number of side-bets which, with the cash prize, went to buy beer. The beer warmed up the occasion developing into community singing as well as a number of duets, solos and the like, all old-time war songs befitting the occasion. In this connection special mention must be made of the fine assistance given by Mrs. Peter Haig and the late Thos. S. Bettany, whose vocal accomplishments were something of which all old Forty-niners can well be proud. Mrs. Haig was particularly fine in renderings of old Scotch songs, whereas the late Thos. Bettany excelled in such songs as Tipperary, Girl from Armentiers Wash Me in the Water That You Wash the Baby In, Take Me Back to Blighty, and the like.

Not until dark did the picnic break up, after expressions of appreciation to Mr. Tansley and his sisters for the use of their farm and the hope that we would again meet there next year.

Warrior's Day Parade, August 27

Fifteen turned out for this parade, the small attendance being because of a particularly virulent form of infantile paralysis epidemic at that time. The warriors marched through Prince's gate by the saluting base. The former Brigadier General D. C. Draper took the salute, this officer being now Toronto's chief constable.

Special Dinner, September 9

This was held in honor of J. Eldon Frith, now resident in Hamilton, Bermuda. Save for the best known of us all, General Griesbach, Mr. Frith had not met a former 49er since the war. Naturally, therefore, when the Eastern Branch discovered that he was a visitor in our city it was decided to give him an opportunity of meeting as many of them as possible. Again, it was demonstrated that wartime comradeships are not soon forgotten.

An extremely interesting and instructive evening was spent renewing old friendships and listening to a talk by Mr. Frith on

delightful Bermuda. After it was all over, most of us wished to accompany him back, but could compromise only by following him as far as the Union station where he entrained for New York. Only Peter Haig's beret went to Bermuda, being tossed into the car as the train pulled out. Come again, Frith!

Quarterly Dinner, Niagara Falls September 25

This, too, has developed into an annual affair, partly because of the delightful time always shown the group by the Niagara contingent when visiting there. The Toronto group met on the corner of Bay and Front Street at about 2:15 p.m., going down in cars. They were met at the Queenston powerhouse by the Niagara Falls group and Major Greenfield of Hamilton. A tour of the powerhouse had been arranged, a tour which was most interesting and instructive.

On entering, an elevator takes one down through solid rock a distance of 115 feet — seven floors below that are the great turbines and other intricate workings of the monster Ontario hydroelectric system. Only a hydro-engineer could properly explain the interesting details of this great plant, one of several; so we will simply pass it by, expressing only our appreciation to the Niagara group for making our seeing of it possible.

The dinner was held at the King Edward hotel. Mr. McGirr of Niagara Falls was elected chairman. The dinner was a great success, as usual; nothing had been left undone to make it otherwise.

Annual Dinner, November 6

Thanks to our very active Mr. W. Chapman, this was held in the dining room of the Toronto Whist Club, of which he is a prominent member. Twenty-two were present, including three guests. One of these accompanied Major Greenfield, a New Zealand barrister returning from the Coronation via Canada.

Mr. Walton, our New Zealand guest, favored us with a most interesting talk on this sister Dominion, answering numerous questions put to him in a most capable and interesting manner. All were delighted with this talk, at the same time having it brought home to us that we knew all too little about the great little Dominion of New Zealand.

Election of officers was held before the dinner, as follows: president, Mr. J. R. Dobson, re-elected; vice president, Mr. R. P. Ottewell, re-elected; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. R. Jones, re-elected; executive committee: Mr. C. F. Chapman, Toronto; Mr. Peter Haig, Toronto; Dr. E. G. Bell, Toronto; Mr. A. A. Rollitt, Toronto; Major Greenfield, Hamilton; Mr. E. G. McGirr, Niagara Falls; Mr. I. W. Anderson, Toronto; all re-elected.

The following new additions, to assist the committee in the coming corps re-union, were made Mr. W. B. Stallan, Toronto; Mr. James Bryson, Toronto; Capt. E. B. Titus, Toronto.

Our secretary, Mr. C. R. Jones, after giving his reports for the year announced that the battalion flag had been donated by the General. This news was received with a burst of applause and the singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow". This act of the General's is much

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appreciated by the Eastern Branch, and the flag had its dedication November 14, at the Glenmount United church of this city.

Since the corps reunion will be held next July, it will be of great assistance to the committee if those attending would advise the secretary so that proper arrangements can be made for their reception.

Eastern Branch, 49th Battalion, Edmonton Regiment Association. Headquarters, secretary's office, 1372, Davenport Road, Toronto 4, Ontario.

This branch paraded to Glenmount United church, corner Golfview avenue and Gerrard street., East Toronto, on Sunday, November 14, at 10 a.m. Falling in at Fairview Park, the members of the branch marched along Carlton street to the church. The undedicated flag was at the head of the parade between two Union Jacks. Arriving at the church, the flag was placed in the rear until after the offering was taken. Then Cecil Jones, secretary of the branch, carrying the flag, C.S.M. Peter Haig on one side, Lieut. A. A. Rollitt on the other and Tom Turner in the rear, marched slowly down the centre aisle of the church, where the Rev. Almack received them in front of the altar where the dedication service took place:

To the Glory of God,

And in loving remembrance of the brave men of the Forty-ninth battalion who sacrificed their lives in the Great War,

I now dedicate these Corps Colors.

Let us Pray—

Almighty God, the all-wise Ruler of this Universe, we humbly pray that this flag may always remind us of our duty to the Prince of Peace who redeemed us all by His own sacrifice and gave His own life to usher in the New Era of Peace and Goodwill on earth to all men.

Glory be to God the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The flag was then placed on the cross of remembrance and remained there during the remainder of the Armistice service. After the benediction, it was again taken up by the flag party which marched slowly down the centre aisle and to the rear of the church. It was then placed between two Union Jacks, the members of the branch forming- up in the rear, and to the tune of the pipes playing Bonnie Dundee, marched back to Fairview Park, the point of assembly, and were dismissed. All felt that they had taken part in one of the Eastern branch's most important parades.

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NOVEMBER 11th, 1937

The Veterans parade to day
No need to ask them why,
Look at the calendar and then—
Hats off as they go by.

Just common mortal men are they,
Yet shall they never die
For immortality they've won;
Hats off as they go by.

They went to war so gallantly
When with a clarion cry
their King and Country claimed their help;
Salute as they go by.

Some of them fell on bloody fields,
In foreign soil they lie,
Yet these are in the ranks to day;
Be still as they go by.

We cannot hear their martial tread,
Nor see their faces smile,
Still with their comrades step by step
They march the long last mile.

They paid the price in sacrifice
And yielding up their breath
They saw the heavens open wide
And know there is no death.

The Veterans parade to day
To honor those who lie
So silent in our cemeteries;
Hats off as they go by.

—J. ROBERTS,
Prince George, B.C.

CHARLIE DAWES BREAKS HIS LEG

Charlie Dawes, 10004 107 avenue a former member of 15 platoon, who is employed in the city assessors department was injured in December by a fall while skating which caused a double fracture of his left leg. He will be confined to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for some time. Charlie should realize that he is getting a bit too old to cavort on slippery surfaces.

JIMMIE THOMPSON HAS BIG JOB

James C. Thompson, former member of "C" company and former Alberta provincial auditor, is acting as director of public accounts inquiry for the Royal Commission on Dominion, Provincial economic relations. Mr. Thompson was in Edmonton recently in connection with his duties.

TEACHER, PUPIL, NOW TRUSTEE

Twenty-nine years ago, A. E. Ottewell, brother of R. P. Ottewell of Toronto, who was a lieutenant in the 49th, taught George Gleave in a country school fifty miles northwest of Edmonton. Mr. Ottewell and Mr. Gleave are now trustees of the Edmonton Public School Board, the former being chairman and Mr. Gleave elected at the last election.

BUD COTTON IN ANOTHER ROUND-UP

Bud Cotton, veteran warden of the Wainwright Park, has recently been engaged in a roundup of 6500 buffalo, of which 200 were slaughtered, the meat being subsequently sold in stores in Edmonton and vicinity and the hides sold to a furrier for tanning.



THE 1ST EDMONTON REGIMENT

Our Perpetuating Unit—By J. L. Irwin

On Sunday, May 9th, officers of the regiment attended in uniform at All Saints pro-cathedral for a special service, which was held prior to the date of Coronation.

On Coronation day the Edmonton Regiment in conjunction with other units of the garrison took part in a general parade. The ceremonial, which included the firing of the royal salute and the feu deoie, was carried out in the grounds of the Government Buildings, the Honorable J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, taking the salute on the march back. Both the brass band and the pipes accompanied the regiment, the former playing the Forty-niners' regimental march of "Bonnie Dundee". The two bands were again in evidence during the afternoon in the civic program at the Exhibition grounds.

Congratulations are due to Major Wilson for passing the advance staff course and to Major Stillman and Capt.'s. Donald and Pratley in successfully passing their portion of the staff course.

On May 28th and 29th two tactical exercises were carried out at Bremner. The tactics taken up were the same as those which would be carried out at camp. A weekend in camp at Winterburn took place on June 12th and 13th, part 1, rifle and Lewis gun training being specialized on.

During June the 49th received visits from Major J. C. Thompson, 2nd in command of the regiment last year and now resident in Montreal, and from Hon. Col. James Ramsey, now retired and living in Bermuda.

At 23:00 hours on July 2nd the regiment entrained for Sarcee for their annual camp. Arriving at Calgary at 9:00 hours the next day, the unit marched out from the station and set up camp immediately on arrival. The following day, Sunday, a church parade was conducted by the Hon. Capt. Canon E. Pierce-Goulding, chaplain of the regiment.

A tactical exercise, carried out as part of the syllabus, took place on the night of July 6-7. An interesting feature of this scheme was that during the night the Strathcona Horse, a unit of the Permanent Force of Canada, in representing the enemy were unable to secure any of the wanted information. Only one member of their patrols succeeded in passing the 49th lines. But as he did so under a 49th escort, the event was considered to be news.

On the morning of July 7th, the unit returned to camp, the motor transport company offering assistance in the matter of transportation.

On the following night during the carrying out of another scheme an officers' patrol of the Edmonton regiment was successful while acting as the enemy in obtaining the pass-word and subsequently in securing information as to the disposition on one company front. Though encouraging and satisfactory the scoring of this point will indicate the necessity for increased caution on the part of the regiment's sentries next year. There are sections of both the permanent force and the militia which possess long memories.

The mess dinner on the night of July 8th was perhaps the most successful one ever held by the Edmonton regiment at Sarcee. Amongst the large number of guests attending were the Hon. J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Major-General, the Hon.

W. A. Griesbach, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C.; Major the Hon. J. W. Hugill, K.C., attorney-general of the province; Brigadier J. L. Bogart, D.S.O., G.O.C., military district No. 13; His Worship Mayor A. Davison of Calgary; Col. Barclay Milne of the Territorials and Captain Gordon Duff of the Rifle Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. P. L. Debney, M.M., Officer Commanding, presided. All arrangements were in the hands of Capt. R. W. Bradley, mess president. After dinner speakers included His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Hon. J. W. Hugill, Brigadier J. L. Bogart and Mayor Andrew Davison.

Guests present in addition to those already mentioned were: Col. W. W. Henderson, V.D.; Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.; Lieut.-Col. E. Brown, M.M., E.D.; Lieut.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Hoover, Lieut.-Col. E. Pope, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Pitman, Major J. K. Lawson, Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O.; Major R. V. Jones, Major J. E. Hunter, Major A. J. Davies, Major Osgoode, Major R. Lindsay, Capt. C. V. Dacre, A.D.C.; Capt. Jas. McQueen, Capt. L. V. Macdonald, Lieut. A. H. Fraser and Mr. A. M. Bradley.

Officers of the regiment present were: Lieut.-Col. P. L. Debney, M.M.; Majors W. G. Bury, W. C. Stillman, J. C. Jefferson, H. E. Floen, D. A. Petrie, Cpts. A. S. Donald, R. J. Pratley, B. W. Banks, C. W. Lilley, E. Pierce-Goulding, K. A. Hamilton, P. J. Fleming, R. W. Bradley, Lieuts. J. R. Ower, J. H. Adams, B. B. Taylor and R. H. Summersgill.

July 9th was devoted to camp sports in which Private Kelloway obtained' the highest individual score at the meeting by winning 3rd in the 100 yards dash 1st in broad jump and 1st in hop, skip and jump.

The next day the regiment broke camp and after marching back to Calgary, reached Edmonton via the C.P.R. at 21:15 hours on the same date.

On Sunday, July 18th, the annual church parade of the 49th Battn. Association was held on the grounds of the Government Buildings, Capt. the Rev. G. G. Reynolds, chaplain of the association, conducting the service.

Members of the association wore their berets, arm bands and medals, the berets being French-grey, colors of the 3rd division of the C.E.F. Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C., officer commanding the original 49th overseas unit, took command of the parade. The perpetuating unit, the Edmonton regiment, supplied the brass band and the pipe together with the color party, the latter being in charge of Capt. R. W. Bradley.

This year for the first-time members of the Corps Association, newly formed throughout Canada as an association representative of the four Canadian divisions of the Canadian corps overseas, joined forces and paraded with the original 49th. Canadian divisions of the Canadian Corps overseas, Members wore berets the colors of their respective divisions, arm bands and medals. They were under command of A. H. Dyde.

The troops, approximately 600 strong, assembled at the market square and marched to the Government Buildings, returning to the market square after the service for dismissal.



TRIBUTE PAID TO WAR DEAD AS UNITS MARCH PAST CENOTAPH



Shown here is the 49th Pipe Band as it marched past the cenotaph Thursday, December 11th, during Edmonton's Remembrance Day ceremonies. Immediately following the Pipe Band was the 49th Brass Band, led by Musical Director Aldridge, and followed by 50 members of the 49th battalion. Included in the march past were 500 members of the Edmonton garrison, 600 returned men, R.C.M.P., city police, Salvation Army and war nurses' representatives. Hon. J. C. Bowen, lieutenant-governor, received the salute of the units after they passed the cenotaph. Among the pipers are Alex Thomson, original of the 49th Pipe Band, Major Laing, P.P.C.L.I. and Pipe Major M. J. Robertson of the Boys' Pipe Band.

—Courtesy Edmonton Journal.

'OLD PHIL' REMINISCENCES

Phil Bellsham, of Lloydminster, writes in some more of his reminiscences to the magazine.

Says Phil: "Here we are again after suffering from inertia caused by a contemplation of the Edmonton hinterland, late rains, and the Coronation festivities all over the British Empire. I was reading in a Canadian magazine that after the Kings and Captains had departed from Whitehall, London, after the crowning of King George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth, the municipal department of Greater London cleaned up eleven tons of debris, including a stretcher, which proved the stretcher bearers must have been "casualties".

I met "Slim" Fred Patmore, ex-signals, at our local fair in July. He was the same old "Slim", filling up the tires of his car with free air. I also met Sam Campbell, A company, at the exhibition, and we got chewing the rag about pipes and fifes, and also about the 49th magazine.

"I was especially interested in reading Hasse's War Diary of the Somme show 1916, which is true to life as I went through it myself. In the last issue of the magazine is a picture of Sister McLean whom we all knew as a nurse, also a good story of the Irish-Scotch family of the McLeans, whom you find all over the British Empire and the U.S.A.

"Personally, I was acquainted in the nineties, 95-96, with two brothers, both big men, physically and financially. One called himself Shakir Pasha of the Turkish Regie Tobacco Co., and the other was Kaid Harry McLean, viceroy of the Sultan of Morocco.

"I received a letter from Pete Dunn of New Serepta, Alberta, also a photo of his young son, 14, on horseback. Pete Dunn and Ronald Neal were Lewis gunners in B company and went to the battalion machine guns for the 1918 show."



RECEIPT FOR "CHIP" KERR'S PRISONERS

Among the battalion records which recently have come to light are three interesting documents issued in respect of German prisoners captured by the 49th. One is in the nature of a receipt from the 9th Canadian field ambulance for a wounded prisoner; another is an inventory from brigade of the effects of the same prisoner, which included a luger pistol and a cap with a Prussian cockade and band and the third is a memo having to do with prisoners taken at Courcellette, the final entry appeared to refer to the prisoners rounded up when "Chip" Kerr won his V.C. We reproduce the documents herewith, in so far as possible following the manner in which they were set down:

6/12/16
A 16

WEISS H.

23rd R. I. H. (German)

Marginally noted wounded German prisoner- received at this Fld. Ambulance today — from 49th Can. Inf. Bn.

F. A. Brockinshire,
Capt. C.A.M.C.

No. 9 Can. Field Ambulance.

Inventory of Effects of

A 16

Hienrich Weiss,
23 I. R.

12 Pruss. Div.

1. 1 Luger Pistol 1916
7 cartridges for same
2. 1 cap with only Prussian Cockade and band.
3. 1 pay book
1 notebook
1 letter (wet)
4 post cards, written on
1 post card of Lens Sta.
1 sheet of note paper with chart.
Identification disc not recovered.

No. 1 and No. 2 have been claimed by the men who brought him in. Would you please help them to recover these.

H. M. Wallis, Capt.

Rec'd above.

7th Can. Inf. Brig.
49th Battn.

7th. Can. Inf. Bde.
Re Prisoners.

	Off.	O.R.	O.R.
Sept. 15, 8:15 p.m. First objective	2	9	1
10:00 p.m. Sunken Road		34	20
Sept. 16 Second Objective	1	61	

The 1 officer and 61 O.R. were taken to the support line and handed over to the P.P.C.L.I. under Major Stewart.

12,169 ON WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE

At the beginning of October 1937, 12,169 Canadian war veterans who served in a theatre of war were receiving the war veterans' allowance. This is \$20.00 per month for single men and \$40.00 for married veterans. In Alberta there are 928 men recipients of this allowance. The annual disbursement for Alberta was \$269,741.00.

A HYMN FOR EVERY ACTIVITY

Major A. W. Owen, who commanded C company during the period the battalion was in front of Vimy and who is now a resident of Chicago, has forwarded us the following:

"Besides the serious aspect of the soldiers' duty there is a good deal of humour in the daily round, which begins with "Hey, Johnny Cope", and ends with "Donald Blue." Someone in the army allotted hymns to each act in the soldiers' life, thus:

Reveille . . . "Christians Awake!"

First Parade . . . "Art thou weary, art thou languid?"

Breakfast . . . "Meekly wait and murmur not."

Sergeant-Major's Parade . . . "When he cometh, when he cometh."

Swedish Drill (P.T.) . . . "Here we suffer grief and pain".

Route March . . . "Onward! Christian Soldiers".

Dinner . . . "Come ye thankful people, come".

Rifle Drill . . . "Go labour on".

Officers Lecture . . . "Tell me the old, old story"

Dismiss . . . "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow".

Tea . . . "What means this eager, anxious throng?"

Free for the Night . . . "Oh Lord, how happy should we be!"

Last Post . . . "Safely, safely gathered in".

Lights Out . . . "Peace, perfect peace."

Inspection of the Guard . . . "Sleep on beloved."

*The pipes blow reveille at Wellington barracks to the tune of "Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye Wakin' yet?" For Light-out" they play "Donald Blue", sometimes parodied in the words "Oh, Good Lord my rifle's rusty."

NO WORD YET OF PRIVATE 13372 ARTHUR FORBES

Mrs. Helen Forbes Walker and her mother, Mrs. Jessie Forbes, have written from 114 West 52nd Street, Los Angeles, to Norman Arnold, corresponding secretary, expressing appreciation of the efforts made through the magazine to obtain information concerning the death of their brother and son respectively. Mrs. Forbes Walker in her letter says, "While we have not yet had news of Private Arthur Forbes yet we do not despair". If any one of the troops remembers the circumstances surrounding the death of this man, it will be a kindness to forward the information to his sister and mother.

MRS. ELIZABETH AGNES WINGFIELD

The death occurred on Tuesday, July 20th of Elizabeth Agnes Wingfield, aged 50 years, 9848 83rd Avenue, wife of William Wingfield, formerly of D coy. The funeral was held Thursday morning, July 22nd from Connelly & McKinley's funeral home to St. Anthony's church. Rev. W. B. Carleton officiated, and interment took place in the Edmonton Roman Catholic cemetery. She is survived by her husband, three brothers and one sister.

I.O.D.E. PRESENTS GIFT TO SOLDIERS' WING

Fort Augustus chapter I.O.D.E. presented two dozen pairs of pajamas to a ward in the soldiers' wing of the University hospital in December last. The gift will be a memento of the chapter's tenth birthday. The chapter also presented ex-service men patients in the hospital with Christmas stockings bulging with dainties.



COLONEL PALMER'S SON WINS DISTINCTION

When Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, attended the dedication in November of the recently renewed private chapel and organ at Windsor Great Park a young man was introduced to them as the future organist and choir master. His name was given as Charles Palmer. He is a son of Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Palmer, formerly of Edmonton and presently resident in Victoria. Charles Palmer, who is still a young man, attended Holy Trinity church where he sang in the choir. He was a member of that choral body at the time the Westminster Abbey and Royal Chapel choir toured Canada ten years ago. At that time he came to the attention of Dr. Fellowes who was in charge of the English choir, and on the choirs return to England he took the young lad with him to be a chorister in St. George's chapel choir. He was then eleven years old and was just twenty one when he accepted Sir Wilfred Davies' offer to become choir master and organist of the private chapel in Windsor Great Park. While a resident in Edmonton young Palmer won a I.O.D.E. scholarship to Wadham College, Oxford, where he was organ scholar, and where he organized and personally trained a boy's choir. He obtained his B. A. while at Oxford and passed two examinations toward his Mus. Bac. His latest achievement was to take a scholarship to St. Nicolas College of English Church Music, Chiselhurst, Kent, where he took up his residence last September.

202nd REUNION DINNER

The 202nd Edmonton battalion held its annual reunion dinner in the Royal George hotel, November 20th. There were one hundred and thirty members of the original battalion present. Colonel P. E. Bowen, the original commander presided at dinner. Alderman F. C. Casselman, was elected president of the association. The 202nd, which was split up in England, reinforced the 10th, 31st, 49th and 50th battalions, all Alberta units. The officers elected for the year were: president, Alderman F. C. Casselman; vice-president, W. J. Christie; secretary treasurer, W. J. Rice; executive, J. Robinson; C. Dominy; Stanley Smith; T. J. Ramsey; H. A. Dyde and J. Paterson.

GREETINGS FROM COL. HARWOOD

Colonel R. de Lotbioniere Harwood, who commanded the 51st, from which unit many stout members found their way to the 49th in the early stages, is a life member of the Vancouver branch of the association. This year he directed felicitations to former members of his battalion in the following message:

"As the years pass away and the answer to the Roll Call grows less and less, the ties of friendship, nay of affection, bind us closer together. To all the old 51st men, officers and N.C.O's. and other ranks my very best wishes for peace and happiness."

FROM THE ONE AND ONLY JAMES McD.

Writing under date of November 25th last from 9a Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8, Scotland, to Neville Jones, James McD. Scott says:

"None other than James McD.2 That's all. The same fellow but just a wee bit more wizened. Of course old age doesn't come alone. Weel old pal it's grand to know that you are still doing good work

and helping the boys with the service you give to the magazine. Fine man, fine! More power to your elbow! I wish that I could help in more ways than one but luck has been against me for five years, but there is still a smile left. Just to show how that goes — I was sitting at the roadside swearing and at the same time trying to remove the sole from my boot. Along came a parson and hearing me remarked 'Do you know where your soul will go my man?' 'Aye, I replied, over that bloomin' dyke as soon as I get it off'. I am a regular attendant now at his kirk — a most attentive listener. Of course my wife says that I will always have the last word, but she had it on me today. For instance I said to her 'You do your best but you don't make the pastry my mother used to make'. With haste she said 'You don't make the 'dough' my father used to make'. Old Forty-Niner here's tae ye frae anither and a D company one at that."

BIG BOB MAGRATH

Earle Hay, honorary secretary, ran across Bob Magrath at Alberta Beach this summer. Magrath has been on the C.N.R. since the war. His headquarters are in Winnipeg. He recently lost his wife. Magarth was in the transport, and will be remembered well, principally because of his size and unfailing good humor. Earle says he looks bigger and better than ever, and the intervening years have been very kind to him.

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THE COST OF A LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A life membership in the association costs a mere matter of fifteen dollars. The revenue derived from this source eventually finds its way into the general fund. It does not add anything to your distinction as a member of the association to be a life member, but it does assist in a measure in meeting calls on the association's funds for extraordinary expenditures. There are many members of the association who should be life members. No one of the executive will ever approach you to make the outlay necessary to be classed as a life member, but Neville H. Jones, treasurer of the association, will be pleased to receive cheques earmarked for life membership, and Earle Hay, honorary secretary, will forward any such contributor his life membership card.

"FORTY TWAS" SIGNAL DINNER

A most interesting menu of the 42nd battalion signals, R.H.R., C.E.F. 19th annual reunion dinner was received by Arthur Barnes of Morrison and Barnes, who submitted it to the editor for his perusal. The dinner was held on November 13th in Montreal. On the first page of the elaborate menu card appears a picture of a somewhat inebriated Scotchman, clad in a red tunic topped off with a tam-o-shanter with a cigarette in his mouth and holding aloft a champagne filled glass. It is a matter of regret that the 49th battalion association cannot at present afford a similar menu card for its dinner.

THAT FAT GUY McGRATH

J. P. Riley of Warwick, Alberta, sends in the following story: "While moving to the north I came to a small town in which there are a large number of children, so many that it is remarkable in a town so small. I asked one old guy, 'How come.' He said it was the fault of Bob McGrath (transport). He said Bob never stopped there and did not know a person in the place. But Bob goes through the town at 5 o'clock in the morning, and since there is a crossing at each end of the town Bob whistles for the first one and never stops the whistle until he is through the town and past the other crossing. He wakes everyone up. 'Then,' says the old man, 'it is too late to go back to sleep and it is too early to get up.' "

Someone should talk to that Fat Guy McGrath, says Riley.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF DEAD

General Erich Ludendorff, considered the directing force of Germany's great war armies, died December 20th, aged 72. It was Ludendorff who conceived the Hindenberg Line. He was then chief of the general staff. Later he became a field marshal. He was given a state funeral with highest military honors and was buried in Munich's field marshalls' hall, a shrine of Nazi Germany.

SIAM AIR SERVICE

Two hundred members of the Canadian Corps association early in December listened to Reg. Jackson, director of Siam Imperial Airways, lecture on the work and development of aviation in Siam. His lecture was illustrated and showed the great difficulties encountered in the development of air service in Siam.



East Post



ELMER EMIL JACKSON

E. Jackson (Blondie) 433015 of Greenshields well known original member of the 49th, and former reeve of the Vale M.D. was killed last September, when the car in which he was a passenger rolled over in a ten foot ditch in heavy fog, four miles east of Irma. He was returning from Edmonton where he had attended the funeral of M. L. Forster of Wainwright. The late Mr. Jackson was born October 28th, 1886 at Ellsworth, Wisconsin, and came to Greenshields some twenty-nine years ago. He enlisted with the Wainwright detachment when the 49th was formed. He was wounded in the Ypres salient in 1917 and was invalided to England in September 15th, 1917.



Elmer E. Jackson

He married Miss Elsie Isobel Marshall at South Ealing, Middlesex, England. He is survived by his wife and two children, Marshall Foch and Winnifred Lena. During his long life in the Greenshield district he has always taken great interest in both public and community affairs and served as councilor of Vale S. D. since 1919, eight years of which period he held the office of reeve in the district. A full military funeral was held from St. Andrew's church, Rev. S. W. Brooker officiating. The associations wreath was placed on the grave.

RICHARD HUTCHINGS

The death occurred at Haliburton, Ontario, on Friday, May 14th of Richard Hutchings, aged 51. Hutchings No. 904443, joined the 194th battalion February 3rd, 1916 and was transferred to 7th platoon, B company, December 28th, 1916. He was wounded at Vimy and Passchendaele. He was discharged May 24th, 1919.

A guard composed of members of the Canadian Legion was posted over the body while lying in state. The funeral which was held on Sunday, May 16th from St. George's Anglican Church was under the auspices of the Canadian Legion and was largely attended. The religious service was conducted by Canon Battersby and the Canadian Legion burial service was read by Mr. A. G. Schofield.

Mr. Hutchings was unmarried and is survived by three sisters and three brothers.

MRS. MARION L. HARRIS

The death occurred in the University hospital on September 10th of Marion L. Harris, aged 55, wife of Lieut. Colonel L. C. Harris, V. D. M. D., former commanding officer of the 1st battalion, Edmonton regiment, the perpetuating unit of the 49th battalion C.E.F. Born in St. John, New Brunswick Mrs. Harris came to Edmonton in 1913. In 1915 she went to England where she remained for the duration of the great war, while Dr. Harris was with the regiment. The deceased was a member of Christ church. Surviving are her husband and one daughter, Marion. One brother and three sisters reside in Eastern Canada. The funeral was held on Monday, September 13th from Christ church, Captain G. G. Reynolds and Rev. G. P. Gower officiating. Interment took place in the Edmonton cemetery. There were many floral tributes, including the association wreath.

A. MATHIESON and THOS. S. BETTANY

It is with keen regret that we announce the death of two members in the last year: Messrs A. A. Mathieson and Thos. S. Bettany, No. 736952. Mr. Mathieson was less well known than was Mr. Bettany. Nevertheless, he was a popular member of our association, a good old Forty-niner who played his part ably during the war with the battalion and upheld his own in the trying years following.

No. 436765, Thos. S. Bettany was without doubt one of our most enthusiastic members, never missing a parade, dinner, picnic, or any get-together that might be arranged. He was always full of cheer, never complaining in spite of adversity of which he had plenty. Old soldiers were his life; without a doubt he lived over again the war years more keenly than any of us, having the ability to remember old names, incidents and events with amazing accuracy. His illness was of short duration, so his death was a shock to all of us. No greater tribute can be paid him than to say he did his duty well; no greater hope can be held out for him than that he will be with old soldiers now.

Mrs. Charles Pilkie, mother-in-law of Capt. George Hudson of the transport, died last January at Vermilion.

Lieut. J. W. Anderson's wife's sister died last February in New York after a long illness.

DEATH OF "RALPH CONNOR"

One of Canada's most famous men, widely known for his church work and for his authorship under the pseudonym "Ralph Connor", Dr. Charles W. Gordon died in Winnipeg on October 31st aged 77. Rev. Dr. Gordon was moderator of the Presbyterian church in Canada 1921-22. In 1915 he became chaplain of the 43rd battalion, (Winnipeg), Cameron Highlanders of Canada. The next year he was made senior chaplain of the Canadian forces in England with the rank of major. He proceeded to France in 1916 as senior chaplain of the 9th brigade. Major Gordon was mentioned in Imperial dispatches. His most famous novel was "The Sky Pilot," of which over a million copies were sold.

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KEEP UP THE HUMAN INTEREST

It is requested that any of the members who have diaries, anecdotes or any interesting records of their service, especially relating to any battles the battalion was engaged in, write them out and send them in. We are very short of official and other data relating to the Vimy show and other 1917 happenings; also anyone having newspaper cuttings or magazine articles or who can copy out of any book he has read any mention of the 49th's overseas work send them in for record and publication in the Forty-Niner. This is to partly take the place of the "Wandering Boy" section which of necessity will disappear as the years pass.

—N. ARNOLD, 11908 92 street.

WINS \$1,200.00 CORONATION BURSARY

Douglas George Schell, son of George Schell, 10978 126th Street, whose father served with the 49th and was seriously wounded, won the Coronation bursary of the Provincial Chapter of Alberta, I.O.D.E. last summer. The bursary is for \$1,200.00. It will be awarded annually to the children of men and women who served overseas during the Great War. Young Schell previously won the Robert Tegler scholarship.

MRS. CATHERINE HUNTER

The death took place on Sunday, November 14th of Mrs. Catherine Hunter, 9340 103rd Avenue, wife of Lawrence Hunter - and mother of Major Walter Hunter, formerly B coy. and bombers, 49th battalion, aged 76 years. One son Lorne, also of the 49th was killed on the Somme, October 9th, 1916. The funeral was held on November 16th from Howard & McBride's funeral chapel to the Sacred Heart R. C. church where requiem mass was solemnized by Mons. M. J. O'Gorman. Interment took place in the Edmonton R. C. cemetery. She is survived by her husband, two sons, two daughters, one sister and five brothers.

DEATH OF SERGT. H. FRANCIS

In a letter from Alec Bounds, Swansea, South Wales, received just as this issue went to press, is the information that Sergt. Harold Francis, 432009 14 platoon D company, died of the flu at Rhyadder Wales in 1926. The magazine has had many inquiries concerning this well-known figure in the original battalion. It will be regretted by all who knew him to hear of his death.

HASSE BACK IN CANADA

F. R. Hasse, who has contributed one of the most interesting war diaries yet published in Canada and which we have been running in successive issues of the Forty-Niner, has recently come back to Canada from the Old Country and has taken up his residence in Victoria. His address is 1047 Lodge Ave., Victoria, B.C.

INQUIRY CONCERNING WILLIAM H. DAVIES

The mother of William Henry Davies aged 19, who was killed at Ypres would like to hear about her son's death. Will any member of the association who remembers the circumstances surrounding his death be good enough to write the corresponding secretary!



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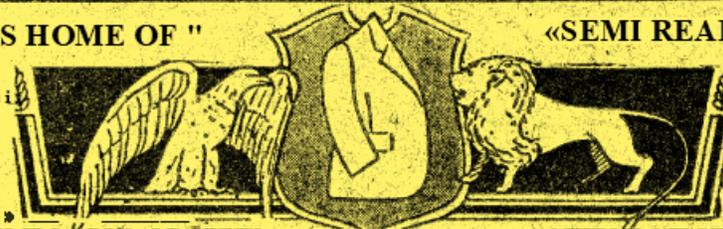
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