CANADA

NTERNMENT OPERATIONS

1914-1920

Double

REPORT BY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER, K.C.B., C.V.O.
DIRECTOR INTERNMENT OPERATIONS

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

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...MENT OPERATIONS

1914-1920

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REPORT BY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER, K.C.B.,

DIRECTOR OF INTERNMENT OPERATIONS.

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INTERNMENT OPERATIONS

1914-1920

OTTAWA, September 30, 1920.

The Right Honourable
The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the care of alien enemies entrusted to my charge during the years 1914-20, in a branch of the Department of Justice named "Internment Operations," and by virtue of an Order in Council (No. 301) of the 6th November, 1914, which provides as under:—

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 3rd November, 1914, with reference to an Order in Council (P.C. 2721), dated 28th October, 1914, providing for the registration and internment in certain cases of aliens of enemy nationality.

"The Minister States that he considers it desirable for the effective carrying out of such of the provisions of said Order in Council as relate to internment of aliens of enemy nationality as prisoners of war, that an officer be appointed who shall be authorized to take whatever military action may be necessary or expedient to carry out effectively such provisions and who shall be given command of sufficient military forces for that purpose.

"The Minister, therefore, recommends as follows:—

"1. That Major-General Sir William Dillon Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., be appointed as such officer, with the title or designation of Officer Commanding Internment Operations,* with a salary (exclusive of his present pension) of $5,000 per annum.

"The Department of Militia and Defence shall from time to time, put at the disposal and under command of such officer, such military forces as may be reasonably required at any time or place for the proper carrying out of said operations and the effective internment of all such enemy aliens as aforesaid.

"It shall be the duty of such officer:—

(*a*) To make such provisions as may be necessary for the maintenance of aliens of enemy nationality interned as prisoners of war, and to require such prisoners to do and perform such work as may be prescribed;

(*b*) To provide for the proper quartering and rationing of the troops employed and prisoners interned, and for these purposes to lease or otherwise procure such premises or places of detention on such terms and for such periods as may be necessary or advisable."

"All contracts entered into and expenditures incurred for the purposes hereinabove set forth shall be subject to the authorization or approval of the Governor in Council.

"Such officer may call upon the Royal North West Mounted Police and Dominion Police for police and secret service aid when required.

"2. That in order to meet the expenditure requisite for the services aforesaid a sufficient portion of the war appropriation fund be made available, and that the Minister of Finance be authorized to cause credits to be issued upon

* Subsequently changed to "Director, etc."

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and that the said fund or advances made thereout as so authorized shall be chargeable with all necessary expenditures for the transport and maintenance of the said military forces and of the said prisoners, the acquisition and upkeep of all necessary premises and places of detention, and generally all expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the carrying out of the powers aforesaid."

Establishment of Headquarters

It will be noted that the *care only* of aliens was my responsibility and not their original arrest, which was that of the police and other specially appointed persons.

My duties were assumed on the 1st November, 1914, in the Banque Nationale building, Ottawa, as headquarters, with the following principal officers:—

One staff officer—Lt.-Col. Duncan MacPherson (from Retired List).

One supply officer—Major Gerald A. Dillon (Quartermaster 55th Regiment).

One accountant—Mr. A. G. Campbell (civilian).

A staff which was eventually increased as the demand warranted, until at one time, July and August, 1916, the total number reached some forty individuals in this office alone.

At the same time the services of Lt.-Col. W. Ridgway-Wilson, who had then been recently appointed by the Provincial Government of British Columbia to observe and report upon the aliens in that province, were placed at my disposal and utilized until the internments ceased.

On the 5th November, 1914, the first prisoners were handed over to me at Montreal, for whom proper quarters, clothing, subsistence and supervision had to be found, and my responsibilities fairly entered upon.

From the opening of the war until that time these requisites had been tentatively provided by the Militia Department, and naturally in a more or less haphazard way, but now with the prospect of a large addition to the "interned," improved and more stable arrangements had to be furnished in order to meet the international regulations of The Hague Convention and keep in touch with the Bureau of Information of England.

Camps or Stations

It might here be well to state that The Hague Regulations call "for the provision of quarters equal to those furnished our own troops."

The situation of suitable locations for internment camps or stations was the first consideration, and as some of the temporary ones already in operation, together with buildings, were found satisfactory, no change was made save in the way of additional accommodation, but as the prisoners increased in number further stations had to be found until at one time twenty-three were in existence, these being gradually reduced either by elimination or amalgamation, as discharge on parole, or repatriation occurred.

The character of the accommodation at these stations varied: in two cases large manufacturing premises were rented, at other places Government buildings were taken into use; again Provincial Governments and agricultural societies came to our aid, a series of rough bunk-houses had often to be erected, and in the summer tents were at times resorted to, while in all but the latter these premises were enclosed by strong wire fencing.

* Subsequently changed to Department of Justice.

could be sent to a permanent one.

List of Internment Stations or Camps.

Name	Date of Opening	Date of Closing	Description
*Montreal, Que.	Aug. 13, 1914	Nov. 30, 1918	Immigration Bldg.
Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 18, 1914	May 3, 1917	Fort Henry.
*Winnipeg, Man.	Sept. 1, 1914	July 29, 1916	Fort Garry.
Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 8, 1914	Oct. 3, 1916	The Citadel.
Vernon, B.C.	Sept. 18, 1914	Feb. 20, 1920	Provincial Government B
Nanaimo, B.C.	Sept. 20, 1914	Sept. 17, 1915	Provincial Government B
Brandon, Man.	Sept. 22, 1914	July 29, 1916	Exhibition Building.
Lethbridge, Alta.	Sept. 30, 1914	Nov. 7, 1916	Exhibition Building.
Petawawa Petawa, Ont.	Dec. 10, 1914	May 8, 1916	Militia Camp.
*Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 14, 1914	Oct. 2, 1916	Stanley Barracks.
Kapuskasing, Ont.	Dec. 14, 1914	Feb. 24, 1920	Bunk Houses.
*Niagara Falls, Ont.	Dec. 15, 1914	Aug. 31, 1918	The Armoury.
Beauport, Que.	Dec. 28, 1914	June 22, 1916	The Armoury.
Spirit Lake, Que.	Jan. 13, 1915	Jan. 28, 1917	Bunk Houses.
*Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Jan. 13, 1915	June 29, 1918	The Armoury.
Amherst, N.S.	April 17, 1915	Sept. 27, 1919	Malleable Iron Works. (re
Monashee-Mara Lake, B.C.	June 2, 1915	July 29, 1917	Tents and Bunkhouses.
Fernie-Morrissey, B.C.	June 9, 1915	Oct. 21, 1918	Rented premises.
Banff-Castle, Alta.	July 14, 1915	July 15, 1917	Dominion Parks Building a Tents at Castle.
Edgewood, B.C.	Aug. 19, 1915	Sept. 23, 1916	Bunk-houses.
Revelstoke-Field-Otter, B.C.	Sept. 6, 1915	Oct. 23, 1916	Bunk-houses.
Jasper, B.C.	Feb. 8, 1916	Aug. 31, 1916	Dominion Parks Building.
Munson-Eaton, Alta.	Oct. 13, 1918	Mar. 21, 1919	Railway Cars.
Valcartier, Que.	April 24, 1915	Oct. 23, 1915	Militia Camp.

* Kept in state of repair and kept under guard to be used in case of necessity.

The Staff of Camps or Stations

The immediate supervision of stations was entrusted to a staff usually com of a

Commandant,
Adjutant,
Supply Officer or Quartermaster,
Medical Officer,
Dental Officer (occasionally),

with a subordinate staff of

Sergeant-Major,
Supply Sergeant,
Quartermaster Sergeant,
Orderly Room Sergeant,
Hospital Sergeant,
Provost Sergeant,
Interpreter (civilian).
Matron (where women and children)

At "Receiving" and a few small stations, a considerable reduction or an ama mation of the above appointments was made.

Guards

For the guarding of the prisoners it will be observed that authority was g me by the Order in Council already quoted to call upon Military Districts for troops as were considered necessary, the cost of quartering and subsisting them the time being falling upon Internment Operations.

The calls thus made upon both officers and men were anything but pleasant and usually very arduous ones, as they demanded tact and control of temper, long hours, monotony, fatigue, inclement and bad weather; consequently much credit is due all concerned that very little friction occurred between troops and prisoners.

Prisoners

The total of male prisoners actually interned numbered some 8,579; the nationalities were various and may be designated as follows with the totals of each, while accompanying them were 81 women and 156 children; their families who were also provided with quarters and food in the camps to which the men were sent:

1. Austro-Hungarians, covering Croats, Ruthenians, Slovaks and Chzecks.	5954
2. Bulgarians	99
3. Germans	2009
4. Turks	205
5. Miscellaneous	312
	8,579

They were arrested generally throughout the Dominion, many at the border leaving or coming into the country, while 817 were received from the British islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Newfoundland, with four from British Guiana, those from outside British possessions being maintained at the expense of their respective Governments.

Of the total interned not more than 3,138 could be correctly classed as prisoners of war, that is captured "in arms" or belonging to enemy "reserves," the remainder being "civilians" who under The Hague Regulations became liable to internment if considered to be "agents" attached to the army or persons whose "activity is of service in the war."

It is also suspected that the tendency of municipalities to "unload" their indigent was the cause of the confinement of not a few.

In trade or calling they were of all sorts, including ministers of the gospel, officers of navy and merchant service, and of the army reserves, merchants, professional men, mechanics, seamen and labourers.

Administration

Upon assuming charge of the "interned" my first duty was the promulgation of Regulations or Standing Orders for the administration of the several internment camps or stations, the foundation of which were the Rules of the Hague Convention, together with such additions or amendments as were particularly applicable to conditions in Canada.

Apart from the specific Hague Rules, these regulations called for the adoption of the same system as in the military service of Canada, and a reference to the principal points will be found later on in this report.

Owing to the difference existing in their previous occupation and in order to observe the Hague Regulations, which call for a better quartering and subsistence of those of the officer class or its equivalent, it became necessary to divide our prisoners into 1st and 2nd classes.

Again, many of the prisoners had wives and families dependent upon them for support, consequently when the bread winners were interned their women and children had to be cared for.

[illegible] located after by the latter mode was as already intimated 81 and 156 children, for whom the necessary additional accommodation was only av at the Spirit Lake and Vernon camps.

Discipline

By the Rules of the Hague Convention prisoners of war "cannot be regar criminals or convicts, but become amenable to the laws, regulations and in force in the army of the state in whose power they are, and in case of crime misdemeanours may be tried in the same way as a soldier of that army. The be fired upon if attempting to escape."

Commenting upon the behaviour of those coming within the jurisdicti Internment Operations, and considering the number, but little complaint can be There were of course a number of very vicious and insubordinate characters whom stringent measures had to be adopted, particularly when the daily rati food was reduced, and again over a question of what constituted obligatory and voluntary labour, resulting in each instance in an incipient insurrection quelled.

Apart from the natural irritation consequent upon a deprivation of liberty general disposition of prisoners was philosophical acceptance of the situation, the p adopted being that of humane treatment throughout.

Subsistence

In the matter of food the Hague Regulations prescribe that "Prisoners of must be given the same scale and quality of rations as the troops of the Governm which captured them."

An ordinance that was strictly observed until June 1, 1917, when owing to fact that food supplies in Canada ran short and the public generally were curtaile the quantity obtainable, a corresponding reduction was made in that issued to interned prisoners, except those engaged in heavy manual labour such as clea land, cutting wood, etc., who continued to receive the full daily ration.

Following this reduction the physical condition of the prisoners was clo watched by the station medical officers and no adverse result was found to follo as a matter of fact benefit became apparent, for the soldiers' ration was much large for those who were not actually engaged in physical labour.

The preparation of their food was delegated to the prisoners themselves, th modes varying, as between the Austrian, German and Turkish.

Our food supplies were obtained by contracts made in the vicinity of the vari stations and it might be of interest to here state the actual cost per prisoner per for each year, the articles furnished being bread, meat, fresh vegetables, tea coffee, sugar, rice, beans, butter or oleomargarine, jam or syrup, salt, pepper a cheese.

1915	
1916	30.73 cents per day
1917	29.03 " "
1918	30.049 " "
1919	22.29 " "
1920	24.942 " "
Or an average of 28.368 cents per day.	33.17 " "

Clothing

Again, the Hague Regulations order that "clothing equal to that of the troo be issued to prisoners."

To carry this out economically and effectively entailed considerable attenti and care, for two seasons had to be considered in all cases, while the varying con tions of our stations, east, west and north, demanded a different class of article each; then where women and children were interned they had also to be looked af in this particular; undoubtedly the most difficult proposition of all.

The articles provided for the male prisoners consisted of mackinaw coats, sweate trousers, shirts, underclothing, boots, socks, handerchiefs, overalls and towels.

The average cost per prisoner per year being $24.39.

The Insane

Insanity was by no means uncommon among the prisoners, many being intern it was suspected to relieve municipalities of their care, while in others the disc possibly developed from a nervous condition brought about by the confinement restrictions entailed.

In all instances such individuals were at once placed in insane asylums, being the time supported by Internment Operations, and ultimately deported to their nat countries, except three who have now been turned over to proper institutions in provinces from which they came, the Federal Government being relieved of th charge.

Below is given a summary of the cases dealt with:—

Nationality	Provincial Institution								To
	Ponoka, Alta.	Esson-dale, B.C.	Brandon, Man.	Hamil-ton, Ont.	St. Jean de Dieu, Que.	Mimico, Ont.	Rockwood, Ont.	Nova Scotia	
Austrian	2	14	3	14	10	7	8	3	
German	.....	11	2	3	.....	2	12	10	
Turk	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Totals	3	25	5	18	11	9	20	15	

The Sick

Provision for the sick in the form of a permanent medical officer, together wi building for use as a hospital was made at all stations except those coming under class of "Receiving," at which a local practitioner was called in whenever necess

As might be supposed under the circumstances the claims for admission hospital were very numerous, every trifling ailment being made an excuse ther

So many instances of tuberculosis appeared among the prisoners, that it thought advisable to establish a separate hospital for their special treatment. was first done at the Spirit Lake camp then later transferred to Kapuskasing, an both places with great advantage owing to the climatic conditions of those locat Altogether some 41 of such patients were treated, of whom 26 unfortunately die

Hernia was a quite common disease, and generally these cases had to be tre at the nearest regular civil hospital as affording the only proper facilities.

Besides the ordinary diseases and cases of accident, of which latter, however, occurred, troubles from the teeth were very prevalent and at some of the la stations a dentist was kept quite busy at regular periods, but if such was not avai resort was made to a local operator, except at Kapuskasing, where the services qualified prisoner became available.

It should, however, be noted that while free medical attendance was given accident and uncontrollable disease, it was not so for the teeth unless immediate in to health was threatened.

Sanitation

Every endeavour possible consistent with the situation was made at each camp or station towards proper sanitation, a system of baths with hot and cold water for the use of individuals and wash-houses for the cleansing of underclothing being everywhere installed, together with sufficient water closets or latrines provided, as well as the means for the immediate destruction of all deleterious matter.

Employment

The Hague Regulations permit of three classes of employment by prisoners according to their rank and capacity, viz:—

1. For the prisoners own comfort, cleanliness and health (obligatory).
2. For the advantage of the Government (paid).
3. For the service of private individuals or corporations (paid).

Under the first is embraced self-cleanliness, ventilation and the order of their own quarters, together with the preparation of the food issued them.

The second covers the erection and repairs to buildings, the clearing, draining, etc., of the property of the interning Government, and carries with it the "working pay" authorized for the soldier, which in Canada is 25 cents per day.

For the third the conditions and rates of pay, it is prescribed, shall be settled in agreement with those in authority.

As it happened all three modes came into operation and were prosecuted with more or less success, though at times objection was taken by many to doing their own chores; and while much work for the Government was performed in the following directions and considerable advantage gained, the enthusiasm shown was not very great as might be expected.

Kapuskasing, Ont.

1. Clearing and stumping 1,000 acres of new land.
2. Erection of large barn on Experimental Farm.
3. Erection of bunk-houses, store-houses, fencing, etc., for troops and prisoners.
4. Making of roads in connection with the station and farm.
5. Installing drains at station and farm.
6. Laying water pipes through station and farm.

This station has been handed over in its entirety to the Department of Agriculture.

Spirit Lake, P.Q.—

1. Clearing and stumping 500 acres of new land.
2. Erection of a very large barn.
3. Erection of log-houses for families of prisoners.
4. Erection of bunk-houses, store-houses, fencing, etc., for troops and prisoners.
5. Making of roads in connection with the station.
6. Installing drains at station.
7. Laying water-pipes through station.

This station has also been handed over to the Department of Agriculture.

Nappan, N.S.—Clearing and draining 100 acres on Dominion Experimental Farm.

Banff.—Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Castle.—Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Field.—Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Jasper.—Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Petawawa.—Road-building and clearing for Militia Department.

Revelstoke.—Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Edgewood.—Road-building and clearing for province of British Columbia.

Manashee.—Road-building and clearing for province of British Columbia.

In connection with the third mode numerous individuals with a few municipalities and corporations made application for the prisoners' labour, but difficulties occurred either in the wages offered or the provision of the necessary escorts by the militia force, that prevented their consummation, except in the case of the National Railways which when deprived of a large number of their road-gangs by the operation of the Military Service Act had recourse to the internment camps and many prisoners were employed at the points below named covering a period of 27 months and on the following terms:—

To Prisoners.—Quarters, and 20 cents per hour, (less 50 cents per day subsistence).

To Escorts.—Quarters and subsistence.

Munson, Alta.
Eaton, Sask.
Cochrane, Ont.
Jacksonboro, Ont.
North Bay, Ont.
Horne Payne, Ont.
Foleyet, Ont.
Capreol, Ont.
O'Brien, Que.
Doucet, Que.
Parent, Que.
St. Malo, Que.
Moncton, N.B.
Sackville, N.B.
Campbellton, N.B.
Edmunston, N.B.
New Glasgow, N.S.
Truro, N.S.
Borden, P.E.I.
Summerside, P.E.I.

Those engaged gave complete satisfaction and a practical cessation of certain railway traffic was by this means averted.

Another advantage arising from this employment of the prisoners labour was a direct benefit to the Government in the relief from all expense during the time employed likewise that of the subsistence of their escorts, besides affording a way of distracting the individual mind from the monotony and restraint of his internment.

A further mode of employment was permitted to prisoners in the manufacture and sale of various articles, by the many clever artisans among them, the proceeds of which were placed at their credit, though the results were not very extensive or lucrative.

Recreation

Freedom of movement within the confines of the wire enclosure was always permitted at reasonable hours and at every permanent station a small recreation ground and gymnastic apparatus existed, where such of the prisoners who desired might indulge during seasons in football, quoits, gymnastics, skating, and lawn-tennis, the latter being a favourite amusement; besides which at stations situated beyond inhabited areas, walking exercise was given at regular intervals under escort.

Libraries

Small libraries were instituated at the larger stations for the use of the prisoners, the books and magazines for which were donated by alien benevolent societies in Canada and the United States, all, however, being strictly censored before issue.

Subscriptions to and the use of certain Canadian and American newspapers were permitted at the expense of the individual.

Schools

In four of the stations, viz: Amherst, Kapuskasing, Morrissey and Vernon, the prisoners having expressed a desire for study, classes of instruction for both adults and children were organized in English, arithmetic, grammar, etc., etc., the teachers being from themselves and amongst whom there was considerable proficiency.

These classes were generally fairly attended, and at any rate had the ad of occupying the minds of certain individuals who might have been worse em

In this connection the aid given by the Young Men's Christian Asso cannot be overlooked, as not only was a part of the two buildings provided b Amherst and Vernon, devoted to these classes, but a supervisor of studies was tained at each, without expense to the public.

Religious Observances

Ministers of all denominations were given permission to see prisoners an services at any time not interfering with the regular routine or duties of camp owing to the scarcity of troops for escort, attendance at a public place of w could not be allowed, although the Hague Rules permit of such a concession.

Correspondence

Prisoners were permitted to write two letters per week and receive such as to them, both classes being censored previous to despatch or delivery.

They were also allowed to send or receive parcels under similar regulatio

In both cases free carriage was granted in accordance with the Rules of Hague Convention.

The consorship of both letters and parcels was a difficult operation, as l tically all letters were written in a foreign language or dialect requiring expert i preters at each station, while many were in cipher or veiled form.

As to parcels all sorts of subterfuges were resorted to for the purpose of get in letters, tools, money and other prohibited articles, through the medium of out donations of food, clothing, fruit, etc., and upon which a most careful watch ha be maintained.

Canteens

Incidental to the collection of so many prisoners, it was soon found that a la demand for tobacco and other luxuries was made, to meet which canteens for exclusive use of the "interned" were established at the various stations, where su articles as were most in demand could be obtained at reduced prices.

These institutions were entirely under our control and management, and as t majority of prisoners either had money of their own or were earning it by the labour, the canteens were self-supporting, in fact a small monthly profit accrue which was used for their benefit in the form of material for recreation, extra suppli at Christmas and an allowance of tobacco, etc., for such as had no funds, or for who employment under pay could not be furnished. A statement in detail of the admi istration of these adjuncts is appended.

Liquor

The sale or use of wines, beer or spirituous liquors of any description wa debarred in all of the camps, and numerous attempts at manufacture by prisoner frustrated.

Private Property of Prisoners

According to The Hague Rules all "personal belongings" of prisoners of war remain their property, but this rule does not, however, authorize the retention of money or articles that might facilitate their escape, therefore, everything in the form of money or jewellery, etc., was at once taken from them on internment, the former being deposited in a "Prisoners of War Trust Fund" to the credit of the Receiver-General, and the articles in a safety vault.

The total amount of cash taken from prisoners was $329,153.17, of which the sum of $298,015.44 was returned to various owners during their retention through the medium of the canteen for luxuries and cash not exceeding $75 per individual on their release or repatriation, in accordance with instructions, leaving $31,137.73 still in the hands of the Receiver-General.

A further regulation of the Hague Convention lays down that everything other than "personal belongings" becomes the property of the belligerent Government.

As many of those interned were residents of Canada and possessed real estate, securities, etc., such have been turned over to the "Custodian of Alien Properties" for the future decision of the Government.

Escapes

That many attempts at escape by prisoners should occur is quite natural, and that success would often result equally probable, but on the other hand I cannot speak too highly of the vigilance displayed by those in charge of all our stations in watching for and frustrating such efforts, nor when the individual did clear himself of the wire fencing, the determination and ardour with which he was followed in all weathers and under all conditions until recaptured, a contingency that generally happened.

Tunnelling was a very common means of escape employed, though the artifices practiced were many, therefore, the observation and supervision necessary on the part of the staff and troops at a station made their duties anything but a sinecure.

Unfortunately serious results followed some cases of attempted escape, as for instance at—

Montreal	John Bauzek	Killed by gunshot	May 1, 1915.
Spirit Lake	Iwan Gregoraszcruk	Killed by gunshot	June 7, 1915.
Brandon	Andrew Grapko	Killed by gunshot	June 15, 1915.
Amherst	Fritz Klaus	Killed by gunshot	June 24, 1915.
	August Buchna	Wounded right leg	June 24, 1915.
	Max Baumgart	Wounded left arm	June 24, 1915.
	Albert Esslinger	Wounded left breast	June 24, 1915.
	Eberhardt Helle	Wounded right leg	June 24, 1915.
	Kurt Becker	Killed by gunshot	Aug. 25, 1916.
Capreol	Carl Rebers	Killed by gunshot	Dec. 30, 1918.

As an example of the efficiency above referred to the following might be given:—

On the afternoon of the 8th June, 1918, Captain T. W. Kirkconnell, of the C.O.T.C., left Kapuskasing with a detail consisting of Sergeant C. B. Brown, Privates L. Marshall, M. Nelson and A. Gauthier in two canoes for the recapture of two escaped prisoners.

The route taken was up the Kapuskasing river, a wide, deep and rapid stream, in which some twelve portages varying from a quarter to three miles in length had to be overcome in a distance of 80 miles, occupying four whole days, when the delinquents were overtaken and brought back to camp.

The journey was a most trying one, as independent of its fatigue the supply of food ran short on the return journey, entailing increased privation.

Casualties

During the continuance of internment operations, practically six years, a small percentage of prisoners died, and a statement is here given of the number, with the cause, from which it will be seen that save in the case of those killed while attempting to escape, the diseases were natural ones, the total being 1¼ per cent of the interned.

Tuberculosis and the epidemic of pneumonia in 1918, it will be noted, accounted for a large proportion.

Great care was observed in having the cause of death established and recorded, t place of burial marked, due regard being paid to the latter ceremony, while the effec of the deceased were cared for and whenever possible their nearest of kin informed.

Disease	Nationality					Tota
	Austrian	Bulgarian	German	Turk	Mis.	
Killed when attempting to escape	3		3			
Accident on work train			1			
*Altercation with fellow prisoner			1			
Insanity	1					
Endocarditis	2					
Tuberculosis	23		3			
Cardiac valvular failure	1			1		
Septicemia	1					
Gumma	1					
Spinal meningitis	1					
Natural causes	2			1		
Typhoid fever	1		1			
Pneumonia	11		10	1		
Edema	1					
Influenza	2					
Hemorrhagic dysentery	1					
Phthisis pulmonlis	2					
Nephritis	1					
General paralysis of the insane	1					
Cerebral hemorrhage	1					
Carciomia of the stomach	1					
Tubercular meningitis	1					
Renal Dropsy	1					
Dropsy	1					
Myocarditis	4		5		1	
Hemorrhage	1		1			
General debility	2					
Peritonitis	1					
Syncope	1					
Brights Disease			2			
Malgaria (Meningitis)			1			
Diabetes			1			
Wood Alcohol Poisoning			1			
Heart Disease			2			
Tabes			1			
Pericarditis			2			
Cerebral Oedema			1			
Drowned	1		1		1	
Suicide	1		1		1	
	69		32		3	

* The trouble in this case arose between the children of two prisoners at Vernon, B. instantly resulting in a fight between the fathers, in which the aggressor "butting" the oth with his head broke his own neck. The defending prisoner was duly tried by the Civil pow and acquitted.

Parole or Release

Power is given by the Hague Rules for the paroling or releasing of intern prisoners upon certain conditions and during the years 1916 and 1917 when the mo strenuous call for reinforcements was made by the Allies, the depletion of men many of the large corporations of the country was so keenly felt that application ma for the services of our prisoners to supply the want, and as many of these were suital for the purpose some 6,000 of Austrian nationality were released from confinement signing a "parole" which demanded loyalty and obedience to the laws and a periodi report to the nearest police authority.

This system proved a great advantage to the organizations short of labour, a save with very few exceptions, all those given freedom complied with the terms of the undertaking.

Repatriation

Following the settlement of the terms of peace arrangements for the repatriation of the prisoners still remaining were effected on the dates below named, thus closing all stations:—

Date	Nationality			Steamer	From	Totals
	Austrian	German	Mis.			
1919						
Mar. 4	24	76	.....	Empress of Britain	St. John	100
July 24	1	868	2	Sicilian	Quebec	871
Sept. 5	6	436	1	Pretorian	Quebec	443
Oct. 27	205	184	8	Pretorian	Quebec	397
	32	9	.....	Women and children		41
1920						
Feb. 27	33	53	7	Melita	St. John	93
	1	18	.....	Women and children		19
Grand totals	302	1,644	18	.....	.....	1,964

Young Men's Christian Association

Before concluding a most cordial acknowledgment is due that excellent organization The Young Men's Christian Association for its ever ready willingness to assist in providing entertainment and recreation for our troops in the form of "sing songs," cinematographs, lectures and religious services, the erection of special buildings at Amherst and Vernon for the purpose, and most materially aiding in the amelioration of the monotony of the prisoners' lives in numerous ways.

Special agents were detailed for long periods at the Amherst, Kapuskasing, Morrisey and Vernon camps, who were most indefatigable in their efforts to render every possible help in a situation that had no attractions for any one concerned.

Among may be mentioned the following under the immediate direction of Mr. F. S. Shepard, of Toronto: Amherst, N.S., Dr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. E. T. Hiller; Kapuskasing, Ont., Captain P. Goforth; Kingston, Ont., Mr. H. M. Peach; Mara Lake, B.C., Mr. R. M. Jones and Mr. R. M. Harvey; Morrissey, B.C., Mr. M. J. M. Pfeffer; Petawawa, Ont., Mr. H. N. Pearson; Vernon, B.C., Mr. M. S. Tuttle.

Inspections

The inspection of stations took place periodically every three to four months, principally by myself, although the officers commanding military districts had similar authority in their capacity as "visitors," a right, however, that was seldom exercised.

Personal touch with the administration of camps was likewise kept by my staff and supply officers at odd times as occasion required.

Various visits were also made by the consuls below named representing various enemy Governments, and who duly reported the result of such inspection for the information of those in whose behalf they were acting.

Country	Name	Camp	Date	Representing
United States	W. B. Kirk	Kapuskasing	Mar. 12, 1915	Austria. Germany. Turkey.
United States	E. V. Richardson	Amherst	April 5, 1915	Germany.
United States	H. D. Clum	Lethbridge	May 14, 1915	Austria.
United States	A. G. Marsh	Kapuskasing	Oct. 1, 1915	Austria, Germany, Turkey.
United States	A. G. Marsh	Kapuskasing	Mar. 3, 1916	Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria.
United States	F. M. Ryder	Brandon	May 2, 1916	Austria, Germany, Turkey.
United States	H. D. Clum	Banff	May 14, 1916	Germany.
United States	E. V. Richardson	Amherst	Aug. 15, 1916	Austria, Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria.
United States	G. C. Woodward	Field	Aug. 22, 1916	Austria.
United States	G. C. Woodward	Edgewood	Sept. 3, 1916	Austria, Turkey.
United States	G. C. Woodward	Mara Lake	Sept. 4, 1916	Austria, Germany.
United States	E. V. Richardson	Amherst	Sept. 27, 1916	Austria, Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria.
United States	F. S. S. Johnston	Kingston	Oct. 4, 1916	Austria, Germany.
United States	G. Willrich	Spirit Lake	Nov. 16, 1916	Austria, Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria.
Sweden	D. Bergstrom	Amherst	July 19, 1917	Austria.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Morrissey	Aug. 1, 1917	Germany.
Sweden	D. Bergstrom	Vernon	Aug. 5, 1917	Austria.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Amherst	Aug. 16, 1917	Germany.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Kapuskasing	Sept. 12, 1917	Germany.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Vernon	Sept. 21, 1917	Germany.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Amherst	May 6, 1918	Germany.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Vernon	July 15, 1918	Germany.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Morrissey	July 20, 1918	Germany.
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Kapuskasing	Sept. 28, 1919	Germany.
Sweden	Carl de Dardet	Kapuskasing	Sept. 28, 1919	Austria.

Cost of the Service

In computing the cost of internment operations to the 31st May, 1920, an abstra of which is now given below, it must be understood that the pay, allowances or clothi of troops employed is not included save the salaries of myself and the two office associated with me at the Headquarters office at Ottawa.

Distribution.	Amount.
Administration headquarters	$ 222,903 20
Administration stations	173,449 29
Buildings	219,711 42
Equipment	179,234 80
Medical services	107,564 62
Clothing	363,400 54
Supplies (food, fuel and light)	2,244,335 63
Transportation in Canada	13,939 31
Transportation overseas	152,011 08
Relief, subsistence and burial	212,636 77
Earnings (prisoners of war)	555,905 67
	$4,445,092 33

As an offset against the above expenditure, the following items are to be credited:—

Cost of prisoners of war from Newfoundland	$ 21,703 90	
" " " Jamaica	$98,135 30	
" " " Bermuda	28,792 15	
" " " Barbadoes	19,255 20	
" " " British-Guiana	2,029 80	
" " " Dept. of Immigration	1,357 45	
	$971,273 80	
Refunds from Department of Agriculture	$ 27,862 14	
" C. N. Railways	129,825 50	
" B. C. Government	14,524 33	
" Ontario Government	3,866 53	
" National Parks, &c.	1,132 59	
Proceeds, sale of buildings	13,584 66	
" clothing	8,387 85	
" drugs	675 00	
" Equipment	31,863 08	
" pulpwood	16,600 23	
	$248,321 91	
Total credits		$1,219,595 71
Leaving the actual cost as		$3,225,496 62

Conclusion

In concluding this report I cannot forbear noticing the excellent services rendered by the undermentioned, to whose energy, integrity, tact and zeal were due whatever credit accrues to the administration of Internment Operations:—

The duties falling upon the Commandants of Camps or Stations were particularly trying and commendation therefore well deserved.

Lt.-Col. D. MacPherson
Major G. A. P. Dillon
A. G. Campbell
E. J. Collingwood
} Headquarters Office

Lt.-Col. W. Ridgway-Wilson, Staff Officer, British Columbia.

Lt.-Col. W. E. Date, 17th Hussars, as Commandant at Montreal, Lethbridge, Kingston and Kapuskasing, at various periods.

Major A. Rowan, 6th D. of C. Rifles, Commandant at Nanaimo and Vernon.

Lt.-Col. F. F. Clarke, 12th Regiment, as Commandant at Kapuskasing.

Lt.-Col. Geo. C. Royce, Queen's Own Rifles, Commandant at Kapuskasing.

Major E. A. Nash (late Queen's Own Rifles), Commandant at Vernon.

Col. A. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O., (late Imperial Army), Commandant at Amherst.

Major P. G. C. Campbell, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, Commandant at Kingston.

Lt.-Col. H. J. Dawson, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, Commandant at Kingston.

Major H. F. Adams, 63rd Halifax Rifles, Commandant at Halifax.

Major P. W. Spence, 103rd Regiment, Commandant at Banff.

Major G. Anderson (late 54th Battn. C.E.F.), Commandant at Morrissey.

Major C. A. F. Shaw, 50th Regiment, Commandant at Mara Lake and Morrissey.

Captain J. R. Mitchell, 102nd Regiment, Commandant at Morrissey.

Lt.-Col. J. F. T. Rinfret, 87th Regiment, Commandant at Spirit Lake.

Captain R. D. Gurd, C.A.M.C., Commandant at Montreal.

Captain A. W. Godfrey, 48th Highlanders, Commandant at Toronto.

Major G. T. Chisholm, 48th Highlanders, Commandant at Toronto.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Ptolemy, late 77th Regiment, Commandant at Niagara Falls.

Lieut. M. M. Gibson, late C.E.F., Commandant at Niagara Falls.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER, Major-General,

Director Internment Operations

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