

2745



# SHORT SERVICE.

(For the Duration of the War.)

## ATTESTATION OF

No. 2145 Name Edward M. J. Stick Corps 21<sup>st</sup> Field Regt.

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What is your name ?.....  | 1. <u>Edward M. J. Stick</u>                       |
| 2. What is your full Address ?.....  | 2. <u>5 Devon Row</u><br><u>St. Johns R. Road.</u> |
| 3. Are you a British Subject ?.....  | 3. <u>Yes</u>                                      |
| 4. What is your Age ?.....   | 4. <u>20</u> Years <u>10</u> Months.               |
| 5. What is your Trade or Calling ?.....  | 5. <u>Science Student</u>                          |
| 6. Are you married ?.....  | 6. <u>Yes</u>                                      |
| 7. Have you ever served in any branch of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military, if so,* state particulars?               | 7. <u>yes R.A.M.C. 9 mos.</u>                      |
| 7A. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous service?   | 7A. <u>Yes</u>                                     |
| 8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated ?.....  | 8. <u>Yes</u>                                      |
| 9. Are you willing to be enlisted for General Service ?.....   | 9. <u>Yes</u>                                      |
| 10. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you?                                   | 10. Name.....<br>Corps.....                        |
| 11. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services?..... | 11. <u>Yes</u>                                     |
- For the duration of the War, at the end of which you will be discharged with all convenient speed. If employed with Hospitals, depots of Mounted Units, and as Clerks, etc., you may be retained after the termination of hostilities until your services can be spared, but such retention shall in no case exceed six months.

I, Edward M. J. Stick do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

M. Stick  
R. Grimes *Sgt* SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.  
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS.

### OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I, Edward M. J. Stick swear by Almighty God, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

### CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.  
The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.  
I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at Ayr, Scotland on this 25<sup>th</sup> day of August 1916  
Signature of the Justice A. M. Leonard  
*Capt*

### † Certificate of Approving Officer.

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the required forms appear to have been compiled with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the :  
If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be attached to the original attestation.  
Date Aug 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 A. M. Leonard  
Place Ayr, Scotland Capt Approving Officer.

† The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.  
‡ Here insert the "Corps" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

\* If so, the Recruit is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him conspicuously endorsed in red ink, as follows, viz.—(Name) re-enlisted in the (Regiment) on the (Date)

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON ENLISTMENT.

Applicable to all ranks. To correspond with entries on the Medical History Sheet.

Name Edward M. J. Stick  
 Apparent age 20 years 10 months. Height 5 feet 4 inches.  
 Chest measurement { Girth when fully expanded \_\_\_\_\_ inches.  
 Range of expansion \_\_\_\_\_ inches.  
 Distinctive marks \_\_\_\_\_

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY RECRUIT.

Name and Address of next of kin J. R. Stick, 5 Swan Row  
St. Johns. N. F. | Relationship Father,

Particulars as to Marriage.

(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether spinster or widow. (b) Place and date of marriage.  
 (c) Present address. (d) Signature of Officer verifying entry from certificate.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
			Verified from certificate.

Particulars as to Children.

Christian Names	Date and Place of Birth	(d)
		Verified from certificate.

### STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES.

Corps in which served	Regt. or Depot	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Army Rank	Dates	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension		Service in Reserve not allowed to reckon towards G. C. Pay		Signature of Officers certifying correctness of entries
					years	days	years	days	
Service towards limited engagement reckons from <u>25-8-16</u>									
Joined at <u>London</u> on <u>August 25/16</u>									
<u>Discharged St. Johns. Aug 6/1918</u>									
<u>Embarked for B.E.F. 11<sup>th</sup> mixed Battalion 22<sup>nd</sup> Co. Corporal. 13<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup></u>									
<u>Misery 14<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> P.O.W. Germany 23<sup>rd</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Escaped from Enemy hands 29<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> at</u>									
<u>Redoubtable which he reached 1<sup>st</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>. Was in company of men of Hotel Sauray. He remained</u>									
<u>in hospital on the border in Germany for 10 days, and was recommended by Captain</u>									
<u>he left there on 2-4-18 for Christmas and left the latter on 15-4-18 for Belgium left there</u>									
<u>for 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion on 24-4-18 for Arras which he arrived on 19-4-18. He reported to</u>									
<u>Belgian Barracks on 20-4-18. Heater, the month of service began embarked for left 24<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup></u>									
<u>Arrived in Arras on 25-4-18. Duty Depart 6-4-18. H. H.</u>									
<u>Discharged Escaped Prisoner of War 6-6-18</u>									
Total Service forfeited as above ... ..									
Total Service towards Engagement to <u>6-6-18</u> (date of discharge) <u>1</u> years <u>286</u> days									
" " " Pension " " " " " " " " " " " "									

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.



The Paymaster

Newfoundland Contingent

258, Victoria Street,

London,

S.W.

Room 116  
W.O.

---

Wynne Stick.

Capt. Verney.  
tel. 81 W.O.

---

I rang up Capt Verney  
(tel. 81 W.O.) on 25/4/18  
and he informed me that  
245 Cpl. M. Stick was  
entitled to 2 months  
leave and that he was  
now entirely in the hands  
of his own military  
authorities.

H. J. Anderson <sup>signed</sup>

25-4-18

RETURN TO

Lieut. Anderson

Room No. \_\_\_\_\_ Branch \_\_\_\_\_

WM 615 RP 1229 1M 518 DB 6132889 5112342

Casualties:

Prisoners of War.

- Informant 2145 Pl. M. Stick.  
" 1616 Pl. C. Snow died of heart failure and dropped dead in the street at Marche enues on 20/2/17.  
" 815 Pl. A. Cummings died of tuberculosis brought on by neglect  
" 1525 Pl. George Atwood died of tuberculosis brought on by starvation.  
M. Stick

Casualties

Informant, 245 Cpl. W. Stick.  
" 1482 Pte. Gideon Lane died  
of tuberculosis brought on by  
starvation " M. Stick.

P. P. O. Ste.  
23/4/18

111  
Major General

As requested

Note  
Oct. 1st 1864. Stated  
he would publish an  
order from a state prior  
to his capture i.e.  
14/4/17

H. J. A.

H. J. A.

*no allotment*

### Statement of Accounts OF

No. *2145* Rank *Private* Name *Stick M.*

Company, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

From *22-12-17* to *22-4-18* (Dates).

DEBITS				CRÉDITS			
Date				Date			
	Remittances to Yumany	1	0	<i>21/2/17</i>	Balance	87	13 50
<i>19-4-18</i>	Advance by o/c 3rd Bln London High-ec. Absent cont.		10 8		Period 22-12-17 to 22-4-18 Pay & Field allowances 122 days @ $\$11^10$ = $\$134^20$	27	11 60
Creditor Balance				Debtor Balance			
Total £ <i>113 14 11</i>				Total £ <i>115 4 11</i>			

*2*

*Suspense*

CHECKED  
*WJC*  
*22/4/18*

Station \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_



Certified Correct  
for \_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF PAYMASTER OFFICES, Paymaster.



2145

STICK, MOYLE

CPL

DEVON ROW

BOARDS

2nd

23/7/18

N11

DISCHARGED

6/6/18

Dr. H. H. Cowperthwaite

Feb. 11, 1938.

The Pensions Commissioners:

Re Moyle Stick

Dear Sirs:

In June 1937 I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after meals, was relieved by food, soda or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus.

Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer.

Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from war. At present he is too ill to work.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) H. H. Cowperthwaite.

Rawlin's Cross  
St. John's  
Newfoundland.

February 7th, 1938.

The Chairman,  
Board of Pension Commissioners.

Re Moyle Stick

Dear Sir:

You have asked me my recollections of the condition of the above named soldier on his return to Newfoundland after his escape from Germany, where he had been a prisoner-of-war

I have a distinct recollection of him at that time presenting the pasty myxoedematous appearance which afterwards came to be recognised as a condition common to those prisoners-of-war who suffered from privation, lack of proper diet, and feeding on rough non-sustaining foods.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Cluny Macpherson  
Lt Col.  
Late D.M.S. Rfld.

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's  
Newfoundland

JANUARY 21st, 1938.

Re - 2145 E. M. STICK

It is the opinion of the undersigned members of Special Medical Board that the present disability of stomach trouble is directly due to privations encountered whilst a prisoner of War in Germany.

(The members of this Board with one exception comprise the same doctors who originally examined him).

December 3rd, 1937.

Dr. J. StP. Knight,  
Chairman Board of Pension Commissioners.

Re No. 2145 Moyles Stick

Dear Dr. Knight:

I have received yours of November 29th, and return herewith the three documents contained therein. While I think this is a matter which should be taken up before a Special Medical Board in which Dr. Burden also might be asked to attend, I wish to note down here the following observations:

1. The Board of May 9th, 1918 found no Medical reason for discharge from the Army and recommended his retention in the Army.
2. The Board of July 23rd, 1918 found his "General Condition good" and "Nil" disability. They took it upon themselves to recommend his discharge as Escaped Prisoner", but I, as D.M.S. and Supervising Officer at that time, disallowed this by an endorsement "The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground." This latter statement would be made, not from personal examination by me, but from the finding "General condition good" by the Medical Board.
3. Mr. Stick's complaint of not having X-Ray used is based rather on present day methods than upon those of 1918.
4. As to what took place between Mr. Stick and the Medical Board I have no knowledge. Two members, Drs. Fraser and Paterson and also the medical officer who conducted the preliminary examination, Dr. F. W. Burden, are in the city and can speak on that point.
5. If the findings attributed to Dr. Cowperthwaite at that time can be substantiated it would have a very important bearing on the whole question.
6. On enquiry you will probably find that many escaped prisoners were given their discharge on other than medical grounds - i.e. demonstrable medical grounds. The condition of these men, though most of them loudly protested their fitness and wished to have another chance at the enemy, was such that though no definite pathological condition could be diagnosed it was considered that no further strain should be put upon them. Many of the repatriated prisoners showed the same condition -- a sort of pseudo-myxedema. This was put down to the effect of the diet on which they existed in Germany.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) CLUNY MACPHERSON.

H. H. Cowperthwaite.

St. John's, Newfoundland

November 16, 1937.

This is to certify that I examined Moyle Stick on his return from Germany, 1918. He was then suffering with Seabies, and to the best of my memory he also complained of stomach distress.

(Sgd.) H. H. Cowperthwaite.

COPY

July 24th, 1918

From:- The Director of Medical Services.

To:- O. C. Depot.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

At a Medical Board held on Tuesday, July 23rd, the following were the findings:-

2324	Pte. Jones, E.	Recommended Discharge-Permanently Unfit
2145	Cpl. Stick, M.	2nd Board. Recommend discharge <u>as escaped prisoner</u>
764	Pte. Learning, G.	3rd Board. Recommended discharge from Jensen Camp, and discharge from the Army as permanently unfit.

Is this the function of the Standing Medical Board. What I wanted to know was our liability for pension, if any, if man was prisoner of war. The S.M.B. has no business to make such a recommendation.

D.O.C.

I quite agree above is preliminary, and papers have not yet been seen by me.

C.M.

2nd Board

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. Date JULY 23rd, 1918  
No., and Rank 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22 Height 5' 2"  
Name STICK, Moyle Complexion FAIR  
Unit: ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND Eyes BROWN Hair BROWN  
Address DEVON ROW  
Former Trade STUDENT  
Enlisted at AYR on 25/8/16

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with the above description).

Disease or Disability Original -  
Subsequent -  
Present condition (Compare with previous Boards)

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?  
'NIL'

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during Service?

Recommendation of Medical Board  
( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground.  
His general condition is good.

Certified true copy.



THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Headquarters

.St. John's, Newfoundland

July 16, 1918.

Capt. R. H. Tait, M.C.,  
Officer Commanding,

Dear Sir,

I beg to apply for my discharge, as I cannot go overseas again and as I wish to proceed to Canada for the purpose of completing my studies in engineering. I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly forward this application to the proper authorities. Trusting that this will meet with your approval,, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) 2145 M. Stick, Corp.

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Station - St. John's, NFD.  
Date: MAY 9, 1918.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland | 5. Age last birthday: 22                             |
| 2. Regt. No: 2145          | 6. Enlisted - AUGUST 25th, 1916 at<br>AYR, SCOTLAND. |
| 3. Rank: Corp.,            | 7. Former trade<br>or occupation - STUDENT           |
| 4. Name: STICK, Moyles     |  |

## 8. DISABILITY:

## 9. History -

Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.

## 10. Present condition:

11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused?  
12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit?

Signature:  
Rank:

13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -  
(a) Service during this War: (b) Climate: (c) ordinary military Service.
14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not, give differing opinion and additional findings.
- 'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'
15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market is lessened by -
16. Is the disability permanent?
17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance; (b) Misconduct?
18. Refusal of Sanatorium (operation) reasonable (unreasonable)?
19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital?
20. We recommend retention in the Army.

Place: ST. JOHN'S  
MAY 10th, 1918.

Approved:

Certified true copy.

Extract from letter written by E.M. Stick under date Nov., 13, 1937:  
-----

(8) That I did not think it necessary to be consulting doctors every year for simple and obvious reasons (a) That I had enough faith in my own doctor to follow carefully his suggestions; (b) That the only cure then and now was a strict diet or a very serious operation; (c) That as principal of a large High School, President of Rotary, and a leading officer in the Elks and Royal Arch Masons, I was in direct personal contact with the Medical profession and that therefore I knew I was doing the only thing possible for my disease.

(9) That these statements and all others made by me and by fellow prisoners of war are obviously true and proved so by the facts given and stated publicly in the lectures given by me in aid of the Patriotic Fund, etc., in June and early July of 1918, some months prior to my discharge and subsequent right to a pension.

(10) That it was not thought necessary by the Army authorities here to take any depositions from me with regard to treatment in Germany or to the escape, inasmuch as I had already had eight interviews with the War Office in London, chiefly with the Intelligence Branch, and that everything was to be considered sub rosa, hence I am certainly not the cause of, nor responsible for, the lack of medical or other papers in the files concerning this case, and that such lack in its very nature is ipso facto a substantial proof of this claim.

(11) That with reference to your request for medical certificates from doctors who treated me since my discharge I wish to refer you to the X-Ray report of 1931 and also to the report from the Vancouver General Hospital of this year, based on another full and complete X-Ray. Both of these reports are now in your files.

Yours truly,  
SGD: E.M. STICK.

(8) That I did not think it necessary to be consulting doctors every year for simple and obvious reasons (a) That I had enough faith in my own doctor to follow carefully his suggestions; (b), That the only cure then and now was a strict diet or a very serious operation; (c) That as principal of a large High School, President of Rotary, and a leading officer in the Elks and Royal Arch Masons, I was in direct personal contact with the Medical profession and that therefore I knew I was doing the only thing possible for my disease.

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Continued

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Enlisted in Royal Newfoundland Regiment on the 25th August, 1916 in the United Kingdom, having served previously in the R.A.M.C., he proceeded to France and served with the first battalion and was captured by the enemy at Monchy Le Prieur on the 14th April 1917 UNWOUNDED. Escaped from Germany on the 29th March 1918. A statement of the treatment received in Germany was made to the war office on the 23rd April 1918. <sup>Returned</sup> Referred to Newfoundland and on the 10th May 1918 he was boarded and the findings were "General condition good we recommend retention in the Army." On the 16th July 1918 the applicant wrote the O.C. requesting discharge as he proposed to go to Canada for the purpose of completing his studies in engineering. A medical examination was carried out and on the 23rd July 1918 when the Board found "General condition good and recommended discharge as escaped prisoner." This recommendation was not approved by the D.O.C. or D.M.S., discharge, however, was given, the reasons being "as an escaped prisoner of war and the man's desire to take up certain studies without delay." Illhealth or unfitness did not, up to this time, present themselves.

The first application for pension was made in 1931 but was not supported by any medical evidence and was disallowed by the Medical Adviser of that time who noted "No disability due to war service." A further application was received in May 1935, supported by a report of an X-Ray examination. This application was also disallowed on the grounds that it was impossible to associate this present condition with war service.

In May 1937 it was reported to the office that Stick

was ill in Canada. The Canadian authorities were requested to furnish a report, but advised they were unable to contact the man.

In August 1937 Stick returned to Newfoundland and applied in person for consideration to pension and submitted various affidavits referring to harsh treatment and illness whilst a prisoner of war, and in addition medical certificates from Dr. Cowperthwaite. The man was referred to the Medical Board who recommended the case to the full Board for consideration. The full Medical Board recommended pension without, however making any physical examination. The Medical Adviser, under the circumstances, could not endorse this recommendation and consequently no pension was granted.

Medical certificates from Dr. Cowperthwaite, 16th November 1937 and 11th February 1938 and opinions from Dr. Macpherson 3rd December 1937 and 7th February 1938 have been received.

COPY

**Casualty Form—Active Service.**



ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT  
 Regiment or Corps .....

Rank *Sgt* Surname *Stick*

Christian Name *Edward*

Religion .....

Age on Enlistment *20* years *10* months

Enlisted (a) *21.8.16* Terms of Service (a) *Max*

Service reckons from (a) .....

Date of promotion to present rank .....

Date of appointment to lance rank .....

Extended ( )

Re-engaged ( )

Qualification (b) .....

or Corps Trade and Rate .....

Occupation .....

Signature of Officer. \_\_\_\_\_

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c. during active service, as reported on Army Form B.111, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.415, Army Form A.36 or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
			Embartered <i>Shelpton</i>	<i>11.10.16</i>	
			Disembartered <i>None</i>	<i>12.10.16</i>	
			<i>1st Coy Battalion</i>	<i>22.10.16</i>	
			<i>With</i>	<i>23.1.17</i>	
<i>15.4.17</i>	<i>O.C. Missing</i>		<i>France</i>	<i>14.4.17</i>	<i>B213</i>
	<i>War Office</i>	<i>Prisoner of War in Germany</i>		<i>14.4.17</i>	<i>Off German front</i>
		<i>Captured at Montcy</i>			<i>Forwarded by</i>
					<i>General Red Cross</i>
			<i>Sgt Callaway</i>		<i>207.17</i>
			<i>of No 1 Coy</i>		

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment shall be entered.

(b) Signaller, Shoenberg-Smith, & Co.

*Sgt Callaway*  
*of No 1 Coy*  
*Section*





# DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA  
AND QUOTE NO.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

July 26, 1918.

To:- C.S.O.,  
City.

Spl. Moyle Stick.

This soldier who is at present in St. John's, and who was returned as an escaped prisoner, makes application for his discharge as it is understood that he will not be available for service in the Theatre of War in which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment now is.

I enclose correspondence together with copy of medical board. There is no reason for discharge on grounds of ill-health, but in the circumstances I would recommend that it be granted.

Will you approve Please.

Major.  
District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.



Δ2145

# DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA  
AND QUOTE NO.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

July 5, 1918.

To:- Officer Commanding Depot,  
City.

#2145 Cpl. M. Stick.

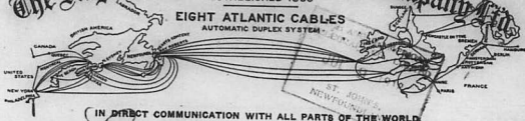
This soldier, who was on leave after having escaped from Germany, should report to the Depot on the expiration of his leave and be attached, for such duty as he is considered fit.

*Montgomery*  
Major.  
District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.

# The Anglo-American Telegraph Company Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1866

EIGHT ATLANTIC CABLES  
AUTOMATIC DUPLEX SYSTEM



IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

128 pd Carbonear  
Wds.

TO Capt Lait C. C.  
1st Lt Regt

Lecturing Broad Cove for W. P. a  
not acquainted with anyone there  
if possible please extend leave for  
4502 pte G. Hall until the 12th  
inclusive he will accompany me  
to Broad Cove please reply collect  
as soon as possible

Corp Stick

granted  
R. H. [Signature]

Jan 17 1891

PLEASE HAND YOUR REPLY DIRECT TO THIS OFFICE.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited

SERVICE MESSAGE

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.



Fast Fast O.K. reply

Carbonear asking for reply  
to your message of 9th inst  
from Corp. Stick please.

Pr Anglo —

Reg. No. 2145 Rank *Cpl.* Name *Stech Boyle*  
Attested *25/8/16* Address *5 Devon Row, St. John's.*  
Allotment \_\_\_\_\_ Allottee \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Allotment \_\_\_\_\_ Returned from Overseas *7/5/18*  
Embarked for Overseas \_\_\_\_\_ Cause \_\_\_\_\_

*10/5/18*

*Rec. Ret. in the Army.*

*23-7-18*

*Rec. Discharge to escape prisoner.*

*9-9-18*

*No Grant/ D.O. 141*

**DISCHARGED - A**

*6-6-18*

*D.O. 141 - Aug 9/18*



## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA  
AND QUOTE NO.

-----

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

July 18, 1918.-----

To:- Officer Commanding Depot,  
City.

Cpl. M. Stick.

With reference to your memo of 17th instant enclosing application for discharge from the above named soldier, will you arrange to have him sent before the Standing Medical Board so that his present state of health may be ascertained and the liability of the Dominion for pension if any be determined.

Major.  
District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.

August 3rd, 1918

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot

To D.O.C. Newfoundland,  
Militia Department

SIR:

2145 Cpl. M. Stick

I enclose herewith letter received from  
above noted soldier concerning his discharge.

Result of Medical Board was referred to  
District Officer Commanding on 25-7-18.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

August 6th. 1918.

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot.

To Paymaster and Officer i/c Records,  
Dept. of Militia.

2145 Bdepl. M. Stick.

Above noted man has applied for his discharge as an escaped prisoner of war. Same has been recommended by the District Officer Commanding and approved by the Chief Staff Officer. I enclose herewith complete papers, and would ask you to carry out his discharge as quickly as possible, as he is desirous of taking up certain studies without delay.



St John's, Newfoundland.

August 6th, 1918.

.. The O.C.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Headquarters.

Sir :

The undermentioned men have been discharged on the dates given:

Kindly note and post in Daily Orders Part 11.

I have the honour to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant.

(SMB). J.M. HOWLEY.

Capt & Quartermaster &

Officer i/c Records.

NO.	2620.					
NO.	2687.	Pte.	Gulliver. (Transp).	August 1st, 18.	Spd	Unfit.
NO.	1852.	"	Chanik. L.	do	do	do
NO.	3897.	"	Cransell. R.	do	do	do
NO.	615.	"	Dart. F. W.	do	do	do
NO.	1112.	L/C.	Leeds. H. J.	do	do	do
NO.	3467.	Pte.	Knigh. J. M.	do	do	do
NO.	1004.	"	Jake. F.	do	do	do
NO.	3345.	"	Ivemy. T.	do	do	do
NO.	1965.	"	Baldwin. W.	do	do	do
NO.	1502.	"	Fennell. L. B.	do	do	do
NO.	1505.	"	Killier. H. G.	2nd.	do	do
NO.	72.	"	Haines. H. G.	do	do	do
NO.	2334.	"	Heardigan. J.	do	do	do
NO.	2145.	CPL.	Jones. E.	do	do	do
NO.	2145.	CPL.	Stick. H.	6th.		Escaped P. O. W.

July 23rd, 1918

From Officer Commanding.  
Depot

To D.M.S.,  
Militia Department

2145 Cpl. H. Stick

Above noted soldier, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany, has made application for his discharge from the Army. He will appear before Standing Medical Board tonight for the purpose of their ascertaining the present state of his health and liability of the Dominion for pension, if any.

July 25th, 1918

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot

To D.O.C. Newfoundland,  
Militia Department

SIR:-

2145 Cpl. M. Stick

Preliminary Report of Standing Medical Board  
on above noted N.C.O., of 23-7-18, states:

"2nd Board: Recommend discharge as escaped  
prisoner."

Will you please say if this man's discharge  
may now be carried out. I take it that recommend-  
ation as to disability, if any, will be shown on his  
Medical Papers, now in possession of the Officer/c  
Records.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

# Department of Public Health and Welfare and War Pensions

Memorandum to J.A.McGrath, Esq.

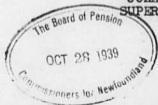
Date Oct./27/39.

Enclosed herewith is report on Moyle Stick, as requested by you.

*John Grieve*  
John Grieve,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

JG/AH.-

Encl: 1.



*1/2 copies*

- REPORT -

NAME: Moyle Stick.  
HOME ADDRESS: 5 Devon Row, St. John's.  
AGE: 43.  
CIVIL STATE: Single.  
DATE OF BIRTH: October 27th., 1895.  
EXAMINER: Dr. John Grieve.



He is one of a family of five boys and two girls - two sisters died when young. He started school at 5-1/2 years, remained there until the age of 20 at which age he obtained London Matriculation.

When he was 8 or 9 years old he was 40th. in his class, having difficulty with arithmetic and spelling but in two years time he had overcome these difficulties through the help of a sympathetic teacher and remained consistently at or near the top.

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Moyle Stick -

had no status or rights. They were told by the Germans the first night they came to Lille that they were to undergo this reprisal treatment because the German Government was of the opinion that German prisoners were being kept close to and used for military purposes in the French line, and this was the reason therefore they were not at this time registered as prisoners of war. The men lived with nothing to do and barely room to walk. Some of them became unbalanced mentally, they would cry - ask for their mothers. Some became incoherent and two or three men had to be taken out because they had completely broken down. In time, the floor became covered with urine and excreta. After seven days of this confinement with no continuous sleep, only short naps, they were released and the men looked and acted like drunken men for the first hour, they were weaving from side to side in the streets of Lille. During confinement he and his friend spent the time recalling and repeating geometrical problems.

They went further back then to Guesnain where they stayed from April 24th. to June 11th., living in the basement of a house which was in the process of construction. They were joined here by other prisoners and at this place a group originally consisting of three hundred and ten was reduced to one hundred and sixty. Seventy five died at work and seventy five died in hospital. They were employed building a railway, the hours were from daylight to dark and there was considerable brutality shown, almost sadistic in nature. Stick himself, whilst he lost considerable weight, was rather proud that he was able to do his work but towards the end of this period he says he just couldn't work. He says that it wasn't that he wasn't able to work but just could not. Shortly afterwards, he went to a hospital at this time having developed some form of dysentery and stomach symptoms.

They left Guesnain and went to Marchienne en Ville which was five miles further on. He worked here in the Red Oak Forest, but the treatment was somewhat better, the hours shorter and there were no beatings. He began to increase in weight and his stomach symptoms subsided somewhat. On July 3rd. the group was finally registered as prisoners of war. He was transferred to other parts in Germany ultimately finding himself in a place near the Kiel Canal. By this time living conditions were much better. He was receiving parcels from home which supplemented the routine prisoners' diet. He finally escaped by crossing the Dutch border and went to England.

Having been discharged from the Army he took a college course and obtained a degree and went teaching in Alberta. From time to time he had trouble with his stomach and the condition became sufficiently severe as to cause him to resign his head mastership. Just before his resignation he noticed that he was not able to teach as well as formally, that the results in classes that he himself regarded as his particular forte were becoming poor.

Moyle Stick -

- Findings -

It is to be noted that for three months this man underwent an abnormal experience even as a prisoner of war. He, with others, was told by the Germans that the treatment meted out to them during this period was definitely reprisal in nature. This, I have confirmed from another soldier who was in the same company. It would seem as if the attitude of the Germans was definitely to break the spirits if not the bodies of the prisoners. None but the very best integrated personalities could stand it and I question if any of this group, who are alive now, were thoroughly investigated would fail to show some definite injury or scar, as it were, on their personalities.

There was a very significant episode in this man's history where he states he simple could not work even though he had practically gone through all the reprisal treatment and boasted that he was physically well. I am of the opinion that this shows evidence of a marked mental conflict even though the presenting symptoms were gastro-intestinal in nature. His re-iterated references to the sawdust and straw in the food is a fixation and was really his attempt at an explanation of the physical gastric symptoms, that is to say, he is rationalising. To those of us who meet this kind of case, this is a very common phenomenon where the deep seated emotional factor is the predominant one even though the patient emphasizes the physical origin.

Another significant episode is his breakdown whilst teaching where he shows a distinct dissatisfaction with himself which was marked enough to cause him to discontinue teaching. At this time also the gastric symptoms were severe.

In my view it is completely beside the point whether he had physical symptoms or not because many mental hospitals are admitting patients who have had exploratory operations for supposedly appendiceal, gallbladder or gastric conditions and no pathology has been found. Even if pathology, such as gastric or duodenal ulcers, is demonstrated there is a large body of medical opinion which believes that these lesions are essentially the result of worry and mental conflict.

As far as I have been able to observe this man, he appears to me to be of the labile personality type. Even as a child he seems to have had difficulty in meeting an unusual situation, as evidenced by the panic he showed in relation to his early studies.

This man's idea as to how he could be made better is very suggestive of the underlying mental aspect of his illness. He says: "If I could only get a little house in the woods with a garden, somewhere that I could just work around at my own leisure for about a year, I could get better."

Moyle Stick -

I do not believe for one moment that this man is malingering and he strongly resents the idea that he was ever 'mental' but this is a well known defence mechanism. I am of the opinion this man has suffered and is now suffering from a physical condition that in **reality** was the result of a definite conflict in his emotional life due to his experiences as a prisoner of war.

*John Price*

JG/AH.-



JAM:GC

The Secretary:

R#:#2145 Capt. Moyles Stick M.M.

I attach herewith a report received from the Superintendent of the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases which was carried out at the request of C. J. Fox, K.C., who is acting for this man. Mr. Fox has requested that this report be forwarded to him as it is his intention to represent further the case of Mr. Stick for the purpose of compensating in respect of a disability from which he is now suffering and which it is claimed is due to his service during the Great War. The case has been reviewed by the Board, and Mr. Fox has on several occasions appeared in person on the man's behalf. The evidence to date however, has not revealed a condition that can be accepted as due to service. If it is in order, would you please forward this copy to Mr. Fox for his information?

J. A. MCGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

December 19, 1939

- REPORT -

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They went further back then to Guesnain where they stayed from April 24th. to June 11th. living in the basement of a house which was in the process of construction. They were joined here by other prisoners and at this place a group originally consisting of three hundred and ten was reduced to one hundred and sixty. Seventy five died at work and seventy five died in hospital. They were employed building a railway, the hours were from daylight to dark and there was considerable

brutality shown, almost sadistic in nature. Stick himself, whilst he lost considerable weight, was rather proud that he was able to do his work but towards the end of this period he says he just couldn't work. He says that it wasn't that he wasn't able to work but just could not. Shortly afterwards, he went to a hospital at this time having developed some form of dysentery and stomach symptoms.

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- Findings -

It is to be noted that for three months this man underwent an abnormal experience even as a prisoner of war. He, with others, was told by the Germans that the treatment meted out to them during this period was definitely reprisal in nature. This, I have confirmed from another soldier who was in the same company. It would seem as if the attitude of the Germans was definitely to break the spirits if not the bodies of the prisoners. None but the very best integrated personalities could stand it and I question if any of this group, who are alive now, were thoroughly investigated would fail to show some definite injury or scar, as it were, on their personalities.

There was a very significant episode in this man's history where he states that he simply could not work even though he had practically gone through all the reprisal treatment and boasted that he was physically well. I am of the opinion that this shows evidence of a marked mental conflict even though the presenting symptoms were gastrointestinal in nature. His re-iterated references to the sawdust and straw in the food is a fixation and was really his attempt at an explanation of the physical gastric symptoms, that is to say, he is rationalising. To those of us who meet this kind of case, this is a very common phenomenon where the deep seated emotional factor is the predominant one even though the patient emphasizes the physical origin.

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This man's idea as to how he could be made better is very suggestive of the underlying mental aspect of his illness. He says: "If I could only get a little house in the woods with a garden, somewhere that I could just work around at my own leisure for about a year, I could get better."

I do not believe for one moment that this man is malingering and he strongly resents the idea that he was ever 'mental' but this is a well known defense mechanism. I am of the opinion that this man has suffered and is now suffering from a physical condition that in reality was the result of a definite conflict in his emotional life due to his experiences as a prisoner of war.

(signed)

JOHN GRIEVE.

JG/AH

Copied by GC.

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JOHN GRIEVE.

JG/AH

Copied by GC.

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He played football and hockey and was a good mixer.

He enlisted February, 1915, for home service in the R.A.M.C. but went to England in October, 1915, to get into the R.A.M.C. in England. He finally joined the Newfoundland Regiment in August, 1916. He spent six weeks at Ayr, then went to France October 16th. and into the line on the 21st. of October in the vicinity of Goudescourt. On April 14th. 1917, he went 'over the top' at Monchy and was taken prisoner in this action. Six hundred and fifty men and twenty officers went over and at the end of action one hundred and four men and three officers were captured. Fifty men and three officers got back, the remainder were killed by machine gun or shell fire. He was taken prisoner about 9 a.m. and the Company walked back about three miles when they were counted and walked another six miles. During this walk he saw an Uhlan ride down a French woman who had offered one of the soldiers some bread and this incident made the group somewhat apprehensive of their future treatment. They stayed at Douay for three days where they were fed two meals per day consisting of bread with potatoes mixed with sawdust and straw, burnt barley water was used as coffee. Beyond handing in the food and locking everybody up at night they did not see any Germans. They then went to Lille by train and were there seven days. They stayed at Forte MacDonald which was built into the hill. Ninety men were billeted in a room, where there was only enough space to lie on the concrete floor but not much more. The only latrine was a barrel near the door. The door of the room was locked, the windows bricked up. The men were in the dark and there was little or no ventilation. It is important to note that these men were not at this time regarded as prisoners of war and therefore had no status or rights. They were told by the Germans the first night they came to Lille that they were to undergo this reprisal treatment because the German Government was of the opinion that German prisoners were being kept close to and used for military purposes in the French line, and this was the reason therefore they were not at this time registered as prisoners of war. The men lived with nothing to do and barely room to walk. Some of them became unbalanced mentally, they would cry-ask for their mothers. Some became incoherent and two or three men had to be taken out because they had completely broken down. In time, the floor became covered with urine and excreta. After seven days of this confinement with no continuous sleep, only short naps, they were released and the men looked and acted like drunken men for the first hour, they were weaving from side to side in the streets of Lille. During confinement he and his friend spent the time recalling and repeating geometrical problems.

They went further back then to Guesnain where they stayed from April 24th. to June 11th. living in the basement of a house which was in the process of construction. They were joined here by other prisoners and at this place a group originally consisting of three hundred and ten was reduced to one hundred and sixty. Seventy five died at work and seventy five died in hospital. They were employed building a railway, the hours were from daylight to dark and there was considerable



brutality shown, almost sadistic in nature. Stick himself, whilst he lost considerable weight, was rather proud that he was able to do his work but towards the end of this period he says he just couldn't work. He says that it wasn't that he wasn't able to work but just could not. Shortly afterwards, he went to a hospital at this time having developed some form of dysentery and stomach symptoms.

They left Guernain and went to Marchienne en Ville which was five miles further on. He worked here in the Red Oak Forest, but the treatment was somewhat better, the hours shorter and there were no beatings. He began to increase in weight and his stomach symptoms subsided somewhat. On July 3rd. the group was finally registered as prisoners of war. He was transferred to other parts in Germany ultimately finding himself in a place near the Kiel Canal. By this time living conditions were much better. He was receiving parcels from home which supplemented the routine prisoners' diet. He finally escaped by crossing the Dutch border and went to England.

Having been discharged from the Army he took a college course and obtained a degree and went teaching in Alberta. From time to time he had trouble with his stomach and the condition became sufficiently severe as to cause him to resign his head mastership. Just before his resignation he noticed that he was not able to teach as well as formally, that the results in classes that he himself regarded as his particular forte were becoming poor.

- Findings -

It is to be noted that for three months this man underwent an abnormal experience even as a prisoner of war. He, with others, was told by the Germans that the treatment meted out to them during this period was definitely reprisal in nature. This, I have confirmed from another soldier who was in the same company. It would seem as if the attitude of the Germans was definitely to break the spirits if not the bodies of the prisoners. None but the very best integrated personalities could stand it and I question if any of this group, who are alive now, were thoroughly investigated would fail to show some definite injury or scar, as it were, on their personalities.

There was a very significant episode in this man's history where he states that he simply could not work even though he had practically gone through all the reprisal treatment and boasted that he was physically well. I am of the opinion that this shows evidence of a marked mental conflict even though the presenting symptoms were gastrointestinal in nature. His re-iterated references to the sawdust and straw in the food is a fixation and was really his attempt at an explanation of the physical gastric symptoms, that is to say, he is rationalising. To those of us who meet this kind of case, this is a very common phenomenon where the deep seated emotional factor is the predominant one even though the patient emphasizes the physical origin.

Another significant episode is his breakdown whilst teaching where he shows a distinct dissatisfaction with himself which was marked enough to cause him to discontinue teaching. At this time also the gastric symptoms were severe.

In my view it is completely beside the point whether he had physical symptoms or not because many mental hospitals are admitting patients who have had exploratory operations for supposedly appendiceal, gall-bladder or gastric conditions and no pathology has been found. Even if pathology, such as gastric or duodenal ulcers, is demonstrated there is a large body of medical opinion which believes that these lesions are essentially the result of worry and mental conflict.

As far as I have been able to observe this man, he appears to me to be of the labile personality type. Even as a child he seems to have had difficulty in meeting an unusual situation, as evidenced by the panic he showed in relation to his early studies.

This man's idea as to how he could be made better is very suggestive of the underlying mental aspect of his illness. He says: "If I could only get a little house in the woods with a garden, somewhere that I could just work around at my own leisure for about a year, I could get better."

I do not believe for one moment that this man is malingering and he strongly resents the idea that he was ever 'mental' but this is a well known defence mechanism. I am of the opinion that this man has suffered and is now suffering from a physical condition that in reality was the result of a definite conflict in his emotional life due to his experiences as a prisoner of war.

(signed)

JOHN GRIEVE.

JG/AH

Copied by GC.

From Private Moyle Stick

Postcard dated 30.9.17 to Mr. Varcoe  
Received here 17.11.17

Dear Mr. Varcoe,

Another week has gone by without my receiving any news from you or from home, though some in our Regiment have had letters from London or from Ayr. However I expect news this week and also hope for some parcels with food and tobacco in them. Our Record Office are sending out clothing and boots, so you need not trouble about them. Please inform the Record Office that I hope to hear from them soon and I should like to have two parcels at least a week, one tinned foods with tobacco, and one of biscuits.

(Signed) MOYLE



attention S. S. Burt  
regarding last  
radiograph.

12832/2./P.W.

Newfoundland Contingent,  
58, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W. 1,  
England,

26th November 1917.

2145, Private E.M. Stick,  
1st Newfoundland Regiment,  
Kriegsgefangenen-Stammlager,  
Friedrichsfeld, Germany.

With reference to your postcard to Mr. Varcoe dated 30/9/17. Three parcels of clothing have been sent to you: one on the 29/9/17 and two in the present month. It is hoped that in due course you will receive them.

The Newfoundland War Contingent Association have been notified regarding food parcels.

Please notify this Office of any change of your address.

HA/JC

P.W. 634

Mon adresse — My address — Мой адрес — Mijn adres:  
 Edward Th. Steek-Frankle  
 Prisonnier de guerre  
 Full Name: Edward Th. Steek-Frankle  
 2115-1st Newfoundland Regt.  
 Prisoner of War  
 Фамилия и имя:  
 Naam en voornaam:  
 Regiment - Какое полка:  
 GUSTOW

Kriegsgefangenensendung.

Major Timewell,  
 1st Newfoundland Regiment,



C/o Pay & Record Office,  
 58 Victoria Street,  
 London, S.W., England.

**OPENED BY**  
**CENSOR.**

1ST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT	
Settlement number le camp principal & Branch Settlement	Branch Settlement
BRANCH	1963...
Name Headcamp only. — Write distinctly.	25 FEB 1918
Адресује только въ главный Лагерь. Пишите четко и разборчиво.	
Afleenlijk het staalfegeer aangeven — Duidelijk schrijven.	
BY	Ans'd. 3702/1
DATE	14th No.
Glistrow Гюстровъ Jan. 8th 1918.	

Dear Sir!

You will be greatly surprised at some of the contents of this letter, but I trust you will do your very best for me when you realise the situation I am placed in. You will be able to let Mr. Reese know that I am receiving my parcels now, though as yet no clothing, toilet necessities or the "Comforts Parcel" has reached me. I have also received three postal orders for 10 (ten) shillings each, which I wish you to continue to send me every fortnight. With regards to my grocery parcels I shall be grateful if you can inform the Canadian Red Cross that bacon, a little more sugar, cocoa or coffee in preference to tea, a bigger tin of condensed milk and either rice or oatmeal would be very acceptable in each, and if there is any additional expense in doing so, will you please pay it and charge same to my account.

" Before the attack of the 14<sup>th</sup> April Captain Rowell told me that I had to take two stripes as full corporal, which I had before more than once refused. If you will intercede with the Commanding Officer of our Depot for the promotion to full corporal and send out the consent along with the stripes in an official manner, I shall be very much obliged and hope to be able to thank you personally when this war ends. Trusting this request will meet with your approval and that a quick reply will be given. I remain

1ST N. W. WOUNDLAND REGIMENT	
Seulement nommer te camp principal	Branch
Name Headcamp only. — Write distinctly.	1963...
Adresуите только въ главный Лагерь. Писать четко и разборчиво.	25 FEB 1918
Alleenlijk het stamnummer aangeven — Duidelijk schrijven.	Ans'd. 317. 3702/1
BY	DATE
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Yours truly  
 [Signature]

3702/1/P.W.

8th March, 1918.

2145, Private E.M. Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment,  
Br. 70, Block 5,  
Gustrow, Mecklenberg, Germany.

Reference your P.C. of 18/1/18 (1963): monthly remittance of ten shillings (the maximum amount allowed) is being continued.

The Nfld War Contingent Ass'n have been notified regarding your food parcels and will give the matter prompt attention.

Two parcels of clothing (first issue) were sent on 29/9/17 and 7/11/17. It is regretted that you have not received them, but hoped that the second issue (2 parcels sent 25/11/17) and 19/12/17 have been received.

With regard to the question of your promotion, this has

P.T.O.



been referred to your former Commanding Officer, and you will be further communicated with on receipt of his reply.

HA/JC

Postkarte

Kriegs-

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT  
PAY & RECORD OFFICE

Ref. Nos. ✓ 4339



Belangen-  
sendung.

Major L. J. ...

1st. Newfoundland Regt.

Co Pay & Record Office

581 ...

London S.W. 11  
England



Cyph  
P & R  
R & C  
B & E  
P.S.

My address: Prisoner of War

Full Name: Pte E. Meyle Stuck

Regt.: New Forest Barrack No.:

Güstrow I. M. (Germany) (Head Camp)

Dear Sir, 16 March 1918

I am writing to inform you that my food parcels are coming up all right now also monthly postal order as well as the £2.00 one.

My clothes have also arrived but I have no suit of underwear and socks. I have inform Sir G. Dutton that I have no news of his son.  
Yours truly  
Pte E. Meyle Stuck.

SECRET

6317/137/R.&G

24th April,

8.

The Secretary,  
War Office,  
Whitehall, S.W.

Sir,

Prisoners of War.

I have the honour to enclose certified copy of reports by No. 2145, Col. M. Stick, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Stick is an escaped Prisoner of War who recently arrived in this country, and having received the customary furlough, has returned temporarily to Newfoundland. Owing to the scarcity of transport and the few opportunities, it was not practicable to detain him. Meanwhile the reports are submitted for whatever use they may be.

It may be added that the various cases referred to, all of which belonged to the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, have been reported through the customary channels, but particulars of deaths naturally did not fully tally with Stick's statements.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Major,

Chief Paymaster & C. i/o Records.

HT/NV

7

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

CASUALTIES

*additional information*

PRISONERS OF WAR. Informant:

2145, Cpl. M. Stick.

"2616, PTE. C. SNOW died of Heart Failure and dropped dead in the street at Marchiennes on 20/7/17, from exhaustion brought on by neglect."

"815, PTE. A. CUMMINGS died of tuberculosis brought on by starvation."

"1525, PTE. GEORGE ATTWOOD died of tuberculosis brought on by starvation."

(Sgd) M. STICK.

---

INFORMANT: 2145, Cpl. M. Stick.

"1482, PTE. GIDEON LANE died of tuberculosis brought on by starvation."

(Sgd) M. STICK.

Pay & Record Office,  
58, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W. 1,  
23rd April, 1918.

*Certified true copy to  
of statements made to  
me  
J. D. Anderson. Link  
23.4.18*

Pay & Return

245  
25.10.17

Copy of postcard from Private Moyle Stick forwarded by  
Mr. W.J. Varcoe  
114 Fore Street E.C.

September 9th 1917

Dear Mr. Varcoe,

Though I have not received any news up to now yet I guess that within a few weeks there will be one or two letters for me. The months are going by and it won't be long before another winter is here, which I hope to spend either in England or home. J. Woods left for Germany about a fortnight ago and I expect to leave this hospital within a few days. The same address will do as I shall be put on a working party somewhere in France. Kindest regards to Mrs. Varcoe and family, Miss Llandels and Mrs. Bate.

Yours sincerely,

MOYLE

No indication as to address on the portion reserved for this.

13501/1

PAYMASTER & OFFICER I/C RECORDS,  
NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT,  
53, VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.  
ENGLAND.

105h December

7

W. J. Varcoe, Esq.,  
114, Fore Street, London, E. C. 2.

Pte. Moyle Stick, Prisoner of War.

With reference to your letter 5/12/17 (7497) enclosing  
cheque £22:0. This has been forwarded to Pte. Stick,  
through the Central Prisoners of War Help Committee.

Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O.S./c Records.

FM/JS

13571/1/

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

58, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W.(1)  
10th December 1917

Pte. Moyle Stiek,  
1st Newfoundland Regiment,  
Kriegsgefangenen Stammlager,  
Friedrichsfeld, Germany.

Reference your letter to W. J. Varcoe 23/9/17.

Remittance of £2:10:0 has been forwarded to you through the  
Prisoners of War Help Committee at his request.

A monthly remittance of 10/- is being forwarded to you out of  
your Pay.



*J.H.*  
• Copy of postcard to Mr. Varcoe from Private Moyle Stick  
Received by him 13.11.17  
" here 15.11.17

Dated 23.9.17 from Kriegsgefangenen Stammlager Friedrichsfield  
Dear Mr. Varcoe,

I left Hospital on Thursday the 13th, and am now back at my own working camp. I have received three Danish Red Cross postcards, so I presume you all know now that I am a Prisoner of War. I expect to receive a parcel this week, and maybe a letter.

If convenient to you, please send me a postal order for fifty (50) marks as I shall need it to buy some food.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MOYLE

2145.

*10/- per month for Canadian Parcel Card*

*Mr. Macdonell*  
*J.H.*

W. J. Darco,  
Export.

114 Fore Street,

London:

5/12

1917

EC2

Pay & Remit Office

Dear Sir

Private Import Stock Commission of War in  
Germany asks me to send you 50/-  
Your kind informs me that you will get  
this through to you for me  
I enclose please find cheque for that  
amount.

Thanking you for your assistance

Yours faithfully

W. J. Darco

PAY & REMIT OFFICE	
Ref. No.	44-97
Date	6 DEC 1917
By	J.M.
For	1357/1
	13301/1

BRANCH	
Pay	
J.M.	
BY	
DATE	11/12/17

C.R. 2145

September 14th 1918.

MR. HOYLE STICK,  
5 DEVON ROW,  
CITY.

Advice has been received from the Pay and Record Office, London, to the effect that a package of Kit addressed to you was being forwarded by the Furness Whithy Co. No advice of the receipt of this package has yet been received by this department and I should be glad to know if the package has come direct to you. Favor of a reply will oblige,

Yours faithfully,

Lieut. Col.,  
Chief Staff Officer.

C.R. 2145

Extract from daily orders 21st Unit The Royal  
21st. Regt. St. John's, dated August, 9, 1918.

2145, Crpl. M. Stick.

Escaped Prisoner of War, struck off the strength from  
6/6/1918.

C.R. 2145

Extract from list of men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment  
discharged on various dates.

2145 **Epl.**M. Stick,

Escaped Prisoner of War Struck off Strength 2-8-18.

C.F. 2145

July 27, 1918.

To:- Chief Staff Officer,  
City.

#2145 Cpl. Moyle Stick.

This soldier who is at present in St. John's, and who was returned as an escaped prisoner makes application for his discharge. As it is understood that he will not be available for service in the Theatre of War in which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment now is, I enclose correspondence together with copy of medical Board. There is no reason for discharge on grounds of ill health, but under the circumstances I would recommend that it be granted. Will you approve please.

Major,  
District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.

Signature.

C.R. 2145

July 18, 1918.

To:- Officer Commanding Depot,  
City.

Cpl. M. Stick.

With reference to your memo of 17th instant enclosing application for discharge from the above named soldier, will you arrange to have him sent before the Standing Medical Board so that his present state of health may be ascertained and the liability of the Dominion for pension if any be determined.

Major.  
District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.

C.R. 2145

July 17, 1918.

To:- District Officer Commanding,  
Newfoundland.

Application of #2145 Corp. Stiek is forwarded  
to you for approval, please.

Captain.  
Acting O.C. Depot.

ENCLOSURE.



C.R. 2145

July 17, 1918.

To:- District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.

Application of #2145 Cpl. M. Stick is forwarded  
to you for your consideration and approval, please.

Captain.  
Acting O.C. Depot.

d  
ENCLOSURE.

C.R. 2145

July 15th 1918.

#2145 Cpl. M. Stiek,  
Depot, H.Q.

Dear Sir:

Advice has been received from Messrs. Furness  
Withy & CO. that one package of kit, addressed to you, was  
forwarded per "Rissbergen" on 17/5/18. Please inform  
if this package has been received.

Yours faithfully,

Lieut. Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer,  
for Minister of Militia.

C.R. 2145

July 5, 1918.

To:- Officer Commanding Depot,  
City.

#2145 Cpl. M. Stick.

This soldier, who was on leave after having escaped from Germany, should report to the Depot on the expiration of his leave and be attached, for such duty as he is considered fit.

Major.

District Officer Commanding.

Newfoundland.

C.R. 2145

Extract from Telegram received from ~~London~~ Telegram received from  
London, dated July 3rd, 1918.

In answer to your telegram July 2nd Corpl. 2145 Stick no  
necessity for him to return.

C.R. 2145

Extract from Telegram despatched to Synoptical, London,  
dated July 2nd, 1918.

2145 Corpl. Stick has reported here for duty does War  
Office require him report in London please.



C.R. 2145

**Patriotic Association of the Women of Newfoundland.**

(Affiliated with Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and the St. John Ambulance Association.)

Headquarters, Sutherland Place, St. John's.

MISS HARRIS, Acting President.  
LADY HORWOOD, Vice-President.  
MRS. FITTS, Vice-President.  
MRS. CASHIN, Vice-President.  
MRS. EMERSON, Hon. Treasurer.

MRS. CLUNY MACPHERSON,  
MRS. JOHN HARVEY, Hon. Sec. (Red Cross)  
MRS. W. G. GOSLING, Hon. Secretary,  
77 LeMarchant Road.

*Handwritten signature*  
June 1/19

June 1<sup>st</sup> 1918

Dear Major Montgomery -  
Would you be good  
enough to move the vote of thanks  
at the lecture to be given by  
Corp. Moyle Stick on Friday evening  
next? It is to be in the Casino  
at 8.30 o'clock - and Major Macpherson  
will second the vote.

Sincerely  
W.G. Harvey.

From:  
W. John Harvey }

C.R. 2145

Extract from Daily Orders part II, from Unit The Royal  
Hfld. Regt. St. John's, dated May 14, 1918.

The following men returned from overseas and reported  
to headquarters on May 7th, 1918.

#2145 Corpl. M. Stick.

ex Prisoner of War.

C.R. 2145

Extract from Preliminary Report. from The Director of  
Medical Services, to Officer Commanding, Depot.  
St. John's, dated May 11, 1918.

#2145 Cpl. M. Stick.

Recommended Retention in the Army.



941



No.O.P. 5002.  
0103/1/1376.

The following British Prisoners of War, who escaped from Germany, arrived in the United Kingdom 19th April, 1918.

-----

2145	Pte. Moxley Stick	1st Bn Newfoundland Regt.
* 8811	Pte. Arthur Hill,	2nd Bn. Welsh Regt.

Care Committee is being informed.

War Office,  
26th April, 1918.

804



NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

CASUALTIES

2145, CPL. M. STICK escaped from German hands on 29/3/18 at Hadersleben, Schleswig-Holstein, and proceeded to the Danish Border, which he reached on 1/4/18. He was in the company of another man of the Welsh Fusiliers. He remained in hospital on the Border in quarantine for 10 days, and then proceeded to Copenhagen. He left Copenhagen on 13/4/18 for Christiania, and left the latter on 15/4/18 for Bergen, left Bergen per S.S. VULTURE on 17/4/18 for Aberdeen, where he arrived on 19/4/18. He <sup>reported</sup> arrived at Wellington Barracks, London, on 20/4/18.

---

INFORMANT: CPL. STICK.

Cables and Telegrams :  
"SYNOPTICAL," London.

Telephone :  
VICTORIA 147.

Communications to be addressed to the  
CHIEF PAYMASTER & OFFICER IN CHARGE,  
and the following No. quoted :

C.R. 2145  
N. F. P/38A.  
DUPLICATE.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

### MEMORANDUM.

No. 6245/280/G

From  
**PAY AND RECORD OFFICE,**  
58, VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.  
23rd April, 1918

To  
The Hon. the Minister of  
Militia,  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland.

BT/WV

**SUBJECT: 2145, CPL. M. STICK,**  
ex Prisoner of War.

**REPLY**

Dated July 6th, 1918

Reference Nos.

Please return ORIGINAL and retain DUPLICATE.

Telegram (inter alia) con-  
firmed, please:

"2145- Stick- reported- this  
"office- today- and- met- his  
"father-"

In addition to previous and  
other references to this case, it  
may be stated that on the 20/4/18  
a.m. it was reported by telephone  
that Stick was at Wellington  
Barracks. His father, who had  
delayed his return to Newfoundland  
was immediately notified, and the  
two met.

It has been possible to  
arrange that Cpl. Stick after  
having undergone certain examina-  
tions at the War Office, will  
sail with Repatriation Draft No. 61,  
his father travelling by the same  
steamer.

Stick has two months furlough  
from 24/4/18, and should again  
report, in uniform, here within the  
period allowed. He has permission  
to wear plain clothes meanwhile.

Time at disposal has not  
permitted any lengthy examination  
at this office, but he has made  
some important statements concern-  
ing certain prisoners of War, which  
are being taken up and will be  
referred to later, please.

Following exchange of  
telegrams confirmed, please:

"2145 Stick has reported here  
"for duty, does War Office  
"require him to report in  
"London, please."

"In answer your telegram July  
"2nd, Cpl. 2145 Stick, no  
"necessity for him to return."

Corpl. Stick is now doing duty  
at Depot.

Lieut. Col.,  
Chief Staff Officer.  
for Chief Staff Officer.

*M. D. Maxwell*  
Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

April 22nd, 1918.

Miss May Stick,  
"Devon Row",  
C I T Y

Dear Miss Stick:-

A telegram received from the Record  
Office, London to-day states that No. 2145, Private  
Moyle Stick reported at that Office on Saturday, 20th,  
and met his father.

Yours faithfully,

Major, G.S.O.

C.R. 2145

Extract from Telegram received from Synoptical, London,  
dated April 20, 1918.

2145 Stok reported at this office to-day and met  
his father.

C.R. 2145

April 18th, 1918.

James Stick, Esq.,

"Dever Row"

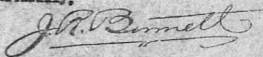
C I T Y

Dear Mr. Stick:-

I beg to inform you that the Record Office, London reports to-day that War Office states it is reported that No. 2145, Private E.M. Stick has escaped from Germany and is being sent to England.

Upon receipt of further information, I shall immediately notify you.

Yours faithfully,



Acting Minister of Militia

659



No. X. 72979.

The following British Prisoners of War are reported as having escaped from Germany and being sent to England.

---

2145 Pte. Moyle Stick.

1st Bn. Newfoundland  
Regt.

\* 8811 Pte. Arthur Hill.

2nd Bn. Welsh Regt.

-----  
\* Care Committee is being informed.

---

War Office  
9th April, 1918.

d

C.R. 2145

April 5th, 18.

Mr. Jas. R. Stick,  
5 Devon Row,  
City.

Sir:-

I have the honour to forward you from the  
Pay & Record Office, London, the present  
address of:-

"#2145 Pte. E.M. Stick,  
"Gustrow, Br. 70, Bl. 6."  
Germany.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

*W. F. Rendell*

Major Chief Staff Officer.



Extract of Casualties received from Pay & Record Office,  
London, dated March 11, 1918.

#2145 Pte. Edward Stick.

Place of Capture Honchy 14/4/17.      Place of Detention  
Geflg. Custrow from Friedriesfeld.

TRANSLATION OF CODE MESSAGE SENT TO SYNOPTICAL.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, 1917.

Relatives anxious for news of 1831 Bishop  
 what is address of Report by telegraph  
 present condition of 3404 Pittman 2324 Jones  
 Relatives anxious for news of Prisoner of  
 War 2492 Cox stop Please send 2145 Stick  
 2939 Curtis Prisoner of War maximum weekly  
 sum of money.

2145

b

188

5 Devon Row,  
St. John's,  
August 2nd, 1917.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C.,  
Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. Squires,

My son, Pte. E. Moyle Stick, 2146 First  
Newfoundland Regiment has been officially reported "Prisoner  
of War at Limburg, Germany". As he will probably be short  
of money, I was wondering if arrangements could be made  
through your office whereby he would receive regularly the  
maximum amount allowable from the Pay & Record Office at  
London. If it is possible I would very much like to have  
this done, and anything you can do in connection with this  
matter will be very much appreciated by,

Yours sincerely,

*Gas R. Stick*

M

July 20, 1917.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in informing you  
Record Office, London, to-day reports No. 2145,  
Private Moyle Stick, who was previously  
reported missing, is ~~now~~ reported prisoner of  
war at Limburg, Germany.

Yours faithfully,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Mr. James R. Stick,  
5 Devon Row.

MADE IN U.S.A.  
BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE

May 13, 1917.

Sir,

Dear

I regret to have to inform you that a report has this day been received from the Record Office of the First Newfoundland Regiment, London, to the effect that

No. 3116, Private E. ~~Stick~~,  
 No. 3116, Private E. ~~Stick~~,

missing April 14th.

has been posted as

Should any further information be received concerning him, such information will be at once communicated to you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. James R. Stick,  
 5 Devon Row.

Colonial Secretary.

C.R. 2145

Extract of Cablegram received from Pay & Record Office,  
London, dated May 13, 1917.

#2145 Pte. H.B. Stick, C. Co.,

Reported "Missing" April 14th.

PRISONER OF WAR.

2145 Pte. E. M. Stick.

EXT.OF DAILY ORDERS PART 2 FROM G.H.Q.

3rd ECHELON. AUGUST <sup>15</sup> 16th, 1917.

"PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS, 14/4/17. AUTH.

OFF. GERMAN REPORT FORWARDE BY GENEVA RED CROSS.

PREV. "STRUCK OFF STRENGTH" MISSING. REF. NO.

22 6.19/5/17. ✓

C.R. 2145

Edward M.T. Stick was attested for General Service with  
the NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT on August 25th 1916  
Regimental No. 2145 was allotted to Pte E.M.T. Stick

AUTHORITY:

Record Ledger,

Dept. of Militia,

March 25th 1919



W. J. Darcoes,  
Ex-post.

114 Fore Street,

London.

E.C.

1916

The Record Office

Dear Sir

The enclosed letter of mine I am sending to you as I think it may be one of the 72 boys but I have no knowledge of such.

The other enclosed letter from Myrtle Street I have received to day and am sending it for your advice.

This boys father Mr. Jas. Stork of St. James has two boys who have gone through the Dardanelles tragedy, have since been to Cuba and I believe are now in France.

A promise was I understand given by the father to his father that he would not volunteer for fighting service until he was 21 years of age.

As a friend of the father I feel somewhat

W. J. Darcoe,  
Export.

114 Fore Street,  
London.  
E.C.

191

responsible for this fault and I should  
appreciate your advice.

He suffers from defective vision.

Of course he has no knowledge of my having  
sent this letter to you.

His offer is evidently mildly bluffing  
anticipating an early reply.

I am yours faithfully

W. J. Darcoe

LONDON E.C.

POST CARD.

2. 30 PM

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

10 MAR 176

LONDON

2c

10 MAR 176



Newfoundland Contingent  
Pay & Record Office  
58, Victoria Street  
S.W.

TELEPHONE CITY 2214

DATE AS POSTMARK.

W. J. VARDOLAKIS  
PAY & RECORD OFFICE

114 FORE STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Ref. No. 117A

Rec'd. MAR 11 1917

ack'd.

File No.

March 10<sup>th</sup>

W J V

Can you give me any  
information about  
Pt. 2145 Noyle Stick.  
And oblige.

W J V

Yours faithfully  
W J V

**POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.**  
**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS ONLY.**  
 (Telegrams for North America, Central America or West Indies excepted.)

Counter  
 Number .....

**A**  
S  
M

Prefix.	Words.	Code.	Charge.			Sent	Date Stamp.
			<small>a.</small>	<small>b.</small>	<small>c.</small>		
Office of Origin and Service Instructions.						At.....M.	<p align="center"><b>For Postage Stamps.</b></p> <p><i>To be affixed by the Sender. Any stamp for which there is not room here should be affixed at the back of this form.</i></p> <p><i>(A Receipt for the Charges on this Telegram can be obtained, price One Penny.)</i></p>
						To.....	
						By.....	

**Notice.**—The following Telegram is accepted by the Postmaster-General for transmission subject to the Regulations as to Foreign Telegrams made pursuant to the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1904, provided that the *Request* at the foot of the Telegram is previously signed by the Sender.

The Sender's Name and Address, or either of them, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the text of the Telegram.

**TO**

Commanding,  
 Newfoundland Regiment,  
 France.

~~b~~ ~~Father of 2145 Private E.M. Stick still in England wishes to see son~~  
~~if possible to grant special leave.~~

Synoptical.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded [via\*.....] subject to the Conditions which are printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and Address of Sender (not to be telegraphed).....

\* This space is to be filled up only if there are alternative routes. For routes, see the Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams in the Post Office Guide.

I  
- J. J. S. Records,  
Newfoundland Certy.

Ref. your wire re St. Stick being  
granted leave, it is regretted that leave is  
not open at present, also that St. Stick is  
a long way down the leave roster.

C. K. Kelly  
Captain adjt.

1st Newfoundland Regt.

31. 3. 14.

2145 Stick.

J

16074	
APR - 6, 1917	
Rec'd.	
Ass'd.	
File No.	

JR.  
transmitted to Mr. Stick. 114 Fore St.  
S.C.

2241/46

Officer Commanding,  
1/1st Newfoundland Regt.,  
B. E. F.  
France.

HA/RC.

March 14th 7

20/3/17

2145 Pte. E. M. Stick.

With reference to your  
letter to Mr. J. R. Stick dated  
7/3/17 relative to the above  
private; I have to inform you  
that Mr. Stick proceeded to  
Newfoundland on the 5/3/17.

Noted.

Major,  
Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

(Sgd) A. Raley, Capt & Adjt.,  
1st Nfld. Regt.

1st Nfld. Regt.
1401
MAR 23 1917
Asst.
Ans'd.
File No.

W. J. Darcoe,  
Esq.

114 Fore Street,

London; Wt 4 1917  
EC 2

The Newfoundland Record Office

Dear Sir

"I have a letter this morning from  
Lieut Rob Steel 4/1 Newfoundland Regiment  
73 37 France saying that private Broyle  
Steel 2145 B Company 2/1 Newfoundland  
Regiment is missing, and I have  
cabled to his father to that effect."

I shall esteem it a great favour if you  
will make all possible enquiries and inform  
me as to the result, and much oblige

Yours faithfully

W J Darcoe

RECORDED	INDEXED
FILED	FILED
APR 25 1917	1917



8083/1

Newfoundland Contingent,  
Pay & Record Office,  
58, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W. 1.

8th August, 1917.

No. 2145, Pte. E.M. Stick,  
1st Newfoundland Regiment,  
Kriegsgefangenenlager,  
Limburg,  
Germany.

With reference to the following extract of telegram  
from the Colonial Secretary:-

"Please send 2145 Stick, Prisoner of War maximum  
"weekly sums of money."

International Money Order 10/- has been forwarded to you  
to-day. Similar amounts will be sent to you on the first  
day of each month, until request to discontinue is received  
from you.

Major,

Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

13th August,

7.

8217/26.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm receipt of your cable  
No. 4186 received 4/8/17(inter alia):

"Please send 2145 Stick 2939 Curtis Prisoners of  
"War maximum weekly sums of money."

Arrangements have been made to remit 10/- per month  
to these men which amounts will be debited to their  
accounts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Paymaster & OL i/c Records.

FM/NWV

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE

N.F.P./94

To be rendered for all ranks on discharge, transfer to other Units, or on return to Newfoundland in accordance with C.L./19, 22/5/17.

Regt No. 2145 Rank Opl. Name M. Stick Unit Royal Nfld. Regt. who was sent  
to Newfoundland on 24/4/18 Authority A.F.P. 179 Cause Escaped Prisoner from Germany

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

DR.	PARTICULARS				£	s	d	PARTICULARS				CR.	
	£	s	d	£				s	d				
	Balance Dr. from							Balance Cr. from	<u>21/12/17</u>				
	Allotment days @							Pay	<u>124 days @ 1.00</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>40</u>		
	Cash Payments: P. A. R. O.		<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			Field Allowance	<u>124 days @ 10¢</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>40</u>		
	Remittance to Germany, advance by O.C. 3rd Bat. Gordon Highlanders, Aberdeen, 19/4/18		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			Other Allowances	days @			<u>50</u>	<u>11</u>
	Other Debits:				<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>		Other Credits:					
								Omitted to be credited with Pay as Corporal 15/4/17 - 25/12/17					
								25¢ days @ 10¢		<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	Total Debits		<u>21</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>			Total Credits			<u>123</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
	Balance due by Paymaster		<u>101</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>			Balance due to Paymaster			<u>123</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
			<u>123</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>						<u>123</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

PERIOD: From 22/12/17 to 24/4/18

*JRH*  
*23/4/18*

I have carefully examined this Statement of Account and find it to be a correct extract from the Pay Book of

\_\_\_\_\_ 191 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Place) (Date) O.C. " " Company.

Made up/Checked in accordance with information received in the Pay & Record Office London, S.W. to 23/4/18 and is therefore subject to amendment if and as may be found necessary.

Pay & Record Office, London,

CENTRAL PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE.

(FORM APRIL 17)

RECEIPT FOR REMITTANCE TO PRISONER OF WAR.

4, THURLOW PLACE, S.W. 7

LONDON, 13th. December, 1917.

14 DEC 1917

Reference No. 5840

Received from Paymaster & Officer i/c Records, Newfoundland Contingent,  
the sum of 58 Victoria Street. S.W.1.

£2. 10. 0. (two pounds ten shillings)

Sterling.

The equivalent of which, Mks. 77.50

is to be remitted, at Sender's Risk, to the Commandant of the Prisoners of War Camp at—

Kriegsgefangenen Stammlager. Friedrichsfeld.

With request that same be paid to—

Rank and Name Pte. E.M.T. Stick.

Regimental No. 2145

Regiment (in full) 1st. Newfoundland Contingent.

MEMO. This amount is sent by For CENTRAL PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE,  
J.R. Stick. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, AS AGENTS.

Cashier.

NOTE.—The above reference number must be quoted in any enquiry or correspondence relative to the remittance. The amount of the remittance, and address of the payee, as shown on this receipt, should be carefully checked, and any discrepancy immediately brought to the attention of the COMMITTEE.

This remittance will be delivered to the Commandant of the Camp in which the party for whom it is ultimately intended is detained, or to his authorised deputy, and while every effort will be made by the Agents of the Committee to ensure the money reaching the rightful Payee, they cannot under existing conditions give any guarantee or assume any responsibility.

20th April, 8.

6134/1/C

Officer Commanding,  
Scots Guards,

HT/NV

Wellington Barracks, S.W.

No. 2145 PTE. EMM.T. STICK, R. Nfid Regt.,  
Escaped Prisoner of War.

d  
With reference to telephone conversation  
this morning: will you kindly allow the bearer,  
No. 54, S.Q.M.S. G. Burt to see the above-named  
man?

Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O. 1/c Records.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS

PAY & RECORD

Nos. 11/3262

9 APR 1918

UNION DISTRICT



If the Receiver of an Inland Telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated. Payment of last the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1d. being reckoned as 1d.; and if it be found that there was any insurance, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Telegrams.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions

Ref. Nos. 001

Charges 5378/1  
to pay

Handed }  
on at 4:24  
BENCH & RECORD  
Genl. Acc. 5.27 p

TO

adhm  
Horse Guards

officer I/B Records Royal Household  
Land Regt 58 Victoria St 1

Hfbr 18280a eighth and Reference

Hfbr 18280a dated 14th march 1918

and Please forward forthwith to Headquarters  
London District Copies of the attestation papers  
of the undermentioned no 2145 Private Moulle  
Deck 1st Batta adhomfar

**URGENT.**

9th April,

8

5378/1/R.&C.

D.A. & Q.M.G., Home Forces,  
G.H.Q., Horse Guards,  
London, S.W. 1.

HA/JC

2145 PTE. E.M.T. STICK, Royal Newfoundland Regt.

I confirm receipt of following telegram: (3262)  
"Officer- I/C- Records- Royal- Newfoundland- Regt-  
"58- Victoria- Street-  
"HFCR18280A- Eighth- aaa- Reference- HFCR18280A- dated-  
"14th- March- 1918- aaa- Please- forward- forthwith- to-  
"Headquarters- London- District- copies- of- the-  
"Attestation- Papers- of- the- undermentioned- No.2145-  
"Pte- Moyle- Stick- 1st- Battn- ADHOMPAR-"  
and enclose herewith Attestation Paper relating to this  
man.

Will you be good enough to inform me when Pte.  
Stick arrives in London?

Major,  
Paymaster & O. i/c Records.



Department of Militia, Newfoundland.  
Medical Department.

*Medical Report on an Invalid.*

NOTES:—

- (a) This report is solely concerned with Pensions.
- (b) A single copy only is required.
- (c) "Aggravated" being now a technical term, carrying right to pension, discrimination in its use is essential.
- (d) Be as brief as possible compatible with lucidity.
- (e) Avoid dubiety—"perhaps" "possibly" "might" and the like.
- (f) Only sufficient clinical data need be given to establish the degree of disability and assist the Board in arriving at a decision.

*Statement of Case*

Station St. John's, Nfld.,  
Date May 1918

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Unit <i>1st. Newfoundland</i> | 5. Age last birthday. 22              |
| 2. Regimental No. 2145           | 6. Enlisted on Aug. 25th., 1916       |
| 3. Rank. <i>Corporal</i>         | at Ayr - Scotland                     |
| 4. Name. <i>Stick, Moyle</i>     | 7. Former trade or occupation Student |
| 8. Disability                    |                                       |

9. History *Was prisoner of war in Germany for period of 11½ months - then escaped - arrived in St. John's Nfld. May 7th., 1918*



10. What is his present condition?

(This is the important question. Be brief—the clearer the case the less need be written. Read note f above.)

11. Was <sup>sanatorium</sup> operation advised and refused?

12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit?

Signature (SGD) F. W. BURDEN .....

Rank or Qualification ACTE. M.O. ....

Remarks if any by Officer i/c Hospital.

Place ..... Signature .....

Date ..... Rank .....

## Opinion of the Medical Board.

In para. 13, the President should write "may" or "cannot" at x  
Erase inapplicable words.

13. For pension purposes, the disability x be considered as aggravated by:—  
due to  
(a) Service during this war. (b) Climate. (c) Ordinary Military Service  
Remarks if any:—
14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (see Sect. 10) If not give differing opinion and additional findings.

GENERAL CONDITION GOOD

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labor market is lessened by:—  
(Here the president should write in Total, 4-5, 3-5, 2-5, 1-5).  
Remarks if any:—
16. Is the disability permanent?
17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance. (b) Misconduct.
18. The refusal of operation sanatorium is:— (a) Reasonable. (b) Unreasonable.  
Remarks if any:—
19. If fit subject for Hospital do you recommend admittance to  
} General Hospital,  
} Naval and Military Con-  
} valescent Hospital,  
} Jensen Tuberculosis Camp.
20. We recommend discharge from retention in the Army  
Remarks if any:—

(SGD) N. S. FRASER .....  
President  
J. S. TAIT .....  
Signatures. L. PATERSON, Major .....

Place .. St. John's, .....  
Date .. May 10th., 1918 .....

APPROVED

Station .. DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES .....  
Date .. MAY 10 1918 .....  
No. ....  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

(SGD) CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major  
D. M. S. NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Administrative Medical Officer.

C.R. 2145

Extract from Nominal Roll of Mfld. Regt. Embarked Southampton,  
from 2nd Bn. Depot, to 1st Bn. B.E.F. Draft No.12. 11-10-16.

2145 Pte.E. Stick.

July 17, 1918.

To:- District Officer Commanding.  
Newfoundland.

Application of #2145 Cpl. M. Stick is forwarded  
to you for your consideration and approval, please.

*RH Jait* Captain.  
Acting O.C. Depot.

*Af. Depot*

ENCLOSURE.

COPY

C.R.

2145

Jan. 17th, 1921

Dear Mr. Squires:-

Following the instructions contained in your letter of Dec. 28th in relation to the payment of Imperial grants to Canadian soldiers in Canada, I have the honour to state that I addressed a letter to the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Sackville in connection with the case, a copy of which is attached for your information. I am now in receipt of his reply dated Jan. 6th.

In view of the telegram received from the Accountant General at Ottawa, which was quoted in a previous letter, it would appear that the Bank Manager has been making payments at par of sterling drafts without first making full enquiries as to what these drafts represented; or perhaps he has interpreted allowances and gratuities to cover educational grants. Of course it is a matter between the Canadian Government and banks in Canada to adjust such matters

It is evident that Educational Grants are not expected to be cashed at par in Canada, although the Royal Bank at Sackville has done it apparently in error

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W.F. Rendell, Lieut.-Col.,  
Chief Staff Officer

R.A. Squires, K.C  
Prime Minister

*See Original see # 2146*

COPY

C.R. 2145

Dec. 29th, 1920

The Manager  
Royal Bank of Canada  
Sackville, N.B.

Dear Sir:-

There are one or two Newfoundland soldiers at Sackville Mt. Allison University who are in receipt of educational grants from the Imperial Government. These soldiers are claiming the difference between their grant at the current rate of exchange and the par rate. A cable was despatched from this Department to Ottawa asking whether these educational grants to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, were redeemable at par in the same manner as gratuities etc., The Canadian Government making good to the Banks the difference in exchange. A reply has been received from the Dept of Militia and Defence, Ottawa stating that the Finance Dept has ruled that educational grants from the Imperial Government are not redeemable at par.

Mr. J.S. Woods, one of the Newfoundland soldiers is at present in town and states that grants for Canadian soldiers at Mt. Allison University are redeemed at par by your bank. In view of the telegram above referred to, I would be glad if you would verify Mr. Woods' statement

A reply at your convenience would be greatly appreciated

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W.F. REMDELL, LIEUT.-COL.,  
CHIEF STAFF OFFICER

*See Original see #2146*

COPY C.R. 2145

Dec. 16th, 1920

Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 15th forwarding letters from J.S. Woods, Esq., and A.H. Salter, Esq., in relation to the Imperial Scholarships payable in Canada to certain Newfoundland soldiers

The case of Mr. Woods was recently referred to me by the Deputy Colonial Secretary in his letter of Nov. 30th, to which reply was sent on Dec. 10th. On receipt of the Deputy Colonial Secretary's letter, a cable was sent to the Dept. of Militia and Defence, Ottawa in order to get Canada's ruling in connection with the redeeming of Imperial grants to Canadian soldiers. I have their telegram in reply of Dec. 9th which reads as follows:-

"Militia, St. John's, Newfoundland  
"No. 108 In reply to your cable of Dec. 7th Finance  
"Dept. has ruled educational grant Imperial Government  
"not redeemable at par (Sgd.) Accountant, Militia"

It would appear that Mr. Woods has been misinformed as to the practice of the Canadian Government in this respect; or perhaps he is confusing the ruling of Canadian authorities and their arrangement with the Canadian banks, whereby gratuities payable from Imperial sources to Canadian soldiers, are payable at par. That ruling apparently does not extend to educational grants

I am returning the correspondence forwarded by you, please

Yours faithfully,

Lieut.-Col.

Chief Staff Officer

Hon. R.A. Squires, K.C.  
Prime Minister

*For Original See # 2145*

C.R. 2145

COPY

The Royal Bank Of Canada  
Sackville, N.B.  
Jan. 6th, 1921

Lieut -Col. Rendell,  
Department of Militia  
St. John's, Nfld

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of 29th inst. we may say that our instructions are - that all returned Canadian Officers and soldiers who were attached to the Imperial Forces are entitled to receive per for all sterling drafts letter and cable transfers, and money orders issued by the British Post Office representing pay, allowance, gratuities or pensions.-

You will note that Imperial grants for educational purposes are specifically mentioned. While Mr. Wood is correct in stating that we have obtained the per privilege for Canadian soldiers at the University, our impression is that these represented payments which would come under the headings mentioned above

Yours truly,

G..M. MCKENZIE

MANAGER

*For Original see 2146*



CR 2145

COPY OF TELEGRAM TO PAYMASTER GENERAL, MILITIA AND DEFENCE  
- OTTAWA.

PLEASE INFORM WHETHER EDUCATIONAL GRANT FROM IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT  
TO MEMBERS CEF IS PAID AT PAR IN THE SAME MANNER AS GRATUITIES  
FROM IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

(SGD.) MILITIA

29 2149  
C.R. 2145  
Nov. 30th., 1920

Dear Colonel Rendell:-

I enclose herewith two letters, one date October 17th from Mr. J.S. Woods, Sackville, and the other from Mr. J.H. Janes, Toronto, dated November 9th, both of whom with Mr. M. Stick, at Sackville, are receiving a grant from the Imperial Government towards their education. They were in the Regiment and the grant is given them in consideration of their Military service.

The difficulty now is that the low rate of exchange does not give them so many dollars for the sterling amount as was anticipated, and they are therefore short. This shortage is made worse by the fact that all fees and board charges have risen in Canada. They state that the Canadian Government pays to the Canadian soldiers the difference between what they receive and the par rate of exchange, and they ask that the Newfoundland Government treat them in the same way. Will it be possible for you to find out what the Canadian Government really is doing in the matter, as I presume that would be a guide to this Government in considering the question. Please return the applications with your report so that they might go before the Executive Government

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) Arthur News  
Deputy Colonial Secretary

Lieut.-Col. W.F. Rendell, C.B.E.,  
Chief Staff Officer

C.R. 2045

July 13th, 1920

Secretary

Civil Re-establishment Committee

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding two letters from the Prime Minister with enclosures, concerning Mr. W. Moyle Stick. I should be glad if you will place this correspondence before your Committee, and let me have a reply as soon as possible. Please return the correspondence with your reply.

Yours faithfully

Lieut.-Col.,

Chief Staff Officer

2145

Dec. 15th,

Dear Colonel Rendell:-

Herewith letter from Mr. J.B. Woods  
and Mr. A.H. Salter in reference to Imperial Scholarships  
payable in Canada to certain Newfoundland soldiers

Would you kindly look into this matter  
carefully, and confer with me concerning same

Yours very truly

(SGD.) R.H. SQUIRES

PRIME MINISTER

LIEUT COL. W.F. RENDELL

CITY

CR

2145

Dec. 10th, 1920

Sir:-

Your letter of Nov. 30th, forwarding letters from Mr. J.S. Woods, Sackville and Mr. F.H. James, Toronto, has been duly received.

I sent a cable to the Department of Militia and Defence Ottawa, asking whether the Canadian Government paid Imperial educational grants at par in the same way as they redeem Imperial Gratuities at par by arrangement with Canadian Banks. I am now in receipt of their reply which reads as follows:-

"Militia, St. Johns No. 108. In reply to your telegram 7th Dec. Finance Department has ruled educational grant Imperial Government not redeemable at par. (Sgd.) Accountant Militia."

It would appear that the cases of the two correspondents in question are the same as similar cases of Canadian soldiers in receipt of Imperial educational grant, so that it becomes a matter of decision by the Honourable the Executive Government as to whether they will order this Department to make up the shortage caused by the low rate of exchange.

I am returning the correspondence forwarded by you please

I have the honour to be  
Sir  
Your obedient servant

(SGD. W F. RENDELL LIEUT.-COL.,  
CHIEF STAFF OFFICER

Deputy Colonial Secretary  
City

RE 2145

C O P Y

TELEGRAM FROM OTTAWA, ONT. DEC. 9TH,  
TO MILITIA, ST. JOHN'S

LOS IN REPLY TO YOUR CABLE 7TH DECEMBER FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT HAS RULED EDUCATIONAL GRANT IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT  
NOT REDEEMABLE AT PAR

ACCOUNTANT MILITIA

C.R. 2145

Dec. 8th, 1920

Dear Mr. Squires:-

On the 19th Oct. I received a letter from Mr. Moyle Stick, of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. as follows:-

As you have been a friend to me when in trouble "so I am intending to trespass on your generosity "once more. The enclosed copy of a letter we are "sending to the Hon. R. A. Squires will explain our "case, I think, but I want to add one or two more "details to it.

"Since board and lodging have increased over "20% during the last year, and since we shall only "obtain at the present rate of exchange \$650.00 for "the entire twelve months, you will readily see "that the situation we are at present in isn't "satisfactory, and so I am asking you to use your "personal influence with the Hon. R.A. Squires to "further our cause.

"Thanking you for what you have done in the past "and trusting you will bring your influence to bear "successfully upon this matter, I remain,"

I am sure as an old college boy you will do all you can to help our boys along. Men like Moyle Stick and Woods, who played the game, deserve our best assistance. Moyle Stick, if you remember escaped from Germany, and he is modest enough over the whole outfit.

I feel sure you will be glad to hold the boys out, if at all possible. I do not suppose any of them are flush with money, and this difference in the exchange makes it rather hard for them.

The letter you received was from Mr. J.S. Woods, and in case it has been mislaid, I enclose herewith a copy of the letter Mr. Woods sent you on their behalf.

In acknowledging the letter, I said that it would be a great pleasure for me to serve them and to put the matter before the ~~Mr~~ Prime Minister upon his return, and I felt sure that if there was any way of arranging the matter that the Prime Minister would be only too glad to be of service.

"As our Prime Minister is one of the boys "and has gone through college himself, and "knows that the wherewithal has to be forthcoming "to help you to play the game."

I am sorry to trouble you about these various little matters, but you see that they still send to their old friend and I am glad to be of service

Sincerely Yours  
A.H. SALTER

HON. R.A. SQUIRES  
PRIME MINISTER

# Squadron, Troop, Battery and Company Conduct Sheet.

Army Form B: 121.

W. P. Griffith & Sons Ltd., Printers, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.  
 (Sd) W-617/2124 1000s 513as 83 50

Forms  
 B. 121.  
 83.

Regiment of *1<sup>st</sup> Newfoundland Regt*

Number of Sheet *21st*  
 Signature of O. C. Company *Almond*  
*Cate*

Regimental Number and Name		Enlistment	Trade	Good Conduct Badge, Service Pay or Proficiency Pay
No.	<i>2045 Stirk EA</i>	Age on	<i>Soldier</i>	<i>8/17/66</i> <i>8/16/69</i> 81 JOHN'S HILL O.C.H.S. 100
Joined		20 years 10 months	Religion	
Joined		Place and Date of Enlistment	<i>CPE</i>	
Joined		Period of	Place of Birth	
Joined			(with Colours) <i>256</i> years. (with Reserve) <i>365</i> years.	

Place	Date of Offence	Rank	Cases of Drunkenness.	OFFENCE	Names of Witnesses	Punishment awarded	Date of award of or order dispensing with trial	By whom awarded	REMARKS
				<i>Escaped Prison of War 6<sup>th</sup></i>					

To be carried over

Army Form B. 121.



C.R. 2145

HONOURS & AWARDS.

Extract from Fourth Supplement (dated 30/1/20) to The  
London Gazette of 27/1/20

"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to  
"approve of the undermentioned reward in recognition of  
"gallant Conduct and determination displayed in escaping  
"or attempting to escape from captivity, which services  
"have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms  
"of Army Order 193 of 1919. To be dated 5th May, 1919"

MILITARY MEDAL

2145, PTE. E.M.T. STICK, 1ST. BN. R. NEWFOUNDLAND REGT.,

for original see M-37-3

C.R. 2145

July 22nd, 1920

Dear Mr. Squires:-

In reply to your letters of July 10th forwarding correspondence from the President of Mount Allison University, Sackville, and from the Professor of the Department of Chemistry of that same institution, concerning the case of Mr. E. Moyle Stick, I have to report that I have referred both these letters to the Civil Re-Establishment Committee, and arranged for Mr. Stick to meet the Committee in order to explain himself, his wishes in connection with his University course. I am forwarding herewith copy of a letter from the Civil Re-Establishment Committee in which the recommendations of the authorities of Mount Allison University are strongly recommended by them.

I would suggest that a letter be addressed to the proper department at the War Office, together with copies of the correspondence attached hereto, requesting that the course awarded to Mr. Stick might be followed on the lines suggested. I cannot think that they would not fall in line, in view of the fact that it would be much more to Mr. Stick's advantage, as well as costing less to the Imperial Government.

Yours faithfully,

Lieut.-Col.,

Chief Staff Officer



ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
VOCATIONAL OFFICER  
MILITIA BUILDING, ST. JOHN'S.

## Civil Re-Establishment Committee

MILITIA BUILDING,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

HON. MR. JUSTICE KENT, CHAIRMAN	H. B. JOB, ESQ., H. E. COWAN, ESQ.	} VICE-CHAIRMEN
HON. H. J. BROWNRIGG, MINISTER FINANCE & CUSTOMS.	HON. W. F. COAKER, MINISTER MARINE & FISHERIES.	
HON. G. SHEA, REV. DR. L. CURTIS.	LIEUT. COL. RENDELL, C. B. E. CHIEF STAFF OFFICER	HON. DR. CAMPBELL, MINISTER AGRICULTURE & MINES
MAJOR PARSONS, M. C. MEDICAL OFFICER.	DR. V. P. BURKE.	MAJOR BUTLER, D.S.O., M.C. MAJOR MARCH, M.C. DR. W. W. BLACKALL, VOCATIONAL OFFICER.

WVB+EB

July 21st, 1920.

Colonel Rendell, C. B. E.,  
Chief Staff Officer.

My Dear Colonel,

I have your note of July 13th concerning the Imperial scholarship granted to Mr. E. Moyle Stick together with a note from the Prime Minister, and certain papers all of which I am returning to you herewith.

I took the first opportunity of submitting this whole question to the Committee on Monday evening last, the 19th inst.

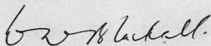
Before writing to you I desired to have an interview with Mr. Stick in order that I might the better understand the case; I have just had the interview and I am now taking the first opportunity of writing to you concerning the matter.

If the Committee understands the case aright, it is that an Imperial scholarship has been granted to Mr. Stick for two years for the purpose of enabling him to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Stick, however, finds upon <sup>further</sup> consideration that it would

serve his future better if he were permitted to take the first of these two years at Mount Allison University, Sackville, where he has already spent one year, and then take one year at the Massachusetts Institution of Technology completing the second year <sup>then</sup> himself afterwards.

There are letters from the Professors of the Mount Allison University, Sackville, giving reasons for this proposition. The Civil Re-establishment Committee agrees with the recommendations of the Mount Allison University Authorities, and strongly recommends that Mr. Stick's application be granted by the Imperial Authorities, that is, that he be permitted to spend the academic year of 1920 and 1921 in continuation of his engineering course at the Mount Allison University, Sackville, and the academic year 1921 to 1922 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Yours faithfully;



Vocational Officer.



PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,  
ST JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

July 10th, 1920.

Dear Col. Rendell:

Herewith letter of July 3rd from Professor H. E.  
Bigelow, Ph. D., of Mount Allison University.

I would be glad if you would return the letter  
after perusal.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. Borden', written in a cursive style.

Prime Minister

Lieut. Col. Rendell,  
City.

*Return L.-Col. Rendell*



PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,  
ST JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

July 10, 1920.

Dear Colonel Rendell:

Herewith letter of June 30th from the President of Mount Allison University referring to Mr. E. Moyle Stick. Would you kindly return with report?

Yours truly

Prime Minister.

d  
Lieut. Col. Rendell,  
Department of Militia.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 812/11

C.R. 2145

From

PAY &amp; RECORD OFFICE.

55, VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W.

20th. May, 1920.

121

To

Chief Staff Officer

Department of Militia,

St. John's,

Newfoundland.

SUBJECT:

HONOURS & AWARDS

REPLY

June 18th, 1920

Dated

191

Reference Nos.

The Military Medal  
has been duly received with thanks

Military Medal awarded  
2146 Pte. E.M.T. Stick is forwarded  
under separate cover.

Please acknowledge.

*H. G. ...*  
Secretary.

Lieut.-Col.,  
Chief Staff Officer

JL/MN

C.R! 2145

St. John's,  
June 12th, 1919.

A. E. Hickman, Esq., M.H.A.,  
Minister of Militia,  
Dept. of Militia.

Dear Sir:

In response to a call from the Imperial Army for men trained in the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, or interested in medicine, we the undersigned, Hon. Com. Officers and men offered our services, and were drafted to England with "G" Company of our Regiment in October 1915.

The Newfoundland Government paid our passages, and gave us the status of a Newfoundland soldier. On arriving in London, we were enlisted in the Imperial Royal Army Medical Corps, and received 1/6 per day pay. The money was not sufficient for our needs, and we received on an average from home \$300.00 cash. The Royal Naval Reserve had the Imperial rate pay augmented to bring it up to the pay of the soldier in the Regiment. We are convinced that our claims in a similar one, that we were doing our duty to our country and Empire as well as the soldiers in our Regiment and the sailors in the Royal Naval Reserve, and so we ask that our pay be augmented to make it equal to the rate of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the Royal Naval Reserve, for the period of time we served in the Imperial forces.

Three of us served for 9 months with medical corps, and one for 14 months, after which we were all transferred to our own Regiment, and all of us have seen service in the field for 18 months or longer. Two of us were prisoners of war, one for one year, and the other for 1 year and 8 months. The remaining two were invalided to England due to wounds received in action.

We were all College Students and are having difficulty in financing ourselves to meet our College expenses. We had all matriculated, and were accepted at various Colleges, and through our foregoing career, to go overseas, our expenses have now been increased approximately 50% which means an increase in our expenses from \$1500.00 to \$1800.00. We feel sure that you will readily see and appreciate the facts which we bring before you. Our claim is just. We as students, have made greater sacrifices than any other section of the Community, and the money we are now asking for, if granted is to be spent on education, so that we may fit ourselves the better to advance and assist in the reconstruction necessitated by the demands of four years of War. Two of us students have finished with no mean measure of success for the first year at College, and in the short space of three years we shall be glad as professional men returning to practice in our country.

In presenting this claim, we solicit your careful consideration of the facts which we place here before you, and trust that we shall receive a favourable reply to our request.

Yours remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Signed,

12/11/15 to 13/8/16, 282 days, Cpl. Stick.

" " " " " Pte. Woods.

" " " " " 21/1/17, 431 days L/Cpl. James.

12/11/15 to 13/8/16, 282, days, Pte. Cornick.

Original in M-9-15-2



COPY.

July 10th 1919.

From: Minister of Militia  
To: Captain J.M. Howley,  
Paymaster.

This is authority for payment to Cpl. Stick, L/Cpl. Janes, Pte. Woods, and Pte. Cornick of an amount to make up the pay of their rank equal to that of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment during their services with the Imperial Royal Army Medical Corps. The War Service Gratuity and other allowances must be computed only on their actual service with the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Minister of Militia.

R. 2145

Extract of Telegram from Rurality, London to Military St. John's,  
dated February 2nd 1930

In accordance with same Army Order number Military Medal

2145 Stick.

Army Order 193, 1919

d

To be used for recruits enlisting direct into the Regular Army only.  
 Army Form B. 178<sup>A</sup> to be used for Special Reserve recruits and  
 Special Reservists enlisting into the Regular Army.

MEDICAL HISTORY of

Surname Stick Christian Name Woyls

TABLE I.—GENERAL TABLE

Birthplace ... Parish St. Johns County Newfoundland

Examined ... { on 25 day of Aug 1916.  
 at \_\_\_\_\_

Declared Age ... 20 years 300 days.

Trade or Occupation ... Student

Height ... 5 feet, 2 inches.

Weight ... 130 lbs.

Chest Measurement { Girth when fully Expanded. 35 1/2 inches.  
 Range of Expansion. 3 inches.

Physical Development ... Good

Vaccination Marks { Arm ... Right Left  
 Number ... one 2

When Vaccinated ... 1906

Vision ... { R.E.—V—(1/18)  
 L.E.—V—4/60 } with glasses } with glasses

(a) Marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease ... Small scars rt brow  
left chin. These small marks rt & left breast rt axilla.

(b) Slight defects but not sufficient to cause rejection ...

Approved by (Signature) A. Hurlson Lt. Comm.  
 (Rank) 25.8.16. Medical Officer.

Enlisted ... { at Racecourse Ave, Scotland.  
 on 25<sup>th</sup> day of August 1916.

Joined on Enlistment ...	Corps. <u>21<sup>st</sup> Med. Regt.</u>	Regtl. No. <u>2145</u>
Transferred to ...		

Became non-effective by ...  
 on \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Rank) \_\_\_\_\_

COPY SENT TO  
 O.C. H.Q.  
 ST. JOHNS, N.F.L.D.  
 1916  
 DATED 23/4/18



No. 2145 Name Stick Ed Sq., Batty., or Company } B Corps Newfoundland Date of enlistment } 257816 G.C. Badges }  
 Date of last entry in Company Conduct Sheet } none No. and date of last drunk } none Period not reckoning towards freedom from extra line } Sheet No. } 111 Signature O.C. } Company, etc. } Service or Proficiency Pay }  
 Character }

Place	Date of offence	Rank	Case of Drunkenness	Offence	Names of Witnesses	Punishment awarded	Date of award or of order dispensing with trial	By whom awarded	Remarks
<u>in the field</u>	<u>1-11-16</u>	<u>Pte</u>		<u>Losing Iron Rations Pack Strip &amp; Canteen</u>	<u>Left Norman</u>	<u>Pay for Same</u>	<u>3-11-16</u>	<u>L. O.</u>	<u>H.S.B.</u>
<u>In Barracks</u>	<u>2-3-17</u>	<u>"</u>		<u>Debitment of Iron rations</u>	<u>Sgt. Dear</u>	<u>Debit one days pay</u>	<u>10-3-17</u>	<u>W. H. Robertson</u>	<u>W.H.</u>

**RETURNED.**  
 Posted Missing 10/4/17

Army Form B. 150

Nfld Contingent

Mrs R. C. Stuck E.M.I.

Reply

The Sec. W. S. W.

With ref. to your NR 3/29 3/1900  
of the last inst, as far as is  
known in this office the person  
was alive in Nfld. on 5/9/19

HJ/BC

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

STAFF OFFICER

All further communications on this subject should be addressed to—

The Secretary,  
War Office,  
London, S.W.1.  
and the following number quoted.

WAR OFFICE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: VICTORIA 9250.

N.R.3./A.G.3. (P.W.)

14th October, 1919

**URGENT**

*Two Sticks*  
*X*  
Sir,

In connection with Army Order 193 of May 1919, I am directed to request that you will kindly verify that the Non-commissioned Officers and men shown on attached lists were alive on 5th May, 1919.

Please treat this matter as extremely urgent.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*5880*  
D. C. Miller, Major  
*17 Oct 1919*

for Major General,  
Director of Personal Services.

To :-

The Officer i/o Records,  
Newfoundland Contingent,  
58 Victoria Street,  
S.W.1.

*Sh 17 10/19*

Lieut Marshall

~~8003/1~~  
~~8004/1~~  
~~8005/1~~

Extract from cable No. 4186 from  
Col. Secty. received 4/8/17.

" Please send 2146 Stick } E.M.  
2989 Curtis } V.C.

Prisoners of war maximum  
weekly sums of money. "

Both of the above were registered  
at Kriegsgefangenenlager, Limburg,  
which does not mean they are  
still there, or ever were there.

J.S.S.

6/8/17.

Get info ab  
821/1/16  
similar letter to the  
above



• Information already received

WAR OFFICE,  
Alexandra House,  
Kingsway, W.C.2.

Extract from ~~letter or~~ Postcard from prisoner of war sent  
by postal censor.

Regimental description *Pl. M. Stier 2145.*  
of writer: - *1/1 Newfoundland Regt.*

Date: - *2.9.17.*

Camp: - *Ref Limburg*

Remarks: - *Prisoner*

Addressed to: - *Mr. Temple C/o Mr A. T. Temple Solicitor 25<sup>A</sup> Sandgate St. <sup>Scotlan</sup> Ayr*

4.10.1917.

C.2. Casualties



114 Fore Street,

London, ~~W~~ ~~F~~ 1917  
E.C.R.

W. J. Darcoe,  
Esq.

assisted by  
phone 7/8/17

Dear Aunt Anderson

Very  
many thanks for the most  
welcome news that <sup>2145</sup> Mople  
Prest is alive.

If you get any information  
as to his address I shall be  
glad to get it as I should  
like to send you a suit or  
two of underclothing and  
any thing else he may find  
useful. I am sure you

will let me know as soon  
as you have any information

Yours faithfully

W. Darcoe

6690/7/B&R

6600 W.L. W. 720/M. 2233. 10,000,000. 217. C. & Co.

Army Form C. 248.

COPY.



MEMORANDUM.

From

From

To Messrs. Furness Withy  
& Co. Ltd.  
Royal Liver Buildings,  
Liverpool.

To

ANSWER.

Pay & Record Office,

1st May 1918

101

2145, Cpl. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regt.

I parcel containing kit  
addressed to:

2145, Cpl. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regt.  
5, Devon Row,  
St. John's, Nfld.

has been forwarded to you by  
passenger train to-day for  
shipment to Newfoundland by  
first opportunity.

Freight Charges payable by  
this Office.

Insurance. F.R.A.-W.R.  
value £10:0:0.

Claims: If any payable to  
consignee.

(Sd) H. A. Timewell, Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O.i/c Records.

FM/S

(2004) W.L. Watson & Co. Ltd. 117, G. & Co. Forms  
3655/103/P.W.



MEMORANDUM

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT,  
PAY & RECORD OFFICE.

Ref. Nos. *W 2632* Army Form G. 346.

Rec'd **19 MAR 1918**

From

Ref. Nos. *DU1*  
From

Ans'd

ACTED UPON

To  
Officer Commanding,  
1/Bn. Royal Nfld Regt,  
B. E. F.

PAYMASTER & OFFICER I/C RECORDS,  
NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT,  
588, VICTORIA STREET,  
R. & C. LONDON, S.W. 1.  
B. & E. ANSWER. ENGLAND.

Pay & Record Office,

7th March 1918

2145, PTE. E. M. STICK.

With reference to following  
extract from letter from this man  
dated at Gustrow, Mecklenburg,  
Germany, 8/1/18, (1963):

"Before the attack of the 14th  
"April Captain Rowsell told  
"me that I had to take two  
"stripes as full Corporal,  
"which I had before more than  
"once refused. If you will  
"intercede with the Commanding  
"Officer of our Depot for the  
"promotion to full Corporal  
"and send out the consent  
"along with the the stripes  
"in an official manner, I shall  
"be very much obliged and hope  
"to be able to thank you  
"personally when this War ends.

P.T.O.

*This man is of my  
strength -  
I quite agree he  
should be given the  
stripes if possible  
Unless you can  
think of a better way  
I would suggest his  
name going into Posty  
orders at the date  
prior to his being struck  
off.*

"Trusting this request...  
"will meet with your  
"approval and that a  
"quick reply will be  
"mine, I remain, Yours  
"truly, E.M. Stick."

Will you kindly advise me  
if it is possible to give  
Stick the promotion he speaks  
of?

It is apparent that N.C.O.s  
get certain privileges in  
Prisoner of War Camps in  
Germany which Privates do not.

*H. A. J. C.*  
Major,

Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

4493. Minute III.

HA/JC

To: O.C., 1st Bn. Royal Nfld R.  
B. E. F.

Reference preceding Minutes,  
it is thought that your sugges-  
tion should meet this special  
case, and without of course  
in any degree establishing an  
undue precedent.

According to records here  
Stick was captured 14/4/17,  
and it is presumed that you may  
record his promotion on or about  
that date.

(Continued)

Please notify me  
if this is necessary  
16/3/18. *M. Woodhuff*  
Cm *F. J. R. R. & D.*

Minute III continued.

On receipt of your reply  
hereto, Stick can be  
notified by this Office,  
please.

NEWFOUNDLAND COYT. SERV.  
PAY & RECORD OFFICE.  
2945  
Rec'd 30 MAR 1918 Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records.  
Ack'd. Am'd.  
Ref. Nos. 001

P. & R. O.,  
21/3/18.

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
COMM

P. & R. O. *being done.*  
B. & C. V.  
see daily orders, Part 11  
dated 26/3/18  
PS.

*Altkennard*  
*m. o. p.*  
COMM. 1ST NEWFOUNDLAND REGT

In subsequent correspondence  
please quote the following  
number:—

Army Form C. 347—1.

7790/9/B&E

REMINDER.

ANSWER.

From Ch. Paymaster & O i/c Recds.  
Newfoundland Contingent  
58, Victoria St., S.W.

From \_\_\_\_\_

To Messrs Furness Withy & Co.,  
Royal Liver Bldgs.  
Liverpool.

To \_\_\_\_\_

FM/WF

Pay & Record Office,

17th. May 1918.

191 .

The reply to this' office No.

6690/7/B&E, 1/5/18 (copy  
enclosed) relating to 2145,  
Cpl. Moyle Stick, Royal  
Newfoundland Regiment

not having been received, you are  
requested to expedite the same, and to  
state hereon when it may be expected.

Major,

Chief Paymaster & O i/c Recds.

3855/103/P.W.



Reg. No. 2632

Officer Commanding,  
1/Bn. Royal Nfld Regt,  
B. E. F.

Vice  
Versa.

Pay & Record Office,  
7th March 8

B. E. F.,  
March 15th 1918.

2145, PTE. E. M. STICK.

With reference to following  
extract from letter from this man  
dated at Gustrow, Mecklenburg,  
Germany, 8/1/18, (1963):

This man is off my  
strength.

I quite agree he should  
be given the stripe if  
possible. Unless you can  
think of a better way, I  
would suggest his name  
going into Part II Orders  
at a date prior to his  
being struck off. Please  
notify me if this is  
necessary.

"Before the attack of the 14th  
"April Captain Rowse told  
"me that I had to take two  
"stripes as full Corporal,  
"which I had before more than  
"once refused. If you will  
"intercede with the Commanding  
"Officer of our Depot for the  
"promotion to full Corporal  
"and send out the consent  
"along with the the stripes  
"in an official manner, I shall  
"be very much obliged and hope  
"to be able to thank you  
"personally when this War ends.

(Sd) J.S. Woodruffe,  
Lt.Col.  
Comdg. 1st Bn.,  
R. Nfld.

15/3/18.

P.T.O.

"Trusting this request  
"will meet with your  
"approval and that a  
"quick reply will be  
"mine, I remain, Yours  
"truly, E.M. Stick."

Will you kindly advise me  
if it is possible to give  
Stick the promotion he speaks  
of?

It is apparent that N.C.Os.  
get certain privileges in  
Prisoner of War Camps in  
Germany which Privates do not.

Major,

Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

Minute III continued.

On receipt of your reply  
hereto, Stick can be  
notified by this Office,  
please.

Major,

Chief Paymaster & O.i/c Record

4493. Minute III.

HA/JC

P.&R.O.,  
21/3/18.

To: O.C., 1st Bn. Royal Nfld R.  
B. E. F.

Reference preceding Minutes,  
it is thought that your sugges-  
tion should meet this special  
case, and without of course  
in any degree establishing an  
undue precedent.

According to records here  
Stick was captured 14/4/17,  
and it is presumed that you may  
record his promotion on or about  
that date.

(Continued)



NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT  
PAY & RECORD OFFICE

A 67

Ref. Nos. 14 3204 ✓  
APR 1918

cc'd Ta  
ck'd

Ref. Nos. 111

CHIEF PAYMASTER & OFFICER I/C RECORDS,  
NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT,  
88, VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.  
ENGLAND.

REG  
Comd  
REG  
REG  
REG  
REG

Ref 2145 Corp. E.M. STICK  
at present a Prisoner of War in Germany

Ref. my answer on March 9<sup>th</sup> intimating  
that his promotion had gone through  
and that it would appear in Daily Orders  
Part II of that date, owing to circumstances  
no Daily Orders were published on the  
26<sup>th</sup>; but his name has appeared in  
the Daily Orders of April 2<sup>nd</sup>.

R.H. Lait Capt & ad  
for LIEUT. COL.

COMMANDING 1st Bn, ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

3/4/18

23rd April, 1918

2145, Cpl. M. Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regt.,

HA/NV

You have special permission to proceed to Newfoundland on two months' furlough from 24/4/18 and you are at liberty to wear civilian clothes.

Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

P.R.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

TELEPHONE — BANK 9260

CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:  
BRANTFORD LIVERPOOL  
WELDECA LONDON  
BRANTFORD NEWCASTLE ON TYNE  
BRANTFORD CARDIFF  
BRANTFORD LEITH  
BRANTFORD GLASGOW  
FURNESS, ROTTERDAM  
FURNESS, ANTWERP  
FURNESS, BOSTON U S A  
FURNESS, NEW YORK  
SIGMA, CHICAGO  
FURNESS, NEWPORT NEWS  
FURNESS, NORFOLK, VA  
FURNESS, HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA  
FURNESS, MONTREAL  
FURNESS, ST JOHN'S N F  
FURNESS, BALTIMORE, U S A  
FURNESS, PHILADELPHIA, U S A

FURNESS, WITHY & CO. LIMITED,

ROYAL LIVER BUILDING,

LIVERPOOL.

FLB/G.

May 18th. 1918.

Messrs. The Chief Paymaster & Officer I/C Records,  
Newfoundland Contingent,  
58, Victoria Street,  
LONDON S.W.

Dear Sirs,-

With reference to yours of yesterday the B/L  
for the Kit addressed to Cpl. Boyle Stick, was posted to you  
last evening along with a/c for freight &c and no doubt you  
have found the document in order. (We would explain that the s.s.  
"RIJSBERGEN" has been delayed through having to dry dock and for  
your private information we do not expect to get her away before  
Tuesday.)

Yours faithfully,

For FURNESS WITHY & CO. LTD.

*A. J. Givarth*  
SHIPPING & FORWARDING DEPT.

4583  
The

LONDON P.S.  
KRIEGSGEFANGENENSENDUNG



Newfoundland Pay & Record Office,  
58 Victoria Street  
London, S.W.,  
England.

*BB*

†

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CARD.



I have received Parcel(s) One (Parcel)  
marked Probably number one August

Date 9th March 1911

NAME Pte G. M. Stok Regt. No. 2145

1st Newfoundland  
Full Address Sister in Neuklenburg  
Germany

I have received parcel No. 1 dated 25/11/17 containing:—

ARTICLE	QUANTITY	HATS, Pairs.	BRACES, Pairs.	CAP.	CARDIGAN.	DRAWERS, Pairs	GLOVES, Pairs.	GREATCOAT.	HANDKERCHES.	JACKET.	KIT-BAG.	SHIRTS.	SHOES, CANVAS, Pairs.	SOCKS, Pairs.	TOWELS.	TROUSERS, Pairs	VESTS.
<i>[Handwritten scribble]</i>	<i>[Handwritten scribble]</i>	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1

My present address is:

*140*  
No. *2142* ~~St. Elm St.~~  
*1st. Newfoundland Regt.*  
*Güstrow in Mecklenburg,*  
*Germany.*  
Date *15th. February 18.* *M. Steck.* Signature.

I have received, parcel No. *3* dated *19/12/17* containing:—

ARTICLE	QUANTITY
<i>W</i> <b>WOLVES, PAIRS.</b>	—
<b>BRACES, PAIRS.</b>	—
<b>CAP.</b>	—
<b>CARDIGAN.</b>	—
<b>DRAWERS, PAIRS</b>	—
<b>GLOVES, PAIRS.</b>	—
<b>GREATCOAT.</b>	—
<b>HANDKERCHTS.</b>	—
<b>JACKET.</b>	1
<b>KIT-BAG.</b>	—
<b>SHIRTS.</b>	—
<b>SHOES, CANVAS. Pairs.</b>	1
<b>SOCKS, PAIRS.</b>	—
<b>TOWELS.</b>	—
<b>TROUSERS, PAIRS</b>	1
<b>VESTS.</b>	—

My present address is:

*110* No. *21115* *M. E. M. Dick.*

*Linstow in Mecklenburg,  
3rd. March*

Date

Signature

## NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

MEMORANDUM.No. 2241/46

From  
 PAY & RECORD OFFICE.  
 58, VICTORIA STREET,  
 LONDON, S.W.  
 HA/RC. March 14th 1917

To Officer Commanding,  
 1/1st Newfoundland Regt.,  
 B. E. F.  
 France.

SUBJECT: 2145 Pte. E. M. Stick.

REPLY

Reference Nos.

Dated

20. 3

1917

With reference to your  
 letter to Mr. J. R. Stick dated  
 7/3/17 relative to the above  
 private; I have to inform you  
 that Mr. Stick proceeded to  
 Newfoundland on the 5/3/17.

*A. J. Munn* Major,  
 Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

Notes

*at Reading*  
*Capt + Col*  
 10. Nfld. Regt.

1st NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT	
PAY & RECORD OFFICE	
Ref. No.	1407
Recd.	MAR 23 1917
Acc'd.	
Ans'd.	
File No.	



Telephone :  
VICTORIA 147.

# NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

Communications to be addressed to the  
CHIEF PAYMASTER & OFFICER I/O RECORDS,  
and the following No. quoted :

## MEMORANDUM.

No. 6243/280/0

2145

From  
**PAY AND RECORD OFFICE,**  
58, VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.  
23rd April, 1918.

To  
The Hon. the Minister of  
Militia,  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland.

HT/NV

**SUBJECT: 2145, CPL. M. STICK,**  
ex Prisoner of War.

**REPLY**

Dated July 6th, 1918

Reference Nos.

Please return ORIGINAL and retain DUPLICATE.

Telegram (inter alia) con-  
firmed, please:

"2145- Stick- reported- this  
"office- today- and- met- his  
"father-"

In addition to previous and  
other references to this case, it  
may be stated that on the 20/4/18  
a.m. it was reported by telephone  
that Stick was at Wellington  
Barracks. His father, who had  
delayed his return to Newfoundland  
was immediately notified, and the  
two met.

It has been possible to  
arrange that Cpl. Stick after  
having undergone certain examina-  
tions at the War Office, will  
sail with Repatriation Draft No. 61,  
his father travelling by the same  
steamer.

Stick has two months furlough  
from 24/4/18, and should again  
report, in uniform, here, within the  
period allowed. He has permission  
to wear plain clothes meanwhile.

Time at disposal has not  
permitted any lengthy examination  
at this office, but he has made  
some important statements concern-  
ing certain Prisoners of War, which  
are being taken up and will be  
referred to later, please.

Following exchange of  
telegrams confirmed, please:

"2145 Stick has reported here  
"for duty, does War Office  
"require him to report in  
"London, please."

"In answer your telegram July  
"2nd, Cpl. 2145 Stick, no  
"necessity for him to return."

Corpl. Stick is now doing duty  
at Depot.

*W. J. Readell*  
Lieut. Col.

Chief Staff Officer.  
for Chief Staff Officer.

*W. J. Readell*  
Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O. I/O Records.

✓ 7136  
8 AUG 1918

*W. J. Readell*

6243/220/3

The Hon. the Minister of  
Militia,

St. John's,  
Newfoundland.

HT/NV

23rd April, 8

2145, CPL. M. STICK,  
ex Prisoner of War.

July 6th 1918

Telegram (inter alia) con-  
firmed, please:

"2145- Stick- reported- this  
"office- today- and- met- his  
"father-

In addition to previous and  
other references to this case, it  
may be stated that on the 20/4/18  
a.m. it was reported by telephone  
that Stick was at Wellington  
Barracks. His father, who had  
delayed his return to Newfoundland  
was immediately notified, and the  
two met.

It has been possible to  
arrange that Cpl. Stick after  
having undergone certain examina-  
tions at the War Office, will  
sail with Repatriation Draft No. 61,  
his father travelling by the same  
steamer.

Stick has two months furlough  
from 24/4/18, and should again  
report, in uniform, here within the  
period allowed. He has permission  
to wear plain clothes meanwhile.

Time at disposal has not  
permitted any lengthy examination  
at this office, but he has made  
some important statements concern-  
ing certain Prisoners of War, which  
are being taken up and will be  
referred to later, please.

Following exchange of telegrams  
confirmed, please.

"2146 Stick has reported here  
for duty does War Office require  
him to report to London, please.

"In answer your telegram July 2nd  
Cpl. 2145 Stick no necessity  
for him to return".

Cpl. Stick is now doing duty at  
Depot.

(sd) W. F. Rendell, Lt. Col.  
for Minister of Militia.

7158

8/8/18

Major,  
Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records.

DUPLICATE  
TELEGRAPHY  
4 - MAY 1918

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFIRMATION  
58, VICTORIA ST.  
LONDON, S.W.  
PAY & RECORDS OFFICE

6243/280/0

The Hon. the Minister of  
Militia,  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland.

HT/NV 23rd April, 8  
2145, CPL. M. STICK,  
ex Prisoner of War.

*O.R.*

July 6th, 1918.

Telegram (inter alia) con-  
firmed, please:

"2145- Stick- reported- this  
"office- today- and- met- his  
"father-

In addition to previous and  
other references to this case, it  
may be stated that on the 30/4/18  
a.m. it was reported by telephone  
that Stick was at Wellington  
Barracks. His father, who had  
delayed his return to Newfoundland  
was immediately notified, and the  
two met.

It has been possible to  
arrange that Opl. Stick after  
having undergone certain examina-  
tions at the War Office, will  
sail with Repatriation Draft No. 61,  
his father travelling by the same  
steamer.

Stick has two months furlough  
from 24/4/18, and should again  
report, in uniform, here within the  
period allowed. He has permission  
to wear plain clothes meanwhile.

Time at disposal has not  
permitted any lengthy examination  
at this office, but he has made  
some important statements concern-  
ing certain Prisoners of War, which  
are being taken up and will be  
referred to later, please.

Telegrams confirmed, please:

"2145 Stick has reported here  
"for duty, does War Office  
"require him to report in  
"London, please."

"In answer your telegram July  
"2nd, Corpl. 2145 Stick, no  
"necessity for him to return."

Corpl. Stick is now doing duty  
at Depot.

*W. G. Rendell*  
Lieut. Col.  
Chief Staff Officer,  
For Minister of Militia,

Major,  
Chief Paymaster & C. i/o Records.

CASUALTIES.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED MISSING.

Extract of letter from W.J.Varcoe, 114,  
Fore Street, London, E. C. (2)., dated 24/4/17,-

"I have a letter this morning from Lieut. Robert Stick  
"1/1st. Newfoundland Regiment, B. E. F, France, saying  
"that Private Moyle Stick, 2145, "B" Company, 2/1st.  
"Newfoundland Regiment is missing and I have cabled to  
"his father to that effect".

No official report to hand 25/4/17.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

CASUALTIES

2145, CPL. M. STICK escaped from German hands on 29/3/18 at Hadersleben, Schleswig-Holstein, and proceeded to the Danish Border, which he reached on 1/4/18. He was in the company of another man of the Welsh Fusiliers. He remained in hospital on the Border in quarantine for 10 days, and then proceeded to Copenhagen. He left Copenhagen on 13/4/18 for Christiania, and left the latter on 15/4/18 for Bergen, left Bergen per S.S. VULTURE on 17/4/18 for Aberdeen, where he arrived on 19/4/18. He <sup>reported</sup> arrived at Wellington Barracks, London, on 20/4/18.

---

INFORMANT: CPL. STICK.

7



**Civil Re-Establishment Committee**  
 MILITIA BUILDING,  
 St. John's, Newfoundland.

HON. MR. JUSTICE KENT,  
 CHAIRMAN

H. B. JOB, ESQ. }  
 H. E. COWAN, ESQ. } VICE-CHAIRMEN

SIR P. T. McGRATH,  
 SIR M. P. CASHIN,

J. G. STONE, ESQ.,  
 DR. V. F. BURKE,  
 REV. DR. L. CURTIS.

MAJOR MONTGOMERIE,  
 MAJOR MACPHERSON, C.M.G.

MAJOR PARSONS, M.C.,  
 MEDICAL OFFICER.

DR. W. W. BLACKALL,  
 VOCATIONAL OFFICER & SECRETARY.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
 VOCATIONAL OFFICER,  
 MILITIA BUILDING, ST. JOHN'S.

*To Capt. Howley  
 of Bay & Recade.*

Moyle Stick 2145

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:— The man named in the  
 margin has completed his course under the Civil  
 Re-establishment Committee.

*June 11. 1919*

*W. W. Blackall.*  
 Vocational Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Declaration required of Officers and men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, who claims War Service Gratuity under Order-in-Council dated January 28th. 1919.

A complete reply must be given to every question in this Declaration. There must be no blanks and no dashes. If any questions are not applicable, the words "NOT APPLICABLE" must be written out.

On completion this Declaration is to be returned to THE OFFICER I/C RECORDS, PAY & RECORD OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S.

- Christian name.. *Edward Hoyle* ..... 2. Surname... *Stick*.....
3. Rank... *Corporal*..... 4. Regt. No. ... *2145*.....
5. Address in full to which future payments of gratuity are to be forwarded..... *5. Devon. Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
6. Date of enlistment in the Regiment... *25<sup>th</sup> August, 1916*.....
7. Name of dependent, if any, to whom Separation Allowance is being issued, or was being issued, immediately prior to your discharge.....  
*Not applicable*
8. Relationship of such dependents..... *Not applicable*
9. Address in full of such dependents..... *Not applicable*
10. Is said dependent, now, or was said dependent at any time in receipt of Separation Allowance on account of another soldier..... *Not applicable*
11. Were you on active service only in M.I.D. If so, give dates and particulars of such service..... *Not applicable*
12. Give total length of time which you served on active service, whether in M.I.D. or Overseas..... *one year eleven months with M.I.D. Regiment and ten months with R.A.M.C. (28 days)*

13. Have you had more than one enlistment? If so, give particulars of discharge and re-enlistments, and under what regimental numbers.  
... Yes, have served in the Imperial R. A. M. C. from 12<sup>th</sup> November '15 till 19-8-16... Regt. No. 124, 328. Discharged... his services being no longer required to re-enlist in 4<sup>th</sup> Regt. Re-enlisted on 25-8-16.

14. Have you already received any payment of Post Discharge pay or War Service Gratuity? If so, state amount you and your dependents have already received and by whom paid.  
... I have received thirty-five (35) dollars as augmentation for clothes.

15. Have you been issued with a War Service Badge? ... Yes.

16. Have you, during the present war, served in the Imperial Forces? ... Yes.

17. Are you entitled to receive, or have you received any Gratuity in the nature of Post Discharge Pay from the Imperial Forces? If so, state amount received, or to which you are entitled.  
... No.

18. Did you revert Overseas to a rank lower than the substantive rank held by you on your arrival in England? ... No.

(b) If so, was such reversion in consequence of Misconduct or inefficiency? ... Not applicable.

19. Are you now serving in the Regt.? ... No... If not give:- (a) date of discharge. Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1918... (b) Reason for discharge.  
... Being an escaped prisoner of war, and therefore not eligible for service with his unit in the field. (H. R. 397, XXV)

20. Did you at any time serve at the front in an actual theatre of War? If so give particulars of places, and dates of such service.  
... Served in F. France on the Somme and at Arras from October 17<sup>th</sup>, 1916 to April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1917.

21. (a) Are you receiving treatment from the Civil Re-Establishment Com. (b) If so are you in receipt of full pay and allowances from that Committee.  
... Not applicable.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under Oath.



Signature of Applicant: *Myrtle Stech*  
 Place of Residence: *St. John's*  
 Declared before me at: *St. John's*  
 This *12<sup>th</sup>* day of *June* 19*19*:.....

*Chas. B. Hunt*

Signature of Barrister of the  
 Supreme Court, Stipendiary Magis-  
 trate, Notary Public, Justice of the  
 Peace, or Commissioner of affidavits. *Notary Public*

POST DISCHARGE PAY.

Date paid	Paid	War Service	Net amount
	Soldier. Dependent.	Gratuity.	Due
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
Certified correct.		Paymaster	



**THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**  
**HEADQUARTERS**

*St. John's, Newfoundland,*

August 6th. 1918 *1918*

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot.

To Paymaster and Officer i/c Records,  
Dept. of Militia.

2145 Bdepl. M. Stick.

Above noted man has applied for his discharge as an escaped prisoner of war. Same has been recommended by the District Officer Commanding and approved by the Chief Staff Officer. I enclose herewith complete papers, and would ask you to carry out his discharge as quickly as possible, as he is desirous of taking up certain studies without delay.

*W. A. C. P.*  
Ass't Adjutant  
Depot The Royal Newfoundland Regiment  
St. John's, Nfld.

WWB/ME

August 23. 1919.

Captain Howley,  
O. I. C. Pay and Records.

Moyle Stick 2145

Kindly pay to the man named in the margin  
the sums of fifty seven dollars and thirty two cents for transportation  
and two hundred dollars and eighty three cents for University fees  
and charge the same to the Civil Re-establishment Committee.

*A. C. J.*

~~\$285.15~~  
\$258.15

*W. W. Shekell,*  
Vocational Officer.

ACCOUNT	
CH. NO.	8423 <i>WWS</i>
IND. LEDGER	_____
PAY LEDGER	_____
GEN. LEDGER	_____

*M. Stick*

WWB/EB

September 15, 1919.

Captain Howley,  
O. I. C. Pay and Records.

Moyle Stick, 2145.

ACCOUNT	_____
CH. NO	11027 INITIALS <i>W.H.</i>
IND. LEDGER	_____
PAY LEDGER	_____
GEN. LEDGER	_____

Kindly pay to the man named in the margin,  
The sum of Eighty dollars,  
In payment of salary while engaged as a teacher in the Re-  
establishment School for one month. Charge the same to the  
Civil Re-establishment.

\$80.00

*W. C. Stehall,*  
Vocational Officer.

*M. Stick.*

October 1, 1919.

Major Howley,  
O. I. C. Pay and Records.

Kindly pay to Mr. James Stick,  
The sum of eighty dollars and twenty two cents,  
Being the balance due to his son Moyle Stick,  
On account of assistance granted to him for a University course  
by the Civil Re-establishment Committee. Charge the same to the  
Civil Re-establishment.

\$80.22

*James Stick*

*A. C. Howley*  
Vocational Officer.

ACCOUNT	
CH. NO.	14206
INITIALS	<i>Howley</i>
DATE	
AMOUNT	
REMARKS	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$26.<sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

May 15<sup>th</sup> 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Twenty Six <sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

on account  
balance of Pay. to 15/5/18

M. Stick

Ck. No. 6722	Initials [Signature]
Pay Ledger [Signature]	Initials [Signature]
Gen. Ledger [Signature]	Initials [Signature]

Regtl. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

C.P.B.

No. 2145

Rank Capt.

Name M. Stick

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$203.<sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

May 11<sup>th</sup> 1915

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Five hundred & three <sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

on account  
balance of Pay to 30/4/18

M. Stick

Ch. No. 6490	Initials. ew
Pay Ledger 147	Initials. J. B. S.
Gen. Ledger 147	Initials. J. B. S.

J. B. S.

Regtl. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_



No. 2142

Rank Capt.

Name M. Stick

3  
مستحق

3	5	0	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
<hr/>									

30/9

10/11/21

3  
3  
مطلوب

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

*\$21.77*

*June 15<sup>th</sup> 1898*

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of *Twenty One* *77* Dollars.

~~on account~~  
balance

of Pay. *to 15/6/98*

*[Signature]*

*M. Stick*

Ck. No. <i>4702</i>	Initials.....
Pay Ledger <i>[Signature]</i>	Initials <i>[Signature]</i>
Gen. Ledger.....	Initials <i>[Signature]</i>

Regtl. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

No. 2145 Rank Capt.

Name M. Stick

1917-1918

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$27.<sup>98</sup>

July 6<sup>th</sup> 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Twenty Seven <sup>98</sup> Dollars.

on-account  
balance of Pay. to 30/6/18

M. Stick.

Ch. No.	1380	Initials	JS
Pay Ledger	2	Initials	MS
Gen. Ledger		Initials	MS

Regtl. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

No. 2145

Rank Capt

Name M. Steck

1918-1919

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$ 39 <sup>40</sup> —

Aug. 6<sup>th</sup> 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of thirty nine <sup>40</sup> Dollars.  
on account of Pay.  
balance

M. Stick.

Ch. No. 809	Initials EW
Pay Ledger 2	Initials WM
Gen. Ledger	Initials

Regtl. No. Rank

7

No. 2145<sup>r</sup>

Rank Cpl

Name Stuch M.

1918-1919

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$ 10<sup>60</sup>

Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of 10 <sup>60</sup> Dollars.

~~an account~~  
balance of Pay.

M. Stick

Ck. No. 807	Initials EW
Pay Ledger 2	Initials WM
Gen. Ledger	Initials

Regtl. No. Rank

g



No. 2145

Rank *CP*

Name *Stech M*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$33<sup>60</sup> "

July 31st 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Thirty Three — <sup>60</sup> Dollars.  
on account of Pay.

M. Stick.

Ch. No.	531	Initials	[Signature]
Pay Ledger	[Signature]	Initials	[Signature]
Gen. Ledger	[Signature]	Initials	[Signature]

Regtl. No.

Rank

[Signature]

No. 2145

Rank CPL

Name M. Stuck

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

1918-19

PAY VOUCHER.

\$ 31 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

July 15<sup>th</sup> 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Thirty One <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.  
on account of Pay.

M. Stick.

Ch. No. 234	Initials JAS
Pay Ledger 2	Initials JMM
Gen. Ledger	Initials

Regtl. No. Rank

J.B. H.

No. 2145

Rank

Corpl.

Name

M. Stick

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$ 33 <sup>60</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

May 31<sup>st</sup> 1918

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Thirty three <sup>60</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

on account  
balance of Pay to 31/5/18

M. Stick.

Ck. No. 751	Initials EW
Pay Ledger 145	Initials EW
Gen. Ledger	Initials EW

Regtl. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

J. B. H.

№. 2145

Rank *Capt.*

Name *M. Stick.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$ 208 <sup>68</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

July 15 1919

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment\*  
the sum of Two hundred + Eight Dollars.  
on account of Pay.  
balance

M. Stick

CA. No. 3053	Initials. <i>Stick</i>
Pay Ledger.....	Initials.....
Gen. Ledger.....	Initials.....

Regtl. No. 2145 Rank Cpl.

*J. C. B.*



No. 2145 Rank Cpl

Name M. Stet

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.  
REGIMENTAL PAY BRANCH.

PAY VOUCHER.

\$ 70<sup>00</sup>

Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1909

Received from the First Newfoundland Regiment  
the sum of Seventy Dollars.  
on account of Pay, W. S. G.  
balance

*[Signature]*

Regtl. No. 2145 Rank Cpl.

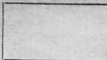
Ch. No. 11034	Initials. C.B.H.
Pay Ledger.....	Initials.....
Gen. Ledger.....	Initials.....

noted C.B.H.

No. 2145

Rank *Cpl*

Name *M. Stick*



## Proceedings on Discharge.

(When forwarded for confirmation the documents named on page 4 should be enclosed.)

No. <u>2145</u>	Army Rank <u>Corporal</u>
Name <u>Edward M. J. Strick</u> <small>(The name must agree strictly with that on enlistment, unless changed subsequently by authority.)</small>	
Corps <u>The Royal Newfoundland Regiment</u>	
Battalion, Battery, Company, Depot, &c. <small>(If attached to the Regular Establishment of the Special Reserve or Permanent Staff of the Territorial Force, &amp;c., or to General Staff of the Army, it should be so stated.)</small>	
Date of discharge <u>August 6<sup>th</sup> 1918</u>	
Place of discharge <u>St. John's, Nfld</u>	
1. Description at the time of discharge. <span style="float: right;">Ranc</span>	
Age <u>22</u> years <u>10</u> months Height <u>5</u> feet <u>2</u> inches Chest measure { girth when fully expanded _____ ins. { range of expansion _____ ins. Complexion <u>fair</u> Eyes <u>brown</u> Hair <u>brown</u> Trade <u>Student</u> Intended place of residence { _____ (To be given as fully as practicable)	Descriptive marks.          197. 266 288 292 269
2. The above-named man is discharged in consequence of <u>being an escaped Prisoner of War</u>	
<small>(The cause of discharge must be worded as prescribed in the King's Regulations and be identical with that on the discharge certificate. If discharged by superior authority, the No. and date of the letter to be quoted.)</small>	
3. Military character:— _____ _____	
4. Character awarded in accordance with King's Regulations:— _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
Certified that the above is an accurate copy of the characters given by me on Army Form B. 2067* and that Army Form D. 489 was awarded in this case.	
Initials of Commanding Officer.	
Army Form B. 2068 has been issued to*	

To be filled in on the soldier quitting the Colours.

\* Strike out if not applicable.

5. He is in possession of the following number of G.C. badges (if the man is a N.C.O. and enlisted prior to 1st July, 1881, the number he would have been entitled to had he not been promoted should be stated).

Is it probable that he will be entitled to another good conduct badge before the confirmation of these proceedings?

Classification for service, or proficiency pay... .. Class \_\_\_\_\_

6. Campaigns, Medals and Decorations

Certificate of education .....

7. His accounts are correctly balanced, and I have impartially inquired into all matters brought before me in accordance with Regulations.

(Place) St. John's Rd.

(Date) Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1918

Commanding \_\_\_\_\_ Battrn. \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment.

8. Certificate to be signed by the soldier on discharge.

I hereby acknowledge that I have received all my pay and allowances (including clothing allowance), and all just demands up to the present date, subject to the reservations of the claims noted on the 3rd page.

(Place) St. John's Rd.

(Date) Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1918

M. Stick (Signature of Soldier.)

E. Walsh (Signature of Witness.)

(When a soldier is absent through illness or any other cause, and it is not desirable to forward these proceedings to him for signature, a manuscript copy should be sent for the man to sign, and when returned should be attached here.)

9. Additional certificate in the case of a soldier who takes his discharge at his own request.

I hereby declare that I do of my own free will request to be discharged from His Majesty's Service.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Soldier.)

10. Statement of service.

Service towards engagement to \_\_\_\_\_ (the date to which the record of service is completed) \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ days.

Further service " " \_\_\_\_\_ (the date of confirmation of discharge) ... .. " " \_\_\_\_\_

Total ... .. " " \_\_\_\_\_

11. Confirmation of discharge.

The discharge of the above-named man is hereby confirmed for \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

(Place) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Commanding officers (or the Paymaster if at Netley) will issue to every discharged soldier whose claim to pension, either on account of service or disability, is to be brought under the consideration of the Chelsea Board, a memorandum for his guidance on Army Form D. 401, and will at the same time transmit to the Secretary, Royal Hospital Chelsea, a descriptive return of the man on Army Form D. 400.

RESERVATIONS REFERRED TO AT PARA. 8.

(To be signed by the soldier. When there are none, it is to be so stated and signed by the soldier.)

---

No Reservations

M. Stick.

Witness E. Walsh.

No. **6540**

## NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

DUPLICATE  
ORIGINAL

N.F.P./54

No. **157**To: **Minister of Militia,  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland.**

" " Company.

MEMORANDUM of STOPPAGES/~~CREDITS~~ on Account of  
Paymasters Advances.

NOTE:- Charge under

Credit *Pay, General Office London D/W*

Column

Regtl No.	Rank & Name		Particulars and Authority	AMOUNT			
				£	s	d	
2145	Pte	M. Stick,	Advances issued by Officer Commanding "p" Co. Scots Guards, as per A.F.O. 1823, received from Regtl. Paymaster London District 23/4/18		8	0	0
					8	0	0

Pay & Record Office,  
56, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W. 1,

29th April 1918

Chief Paymaster &amp; Officer i/c Records.

CERTIFIED that the above stoppages/credits have been made in  
the Pay Book " " Company for period / / to / /

Dated at

14/6/18 191O.C. " " Company,  
Battalion.ORIGINAL of this FORM to be COMPLETED and RETURNED INTACT to Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records,  
Newfoundland Contingent, 56 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.  
DUPLICATE to accompany PAY BOOK as VOUCHER.

CHECKED

29/4/18  
RAC

DUPLICATE.  
ORIGINAL

8045

N.F.P./54

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

To: **Minister of Militia,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,**

No. 198

" " Company.

MEMORANDUM of STOPPAGES/CREDITS on Account of **Charges on**  
**shipment of Parcel.**

NOTE:- Charge under Pay General Office London SW1 Column  
Credit

Regtl No.	Rank & Name	Particulars And Authority	AMOUNT						
			£	s	d	e	i		
2145	Opl. M. Stick	Charges on 1 Parcel shipped by Furness Withy & Co. per S.S. Rijsbergen, 17/5/18, Liverpool to St. John's,						14	6
								14	6

Pay & Record Office,  
58, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W. 1,  
22nd May 1918

Chief Paymaster & Officer i/c Records.

CERTIFIED that the above Stoppages/Credits have been made in  
the Pay Book of " " Company for Period / / to / /

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_

191

O.C. " " Company,  
Battalion.

ORIGINAL of this FORM to be COMPLETED and RETURNED INTACT to Paymaster & O. i/c Records,  
 Newfoundland Contingent, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.  
 DUPLICATE to accompany PAY BOOK as VOUCHER.





## Descriptive Return of a Soldier Discharged on Account of Disability

INSTRUCTIONS—This form is to be completed in the case of every discharged soldier whose claim to pension, on account of disability, is to be submitted for the consideration of the Pensions and Disabilities Board.

This section should be completed in the Hospital at which a man is attending at the time of his examination by a Medical Board, or, if the man is not in Hospital, by the Medical Officer of the Unit or Command Depot. The Soldier should be given a full opportunity of examining it, as, if awarded a pension, his subsequent identification depends on his confirming this declaration. The "Rank," "Station," and "Date" should be in his own handwriting.

The form will then be attached to the Proceedings of the man's Medical Board and will be forwarded to the O. & C. Records together with the remainder of the man's documents.

Changes occurring in the description subsequent to the date of admission to pension should be noted in red ink.

Name in full *Stick Moyle*

Regiment from which discharged *1st. Newfoundland*

Regimental number *2145*

Intended address \_\_\_\_\_

Height on discharge *5 7* Feet *2"*

Color of hair on discharge *Brown*

Complexion *Fair*

Color of eye *Brown*

Descriptive Marks *None*

Figure on discharge *Normal*

Christian name of Father *James*

Christian name of Mother *Emma*

Wife's maiden name in full \_\_\_\_\_

Date and place of marriage \_\_\_\_\_

Christian names of children \_\_\_\_\_

Place and date of soldier's birth. *St John's N.S. B.A.*

Nature and locality of civil employment required *None*

I declare that I am the soldier referred to above and that all the particulars contained in the above statement are, to the best of my knowledge, correct

(Soldier's signature in full)

Station *St. John's* *Moyle Stick* (Rank) *Pl.*  
Date *9<sup>th</sup> May*

I certify that the above named soldier signed the foregoing declaration in my presence, and that the above description and details are, to the best of my knowledge correct.

*St. W. Burdett*  
Medical Officer i/c Hospital.  
Unit, or Command Depot.

Station *St. John's N.S.* Date *May. 9. 18*

March 1st 1919.

2145. M. Stick.

This man is not on Weekly Pay Roll, he is student under the Civil  
Re-establishment Committee.

To be used for recruits enlisting direct into the Regular Army only.  
 Army Form B. 178\* to be used for Special Reserve recruits  
 and Special Reservists enlisting into the Regular Army.

**MEDICAL HISTORY of**

Surname Stick

Christian Name Moyle



TABLE I.—GENERAL TABLE.

Birthplace ... Parish St. Philip's County St. John's

Examined ... on 25 day of Aug 1916  
 at \_\_\_\_\_

Declared Age ... 20 years - 300 days.

Trade or Occupation ... Student

Height ... 5 feet, 2 inches.

Weight ... 130 lbs.

Chest Measurement { Girth when fully Expanded. 35 1/2 inches.  
 Range of Expansion 3 inches.

Physical Development ... Good

Vaccination Marks { Arm ... Right Left  
 Number ... 2

When Vaccinated ... 1906

Vision ... R.E.—V = 6/18 without glasses L.E.—V = 6/60 without glasses  
6/9 with glasses 6/9 with glasses

(a) Marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease ... (a) Small scar at brow left chin. Three small moles right & left breast at axilla.

(b) Slight defects but not sufficient to cause rejection ... (b) None

Approved by (Signature) [Signature]  
 (Rank) 25816 Medical Officer.

Enlisted ... at Accrington York Scotland  
 on 25 day of August 1916

Joined on Enlistment ...	Corps.	Regtl. No.
Transferred to ...	<u>REGIMENT NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT</u>	<u>2145</u>

Became non-effective by \_\_\_\_\_  
 on \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 191  
 (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Rank) \_\_\_\_\_

**Table III.—Boards; Courts of Inquiry, Vaccination, Inoculations, etc.; Examinations for Field or Foreign Service, Extension, Re-engagement, or Prolongation of Service; Issue of Surgical Appliances; Particulars of Dental Treatment, etc.**

Date	Brief details, and signature
	<p><i>Nice</i>  <i>for Nice</i> } in R.A.M.C.</p>
7.10.16	3 <sup>rd</sup> inoculation Sars. 7. A.H.D.
6.10.16	Fit for Foreign Service, A.H.D.

**Table IV.—Service Table.**

Station or Troopship	Date of arrival or embarkation	Date of departure or disembarkation	Station or Troopship	Date of arrival or embarkation	Date of departure or disembarkation



## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA  
AND QUOTE NO.

-----

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

August 3rd 1918.  
-----

To: D.O.C.,  
City.

#2145 Cpl. M. Stick.

The discharge of the above mentioned soldier is  
approved under K.R. 392 (XXV).

Lieut. Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.



**THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**  
**HEADQUARTERS**

*St. John's, Newfoundland,*

July 25th, 1918 191

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot

To D.O.C. Newfoundland,  
Militia Department

SIR:-

2145 Cpl. M. Stick

Preliminary Report of Standing Medical Board  
on above noted N.C.O., of 23-7-18, states:

"2nd Board: Recommend discharge as escaped  
prisoner."

Will you please say if this man's discharge  
may now be carried out. I take it that recommend-  
ation as to disability, if any, will be shown on his  
Medical Papers, now in possession of the Officer/i/o  
Records.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

*W. B. ...*  
Asst Adjutant  
Depot The Royal Newfoundland Regiment  
St. John's, Nfld.



**THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**  
**HEADQUARTERS**

*St. John's, Newfoundland,*

August 3rd, 1918 191

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot

To D.O.C. Newfoundland,  
Militia Department

SIR:

2145 Cpl. M. Stick


I enclose herewith letter received from  
above noted soldier concerning his discharge.

Result of Medical Board was referred to  
District Officer Commanding on 25-7-18.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

  
Adjutant  
Depot The Royal Newfoundland Regiment  
St. John's, Nfld.



THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT  
HEADQUARTERS

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

August 3<sup>rd</sup> /18.

Lieut. Duley, Asst. Adjt.

Dear Sir,

As I have heard nothing further concerning my discharge and as I wish to commence my studies prior to going away to College I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly bring the result of the Medical Board to the notice of the District Officer Commanding. Hoping to receive a reply as soon as possible, I remain

Your obedient servant

2145 M. Stick, Cpl.



LAST PAY CERTIFICATE

ORIGINAL

N.F.P. /94

To be rendered for all ranks on discharge, transfer to other Units, or on return to Newfoundland in accordance with G.O. 719, 23/5/17.

Regt No. 2145 Rank Cpl. Name M. Stick Unit Royal Wfld. Regt. who was Soldr.  
to Newfoundland on 24/4/18 Authority W.P. 122 Cause Escaped Prisoner from Germany

DR.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

CR.

DEBITORS		£	£	s	d	PARTICULARS	£	£	s	d	
	Balance Dr. from					Balance Cr. from 21/12/17			87	13	5
	Allotment days @					Pay 124 days @ £1.00	136	40			
	Cash Payments: P. A. R. O.		20	0	0	Field Allow 124 days @ £.10¢		19	40		
	Remittances to Germany, Advance by O.C. 3rd Bat. Gordon Highlanders, Aberdeen, 19/4/18		1	0	0	Other Allowces days @ £	148	80	30	11	6
	Other Debits:			10	0	Other Credits:					
						Omitted to be credited with Pay as Corporal 13/4/17 - 21/12/17 252 days @ 10¢	25	30	5	4	0
	Total Debits		21	10	0	Total Credits			123	8	11
	Balance due by Paymaster		101	18	11	Balance due to Paymaster			123	8	11
			123	8	11				123	8	11

I have carefully examined this Statement of Account and find it to be a correct extract from the Pay Book of

(Place) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) 1918 O.C. " " Company.

Made up/Checked in accordance with information received in the Pay & Record Office London, S.W.4 to 23/4/18 and is therefore subject to amendment if and as may be found necessary.

Pay & Record Office, London,

73/4/18 191

*J. H. Mansel-Coffin*  
Chief Paymaster & Officer i/c Records.

CHECKED  
*J.S.*  
73/4/18

Period: From 22/12/17 to 24/4/18

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL

MAIL COPY

No. 6540

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

N.F.P./54

No. 187

To: Minister of Militia, St. John's, Newfoundland.

" " Company.

MEMORANDUM of STOPPAGES/CREDITS on Paymasters Advances.



NOTE:- Charge under Credit *Pay & Record Office London S.W.*

ORIGINAL of this FORM to be COMPLETED and RETURNED INTACT to Chief Paymaster & O. i/c Records, Newfoundland Contingent, 58 Victoria Street, London S.W. 1.

Regtl No.	Rank & Name		Particulars and Authority	AMOUNT			
				£	s	d	cts
2145	Pte	M. Stick,	Advances issued by Officer Commanding "p" Co. Scots Guards, as per A.F.O. 1825, received from Regtl. Paymaster London District 25/4/18		2	0	0
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>							
					2	0	0

Pay & Record Office, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1,

29th April 1918

Chief Paymaster & Officer i/c Records.

CERTIFIED that the above stoppages/credits have been made in the Pay Book " " Company for period / / to / /

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ 191

O.C. " " Company, \_\_\_\_\_ Battalion.

CHECK 29/4/18

8045

DUPLICATE  
MAIL COPY

DUPLICATE  
ORIGINAL

N.F.P./54

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

No. 168

To: Minister of Militia,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,

" " Company,

MEMORANDUM OF STOPPAGES/CREDITS on Account of Charges on  
shipment of Parcel.



NOTE:- Charge under  
Credit *Pay Office London S.W.*

Regtl No.	Rank & Name	Particulars and Authority	AMOUNT						
			£	s	d	e	1		
2145	Opl. M. Stick	Charges on 1 Parcel shipped by Furness Withy & Co. per S.S. Rijsbergen, 17/5/18, Liverpool to St. John's,						14	6
								14	6

Pay & Record Office,  
58, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W. 1,  
and May 1918

Chief Paymaster & Officer i/c Records.

CERTIFIED that the above Stoppages/Credits have been made in  
the Pay Book of " " Company for Period / / to / /

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_

191

O.C. " " Company,  
Battalion.

ORIGINAL of this FORM to be COMPLETED and RETURNED INTACT to Paymaster & O. i/c Records,  
Newfoundland Contingent, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.  
DUPLICATE to accompany PAY BOOK as VOUCHER.

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE

**DUPLICATE  
MAIL COPY**

N.F.C./93

To be rendered for all ranks on discharge, transfer to other Units, or on return to Newfoundland in accordance with O.L./19, 23/5/17.

Regt No. 2145 Rank Cpl. Name H. Stick Unit Royal Wfld. Regt.  
to Newfoundland on 24/4/18 Authority A. F. B. 170 Cause Escaped Prisoner from Germany

Posted 4-MAY 1918

DR.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS				£	✓	s	d	PARTICULARS				£	✓	s	d	
Balance Dr. from								Balance Cr. from <u>21/12/17</u>						<u>87</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>
Allotment days @								Pay <u>124</u> days @ <u>£1.00</u>				<u>124</u>		<u>40</u>		
Cash Payments: P. A. B.O.				<u>30</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Field Allowance <u>124</u> days @ <u>£.10p</u>				<u>124</u>		<u>40</u>		
Remittance to Germany/advance by O.C. 3rd Bat. Gordon Highlanders, Aberdeen, 19/4/18				<u>10</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Other Allowances days @ <u>£</u>				<u>148</u>		<u>80</u>		<u>6</u>
Other Debits:								Other Credits:								
								Omitted to be credited with Pay as Corporal 15/4/17 - 24/12/17				<u>25</u>		<u>20</u>		<u>5</u>
								25 1/2 days @ 10p						<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total Debits				<u>21</u>		<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Total Credits						<u>125</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
Balance due by Paymaster				<u>101</u>		<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>	Balance due to Paymaster						<u>125</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
				<u>125</u>		<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>							<u>125</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

PERIOD: From 22/12/17 to 24/4/18

23/4/18

I have carefully examined this Statement of Account and find it to be a correct extract from the Pay Book of

(Place) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) 1918 O.C. " " Company.

Made up/checked in accordance with information received in the Pay & Record Office London, S.W.6 to 25/4/18 and is therefore subject to amendment if and as may be found necessary.

Pay & Record Office, London.  
25/4/18



Chief Paymaster & Officer i/c Records.



No. 2148 Name Sack Ed. Sqn., Batty, or Company B Corps 1<sup>st</sup> Newfoundland Date of enlistment 25.8.16 G.C. Badges } Service or Proficiency Pay }  
 Date of last entry in Company Conduct Sheet None No. and date of last drunk None Period not reckoning towards freedom from extra fine } Sheet No. 1012 Signature O.C. Company, etc. } Character }

Place	Date of offence	Rank	Cases of Drunkenness	Offence	Names of Witnesses	Punishment awarded	Date of award or of order dispensing with trial	By whom awarded	Remarks
<u>In the Field</u>	<u>11.11.16</u>	<u>Pte</u>		<u>Spilling beer bottles back straps &amp; Canteen</u>	<u>Sgt Newman</u>	<u>Pay for same</u>	<u>3.11.16</u>	<u>C.O.</u>	<u>P.P.</u>
<u>do</u>	<u>7.3.17</u>			<u>Spilling of beer bottles</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>14 days pay</u>	<u>10.3.17</u>	<u>C.O.</u>	<u>C.P.</u>



In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

JAM:GC

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

March 7, 1940.

Dear Sir,

#2145, Cpl. M. Stick

I am instructed by the Board of Pension Commissioners to advise you that claim for the above named for compensation in respect of the disability claimed to be due to active service in the Great War is disallowed.

The Board has reviewed carefully the facts submitted to them, including the report of Dr. John Grieve, but are unable to admit a claim.

Yours very truly,

J. A. MCGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

C. J. Fox, Esq., K. C.,  
Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
Beard of Trade Building.

JAM:GC

March 7, 1940.

Dear Sir,

#2145. Cpl. M. Stick

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The Board has reviewed carefully the facts submitted to them, including the report of Dr. John Grieve, but are unable to admit a claim.

Yours very truly,

J. A. MCGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

C. J. PEM, Esq., F. C.,  
Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.,  
Board of Trade Building,  
St. John's.



CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD S. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (OXON)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MATER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE A.B.C., 6TH EDITION

COPY.

Jan. 12.1940.

Lieut. J.A. McGrath, M.C.,  
Secretary  
Pension Board,  
City.

Dear Sir: RE: Corporal Stick.

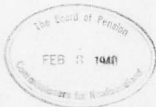
In the light of Dr. Grieve's report herein, which in our opinion conclusively establishes our client's case, we submit that overwhelming evidence has now been adduced grounding Corporal Stick's claim to a pension the grant of which we now bespeak on his behalf.

We shall be obliged if you will let us know at your earliest convenience what data is now required for the computation of the pension and the time from which it will be payable.

Yours faithfully,

FOX KNIGHT & PHELAN

(per) C.J. FOX.



- REPORT -

NAME: Moyle Stick  
HOME ADDRESS: 5 Devon Row, St. John's.  
AGE: 43  
CIVIL STATE: Single  
DATE OF BIRTH: October 27th., 1895  
EXAMINER: Dr. John Grieve.

He is one of a family of five boys and two girls - two died when young. He started school at 5½ years, remained there the age of 20 at which age he obtained London Matriculation.

When he was 8 or 9 years old he was 40th. in his class, having difficulty with arithmetic and spelling but in two years time he overcame these difficulties through the help of a sympathetic teacher and remained consistently at or near the top.

He played football and hockey and was a good mixer.

He enlisted February, 1915, for home service in the R.A.M.C. He went to England in October, 1915, to get into the R.A.M.C. in England. He finally joined the Newfoundland Regiment in August, 1916. He spent six weeks at Ayr, then went to France October 16th. and into the line on the 21st. of October in the vicinity of Goudecourt. On April 14th. 1917, he went 'over the top' at Monchy and was taken prisoner in this action. Six hundred and fifty men and twenty officers went over and at the end of action one hundred and four men and three officers were captured. Fifty men and three officers got back, the remainder were killed by machine gun or shell fire. He was taken prisoner about 9 a.m. and the Company walked back about three miles when they were counted and walked another six miles. During this walk he saw an Uhlan ride down a French woman who had offered one of the soldiers some bread and this incident made the group somewhat apprehensive of their future treatment. They stayed at Douay for three days where they were fed two meals per day consisting of bread with potatoes mixed with sawdust and straw, burnt barley water was used as coffee. Beyond handling in the food and locking everybody up at night they did not see any Germans. They then went to Lille by train and were there seven days. They were at Forte MacDonald which was built into the hill. Ninety men were billeted in a room, where there was only enough space to lie on the concrete floor but not much more. The only latrine was a barrel under the door. The door of the room was locked, the windows bricked up. The men were in the dark and there was little or no ventilation. It is important to note that these men were not at this time regarded as prisoners of war and therefore had no status or rights. They were told by the Germans the first night they came to Lille that they were to undergo this reprisal treatment because the German Government was of the opinion that German prisoners were being kept close to the front for military purposes in the French line, and this was the reason they were not at this time registered as prisoners of war. The men lived with nothing to do and barely room to walk. Some of them became unbalanced mentally, they would cry - ask for their fathers. Some became incoherent and two or three men had to be taken out because they had completely broken down. In time, the floor became covered with urine and excreta. After seven days of this confinement with no continuous sleep, only short naps, they were released and the men looked and acted like drunken men for the first hour, they were weaving from side to side in the streets of Lille. During confinement he and his friend spent the time recalling and repeating geometrical problems.

They went further back than to Guesmin where they stayed from April 24th. to June 11th. living in the basement of a house which was in the process of construction. They were joined here by other prisoners and at this place a group originally consisting of three hundred and ten was reduced to one hundred and sixty. Seventy five died at work and seventy five died in hospital. They were sent to the front in this way, the hours were from daylight to dusk.

brutality shown, almost sadistic in nature. Stick himself, whilst he lost considerable weight, was rather proud that he was able to do his work but towards the end of this period he says he just couldn't work. He says that it wasn't that he wasn't able to work but just could not. Shortly afterwards, he went to a hospital at this time having developed some form of dysentery and stomach symptoms.

They left Guesnain and went to Marchienne en Ville which was five miles further on. He worked here in the Red Oak Forest, but the treatment was somewhat better, the hours shorter and there were no beatings. He began to increase in weight and his stomach symptoms subsided somewhat. On July 3rd. the group was finally registered as prisoners of war. He was transferred to other parts in Germany ultimately finding himself in a place near the Kiel Canal. By this time living conditions were much better. He was receiving parcels from home which supplemented the routine prisoners' diet. He finally escaped by crossing the Dutch border and went to England.

Having been discharged from the Army he took a college course and obtained a degree and went teaching in Alberta. From time to time he had trouble with his stomach and the condition became sufficiently severe as to cause him to resign his head mastership. Just before his resignation he noticed that he was not able to teach as well as formally, that the results in classes that he himself regarded as his particular forte were becoming poor.

- Findings -

It is to be noted that for three months this man underwent an abnormal experience even as a prisoner of war. He, with others, was told by the Germans that the treatment meted out to them during this period was definitely reprisal in nature. This, I have confirmed from another soldier who was in the same company. It would seem as if the attitude of the Germans was definitely to break the spirits if not the bodies of the prisoners. None but the very best integrated personalities could stand it and I question if any of this group, who are alive now, were thoroughly investigated would fail to show some definite injury or scar, as it were, on their personalities.

There was a very significant episode in this man's history where he states that he simply could not work even though he had practically gone through all the reprisal treatment and boasted that he was physically well. I am of the opinion that this shows evidence of a marked mental conflict even though the presenting symptoms were gastrointestinal in nature. His re-iterated references to the sawdust and straw in the food is a fixation and was really his attempt at an explanation of the physical gastric symptoms, that is to say, he is rationalising. To those of us who meet this kind of case, this is a very common phenomenon where the deep seated emotional factor is the predominant one even though the patient emphasizes the physical origin.

Another significant episode is his breakdown whilst teaching where he shows a distinct dissatisfaction with himself which was marked enough to cause him to discontinue teaching. At this time also the gastric symptoms were severe.

In my view it is completely beside the point whether he had physical symptoms or not because many mental hospitals are admitting patients who have had exploratory operations for supposedly appendiceal, gall-bladder or gastric conditions and no pathology has been found. Even if pathology, such as gastric or duodenal ulcers, is demonstrated there is a large body of medical opinion which believes that these lesions are essentially the result of worry and mental conflict.

As far as I have been able to observe this man, he appears to me to be of the labile personality type. Even as a child he seems to have had difficulty in meeting an unusual situation, as evidenced by the panic he showed in relation to his early studies.

This man's idea as to how he could be made better is very suggestive of the underlying mental aspect of his illness. He says: "If I could only get a little house in the woods with a garden, womehere that I could just work around at my own leisure for about a year, I could get better."

I do not believe for one moment that this man is malingering and he strongly resents the idea that he was ever 'mental' but this is a well known defense mechanism. I am of the opinion that this man has suffered and is now suffering from a physical condition that in reality was the result of a definite conflict in his emotional life due to his experiences as a prisoner of war.

(signed)

JOHN GRIEVE.

JG/AH

Copied by GC.

July 17th. 1939

Messrs. Fox, Knight and Phelan,  
Barristers, Solicitors etc.,  
Board of Trade Building.

Attention C. J. Fox, Esq. K. C.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th. inst.

I am instructed to advise you that this Department will not place any obstacle in the way of any consultation you may wish to hold with Dr. Grieve in connection with the case of Cpl. M. Stick, M. M.

Dr. Grieve however, may if he wishes, make formal application to this Department to carry out any medical examination he may consider necessary.

Yours very truly,

J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

JAH/SM

July 17th. 1939

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
Barristers, Solicitors etc.  
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Yours very truly,

J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

JAM/SM

JAM:GC

March 7, 1940.

Dear Sir,

#2145, Cpl. M. Stick

I am instructed by the Board of Pension Commissioners to advise you that claim for the above named for compensation in respect of the disability claimed to be due to active service in the Great War is disallowed.

The Board has reviewed carefully the facts submitted to them, including the report of Dr. John Grieve, but are unable to admit a claim.

Yours very truly,

J. A. MCCRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

G. J. Fox, Esq., K. C.,  
Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
Beard of Trade Building.

SDP.

May 13th. 1939.

C. J. Fox, Esq., K. C.,  
CITY.

Dear Mr. Fox,

The matter of your appeal from the decision of the Pensions Board as regards rejection of the application for pension of Mr. E. M. Stick has been given very great consideration by me for some months past, and you were good enough to interview me in connection therewith a few days ago, at which interview I promised to give you a definite decision within a week or ten days. Following further correspondence with the Board's Representatives in Canada I understand from the Secretary that the whole case has been given further review and a considered memorandum has been sent to the proper authority in the Department dealing with the case as it appears to them at present. Copy of this memorandum I attach hereto for your information. In my opinion the new evidence obtained does not affect the former decision arrived at by the Board and does not help me to make up my mind to allow the appeal.



I therefore regretfully have to inform you that I do not consider that evidence produced during the hearing of this appeal and since justifies<sup>me</sup> in reversing the Board's decision and allowing the appeal in favour of Mr. Stiek. Therefore I have concluded that I must reject the appeal.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare.

See Com Letter dated 13.5.39 to Mr Fox.  
(held by Com Secy) Appeal Refused (Mr Senior)  
Jm 16/5/39

Memo for the Secretary:

#2145, E. M. Stick

Application for pension of the above noted with respect to "Stomach Condition" was again considered at a recent meeting.

In November 1938 we received a letter from Messrs. Fox, Knight and Phelan, solicitors, advising that it was the intention of this applicant to call further evidence and requesting that consideration be deferred until Mr. Fox had returned to the City and had an opportunity of presenting it. This request was granted and on March 31st. further letter was received.

The case has been reviewed in the light of this letter but the Board have been unable to find in it any evidence in addition to that already submitted. It is considered by the Board that there is a lack of continuity in the medical history of the disability which, the applicant claims, is due to his war service and they wish to emphasize particularly the fact that Mr. Stick's application for Life Insurance was granted on Dr. Blaney's examination in 1925.

The Board are unable, on the evidence before them, to associate the Stomach Condition complained of by this applicant with his war service and can therefore find no grounds for an award of pension.

With reference to the request of Mr. Fox that an appointment be made with the Commissioner for further consultation, the Board has no recommendation to make in this connection.

J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

May 8th. 1939

CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD B. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (Oxon)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MAYER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE A.B.C. 5TH EDITION

July 13, 1939

J. A. McGrath, Esq., M.C.,  
Pensions Board,  
C i t y

Dear Sir:

Re: Corp. Stick, M.M.

In this matter, as our previous correspondence shows, we have in mind the submission of certain medical evidence on behalf of our client, to which end we desire that he might consult with Dr. Grieve.

Will you please let us know whether, under the circumstances, it might be possible to have the necessary authorization go through for that purpose.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN

Per

CJF/AS



In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

/ \_\_\_\_\_  
H.M./M

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

May 10, 1939

The Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare:

I forward you herewith memorandum from the Clerk to the Board of Pension Commissioners, and dealing with the case of #2145, E. M. Stick, an applicant for a war pension. You will note that the Board has refused to accede to this request, and further that information to this effect is now being sent you specifically because Mr. Stick's solicitor has requested an appointment with you for a further discussion of the case mentioned.

H. M. MOSDELL, M.D.

COMMISSIONER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



/ NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

Memo for the Secretary:

#2145, E. M. Stick

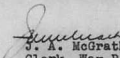
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The case has been reviewed in the light of this letter but the Board have been unable to find in it any evidence in addition to that already submitted. It is considered by the Board that there is a lack of continuity in the medical history of the disability which the applicant claims, is due to his war service and they wish to emphasize particularly the fact that Mr. Stick's application for Life Insurance was granted on Dr. Blaney's examination in 1925.

The Board are unable, on the evidence before them, to associate the Stomach Condition complained of by this applicant with his war service and can therefore find no grounds for an award of pension.

With reference to the request of Mr. Fox that an appointment be made with the Commissioner for further consultation, the Board has no recommendation to make in this connection.

  
J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

May 8th. 1939

Kindly address all Communications to the Department, not to Individuals.

CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD E. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (C.M.B.)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

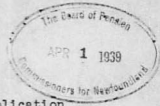
**FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MAYER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE A.B.C. 6TH EDITION

*6 copies*

March 31, 1939

Lt. J. A. McGrath, M.C.F.  
Board of Pensions,  
City



Dear Sir:

Re: Corporal M. Stick, M.M. - Application  
for Pension.

We are very desirous indeed of furthering the progress of this matter, and on the 11th inst. conferred with Dr. Mosdell and Dr. Knight in particular reference to the report of your investigators, dated October 29th last, which you obtained relative to our client's consultations with Dr. Blaney of High River, Alberta. In our opinion that report essentially corroborates Corporal Stick's evidence to the effect that amongst others whom he professionally consulted, or with whom he informally discussed the stomach trouble from which he is and has been a chronic sufferer since the disability first appeared as a result of the treatment he received whilst a prisoner-of-war, was Dr. Blaney of High River, Alberta, to whom he mentioned or who noticed his symptoms on September 21st 1925.

The report states that Dr. Blaney noted his condition in that respect as "indigestion," adding a query because, as we presume, in the absence of a more thorough examination or diagnosis, he was unable to definitely determine the exact nature of the complaint. It is evident however that symptoms of some stomach trouble were present which were noticed by Dr. Blaney or brought to his attention by Corporal Stick. The report continues that Dr. Blaney stated to your investigator that "he had on various occasions discussed with Stick informally his stomach complaint" (the underlining is ours) "but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite."

We submit, in view of Dr. Blaney's statement substantiating the evidence of Corporal Stick on the point, that now there cannot be any doubt that at that time Corporal Stick was suffering from, in Dr. Blaney's own words, "stomach complaint," and that actually his condition was a subject of discussion between them. Whether his condition at that time was serious or not, or whether his symptoms on the various occasions when he met and talked with Dr. Blaney about the matter were definite or vague, is not material. The outstanding question on which evidence was requested by your Board was whether at that time our client was complaining of stomach trouble. That question has now been answered and the fact, as we contend, clearly established by Dr. Blaney that Corporal

Lt. J. A. McGrath, M.C.

March 31, 1939

from  
Stick was then suffering that disability as a result of  
which, as our client relates, he had to give up work in  
1931, and is permanently incapacitated.

If you will arrange an appointment with the  
Hon. the Commissioner for Public Health & Welfare or with  
him and his Board, at such time as may be convenient to  
him, we shall be pleased indeed to discuss this matter  
further, in the hope that our client's application for a  
pension may now be acceded to.

Yours faithfully,

FOX KNIGHT & PHELAN

CJF/YS

Per           
*L. J. Fox*

COPY

March 31st. 1939

Lieut. J. A. McGrath, M. C.  
Board of Pensions.

Cpl. M. M. Stiek

Dear Sir,

We are very desirous indeed of furthering the progress of this matter, and on the 11th. inst. conferred with Dr. Mosdell and Dr. Knight in particular reference to the report of your investigators, dated October 29th. last, which you obtained relative to our client's consultations with Dr. Blaney of High River, Alta. In our opinion that report essentially corroborates Cpl. Stiek's evidence to the effect that amongst others whom he professionally consulted, or with whom he informally discussed the stomach trouble from which he is and has been a chronic sufferer since the disability first appeared as a result of the treatment he received whilst a prisoner-of-war, was Dr. Blaney of High River, Alta., to whom he mentioned or who noticed his symptoms on September 21, 1925.

The report states that Dr. Blaney noted his condition in that respect as "indigestion", adding a query because, as we presume, in the absence of a more thorough examination or diagnosis he was unable to definitely determine the exact nature of the complaint. It is evident however that symptoms of some stomach trouble were present which were noticed by Dr. Blaney or brought to his attention by Cpl. Stiek. The report continues that Dr. Blaney stated to your investigator that "he had on various occasions discussed with Stiek informally his stomach complaint" (the underlining is ours) "but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite.

We submit, in view of Dr. Blaney's statement substantiating the evidence of Cpl. Stiek on the point, that now there cannot be any doubt that at that time Cpl. Stiek was suffering from, in Dr. Blaney's own words, "stomach complaint", and that actually his condition was a subject of discussion between them. Whether his condition at that time was serious or not, or whether his symptoms on the various occasions when he met and talked with Dr. Blaney about the matter were definite or vague, is not material. The outstanding question on which evidence was requested by your Board was whether at that time our client was complaining of stomach trouble. That question has now been answered and the fact, as we contend, clearly established by Dr. Blaney that Cpl. Stiek was then suffering from that disability as a result of which, as our client relates, he had to give up work in 1931 and is permanently incapacitated. If you will arrange an appointment with the Hon Commissioner for P. H. & Welfare or with him and his Board, at such time as may be convenient to him, we shall be pleased indeed to discuss this matter further, in the hope that our client's application for a pension may be acceded to.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT AND PHELAN



December 6th., 1938

Dear Sir,

#2145, E. M. Stick

In reply to your letter of November 29th. you are advised that the Board agreed at a recent meeting to defer consideration of this case until Mr. Fox has returned to town.

Yours very truly,

J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
Board of Trade Building,  
City.

*Subsequently  
Mrs. Fox offered  
to say he is preparing to  
adduce evidence to  
substantiate later*

CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD S. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (HON)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES  
IN  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS  
"HATER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE: A.B.C. 6TH EDITION

November 28, 1938

*Mr. Mosdell*

H. M. Mosdell, Esq., M.D.,  
Secretary,  
Department Public Health & Welfare,  
C i t y



Dear Sir:

Re: 2145, E.M. Stick.

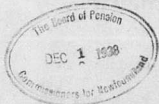
Our Mr. Fox, who has been handling the above War Pension claim, has been called out of town for a few days, and he has requested us to write you and inform you that it is the intention of the applicant to call further evidence, and to request that the matter be deferred until he has had an opportunity of arranging for the production of this evidence upon his return to town.

Yours very truly,

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN

Per

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H. S. Knight", written over a horizontal line.



EJP/KS

INVESTIGATORS REPORT

H.O. Fyle 1742-M

Regt. No. 2145

Name STICK, Moyles

October 29th. 1938.

Reference Head Office memo of the 15th. inst., re the Marginally noted, I beg to submit the following:

Dr. Yourk Blayney, High River, was interviewed re his book records. His one and only record for Stick is very brief and concerns an examination for Life Insurance purposes. The following is a copy of the entry in Dr. Blayney's day book: "Sept. 21, 1925, E.M. Stick, Examination Life Insurance Indigestion?" No question as to authenticity of records.

Dr. Blayney informed the writer that this was the only occasion he saw Stick professionally. He had on various occasions discussed with Stick informally his stomach complaint but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite - so much so that at the time of the examination for Insurance he had made the note "Indigestion", adding a query. He had never treated Stick nor had the latter ever asked for treatment.

Dr. Blayney explained that as a result of the examination nothing was found at the time to prevent Stick from obtaining his Life Insurance. Copy of the examination should be available from the Lodon Life.

Enquiries in High River would show that Stick was employed there as Principal of the High School from Sept. 1924 until June of 1927. He left High River to take a school in Banff. He has since returned to Newfoundland.

The writer interviewed Mr. P. G. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer of the High River School Board. There is no record of Stick having lost time for any reason during the school years 1924-1927.

Dr. Blayney informed the writer that on Oct. 17th 1938 he received a wire from the law firm of Fox, Knight & Phelan, St. John's, Newfoundland, acting for Stick, requesting confirmation of consultations for stomach trouble. The only consultation was as stated, an examination for Insurance purposes.

(sgd.) N. Morrison,  
D.P.N.H. Investigator.

INVESTIGATORS REPORT

H.O. File 1742-M

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COPY

Lieut. J. A. McGrath, M. C.  
Board of Pensions.

March 31st. 1939

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FOX, KNIGHT AND PHELAN

INVESTIGATORS REPORT

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Dr. Blayney informed the writer that this was the only occasion he saw Stick professionally. He had on various occasions discussed with Stick informally his stomach complaint but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite - so much so that at the time of the examination for insurance he had made the note "Indigestion", adding a query. He had never treated Stick nor had the latter ever asked for treatment.

Dr. Blayney explained that as a result of the examination nothing was found at the time to prevent Stick from obtaining his Life Insurance. Copy of the examination should be available from the London Life.

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The writer interviewed Mr. P. G. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer of the High River School Board. There is no record of Stick having lost time for any reason during the school years 1924-1927.

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(sgd.) N. Morrison,  
D.F.M.E. Investigator.

COPY

March 31st. 1939

Lieut. J. A. McGrath, M. C.  
Board of Pensions.

Cpl. W. M. Stiek

Dear Sir,

We are very desirous indeed of furthering the progress of this matter, and on the 11th. inst. conferred with Dr. Mosdell and Dr. Knight in particular reference to the report of your investigators, dated October 29th. last, which you obtained relative to our client's consultations with Dr. Blaney of High River, Alta. In our opinion that report essentially corroborates Cpl. Stiek's evidence to the effect that amongst others whom he professionally consulted, or with whom he informally discussed the stomach trouble from which he is and has been a chronic sufferer since the disability first appeared as a result of the treatment he received whilst a prisoner-of-war, was Dr. Blaney of High River, Alta., to whom he mentioned or who noticed his symptoms on September 21, 1925.

The report states that Dr. Blaney noted his condition in that respect as "indigestion", adding a query because, as we presume, in the absence of a more thorough examination or diagnosis he was unable to definitely determine the exact nature of the complaint. It is evident however that symptoms of some stomach trouble were present which were noticed by Dr. Blaney or brought to his attention by Cpl. Stiek. The report continues that Dr. Blaney stated to your investigator that "he had on various occasions discussed with Stiek informally his stomach complaint" (the underlining is ours) "but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite.

We submit, in view of Dr. Blaney's statement substantiating the evidence of Cpl. Stiek on the point, that now there cannot be any doubt that at that time Cpl. Stiek was suffering from, in Dr. Blaney's own words, "stomach complaint", and that actually his condition was a subject of discussion between them. Whether his condition at that time was serious or not, or whether his symptoms on the various occasions when he met and talked with Dr. Blaney about the matter were definite or vague, is not material. The outstanding question on which evidence was requested by your Board was whether at that time our client was complaining of stomach trouble. That question has now been answered and the fact, as we contend, clearly established by Dr. Blaney that Cpl. Stiek was then suffering from that disability as a result of which, as our client relates, he had to give up work in 1931 and is permanently incapacitated. If you will arrange an appointment with the Hon Commissioner for P. H. & Welfare or with him and his Board, at such time as may be convenient to him, we shall be pleased indeed to discuss this matter further, in the hope that our client's application for a pension may be acceded to.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT AND PHELAN

April 10th., 1939

G. J. Fox, Esq., K. C.,  
Board of Trade Building,  
City.

Dear Sir,

Receipt is acknowledged of your  
letter of March 31st. with reference to the case  
of Cpl. M. Stiek.

This case is receiving the attention  
of the Board of Pension Commissioners and you will  
be advised as soon as possible of the decision  
reached.

Yours very truly,

J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

JAM/SM



COPY

March 31st. 1930

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Board of Pensions.

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COPI

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COPE

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Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT AND PHILLAN

Oct. 25  
1938

*File M*

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS and  
NATIONAL HEALTH,  
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dept., War Pensions.

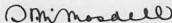
DOCTOR YORK BLAYNEY HIGHRIVER ALBERTA STATES DAYBOOK RECORDS  
CONSULTATION 21ST SEPTEMBER 1925 REFERENCE STOMACH TROUBLE  
MOYLES STICK NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT STOP DEEPLY APPRECIATE  
YOUR REPRESENTATIVE CONTACT AND CONFIRM ALSO OBTAIN ANY OTHER  
INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING PENSION ENTITLEMENT  
STOP TELEGRAPH REPLY COLLECT

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR NFLD

# Department of Public Health and Welfare and War Pensions

Memorandum to Mr. J. A. McGrath, Clerk Board of Pension Commissioners. Date October 21, 1938

You will remember that when the last meeting of the Board of Pension Commissioners in connection with the claim of E. M. Stick adjourned, it was with the understanding that his solicitors would endeavor to secure information respecting his treatment for a stomach condition during the period between his ~~dismissal~~ <sup>discharge</sup> from the army and his application for pension. In this connection Messrs. Fox, Knight and Phelan have now forwarded me the attached papers, which you will please submit for the consideration of the Board at the earliest possible opportunity.



H. M. MOSDELL, M.D.

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD E. KNIGHT, B.S.L., M.A. (CMB)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

**FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"MATER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE: A.S.C. 6TH EDITION

*Secretory  
Action with Board of  
for*

October 19, 1938

Hon. J. C. Puddester,  
Commissioner for Public Health & Welfare,  
C i t y

Dear Sir:

Re: Corporal E. M. Stick, M.M. -  
War Pension.

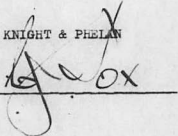
In furtherance of our conversation with you yesterday evening, we beg to herewith enclose copy of our cable to Dr. York Blaney, High River, Alberta, dated the 17th inst., together with copy of his reply to us dated the 18th inst., duly certified by the Superintendent of The Commercial Cable Company.

If there is any further information you require please let us know.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN

Per



CJF/KS

Encs.2

# Commercial Cables

CHARLES D. MANNING, PRESIDENT

ORDINARY MESSAGE UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED

ORDINARY FULL RATE	ORDINARY CODE (CODE)	
URGENT	URGENT CODE (CODE)	
DEFERRED	NIGHT CABLE, LETTER	

SENDER SHOULD MARK WITH AN X,  
THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED
TELEPHONE  
COMMERCIAL
ALL AMERICA  
CABLES

POSTAL  
TELEGRAPH
CABLES TO ALL THE WORLD

COPY

ADDRESS  
CORNER STREET
SEND THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS  
ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

OCTOBER 17TH 1938

DR. YORK BLANEY,  
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

ARE ACTING BEHALF MOYLE STICK FORMERLY PRINCIPAL HIGHSCHOOL  
YOUR CITY BUT FOR SOME YEARS PAST INCAPACITATED FROM WORK  
ACCOUNT STOMACH TROUBLE RESULTING HIS EXPERIENCES PRISONER  
WORLD WAR AND IS NOW APPLYING FOR WAR PENSION STOP DO YOU  
REMEMBER HIS CONSULTING YOU EVEN INFORMALLY REFERENCE HIS  
CONDITION WOULD APPRECIATE REPLY, COLLECT

FOX KNIGHT AND PHELAN  
SOLICITORS

I hereby certify that above is a true and  
correct copy of the Cablegram tendered to us  
for transmission by Messrs. Fox, Knight and  
Phelan on October 17th.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

*Max S. Fox* SUPERINTENDENT

# Commercial Cables

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY



PACIFIC

ALL AMERICA  
CABLES



DOMESTIC  
TELEGRAPHS



ATLANTIC

CABLES TO ALL THE WORLD

ADDRESSES  
20 WATER STREET

FORM CCG-14

C O P Y

OCT. 18 1938

HFCSP CSNF40 31 COLL DL HIGHRIVER ALTA 18 110P.

FOX KNIGHT AND PHELAN

SOLICITORS STJOHNSNF

RE MOYLE STICK RECORD IN DAY BOOK CONSULTATION SEPT 21ST 1925

RE STOMACH TROUBLE RECALL INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS CONCERNING SAME  
ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS DURING RESIDENCE HERE.

YORK BLAYNEY M D

537P

I hereby certify that above is a true and  
correct copy of the Cablegram delivered by us to  
Messrs Fox, Knight and Phelan on October 18th.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

*Ima D. ...*

SUPERINTENDENT



INVESTIGATORS REPORT

H.O. Fyle 1742-M

Regt. No. 2145

Name STICK, Moyles

October 29th. 1938.

Reference Head Office memo of the 15th. inst., re the Marginally noted, I beg to submit the following:

Dr. Yourk Blayney, High River, was interviewed re his book records. His one and only record for Stick is very brief and concerns an examination for Life Insurance purposes. The following is a copy of the entry in Dr. Blayney's day book: "Sept. 21, 1925, E.M. Stick, Examination Life Insurance Indigestion?" No question as to authenticity of records.

Dr. Blayney informed the writer that this was the only occasion he saw Stick professionally. He had on various occasions discussed with Stick informally his stomach complaint but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite so much so that at the time of the examination for Insurance he had made the note "Indigestion", adding a query. He had never treated Stick nor had the latter ever asked for treatment.

Dr. Blayney explained that as a result of the examination nothing was found at the time to prevent Stick from obtaining his Life Insurance. Copy of the examination should be available from the London Life.

Enquiries in High River would show that Stick was employed there as Principal of the High School from Sept. 1924 until June of 1927. He left High River to take a school in Banff. He has since returned to Newfoundland.

The writer interviewed Mr. P. G. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer of the High River School Board. There is no record of Stick having lost time for any reason during the school years 1924-1927.

Dr. Blayney informed the writer that on Oct. 17th 1938 he received a wire from the law firm of Fox, Knight & Phelan, St. John's, Newfoundland, acting for Stick, requesting confirmation of consultations for stomach trouble. The only consultation was as stated, an examination for Insurance purposes.

(sgd.) N. Harrison

INVESTIGATORS REPORT

H.O. File 1742-M

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(sgd.) H. Morrison,  
D.P.N.S. Investigator.

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(sgd.) N. Morrison,  
D.F.N.H. Investigator.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF  
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.  
P & NH 1742-M  
Your Ref: M-2145

OTTAWA, November 3, 1938.

*8 copies  
A.M.*

The Secretary,  
Department of War Pensions,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

RE: #2145 - Moyles STICK

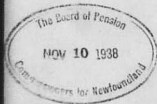
Dear Sir:

In reply to your telegram of October 25, there is attached herewith a copy of a letter from our Calgary office dated October 29, together with an Investigation report completed in the case of the marginally named ex-member of the Newfoundland Forces.

Yours very truly,

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
E.W. Blakeman, M.D.,  
Medical Officer in Charge,  
Foreign Relations Section,  
Dept. of P & N.H.

FWE:Mc



INTER-DEPARTMENT  
CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

COPY

To DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES  
OTTAWA

19  
CALGARY, Oct. 29, 1938.  
MARK YOUR REPLY:

For attention of F.W.Blakeman, M.D.  
Foreign Relations Section  
SUBJECT #2145 - Moylea STICK

For attention of

File. 1742-M

Your letter of the 25th inst., on the marginally noted man received, and herewith Investigator's Report, in duplicate.

The Investigator tells me that it is thought in High River that this man has now returned to Newfoundland, though they do not know definitely that this is the case.

(SGD) A.W.Park

A.W.PARK M.D.  
A/DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR AND  
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

AWP. RH

# Investigators Report

H.O.Fyle 1742-M

Regt. No. 2145 Rank Service Unit

Name STICK, Moyles

DATE OF REPORT

Address

Day	Month	Year
29th	Oct.	1938.

NATURE OF REPORT

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# Investigators Report

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Address

Day	Month	Year
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NATURE of REPORT page 2

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*R. Harrison*  
R. Harrison,

D.P.N.H. Investigator.



COPY

March 31st. 1939

Lieut. J. A. McGrath, M. C.  
Board of Pensions.

Cpl. M. M. Stick

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We are very desirous indeed of furthering the progress of this matter, and on the 11th. inst. conferred with Dr. Mosdell and Dr. Knight in particular reference to the report of your investigators, dated October 29th. last, which you obtained relative to our client's consultations with Dr. Blaney of High River, Alta. In our opinion that report essentially corroborates Cpl. Stick's evidence to the effect that amongst others whom he professionally consulted, or with whom he informally discussed the stomach trouble from which he is and has been a chronic sufferer since the disability first appeared as a result of the treatment he received whilst a prisoner-of-war, was Dr. Blaney of High River, Alta., to whom he mentioned or who noticed his symptoms on September 21, 1925.

The report states that Dr. Blaney noted his condition in that respect as "indigestion", adding a query because, as we presume, in the absence of a more thorough examination or diagnosis he was unable to definitely determine the exact nature of the complaint. It is evident however that symptoms of some stomach trouble were present which were noticed by Dr. Blaney or brought to his attention by Cpl. Stick. The report continues that Dr. Blaney stated to your investigator that "he had on various occasions discussed with Stick informally his stomach complaint" (the underlining is ours) "but his complaints were always vague and the symptoms indefinite.

We submit, in view of Dr. Blaney's statement substantiating the evidence of Cpl. Stick on the point, that now there cannot be any doubt that at that time Cpl. Stick was suffering from, in Dr. Blaney's own words, "stomach complaint", and that actually his condition was a subject of discussion between them. Whether his condition at that time was serious or not, or whether his symptoms on the various occasions when he met and talked with Dr. Blaney about the matter were definite or vague, is not material. The outstanding question on which evidence was requested by your Board was whether at that time our client was complaining of stomach trouble. That question has now been answered and the fact, as we contend, clearly established by Dr. Blaney that Cpl. Stick was then suffering from that disability as a result of which, as our client relates, he had to give up work in 1931 and is permanently incapacitated. If you will arrange an appointment with the Hon Commissioner for P. H. & Welfare or with him and his Board, at such time as may be convenient to him, we shall be pleased indeed to discuss this matter further, in the hope that our client's application for a pension may be acceded to.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT AND PHELAN

November 16, 1938.

Messrs. Fox, Knight, & Phelan,  
Barristers and Solicitors,  
City.

For attention of - J.C. Fox, Esq., A.C. *C.F.*

Re - 2145, E.M. Stick:

Dear Sir:-

With further reference to your letter of October 9th., enclosing copies of telegrams to and from Dr. York Blaney, I beg to forward herewith for your information a copy of a telegram sent by the Board of Pension Commissioners to the Department of Pensions & National Health, Ottawa, together with a copy of report of investigation submitted as requested in the telegram.

Before a decision is made in this case, I am to request that you please furnish any additional evidence that you have procured since October 6th., past.

Yours very truly,

H.M. MOSDELL, M.D.,  
Secretary, Department of Public Health.

BT:

JAM:OC

Dept. Pensions & National Health,  
Ottawa Canada.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks  
your investigation form in the case of Mr.  
E. M. Stick, M.M.

Yours very truly,

J. A. MCGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

November 16, 1938



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF  
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

P&NH-1742 M.

Ottawa, October 25, 1938.

The Secretary,  
Department of War Pensions,  
Saint John's, Newfoundland.

RE: #2145 Moyles Stick,  
Your file M-2145.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your telegram of even date you are advised that we have today communicated with our District Administrator at Calgary, Alberta, requesting that he arrange for investigation of Doctor Blayney's records.

Yours very truly,



*F. W. Blakeman*  
F. W. Blakeman, M.D.  
Medical Officer in Charge,  
Foreign Relations Section.

JM:GC

G. J. Fox Esq., K. C.,  
Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
City.

Dear Sir,

Re 2145 E.M. Stick

As requested by you, I enclose herewith  
copy of the letter of November 13, 1937, written  
to this office by the above named man. This letter  
includes paragraphs 8 to 11.

Yours very truly,

J. A. McGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

September 27, 1938

2145 M. Stiek.

2145 M. Stiek

Enlisted in Royal Newfoundland Regiment on the 25th August, 1916 in the United Kingdom, having served previously in the R.A.M.C., he proceeded to France and served with the first battalion and was captured by the enemy at Monchy Le Prieur on the 14th April 1917 UNWOUNDED. Escaped from Germany on the 29th March 1918. A statement of the treatment received in Germany was made to the war office on the 23rd April 1918. <sup>Returned</sup> Referred to Newfoundland and on the 10th May 1918 he was boarded and the findings were "General condition good we recommend retention in the Army." On the 16th July 1918 the applicant wrote the O.C. requesting discharge as he proposed to go to Canada for the purpose of completing his studies in engineering. A medical examination was carried out and on the 23rd July 1918 when the Board found "General condition good and recommended discharge as escaped prisoner." This recommendation was not approved by the D.O.C. or D.M.S., discharge, however, was given, the reasons being "as an escaped prisoner of war and the man's desire to take up certain studies without delay." Illhealth or unfitness did not, up to this time, present themselves.

The first application for pension was made in 1931 but was not supported by any medical evidence and was disallowed by the Medical Adviser of that time who noted "No disability due to war service." A further application was received in May 1935, supported by a report of an X-Ray examination. This application was also disallowed on the grounds that it was impossible to associate this present condition with war service.

In May 1937 it was reported to the office that Stiek

was ill in Canada. The Canadian authorities were requested to furnish a report, but advised they were unable to contact the man.

In August 1937 Stick returned to Newfoundland and applied in person for consideration to pension and submitted various affidavits referring to harsh treatment and illness whilst a prisoner of war, and in addition medical certificates from Dr. Cowperthwaite. The man was referred to the Medical Board who recommended the case to the full Board for consideration. The full Medical Board recommended pension without, however making any physical examination. The Medical Adviser, under the circumstances, could not endorse this recommendation and consequently no pension was granted.

Medical certificates from Dr. Cowperthwaite, 16th November 1937 and 11th February 1938 and opinions from Dr. Macpherson 3rd December 1937 and 7th February 1938 have been received.

0 1 2 3 4  
5 6 7 8 9

2145 M. Stick.

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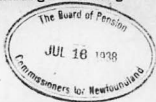
/s/

COPY.

Kriegsgefangenen - Sendung, 2145 Pte. M. Stick

171 Newfoundland Regt., Stammlager Limburg  
an der Lahn, Germany.

Sept. 3rd /17.



Dear Father,

Just a few lines to let you know that I am alright and hope to be with you soon; that is, if the war should end this year. We on this side of the line have no way to judge but nevertheless we all hope and wait patiently for the best. In a few weeks I expect to have a letter from Mr. Varcoe, also one or two parcels. I think I shall be leaving this hospital in a few days' time. Jack Woods has gone to a hospital in Germany, so we have been separated at last. You know we both left home together, were in the same hospital in London, then joined our own battalion together, came to France on the same boat, and got captured on the same day; then we were put on the same working party, and he followed me three days afterwards into this hospital. Now he has been sent to Germany, and I suppose I shall be sent on another working party. I missed him a lot at first, but these things we have to put up with smilingly. Please let his people know he is alright.

When you are sending parcels to me, please don't forget tobacco and reading material. You will be able to find out how to send me about ten marks every fortnight from the General Post Office, that is, if you think the war will last another winter. Love to all at home with plenty for yourself,

Your loving son

(SIGNED)

MOYLE.

I certify that I compared the contents and date of the original letter with the above copy and found them identical in all respects.

H. M. Mosdell  
H. M. MOSDELL, M.D.  
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

16.7.38

For Moyle's Stick  
File

German Censor's Stamp  
(86)

Stamp  
German Censor's Stamp  
(86)

February 17th, 1956.

Name for Board of Pension Commissioners:

Re - #2148, E. Moxley Stick:

From the preceding sequence of events in the case of the above noted, I beg to submit to you the following facts: I propose to place them before you from two points of view. First, his own statement of his case with its important information, and second, the official records of the case, with some comments on same for your consideration.

1. His statement.

He states that he was in good health prior to joining up; was taken prisoner-of-war at Munchy; sent to Lille, underwent reprisals of two stages, working from day-light to dark for 7 days at express speed under the goad of guards who used sticks and butts of rifles. Food was of black bread containing sawdust and straw, burnt barley water for breakfast, water only at noon, and dried sauer-kraut soup, with a small amount of beef bones for tea. He states that he was sent to hospital at Tournai. This is substantiated by affidavit made by Cornelius Myers who was also a prisoner-of-war, and interpreter; he it was who interpreted his symptoms to a German doctor in hospital at Tournai. The illness was dysentery and stomach trouble. He was discharged from hospital in September. He was later in prison camps and several times was pronounced unfit to work. He then escaped to England. Here he made a prisoner-of-war statement, the details of which were not sent to Newfoundland. No prisoner-of-war statement was made in Newfoundland. He states he was discharged medically unfit in his petition of November 13th, 1957. This is at variance with official facts, and he later states that he was not examined physically by the Medical Board before whom he appeared. He states that about this time he was examined by Dr. Cowperthwaite, who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life. After his discharge, he went to Canada. He states he was continuously suffering with his stomach and felt that only two courses were open to him - operation or strict diet. He kept strictly to the latter course. He had ready access to the opinions of prominent medical men whom he met socially and who advised him of the best course to follow. These opinions were given verbally. He states that in 1925 the discomfort became more intense, and from then on he

he went on strict diet. In 1931 he made his first application for pension and supported it with an X-Ray Report of his condition, giving a provisional diagnosis of duodenal ulcer. He states that he carried on whilst he could, that he paid for his hospital treatment himself, and that when he found himself getting worse and unable to work and money gone, he decided to return home and fight for pension for this stomach trouble, that he thinks is attributable to his privations whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany. This is the petitioner's case.

2. Now let us turn to the official records.

It is found that on return from Germany and England, as a prisoner-of-war, he was attached to the Depot. On arrival in Newfoundland he was examined and found to be in good condition, with a recommendation of "retention in the Army." Then, as he could not re-enter a theatre of war because of being an escaped prisoner, he sought his discharge in order to study engineering. He obtained his discharge on August 6th, 1918. This was prior to the cessation of hostilities. The process by which he obtained his discharge would probably not become known to him, and he was not greatly interested because he was not seeking any pension. He states this. He went to Canada, and his first application for pension was made in 1931. From his records at that time in the Department there existed no basis for the establishment of any disablement that he might have had at this date being accepted as attributable to Service. The same applied to his application made in 1935. It was only during the summer and fall of 1937 that these gaps were filled, and more complete records placed before the Board.

Now let us proceed back to ascertain if there might have been any disablement at the time of discharge, and question whether it might have been discovered.

The official prisoner-of-war statement made in London, was received on February 14th, 1938, and confirms that at Lille he received severe treatment, being starved, being kept to work at express speed, and beaten with sticks and rifle butts, being in unsanitary surroundings, not allowed to wash for three weeks, and having no bedding, so that his claim in this respect is correct. But he states that he was in Tournaï hospital until the end of September. This is not mentioned, however,

however, in his prisoner-of-war statement. He states that reprisals were carried on up to the time that he reached Guisnain. In the London declaration "Guisnain" evidently means Gustrew, where he was in December 1917, and a statement is made with reference not only to Gustrew, but to Fredricksfeld as well, where he was during November 1917, relative to conditions. It states - "conditions there already furnished." What these conditions were, we are not privileged to know; other witnesses had described them to the Committee. The only reference to sickness in this declaration, is that whilst he was at Oespy he was under the care of the village doctor and soon became well. He escaped shortly afterwards.

Examiner's opinion: A good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

We have to consider if it is possible that these conditions, (rough, non-sustaining food, hard work, severe treatment, unwashed for long periods, enforced insanitary surroundings) would be likely to produce any pathological changes in the lining of the stomach and intestines. If such would be produced, would they be immediate or remote? Could they be elicited by physical examination at the time of his discharge?

He obviously made light of his symptoms - he made no reference to being in hospital in his London declaration. He states that at Oespy he was ill, but was soon well. His desire was to get out of the Army: for as an escaped prisoner-of-war, it would be only under very extraordinary conditions that he would be asked to volunteer to return to an active theatre of war: he wished to continue his studies, he was an engineering student. He was discharged, not by the medical board - for he was reported "in good condition."

We have to consider if he really had a starting peptic ulcer, could it be elicited by physical examination at that time, backed up with the X-Ray facilities then existing in the General Hospital. It is natural that he discussed his privations and experiences with his doctor, and it is by no means impossible in hearing them, that the doctor would advise him to be very careful of his diet for the future to see how he would progress. He states that he was continuously on a carefully prepared diet, that in 1925 it became restricted because of medical advice, and because of increased stomach distress. He brings no evidence, but

but his own statements to substantiate this. The examiner in London said he was quite honest. He gives certain explanations for not attempting to establish his pensionability at this date.

In 1951 in applying for pension, he produced an X-Ray certificate of Duodenal Ulcer. We have now to consider whether this condition could have resulted "de novo" during post discharge years or whether it was likely to have any connection with the privations that he experienced in Germany, which he made light of at the time of discharge, which was not discovered at that time, and which the Department of War Pensions had not been asked to consider prior to this date.

It has been explained why the 1951 application was not considered favourably, and why the 1955 application was similarly dealt with. But a new chain of events have been presented since these dates, and a Medical Examination was needed to substantiate, or otherwise, the 1951 X-Ray findings. This was asked for and took place on September 7th, 1957. It recommended "consideration by full Medical Board" - but it did not contain any report of physical examination. You are aware of the delay in calling together the full Medical Board. The need for prisoner-of-war statement from London, and secondly some amplification of the petitioner's statement that he had not been examined during the 1948 Boards. The full Board convened on January 21, 1958, and as the petitioner had not yet received an examination to substantiate his invalidism, I did not think the Board's findings were valid. The present state of the petitioner's case is disclosed by Dr. Cowperthwaite's report of February 11, 1958, which is as follows:

February 11th, 1958: In June, 1957, I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 25 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd. H. H. Cowperthwaite.

*Presented  
Feb 14/1958  
to the Board by Pension  
Mr. R. J. [unclear]  
[unclear]*

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

The Hon. Commissioner:

#2145, E. M. Stick, M. M.

Messrs Fox, Knight and Phelan under date of the 3rd. inst. advised the Board of Pension Commissioners that they had received instructions from their client to appeal from the decision of the Board given on March 4th. 1938 when they were advised that claim for pension on behalf of the above noted had been rejected.

They were also advised at that time that the Board was prepared at any time to reconsider its decision. It was pointed out, however, that this would be undertaken only if their client produced more substantial evidence than he had done as to his condition while a prisoner of War and immediately after his escape.

The Board recommends that the Solicitors be furnished with a precis of the case with a copy of all findings and reports and other data as requested.

For your approval, please.

*J. A. McGrath*  
J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

June 8th., 1938

*For approval see  
letter  
8. 6. 38  
J.M.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

3

D

Station - St. John's, MFD.  
Date: MAY 9, 1918

1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland  
2. Regt. No: 2145.  
3. Rank: Corp.,  
4. Name: STICK, Moylez.
5. Age last birthday: 22  
1916  
6. Enlisted - AUGUST 25th., at  
AYR, SCOTLAND.  
7. Former trade  
or Occupation - STUDENT.

8. DISABILITY: ✓

9. History -
- 
- Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then
- 
- escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.

10. Present condition: ✓

11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused? ✓

12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit? ✓

Signature: F.W. BURDEN.  
Rank: Acting M.O.

13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -
- 
- (a) Service during this War; (b) Climate; (c) ordinary military
- 
- Service.

14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not,  
give differing opinion and additional findings.

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general  
labour market is lessened by - ✓

16. Is the disability permanent? ✓

17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance; (b) Misconduct?

18. Refusal of Sanatorium (operation) reasonable (unreasonable)? ✓

19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital? ✓

20. We recommend ~~discharge~~ from the Army  
retention inSGD: N.S. FRASER.  
J. SINCLAIR TAIT.  
L. PATERSON, Major.Place: ST. JOHN'S.  
MAY 10th., 1918.Approved: CLJUNY MACPHERSON, Major,  
Administrative M.O.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*Wm. Taylor*

*and none of my commanding doctors.*



D

2nd Board:

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. Date JULY 23rd., 1918  
 No., and Rank: 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22. Height 5'2"  
 Name: STICK, Moyle Complexion FAIR.  
 Unit: ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND Eyes BROWN: Hair BROWN:  
 Address DEVON ROW  
 Former Trade: STUDENT.

Enlisted at AYR on 25/8/16

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with the above description).

Disease or Disability : Original -  
Subsequent -

Present condition (Compare with previous Boards)

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?

'NIL'

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service?

Recommendation of Medical Board:

( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

Members of Board:

Sgd: N.S. FRASER.  
JOHN G. DUNCAN.  
ARCH C. TAIT.

{Sgd} CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.  
D.M.S. Newfoundland.  
Approving Medical Officer.

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground. His general condition is good.

Sgd: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*M. R. /*

*Cluny Macpherson*

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
No. \_\_\_\_\_



ST JOHN'S,  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

D

JANUARY 21st., 1938.

Re - 2145, E.M. STICK:  
-----

It is the opinion of the undersigned member  
of the Medical Board that the present  
disability of 'Stomach Trouble' is directly due  
to privations encountered while a prisoner of  
war in Germany. ~~Ann. No. 107~~

The members of the  
Board will on  
receipt of copy of  
this same number not  
be qualified to examine him

A. J. Evans  
Cluny Macpherson  
H. J. Stenson  
W. J. Stenson  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7  
D  
December 3rd, 1937

Dr. J. StP. Knight,  
Chairman Board of Pension Commissioners.

Dear Dr. Knight:

Re No. 2145 Moyles Stick

I have received yours of November 29th, and return herewith the three documents contained therein. While I think this is a matter which should be taken up before a special Medical Board in which Dr. Burden also might be asked to attend, I wish to note down here the following observations:

1. The Board of May 9th, 1918 found no Medical reason for discharge from the Army and recommended his retention in the Army.
2. The Board of July 23rd, 1918 found his "General Condition Good" and "MIL" disability. They took it upon themselves to recommend his "Discharge as Escaped Prisoner", but I, as D.M.S. and Supervising Officer at that time, disallowed this by an endorsement "The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground." This latter statement would be made, not from personal examination by me, but from the finding "General Condition Good" by the Medical Board.
3. Mr. Stick's complaint of not having X-Ray used is based rather on present day methods than upon those of 1918.
4. As to what took place between Mr. Stick and the Medical Board I have no knowledge. Two members, Drs. Fraser and Paterson and also the medical officer who conducted the preliminary examination, Dr. F. W. Barden, are in the city and can speak on that point.
5. If the findings attributed to Dr. Cowperthwaite at that time can be substantiated it would have a very important bearing on the whole question.
6. On enquiry you will probably find that many escaped prisoners were given their discharge on other than medical grounds - i.e. demonstrable medical grounds. The condition of these men, though most of them loudly protested their fitness and wished to have another chance at the enemy, was such that though no definite pathological condition could be diagnosed it was considered

6. that no further strain should be put upon them. Many of the repatriated prisoners showed the same condition -- a sort of pseudo-myxedema. This was put down to the effect of the diet on which they existed in Germany

Yours faithfully,

*Cluny Macpherson*

TEL. 400.

8

RAWLINS' CROSS,  
ST. JOHN'S,  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

February 7th, 1938

The Chairman,  
Board of Pension Commissioners.

Dear Sir: Re Moyle Stick

You have asked me my recollections of the condition of the above named soldier on his return to Newfoundland after his escape from Germany, where he had been a prisoner-of-war.

I have a distinct recollection of him at that time presenting the pasty myxoedematous appearance which afterwards came to be recognized as a condition common to those prisoners-of-war who suffered from privation, lack of proper diet, and feeding on rough non-sustaining foods.

Yours faithfully,

*Cluny Macpherson*

Lt.-Col.

late D.M.S. Nfld.



DR. H. H. COWPERTHWAIT

9

P. O. BOX E 8053  
TELEPHONE 498

281 DUCKWORTH STREET

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Feb 11 1938. \_\_\_\_\_ 193

The Pensions Commissioners:

Re: Moyle Stick.

Dear Sirs:

In June 1937 I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after meals, was relieved by food, soda, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the war. At present he is too ill to work.

Yours Sincerely.

*H. H. Cowperthwaite*



D.

COPY

July 24th., 1918

From: The Director of Medical Services.

To: O. C. Depot.

10

PRELIMINARY REPORT

At a Medical Board held on Tuesday, July 23rd., the following were the findings:-

2324 Pte. Jones, E.

Recommended Discharge-Permanently Unfit

2145 Cpl. Stick, M.

2nd Board. Recommend discharge as escaped prisoner

764 Pte. Learning, G.

3rd Board. Recommended discharge from Jenson Camp, and discharge from the Army as Permanently Unfit.

D

Clay Macpherson  
Major, D. M. S.

ms

I think the function of the Standing Medical Board. What I wanted to know was our liability for pension if any of us was p. u. The S. M. B. has no business to make such a recommendation

B.O.C.

I quite agree above is preliminary, and papers have not yet been sent by me. C.M.



ms



THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT  
HEADQUARTERS

St. John's, Newfoundland,

July 16<sup>th</sup>.

1918

D  
Capt. R. H. Tait, M.C.  
Officer Commanding.

Dear Sir,

//

I beg to apply for my discharge. As I cannot go overseas again and as I wish to proceed to Canada for the purpose of completing my studies in engineering I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly forward this application to the proper authorities. Trusting that this will meet with your approval, I remain

Your obedient servant

2145 M. Stick, Corp.



DR. H. COWPERTHWAITE

P. O. BOX E5053  
TELEPHONE 488

281 DUCKWORTH STREET

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

12  
Nov. 16 1937

D  
This is to certify that I examined Moyle Steed on his return from Germany 1918. He was then suffering with Scabies, and to the best of my memory he also complained of stomach distress

H. H. Cowperthwaite.



2/25

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

January 27th., 1938.

MEMORANDUM concerning the present status of the case of MR. MOYLES STICK, #2145, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, who is making a claim for pension due to present condition of 'stomach' trouble - duodenal ulcer - which he considers is due to War Service condition:-

This case was before the Pensions' Board in the month of August 1931 when it was considered that the condition was not due to War Service. Since that time he has brought further evidence forward with regard to this condition:

A certificate from Dr. Cowperthwaite, dated November 16th., 1937, which states - 'This is to certify that I examined Moyles Stick on his return from Germany in 1918. He was then suffering from scabies, and to the best of my memory he also complained of stomach distress' Sgd: H.H. Cowperthwaite.

Also, Affidavits from J.S. Woods, Engineer, of St. John's; from Cornelius Myers, Checker, of St. John's; and John Francis Moore, Baker, of 176 Hamilton Street.

John S. Woods, Engineer, declares that in the month of August 1917, he was a fellow patient with Moyles Stick in a Prisoner of War Hospital at Tournai, Belgium, and that at that time Stick was under medical treatment for stomach trouble.

CORNELIUS MYERS declares that in the month of August 1917, whilst acting as interpreter for the prisoners-of-war in hospital at Tournai, Belgium, he knew that Moyles Stick, a prisoner-of-war, was under treatment for dysentery and stomach trouble, and that it was he that interpreted his symptoms for him to the Medical Officer.

JOHN FRANCIS MOORE of 176 Hamilton Street, declares that during the month of August, 1917, whilst a fellow patient

In reply please quote  
Date and initials

# COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

## Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

-2-

with Moyles Stick at a prisoner-of-war hospital, at Tournai, Belgium, he, Moyles Stick, was under medical treatment for stomach trouble.

There is a further affidavit from the petitioner himself which states that he knew that he had stomach trouble and that there were two courses open for him, a strict diet or a serious operation, and that he followed out the former strictly since his discharge, and that on account of his position as principal of a large High School, etc., he had personal contact with the medical profession and had discussions with them, informally, regarding his case, and received the opinion and advice from them which he followed, but has no written copies of such opinions and advice given to confirm his statement.

He further presented a copy of an X-Ray examination carried out by Dr. W.H. McGuffin of the Radium and X-Ray Institute, Calgary, the original being in his possession. A copy of it was made on August 13th., 1937 and reads as follows - 'Evidence of pathology in region of first part of duodenam, with prolapse of cecum and colonic stasis.'

A further letter from Vancouver General Hospital, dated July 4th., 1937, from the Director of Medical Records, addressed to David McKee, Canadian Legion, 207 West Hastings' Street, Vancouver, B.C., states - 'In reply to your letter of July 20th., this man, E.M. Stick, has been receiving treatment at the Out-patient Department since March 24th., 1937, for duodenal ulcer. He has been receiving sippy powders with good results.'

Kindly address all Communications to the Department, not to Individuals

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

-3-

History shows that he was under treatment for probable ulcer of Duodenum in 1931 by Dr. McGuffin of Calgary.

His Army Form 179 shews that he was a prisoner-of-war in Germany for 11½ months, then escaped and arrived at St. John's on May 7th., 1918. It does not shew any examination made at that time. There is a Medical Board attached stating that his general condition was good.

The first application the petitioner made was in 1931, or thirteen years subsequent to his discharge.

He presents a statement that at the time of his appearance before the Medical Board he was not given a medical examination, and that brings into question the validity of the statement 'general condition good'. A copy of this statement has been handed to each of the members representing that Medical Board and they have recommended that a full Medical Board be held to discuss the case. This Board took place on January 21st., 1938, when the undermentioned members of the Special Medical Board, to wit - Dr. N.S. Fraser, Dr. C. Macpherson, Dr. L. Paterson, and Dr. J.B. O'Reilly, decided unanimously that the man's disability of stomach trouble is directly due to the privations undergone whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany.

I asked for an explanation of the entry 'general condition good' appearing on the Medical Board form, and signed by them. The reply was that many made the same statement in order to get quickly out of the Army, and that that should not prejudice his subsequent appeal.

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

-4-

The reason why this Board was not held at an earlier date than January 21st., 1938 was because there was no evidence in our files, and from an interview with the petitioner it was ascertained that there would be evidence in the files of the British Ministry of Pensions, or the Intelligence Department, London, where he was examined and interrogated on thirteen separate occasions after landing in England.

The Secretary, Ministry of Pensions, London, was written on November 27th., 1937, and asked if they could furnish any information pertinent to his illness that would be of material importance to him in establishing his claim for pension, but to date no reply has been received.

On December 18th., 1937, we are informed that the legal firm of Messrs. Fox, Knight and Phelan were acting on his behalf.

J.ST.P. KNIGHT, M.B.,

January 27th., 1938.

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J. ST. P. KNIGHT, M. B.,

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
N<sup>o</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



ST JOHN'S,  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

JANUARY 21st., 1938.

Re - 2145, E.M. STICK:  
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CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD S. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (OXON)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"MATER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE: A.B.C. 6TH EDITION

January 18, 1938

Lt. J. A. McGrath, M.C.,  
Pensions Board,  
City

Dear Sir:

Confirming our conversation with you on Saturday last, on behalf of Corporal M. Stick, M.M., we may say that, as we understand certain members of the Medical Board are leaving Newfoundland presently and will be away for some time, we suggest the desirability whilst a full membership is present, of a special Medical Board meeting to consider our client's case. We shall be very much obliged therefore if this can be arranged.

We note your information that the Board has not as yet received a reply to the communication sent the Department in London relative to our client's record. We assume that as soon as this data comes to hand, the Pensions Board will deal with this claim with a view to its finalization.

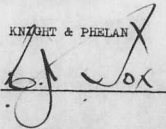
If a report of the Medical Board was then found necessary but the Board could not be convened because of the absence of certain of its members, there would be still further delay, which might be avoided if a special Medical Board now met, whose report would be available as part of the record to go before the Pensions Board as soon as the additional information you requested from London comes to hand.

Awaiting your reply.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN

Per



H. J. FOX

CJF/KS



CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD S. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (DASH)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"MATER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE: A.B.C. 5TH EDITION

December 18, 1937

Lt. J. A. McGrath/ M.C.,  
War Pensions Department,  
C i t y



Dear Sir:

We are acting on behalf of Mr. Moyle Stick whose application for a pension was submitted to the Pensions Board a considerable time ago: but so far he has not been informed what, if any, decision has been reached in respect thereof.

As we have been instructed, there does not appear to be any doubt that Mr. Stick's disability is a direct result and consequence of his War services, and that therefore he is entitled to a pension. His case seems to be most meritorious, to the facts of which we need not refer at this juncture, because we understand that full information on the subject has already been furnished the Board. In that connection we desire to direct your attention to our client's letter of the 13th ult. which deals most comprehensively with the situation: but since the date of which he has heard nothing further from the Board.

Our client's circumstances are such as to impel him to request attention to his claim at the earliest possible moment: and we shall be very much obliged indeed if you will let us know when this matter - of such extreme importance to him - will be further dealt with.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN

Per

CJF/KS

December 23, 1937

C. J. Fox, Esq., K.C.,  
Board of Trade Building,  
St. John's.

Re - E. M. Stiek, #2145

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th December, which was submitted to the Board of Pension Commissioners at a recent meeting.

I am instructed to inform you that Mr. Stiek's case is still under consideration, but it has been found necessary to communicate with the Imperial authorities in London. On receipt of their reply, the matter will be at once taken up by the Board and the decision reached will be promptly communicated to you.

Yours very truly,

J. A. McGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

*J.M.M.*  
*M.P.*

Question of Examination for Army  
Stomach trouble. From his  
history of illness + mental treatment  
in Germany. I have no doubt  
now that any chronic "Stomach  
trouble" could be directly  
attributable to his condition on  
discharge from Army + I think  
his claim for compensation is  
a just one.

I remain  
Yours sincerely  
Aschhoff

St. Johns Nfld  
Dec 14/37.

Dept. of Public Health + Welfare  
War Pensions.

Dear Sir

I am returning  
documents in case of application  
of Dr. Stuck. for pension.  
I have never been a member  
of the medical Board except perhaps  
to deputize on one or two occasions  
& know nothing of the details of  
this case. At this Board July/18  
Dr. Stuck appeared for discharge from  
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Army & evidently there was no

St Johns  
Dec 3/87

To J S Knight M.B

Deputy Chairman War Pensions

Dear Dr Knight

With regard to the claim  
of Major Beck for pension.

I am of opinion that this  
matter should be dealt with  
by the full "Medical Board."

Yours very truly.

W. H. P. <sup>790</sup>



FRASER AND FRASER  
282 DUCKWORTH ST.

ST. JOHN'S, NPLD..

Nov. 30th. 1937.

Dr. J.StP. Knight  
Board of Pensions.

Dear doctor Knight,

In the case of the claim of  
Moyles Stick for pension for his stomach trouble  
I think the importance of the claim demands con-  
sideration by the full Board.

Yours truly,

*H.S. Fraser.*



## COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

## Department of Public Health &amp; Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

November 29th., 1937.

Dr. A.C. Tait,  
Duckworth Street.

Dear Dr. Tait:-

The Department of War Pensions begs to inform you that #2145, MOYLES STICK, ex-member of the Newfoundland Forces, is making a claim for pension which is based on the fact that he has stomach trouble due to privation and treatment received whilst a prisoner in Germany during the War. A first claim is made in 1931, and is again brought forward in August of this year.

It is stated in Medical Boards held in May and July 1918 (copies attached) that his condition was good. This makes a break in the continuity of a condition starting in Germany and being responsible for a duodenal ulcer in 1931 and 1937.

In substantiation of his claim for pension, Mr. Stick has made the attached Declaration, which, the Department of Pensions would be glad for you to consider and reply to, so that suitable action may be taken.

Yours very truly,

*J. St. P. Knight*  
J. ST. P. KNIGHT, M.B.,  
Deputy Chairman.

CONFIDENTIAL:  
Kindly return documents.

JStPK:BT.

Kindly address all Communications to the Department, not to Individuals

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

November 29th., 1937.

Dr. L. Paterson,  
Gower Street,

Dear Dr. Paterson:

The Department of War Pensions begs to inform you that #2145, MOYLES STICK, ex-member of the Newfoundland Forces, is making a claim for pension which is based on the fact that he has stomach trouble due to privation and treatment received whilst a prisoner in Germany during the War. A first claim is made in 1931, and is again brought forward in August of this year.

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JSTPK:BT.

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REPORT ON MOYLES STICK, #2145,  
ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

For the information of the Board of War Pensioners I beg to present the following course of events -

Enlisted at London, England, on August 25, 1916. Embarked B.M.F., October 4th., 1916, and joined the Battalion on October 22, 1916. Taken prisoner of war 14th April 1917; escaped from Germany and reported at Wellington Barracks, London, April 20th., 1918. Arrived Newfoundland on May 7th., 1918 and was attached for duty at <sup>the</sup>spot.

On arrival at St. John's he was examined on May 9th., 1918, and the Medical Board found his general condition good and recommended retention in the Army.

In July, the 16th., he applied for his discharge in order to complete his studies in engineering, in Canada.

July 23rd, 1918: Communication from O/C Depot to D.M.S.

'The above named soldier, 2145, Corp., Moyles Stick, who has been a prisoner-of-war in Germany, has made application for his discharge from the army. He will appear before the Standing Medical Board to-night for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of his health, and the liability of the Dominion for pension, if any.'

July 23rd., 1918: Examined by Medical Board and again it was found that "general condition good", but recommended discharge from the Army as escaped prisoner-of-war.

To this recommendation the Officer-in-Command, <sup>the</sup>spot, objected, as it was not the function of the Standing Medical Board, and in this the D.M.S. concurred, annotating on the Form A.F. 179 - 'The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground'. His general condition is good'.

July 26, 1918: To C.S.O., from O I/c.

'This soldier, Corp., Moyles Stick, who is at present in St. John's and who was returned as an escaped prisoner-of-war, makes application for his discharge as it is understood that he will not be available for Service in the theatre of war in which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment now is. I enclose correspondence, together with copy of Medical Board. There is no reason for discharge on grounds of ill-health, but in the circumstances I would recommend that it be granted, with your approval, please.'

He was later discharged on August 6, 1918, and made no reservations on his Discharge Sheet. (From O/C Depot to Paymaster and Officer i/c Records).

In August 1931, he made an application for pension for an ailment of the stomach and his doctor wished to have an X-Ray taken to find out whether an ulcer was present or not.

He states that since 1918 he had been careful of diet and he attributed the condition to privations suffered as a prisoner-of-war.

There was no Prisoner-of-War statement in his files and because he was physically fit on discharge from the Army, the Medical Adviser to the Board of Pension Commissioners saw no connection between his complaint and his War Service, and his application was not considered favourably.

May 1935: He made a further application for pension on the following grounds -

1. That he was sick in Tournai with stomach trouble; operation could not take place because of lack of ether.
2. He was examined by his own doctor who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life.
3. Before Medical Board of five doctors, four of whom agreed upon full pension for life, but as he was improving, stated that pension then was unnecessary.
4. In 1925 stomach began to give serious trouble, and from then on had to be on a strict diet.

Report -X-Ray from Radium and X-Ray Institute, Calgary, attached.

There was no Prisoner-of-War Statement in his file to bear out No. 1: He would have to produce a Certificate from Doctor Cowperthwaite to that effect to make No. 2: valid. No. 3: was contrary to information in files.

This application was not accepted as an entitlement to pension.

He returned from Canada during the summer of 1937 and applied again for pension, and presented further information to bear out his statements.

From this point I will have to present two collateral statements of events. Information in part from unofficial sources and second, from official sources.

Let us take No. 1: first:

On arrival in England he made a Prisoner-of-War Statement to the the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, whilst at Wellington Barracks, therefore he did not make one on his arrival in Newfoundland, but in lieu of same, gave a lecture, which was censored by C.S.O. prior to delivery. X

X A copy of this was placed in the hands of the "Department of War Pensions" <sup>in the fall 1937</sup> He likewise made a declaration before a Notary Public, <sup>at the same time,</sup> to wit:

- (1) Taken prisoner.
- (2) Sent to Litte - underwent first steps of 'reprisal'.
- (3) Then to Guisnain to complete second stage of 'reprisal'.
  - (a) working from daylight to dark, seven days, at express speed, being thrashed by German guards.
  - (b) Rations - at dawn, one loaf of black bread containing sawdust and straw, divided amongst 8 to 12 men, and a cup of burnt barley-water. Noon - nothing but water. P.M. Cup of dried sauer-kROUT soup with 8 lbs of meat bones for 300 men.
  - (c) Not allowed to wash or shave for five weeks, and body covered with lice.
  - (d) After 8 weeks - 60 men died at work and well over 100 men were sent to hospital, more or less ruined for life. He was one of these latter.
- (4) When taken prisoner was in good health, but at end of three months reprisal was sent to hospital at Tournai, suffering from dysentery; discharged at end of September.
- (5) Prison camps - examined - unfit for work.
- (6) Farn Schleswig, Holstein: Again unfit for work.
- (7) After escape was told by official at War Office that he was entitled to pension for life.
- (8) Dr. Cowperthwaite's examination.

He further brings forward affidavits from fellow prisoners-of-war, who were fellow-patients of his in War Hospital in Tournai.

- (1) John S. Woods, Engineer.
- (2) John Francis Moore, Baker:
- (3) Cornelius Meyers - Checker, who was acting as interpreter for Newfoundland prisoners-of-war in hospital at Tournai and interpreted Stiek's symptoms as that of dysentery and stomach trouble.

All these affidavits were made in August 1937.

He exhibited a report from Dr. Cowperthwaite dated November 16th., 1937, which states -

This is to certify that I examined Moyles Stiek on his return from Germany in 1918. He was then suffering with scabies, and to the best of my memory he also complained of stomach distress.

Letter from petitioner - November 13, 1937:

Point 1: Discharged before the War ended.

2. That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.

N.B: This is in variance with official records.

3. That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by ~~any~~ any doctor or doctors of the Regiment
- 4)
- 5) further imply this statement,
- 6)
7. That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused the stomach trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family ..... and as years went on it gradually grew worse and worse.
8. States that he was continuously obtaining the opinion of medical men with whom he came into contact, being Principal of a High School, etc., and would have easy access to their advice given verbally.
9. Refers to lectures/given by him, and outlined above.
10. Refers to Prisoner-of-War statement made in England.
11. Present condition substantiated by X-Ray Report - 1931 and report from Vancouver General Hospital.

September 1937:

He was given a Medical Board, which finds -

'That patient claims that he has had stomach trouble since prisoner-of-war in Germany, and has various documents to prove that he was under treatment for same.

We recommend that his case come before a Medical Board.

Sgd: Cluny Macpherson; L. Paterson;  
(Members of Board)

November 23, 1937:

A Special Board comprised of Doctors Mosdell, Conroy and Knight, considered the basis of the petitioner and requested, (1) any particulars regarding his Prisoner-of-War statement made in England that the Pensions' Department of London could furnish.

(2) that the doctors before whom Mr. Stick appeared for medical examination on his return to Newfoundland in May 1918, and July 1918, be asked to confirm Mr. Stick's statement that he was NOT examined by them on these dates.

A break must now be made to await the answers to the two questions.

No. 2: OFFICIAL:

Copy of statement made for the information of the Government Committee in the treatment by the enemy of British Prisoners-of-war, by #2145 Corporal Edward Moyle Stick, First Royal

Newfoundland Regiment, on April 23rd., 1918, was received on February 14th., 1938, a precis of which is -

Place and date of capture - Monchy le Prieux - April 14, 1917.

Nature of wound, if any: Unwounded.

Occupation: Engineering student.

Douain, April 14, 1917; Captured 9 am. Reached Douain at 9 pm. In large building with 300 others; well treated.

Lille - April 17-23, 1917: Fort McDonald with 1300 to 1500 other prisoners. Received very severe treatment - starved - no light, windows boarded up.

Breakfast - piece of bread and some burnt barley water.

Dinner: Water from the German Soup, and very little of it.

Tea: Cup of coffee - no bread or food of any kind.

Working in Camp near Lille, April 23 to June 11, 1917: Conditions very bad. No sleeping accommodation - newly built unfurnished house; no glass in windows. Food very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of rifles by the sentrys and engineers. We were not under fire of British lines. Working seven days a week - a number of men died. We were not registered. I saw only one case of insanity. We had at different times the services of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners died from starvation. Sanitary conditions bad. Not allowed to wash for three weeks, the only water was a little for drinking. We had no bedding but lay on the stone floor in the collar. Cardigans, leather jerkins and great coats were taken away.

Marchiennes - Ville:

June 11 to Nov. 1917: Marched 20 kilometres to a Camp. Three small barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything, food or clothes. Sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths fortnightly and the food given us by the French was excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good; there was a good deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the new Camp, but there were many others in the hospital to which men were taken in the district, and registered. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld:

Nov., to Dec., 1917: Arrived here by train. All conditions there already furnished.

Gustrow - December 1917: At end of fortnight about 450 proceeded to Gustrow and remained five days. Conditions already described.

Birkenmoor - December 1917 to March 15, 1918:

Five days later 200 proceeded to Birkenmoor. Camp was good - huts with electric light - good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own; good Naval doctors, (15 kilometres from Kiel) but there was no medicine. We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning; good bedding and blankets in huts. We had no clothing supplied to us. The two blankets we had were not changed in two months.



Cespy: March 15-29: I went with 10 others to Cespy under one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer. He fed us well. We had good beds etc., but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicine. I was soon well.

ESCAPE: After 13 days, I, with Arthur Hill of 2nd Welsh Regt., decided to escape, which we did successfully, on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Examiner: I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

Copies of Medical Boards were sent to each of the doctors who were present at these Boards, together with a copy of the petitioner's statement of non-examination, and the following replies were received:

- ' I am of the opinion that this matter should be dealt with by the full Medical Board' L. Paterson.
- ' I think the importance of the claim demands consideration by the full Board'. N.S. Fraser.
- ' At the Board Stick appeared for discharge from the Army and evidently there was no examination for stomach trouble'. A.C. Tait.
- ' A matter for the full Medical Board. I wish to note here, para., 6. 'On enquiry you will probably find that many escaped prisoners were given their discharge on other than medical grounds. The condition of these men, though most of them loudly protested their illnesses and wished to have another chance at the enemy, was such, that though no definite pathological condition could be diagnosed, it was considered that no further strain should be put upon them. Many of the repatriated prisoners shewed the same condition - a sort of pseudo-myxoedema. This was put down to the effect of the diet on which they existed in Germany'. Cluny Macpherson.

Dr. Macpherson has later particularized this personal comment to the petitioner in his letter of Feb'y 7, 1938.

'I have a distinct recollection of him at that time presenting the pasty myxoedematous appearance which afterwards came to be recognized as a condition common to these prisoners-of-war who suffered from privations, lack of proper diet, and feeding on rough non-sustaining foods'.

Dec., 18, 1937: The Department was informed that the legal firm of Fox, Knight & Phelan, were instructed to act on his behalf.

January 21, 1938: A Medical Board comprised of Doctors Paterson, N.S. Fraser, J.B. O'Reilly, and Cluny Macpherson, was held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Adviser, and the petitioner was instructed to be at hand in case his presence being desired.

All documents relative to the case were presented and it was moved by Dr. Fraser, seconded by Dr. Paterson, and agreed to by the other two members, that it is the opinion of the undersigned members of the Special Medical Board that the present disability of stomach trouble is directly due to privations encountered whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany.'

Sgd: N.S. Fraser; Cluny Macpherson; L. Paterson, and J.B.O'Reilly.

It was pointed out that he had been found to be physically fit on discharge, and this decision was set at variance and that without any modification of the present decision in the light of the former, the force of the Board's decision would be considerably weakened. No further observation was approved, and the members wish to proceed to the point of assessment of disability. In view of the fact that no present examination was available, I refused to allow the Board to proceed to that, and the meeting adjourned.

As I knew that Mr. Stick was at present under the care of Dr. Cowperthwaite, I requested him to present a copy of report of his condition, and to have to place before the Commission, Dr. Cowperthwaite's reply, which is as follows -

Feb. 11th., 1938: ' In June 1937 I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd: H.H. Cowperthwaite.



Jul 26. To CSO for D. Office. 1/2.

Temp. Doyle Shea.

The ~~Officer~~ who is at present in D. Office is  
who was retained as an escaped person,  
make application for the discharge of (his residence) (D. Office)  
that he will not be available for service in the  
Theater of War in which the D. Office Reg. houses.

General's confidence to the full staff of  
medical board. There is no reason for  
discharge in favor of ill health, but in the  
circumstances I would recommend that it  
be granted.

With your approval please.

He will be discharged on Aug 6 - 1918.

and made no reservation of his discharge  
sheet - ~~letter~~ for the Dept to  
Paymaster. no specific record.

① In August 1931. He made an application for pension from ailment of the stomach and his doctor writes to him on 4 May taken to find out whether an ulcer was present or not.

He states that since 1916 he had been exposed to great and he attributed the condition to privations suffered on a previous tour.

There was no pension given stated in the file and because he was physically fit and discharge for army - the medical advisors to the Board of Pensions Commissioners, saw no connection between his employment and his war service and his application was not considered favourably.

In May 1935

he made a further application for pension on the following grounds -

- ① That he was sick in Doumair stomach trouble. Operation could not take place because of lack of ether.
  - ② He was examined by his own doctor who told him he would die if he escaped of the diet for rest for 6 weeks.
  - ③ Before medical board: five doctors gave favourable report for full pension for life, but on 16th an infirming doctor the pension that was unnecessary.
  - ④ On 18/25 stomach began to give serious trouble and for the week he was in a street bed.
- 4 May report for Pension and 4 May Dr. White's Report - attached.

There was no pension given stated in the file to be on No 1. He would like to produce a certificate from doctor and perhaps that would make No 2 valid. No 3 was contrary to information in file.

~~Afterwards~~ His application was not accepted on an additional to pension.

He returned for Corrida Allen, the December of 1937 and applied again for pension, and presented further information, there was in statement, ~~which was not~~ with official facts or substantiation in the records.

For the first I will be to present two Collateral  
phenomena. Narration in full form and official  
sources, and Record for official sources.

Let us take no 1. first.

On arrival in England he made a formal statement  
to the Intelligence Branch of the War Office whilst at Wellington  
Barracks; therefore he did not make one on his arrival in  
Newfoundland, but in New France, gave a lecture, which  
was received by C.E.O. prior to delivery.

A copy of this was placed in the hands of the Dept. of Prison  
Administration made a declaration before a notary Public -  
trial.

- (1). Taken prisoner.
- (2). Sent to Lille - underwent first stage of "refugee"
- (3). Taken to Guineau to complete second stage of "refugee".
  - (a) working day light to dark 70 degs, steeply angled,  
being traversed by iron guards.
  - (b) Rations - coarse - float block bread containing  
coal dust and straw divided amongst 8-12 men  
Cup of mineral barley water.  
kiss, nothing but water.  
Big Cup of dyes & salt crust soup  
with 6 lb of meat bones for 300 men.
- (c) not allowed to work - alone for five weeks.  
no bodies were covered with lice.
- (d). After 8 weeks - 60 men died at work and we have  
100 men were sent to hospital, more were killed for  
life. He was one of these latter.

(4). When taken prisoner, was in good health - but a case of three  
months "refugee" was sent to hospital at Douai.  
Offers for departing discharged ahead of September 1918.

- (5). Prison Camp - remained until 1918
- (6). From Sollesweg. Hildesheim - again until 1918.
- (7). After escape was told by official at War Office that he  
was entitled to pension for life.
- 8. Dr. Christophersen's examination

The further things found afterward of fellow prisoners of

- (1) John Woods. ~~English~~  
was who were fellow patients of his in War Hospital at Douai.
- (1) John Woods engineer.

(5) (2) John James Moore - baka.

(3) Cornelius Meyer, - Chedoke - who was acting as interpreter for Sanford and his mission group in bushland at Mearns and interpreted Stead's symptoms in the light of dyspepsia, and stomach trouble.

All these affidavits were made in August 1937.

He dictated a report for Dr. Cairns, dated Nov. 16 - 1937, which states -

"It is to certify that Cornelius Meyer stated on the return from Sydney 1918. He was then suffering from indigestion, and the fact of my seeing him also explained the stomach difficulties."

Letter for publication of Nov 13 - 1937.

Point 1. The charges before the court ended.

2. The exact discharge was due to the fact that Mrs. Medcalf, in spite of further service given home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.

(N.B. This is in accordance with Office records)

3. That on my return home in May 1918 and at the time of my discharge, Mrs. Medcalf was examined by my doctor as doctor of the Regional.

4. 5. 6. Further, explains the statement

7. That the Commission's Lordships in their judgment expressed in passing disbelief concerning the 'stomach trouble', for it is certain not in existence in any member of the family... and as years went on it gradually grew worse and worse.

8. State that he was continually obtaining the opinion of medical men, with whom he came into contact. They pointed out that the Doctor - President of the B.M.A., etc. he would have easy access to their advice from Australia.

9. Refers to lecture given by him in Queensland.

10. Refers to reasons given in statement made in England.

11. Present condition substantiated by X-Ray Report of 1931 - as report for Vancouver, B.C. Nov.





5  
 No. 2. ~~Statement of~~ Statement made to the informant in  
 the Secretariat Committee in the Detention by the Enemy  
 of Prisoner Number 2145 Corporal Edward Douglas  
 Smith. First Royal New Zealand Regt. on 23 April 1918.  
 was received at Feb 14 - 1538.

a piece of paper is.

Place & date of Capture	Marchy le Duc, April 14 - 1917
Nature of wound if any	unwounded.
Occupation	Engineer, Madet
Douai April 14-17, 1917.	Captain Sam. reached Douai at 9 pm. in large building with 300 others - well heated.
Lille. April 17-23 - 1917.	For Macdonald with 1300 to 1500 other prisoners Received very scarce treatment - starved - no light in windows bricked up - Breakfast piece of bread & some burnt barley water Dinner in water from the German soup at very little of it Tea Cup of coffee with no bread & food of any kind
Working camp near Belle April 23 - June 11 - 1917	Conditions very bad. no sleeping accommodation - sandy huts unfurnished houses. no glass in windows Food very poor no better than at Belle except we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and bullets regularly by the sentries and engineers. We were not made free of the camp Working hours long enough - a number from died. We were not repaired. I saw only one case of scurvy. We had at different times the services of three different doctors who were paid and ordered to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many however died from starvation. Soldiers conditions bad. We were not allowed to work for the camp, though water was a little for drinking. We had no bedding, lay on straw floors in cells. Our guns, leather jackets and great coats were taken away

Moscheenes - Ulla  
June 11 - hrs 1917

(6)

marched 20 kilometers to a camp. There were some beans & meat in it - we had had good conditions and were well treated.

The French were allowed to put in my things - food or clothes. Anything belonging to me was food. Both for myself food from the French was excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good; there was a good deal of illness the result of previous camp. One man died occurred in the tent; but there were many others in the hospital between men were taken in the hospital. Registered. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld  
Nov Dec 1917

Arrived here by train. all conditions here have already been furnished.

Süntons Dec 1917

Group of forty or about 450 proceeded to Süntons and remained five days. The conditions here already been described.

Dickinson  
Dec. 1917 - March 15/1918

Five days later 700 proceeded to Dickinson. Camp was good but with decline in food & sanitary conditions with a little of our own food. Had small doctors (15 kilometers from here) but there were no medicines.

We had hot mixed showers and no operations worth mentioning, food bedding and blankets in tents. We had no clothing supplies to us here. The hot blankets we had were not changed in two months.

Geary March 15-25.

I went with 10 others to Geary under one deputy. There was a net to the farms - we lived with the farmers. He fed us well, we had good food etc but the farm work was heavy. I was ill here and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicine. I was well.

Escape.

After 10 days, I with Erich Hill & D'Heckel Rpt decided to escape, which we did successfully and had found our way in Germany.

Opening of Germany

I can give before such a long food writers, but honest and fairly intelligent.

The copies of Medical boards was sent to each of the doctors who were present on those boards, together with a copy of the petition & statement of non-examination - and the following replies were received.

"Some of opinion that the matter should be dealt with by the full medical board." Spalderson

"I think the importance of the claim demands consideration by the full board" McTear

"As the board then appeared for discharge for army and evidently there was no question of examination for stomach trouble" A.C. Fair

"A matter to the full Medical Board, sent to vote five - five six. On enquiry you would probably find that many escaped prisoners were given the discharge on other medical grounds. The condition of these men, though most of them loudly protested their fitness and wished to have another chance at the colony, was such that though no definite pathological condition could be diagnosed it was considered that as regards the strain should be put upon them. Many of the repatriated prisoners showed the same condition - a sort of pseudo myxedema. This was put down to the effect of the diet on which they lived in Germany." Clug Mackintosh

Dr. Spalderson has also participated in the formal comment to the letter in the letter of Feb 7/38.

"I have a distinct recollection from at that time, finding the post, repatriations appearance which afterwards proved to be recognized as a condition common to the prisoners, was what suffered from privation, lack of proper diet, and feeding on rough non-vegetarian foods."

Dec. 18. 1937 The Coll. was informed that the report from the For King 49 lines was included to not in the book.

(9)

On January 21<sup>st</sup> 1938

A Medical Board composed of Dr. McFarlane, J. A. O'Connell, Dr. Peterson and Chas. Moulton was held under the chairmanship of Dr. McFarlane, and the petition was instructed to be of record in case of the finances being decided.

All documents relevant to the case were presented and it was found by Dr. Peterson, Sec. of the Board, and myself by the other two members that

It is the opinion of the 4 occupied members of the Medical Board that the present disability of Sturrock 'trouble' is directly due to fixation of the cervical vertebrae and a previous injury in February 1937.

Dr. McFarlane, Chas. Moulton, J. A. O'Connell,

It was further noted that he had been found to be physically fit to discharge, as the decision was a variance to that and that without any modification of the present decision in the light of the former, the force of the Board's decision would be considerably weakened.

No further discussion was approved and the members went to proceed to the point of record making of disability.

In view of the fact that no further examination was available I refused to allow the board to proceed to that, as the matter adjourned.

As I knew that Dr. Sturrock was at present under the care of Dr. C. G. McFarlane I requested him to present a report of the condition, and then to place before the Commission Dr. C. G. McFarlane's reply, which is as follows —

Feb. 4 1938 c.g.m. it.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND;

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Station - St. John's, MFD.  
Date: MAY 9, 1918

- 1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland
- 2. Regt. No: 2145.
- 3. Rank: Corp.,
- 4. Name: STICK, Moyles.

- 5. Age last birthday: 22  
1916
- 6. Enlisted - AUGUST 25th., at  
AYR, SCOTLAND.
- 7. Former trade  
or Occupation - STUDENT.

8. DISABILITY: ✓

9. History -  
Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.

- 10. Present condition: ✓
- 11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused? ✓
- 12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit? ✓

Signature: F.W. BURDEN.  
Rank: Acting M.O.

- 13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -  
(a) Service during this War: (b) Climate: (c) ordinary military Service.
- 14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not, give differing opinion and additional findings.

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

- 15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market is lessened by - ✓
- 16. Is the disability permanent? ✓
- 17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance; (b) Misconduct?
- 18. Refusal of Sanatorium (operation) reasonable (unreasonable)? ✓
- 19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital? ✓
- 20. We recommend ~~discharge~~ from the Army  
retention in

Place: ST. JOHN'S.  
MAY 10th., 1918.

SGD: N.S. FRASER.  
J. SINCLAIR TAIT.  
L. PATERSON, Major.

Approved: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major,  
Administrative M.O.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*Handwritten signature*

2nd Board:

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Mfld. Date JULY 23rd., 1918  
 No., and Rank: 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22. Height 5'2"  
 Name: STICK, Moyle Complexion FAIR.  
 Unit: ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND Eyes BROWN: Hair BROWN:  
 Address DEVON ROW  
 Former Trade: STWDENT.

Enlisted at AYR on 25/8/16

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with the above description).

Disease or Disability : Original -  
Subsequent -

Present condition (Compare with previous Boards)

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?

'NIL'

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service?

Recommendation of Medical Board:

( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

Members of Board:

Sgd: N.S. FRASER.  
JOHN G. DUNCAN.  
ARCH C. TAIT.

(Sgd) CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.  
D.M.S. Newfoundland.  
Approving Medical Officer.

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground  
His general condition is good.

Sgd: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/17

*M. K. 21*

## EXTRACT FROM DECLARATION MADE BY #2145, MOYLES STICK,

NOVEMBER 13, 1937:

... I beg to submit the following facts of the situation:-

- (1) That I was discharged in 1918, before the War ended.
- (2) That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further Service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.
- (3) That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by any doctor or doctors of the "egiment.
- (4) That according to regulations a soldier must have a Medical Board before being discharged, and that no soldier can be discharged, during the time of War, except that (a) he is discharged in disgrace, or (b) he has been found medically unfit for the King's service.
- (5) That the members of the Medical Board, before whom I had to appear in order to be discharged, took the following facts as true and proved so: (a) That during imprisonment in Germany I was so brutally treated that I had to undergo hospital treatment in Germany for dysentery and 'stomach' trouble, and that a prisoner-of-war was only permitted to enter a hospital there because he was dying or expected to die; (b) that the said 'stomach' trouble was at that time not diagnosed by X-ray by the three German doctors, or for that matter by our own regimental doctors on my return home:- see my personal affidavit re diagnosis by the German Hospital authorities; (c) that in answer to a question from a member of the said Medical Board I thereupon replied to the effect that I was examined on my return home, by my family doctor, Dr. Cowperthwaite, and that in his opinion I would, for years to come and probably for life, have to watch carefully my diet and to abstain from fried foods of all kinds, as no doubt the German doctor was correct when he informed me that the lining of my stomach was very seriously damaged.
- (6) That at that meeting of the said Medical Board I was there possibly five, but certainly not more than ten minutes, and that I was not examined by any single member of that Board medically or physically, even to the extent of a stethoscope being used, or of my being asked to remove any part of my clothing. Like most of the returned soldiers who could do no work for their country I felt capable of earning my own living if given rest and proper care and attention, and because I did become capable of earning a substantial living does not detract in the slightest way the fact that I was given my discharge in war-time and that such discharge would not have been given because I was medically unfit.
- (7) That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in many directly caused this 'stomach' trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family other than in me, and that as a result so undermined the constitution that gradually as the years went by, this 'stomach' trouble grew worse and worse and ultimately resulted in my present condition.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas

27/11/37

*M. G. W.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Station - St. John's, NFD.  
Date: MAY 9, 1918

1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland  
2. Regt. No: 2145.  
3. Rank: Corp.,  
4. Name: STICK, Moyles.
5. Age last birthday: 22  
6. Enlisted - AUGUST 25th., at <sup>1916</sup> AYR, SCOTLAND.  
7. Former trade or Occupation - STUDENT.

8. DISABILITY: ✓

9. History -

Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.

10. Present condition: ✓

11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused? ✓

12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit? ✓

Signature: F.W. BURDEN.  
Rank: Acting M.O.

13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -  
(a) Service during this War: (b) Climate: (c) ordinary military Service.

14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not, give differing opinion and additional findings.

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market is lessened by - ✓

16. Is the disability permanent? ✓

17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance; (b) Misconduct?

18. Refusal of sanatorium (operation) reasonable (unreasonable)? ✓

19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital? ✓

20. We recommend discharge from the Army ~~with~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~resentment~~ ✓

Place: ST. JOHN'S.  
MAY 10th., 1918.

SGD: M.S. FRASER.  
J. SINCLAIR TAIR.  
L. PATERSON, Major.

Approved: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major,  
Administrative M.O.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/27

*M. P. W.*



2nd Board:

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. Date JULY 23rd., 1918  
 No., and Rank: 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22. height 5'2"  
 Name: STICK, Moyle Complexion FAIR.  
 Unit: ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND Eyes BROWN: Hair BROWN:  
 Address DEVON ROW  
 Former Trade: STUDENT.  
 Enlisted at AYR on 25/8/16

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with the above description).

Disease or Disability : Original -  
Subsequent -

Present condition (Compare with previous Boards)

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?

'NIL'

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service?

Recommendation of Medical Board:

( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

Members of Board:

Sgd: H.S. FRASER.  
JOHN G. DUNCAN.  
ARCH C. TAIT.

{Sgd} CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.  
D.M.S. Newfoundland.  
Approving Medical Officer.

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground. His general condition is good.

Sgd: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*[Handwritten signature]*

EXTRACT FROM DECLARATION MADE BY #2145, NOYLES STICK,

NOVEMBER 13, 1937:

... I beg to submit the following facts of the situation:-

- (1) That I was discharged in 1918, before the War ended.
- (2) That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further Service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.
- (3) That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by any doctor or doctors of the Regiment.
- (4) That according to regulations a soldier must have a Medical Board before being discharged, and that no soldier can be discharged, during the time of War, except that (a) he is discharged in disgrace, or (b) he has been found medically unfit for the King's service.
- (5) That the members of the Medical Board, before whom I had to appear in order to be discharged, took the following facts as true and proved so: (a) That during imprisonment in Germany I was so brutally treated that I had to undergo hospital treatment in Germany for dysentery and 'stomach' trouble, and that a prisoner-of-war was only permitted to enter a hospital there because he was dying or expected to die; (b) that the said 'stomach' trouble was at that time not diagnosed by X-ray by the three German doctors, or for that matter by our own regimental doctors on my return home:- see my personal affidavit re diagnosis by the German Hospital authorities; (c) that in answer to a question from a member of the said Medical Board I thereupon replied to the effect that I was examined on my return home, by my family doctor, Dr. Cowperthwaite, and that in his opinion I would, for years to come and probably for life, have to watch carefully my diet and to abstain from fried foods of all kinds, as no doubt the German doctor was correct when he informed me that the lining of my stomach was very seriously damaged.
- (6) That at that meeting of the said Medical Board I was there for possibly five, but certainly not more than ten minutes, and that I was not examined by any single member of that Board medically or physically, even to the extent of a stethoscope being used, or of my being asked to remove any part of my clothing. Like most of the returned soldiers who could do no more for their country I felt capable of earning my own living in time, given rest and proper care and attention, and because I in time did become capable of earning a substantial living does not mitigate in the slightest way the fact that I was given my discharge in war-time and that such discharge could only have been rightly given because I was medically unfit.
- (7) That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused this 'stomach' trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family other than in me, and that as a result so undermined the constitution that gradually as the years went by, this 'stomach' trouble grew worse and worse and ultimately resulted in my present condition.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas

27/11/37

M/S 2

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND;

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Station - St. John's, NFD.  
Date: MAY 9, 1918

1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland  
2. Regt. No: 2145.  
3. Rank: Corp.,  
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AYR, SCOTLAND.  
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or Occupation - STUDENT.

## 8. DISABILITY: ✓

## 9. History -

Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.

## 10. Present condition: ✓

## 11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused? ✓

## 12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit? ✓

Signature: F.W. BURDEN.  
Rank: Acting M.O.

13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -  
(a) Service during this War; (b) Climate; (c) ordinary military Service.

14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not, give differing opinion and additional findings.

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market is lessened by - ✓

## 16. Is the disability permanent? ✓

## 17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance; (b) Misconduct?

## 18. Refusal of sanatorium (operation) reasonable (unreasonable)? ✓

## 19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital? ✓

20: We recommend ~~discharge~~ resention in the Army

SGD: M.S. FRASER.  
J. SINCLAIR TAIN.  
L. PATERSON, Major.

Place: ST. JOHN'S.  
MAY 10th., 1918.

Approved: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major,  
Administrative M.O.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/10/27

*W.M.C.*

2nd Board:

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. Date JULY 23rd., 1918  
 No., and Rank: 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22. Height 5'2"  
 Name: STICK, Moyle Complexion FAIR.  
 Unit: ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND Eyes BROWN: Hair BROWN:  
 Address DEVON ROW  
 Former Trade: STUDENT.  
 Enlisted at AYR on 25/8/16

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with the above description).

Disease or Disability : Original -  
 Subsequent -

Present condition (Compare with previous Boards)

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?

'NIL'

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service?

Recommendation of Medical Board:

( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

Members of Board:

Sgd: H.S. FRASER.  
 JOHN G. DUNCAN.  
 ARCH C. TAIT.

{Sgd} CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.  
 D.M.S. Newfoundland.  
 Approving Medical Officer.

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground.  
 His general condition is good.

Sgd: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas

27/4/37

*M. K. D.*

EXTRACT FROM DECLARATION MADE BY #2145, NOYLES STICK,

NOVEMBER 13, 1937:

... I beg to submit the following facts of the situation:-

- (1) That I was discharged in 1918, before the War ended.
- (2) That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further Service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.
- (3) That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by any doctor or doctors of the Regiment.
- (4) That according to regulations a soldier must have a Medical Board before being discharged, and that no soldier can be discharged, during the time of War, except that (a) he is discharged in disgrace, or (b) he has been found medically unfit for the King's service.
- (5) That the members of the Medical Board, before whom I had to appear in order to be discharged, took the following facts as true and proved so: (a) That during imprisonment in Germany I was so brutally treated that I had to undergo hospital treatment in Germany for dysentery and 'stomach' trouble, and that a prisoner-of-war was only permitted to enter a hospital there because he was dying or expected to die; (b) that the said 'stomach' trouble was at that time not diagnosed by X-ray by the three German doctors, or for that matter by our own regimental doctors on my return home:- see my personal affidavit re diagnosis by the German Hospital authorities; (c) that in answer to a question from a member of the said Medical Board I thereupon replied to the effect that I was examined on my return home, by my family doctor, Dr. Cowperthwaite, and that in his opinion I would, for years to come and probably for life, have to watch carefully my diet and to abstain from fried foods of all kinds, as no doubt the German doctor was correct when he informed me that the lining of my stomach was very seriously damaged.
- (6) That at that meeting of the said Medical Board I was there for possibly five, but certainly not more than ten minutes, and that I was not examined by any single member of that Board medically or physically, even to the extent of a stethoscope being used, or of my being asked to remove any part of my clothing. Like most of the returned soldiers who could do no more for their country I felt capable of earning my own living in time, given rest and proper care and attention, and because I in time did become capable of earning a substantial living does not mitigate in the slightest way the fact that I was given my discharge in war-time and that such discharge could only have been rightly given because I was medically unfit.
- (7) That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused this 'stomach' trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family other than in me, and that as a result so undermined the constitution that gradually as the years went by, this 'stomach' trouble grew worse and worse and ultimately resulted in my present condition.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas

27/11/37

WMS

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Station - St. John's, NFD.

Date: MAY 9, 1918

1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland  
 2. Regt. No: 2145.  
 3. Rank: Corp.,  
 4. Name: STICK, Moyles.
5. Age last birthday: 22  
 6. Enlisted - AUGUST 25th., at <sup>1916</sup> AYR, SCOTLAND.  
 7. Former trade or Occupation - STUDENT.

## 8. DISABILITY: ✓

9. History - Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.
10. Present condition: ✓
11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused? ✓
12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit? ✓

Signature: F.W. BURDEN.  
Rank: Acting M.O.

13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -  
 (a) Service during this War: (b) Climate: (c) ordinary military Service.
14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not, give differing opinion and additional findings.

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market is lessened by - ✓
16. Is the disability permanent? ✓
17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance; (b) Misconduct?
18. Refusal of sanatorium (operation) reasonable (unreasonable)? ✓
19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital? ✓
20. We recommend ~~discharge from the Army~~ retention in

SGD: M.S. FRASER.  
J. SINCLAIR TAIT.  
L. PATERSON, Major.Place: ST. JOHN'S,  
MAY 10th., 1918.Approved: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major,  
Administrative M.O.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas.  
27/11/27*M. C. W.*

2nd Board:

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Wfld. Date JULY 23rd., 1918  
 No., and Rank: 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22. Height 5'2"  
 Name: STICK, Moyle Complexion FAIR.  
 Unit: ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND Eyes BROWN: Hair BROWN:  
 Address DEVON ROW  
 Former Trade: STUDENT.  
 Enlisted at AYR on 25/8/16

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with the above description).

Disease or Disability : Original -  
Subsequent -

Present condition (Compare with previous Boards)

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?

'NIL'

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service?

Recommendation of Medical Board:

( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

Members of Board:

Sgd: M.S. FRASER.  
JOHN G. DUNCAN.  
ARCH C. TAIT.

{Sgd} CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.  
D.M.S. Newfoundland.  
Approving Medical Officer.

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground. His general condition is good.

Sgd: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*M. G. G.*

EXTRACT FROM DECLARATION MADE BY #2145, MOYLES STICK,

NOVEMBER 13, 1937:

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- (1) That I was discharged in 1918, before the War ended.
- (2) That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further Service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.
- (3) That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by any doctor or doctors of the <sup>A</sup>egiment.
- (4) That according to regulations a soldier must have a Medical Board before being discharged, and that no soldier can be discharged, during the time of War, except that (a) he is discharged in disgrace, or (b) he has been found medically unfit for the King's service.
- (5) That the members of the Medical Board, before whom I had to appear in order to be discharged, took the following facts as true and proved so: (a) That during imprisonment in Germany I was so brutally treated that I had to undergo hospital treatment in Germany for dysentery and 'stomach' trouble, and that a prisoner-of-war was only permitted to enter a hospital there because he was dying or expected to die; (b) that the said 'stomach' trouble was at that time not diagnosed by X-Ray by the three <sup>U</sup>erman doctors, or for that matter by our own regimental doctors on my return home:- see my personal affidavit re diagnosis by the German Hospital authorities; (c) that in answer to a question from a member of the said Medical Board I thereupon replied to the effect that I was examined on my return home, by my family doctor, Dr. Cowperthwaite, and that in his opinion I would, for years to come and probably for life, have to watch carefully my diet and to abstain from fried foods of all kinds, as no doubt the <sup>U</sup>erman doctor was correct when he informed me that the lining of my stomach was very seriously damaged.
- (6) That at that meeting of the said <sup>M</sup>edical Board I was there for possibly five, but certainly not more than ten minutes, and that I was not examined by any single member of that Board medically or physically, even to the extent of a stethoscope being used, or of my being asked to remove any part of my clothing. Like most of the returned soldiers who could do no more for their country I felt capable of earning my own living in time, given rest and proper care and attention, and because I in time did become capable of earning a substantial living does not mitigate in the slightest way the fact that I was given my discharge in war-time and that such discharge could only have been rightly given because I was medically unfit.
- (7) That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused this 'stomach' trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family other than in me, and that as a result so undermined the constitution that gradually as the years went by, this 'stomach' trouble grew worse and worse and ultimately resulted in my present condition.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*M. R. D.*



## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA, NEWFOUNDLAND:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Station - St. John's, NFD.

Date: MAY 9, 1918

1. Unit - 1st Newfoundland  
 2. Regt. No: 2145.  
 3. Rank: Corp.,  
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5. Age last birthday: 22  
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8. DISABILITY: ✓

9. History -

Was prisoner of War in Germany for period of 11½ months; then escaped. Arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, 7/1918.

10. Present condition: ✓

11. Was sanatorium (operation) refused? ✓

12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit? ✓

Signature: F.W. BURDEN.  
 Rank: Acting M.O.

13. For pension purposes the disability may be considered as -  
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14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (See Section 10), if not, give differing opinion and additional findings.

'GENERAL CONDITION GOOD'

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market is lessened by - ✓

16. Is the disability permanent? ✓

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19. Do you recommend admittance to hospital? ✓

20. We recommend ~~discharge~~ from the Army  
retention in

SGD: N.S. FRASER.  
 J. SINCLAIR TAIT.  
 L. PATERSON, Major.

Place: ST. JOHN'S,  
 MAY 10th., 1918.

Approved: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major,  
 Administrative M.O.

Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
 27/11/37

*Handwritten signature/initials*

2nd Board:

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD

Station ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. Date JULY 23rd., 1918  
 No., and Rank: 2145 - Cpl: Age - 22. Height 5'2"  
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Recommendation of Medical Board:

( 'DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER' )

Members of Board:

Sgd: N.S. FRASER.  
JOHN G. DUNCAN.  
ARCH C. TAIT.

(Sgd) CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.  
D.M.S. Newfoundland.  
Approving Medical Officer.

The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground. His general condition is good.

Sgd: CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major.

Certified true copy,

*B. Thomas*

27/11/37

*M. K. S.*

NOVEMBER 13, 1937:

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- (1) That I was discharged in 1918, before the War ended.
- (2) That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further Service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.
- (3) That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by any doctor or doctors of the Regiment.
- (4) That according to regulations a soldier must have a Medical Board before being discharged, and that no soldier can be discharged, during the time of War, except that (a) he is discharged in disgrace, or (b) he has been found medically unfit for the King's service.
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Certified true copy:

B. Thomas  
27/11/37

*M. L. W.*

## Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regimental Number 21485
 Rank Pte Regiment or Corps 9th Newfoundland Regt  
 Surname Stick Christian Name Edward 1989

 Religion C of E Age on Enlistment 20 years 10 months.

 Enlisted (a) 25/8/16 Terms of Service (a) 5 Service reckons from (a) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of promotion to present rank \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to lance rank \_\_\_\_\_

 Extended { \_\_\_\_\_ } Re-engaged { \_\_\_\_\_ } Qualification (b) \_\_\_\_\_  
 or Corps Trade and Rate \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Officer i/c Records.

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
			Embarked Southampton		
			Embarked ...		1 OCT 1916
			Disembarked ROUEN		12 OCT 1916
			Joined Battalion		22 OCT 1916
			With BATT.		26. 1. 17
13 APR 1917	OC. En.	MISSING	France	14 APR 1917	B 215.
	War Office	Prisoner of War in Germany Captured at Monchy		14.4.17	Off German Rep. forwarded by Kenyon's letters 20.7.17.
			<u>Jacques</u>		Major

 G. H. No. 1 Reg. Indian Division  
 G. H.

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or called into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.

(b) Signaller, Shipping Notice, &amp;c.

[P.T.O.]

In reply please quote  
Date and Initials

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT



NEWFOUNDLAND

Department of Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions

ST. JOHN'S

November 27th., 1937.

Dr. - - -

Dear Doctor --

The Department of War Pensions begs to inform you that #2145, Moyles Stick, ex-member of the Newfoundland Forces, is making a claim for pension which is based on the fact that he has stomach trouble due to privation and treatment received whilst a prisoner in Germany. A first claim is made in 1931, and is again brought forward in August of this year.

It is stated in Medical Boards held in May and July 1918 that his condition was good. This makes a break in the continuity of a condition starting in Germany and being responsible for a duodenal ulcer in 1931 and 1937.

In substantiation of his claim for pension Mr. Stick has made the attached Declaration, which, the Department of Pensions would be glad for you to consider and reply to, so that suitable action may be taken.

Yours very truly,

Kindly address all Communications to the Department, not to Individuals

November 27th., 1937.

Dr. - - -

Dear Doctor --

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Yours very truly,

Deputy Chairman.

November 27th., 1937.

Dr. - - -

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Yours very truly,

Deputy Chairman.

November 27th., 1937.

The Secretary,  
MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,  
Bromyard Avenue,  
Acton, London, ENGLAND.

Sir:-

The Department of War Pensions for Newfoundland wishes to inform you that #2145, Moyles Stick, ex-member of the Newfoundland Forces, is making application for pension in respect of disability incurred whilst a Prisoner-of-War in Germany. This non-commissioned officer states that he made a full statement after his escape, to the Intelligence Branch of the War Office in London, in April 1918, describing not only his privations, but also how they affected him physically. On his return to Newfoundland he made no statement to the Military Authorities here. He was discharged shortly after his return.

In considering his claim for pension, now made nineteen years afterwards, based upon illness contracted in Germany, the Board have no facts to guide them. Would it be possible, please, to furnish this Department with any information from your files, or from the files of the Intelligence Department; the latter case having regard to such facts only as would be pertinent to his illness, that would be of material importance to him in establishing his claim towards pension?

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JStPK:BT.

J.St.P. Knight, M.B.,  
Medical Adviser,  
War Pensions' Dept.,



THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.



ST JOHN'S,  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
N<sup>o</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

November 23rd., 1937.

Re - 2145, MOYLES STICK:  
-----

The Intelligence Department, War Office,  
London, England, be contacted and asked if it is possible for them to furnish a copy of Mr. Stick's Prisoner-of-War Statement or any particulars regarding his Prisoner-of-War history; also, that the doctors before whom Mr. Stick appeared for medical examination on his return to Newfoundland, in May 1918, and July 1918, be asked to confirm Mr. Stick's statement that he was not examined by them on these dates.

*1/11/37*  
*Dommonville*

*Louis Del...*

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.



ST JOHN'S,  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
N<sup>o</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

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Sgd: J. St. P. Knight, M.B.,  
Medical Adviser.  
H.M. Mosdell, M.D.,  
Secy to Department.  
Louis O'N. Conroy,  
Orthopaedic Surgeon.

32 Gower Street,  
St. John's, Nfld.

November 13, 1937.

Mr. J. A. McGrath,  
Dept. of War Pensions,  
St. John's, Nfld.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of November 3rd., 1937, requesting the furnishing of medical certificates from any and all doctors who had treated me for 'stomach trouble' from the date of discharge 1918 up to the present time, I beg leave to submit the following facts of the situation:

- (1) That I was discharged in 1918, before the war ended
- (2) That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.
- (3) That on my return home in May, 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by any doctor or doctors of the Regiment.
- (4) That according to regulations a soldier must have a Medical Board before being discharged, and that no soldier can be discharged, during the time of war, except that (a) He is discharged in disgrace, or (b) He has been found medically unfit for the King's service.
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(6)That at that meeting of the said Medical BoardII was there for possibly five, but certainly not more than ten minutes, and that I was not examined by any single member of that Board medically or physically, even to the extent of a stethoscope being used, or of my being asked to remove any part of my clothing. Like most of the returned soldiers who could do no more for their country I felt capable of earning my own living in time, given rest and proper care and attention and, because I in time did become capable of earning a substantial living does not mitigate in the slightest way the fact that I was given my discharge in wartime and that such discharge could only have been rightly given because I was medically unfit

(7)That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused this 'stomach trouble', for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family other than in me, and that as a result so undermined the constitution that gradually

cont(7) as the years went by, this 'stomach trouble' grew worse and worse and ultimately resulted in my present condition.

(8) That I did not think it necessary to be consulting doctors every year for simple and obvious reasons: (a) That I had enough faith in my own doctor to follow carefully his suggestions; (b) That the only known cure then and now was a strict diet or a very serious operation; (c) That as Principal of a large High School, President of Rotary, and a leading officer in the Elks and Royal Arch Masons I was in direct personal contact with the Medical Profession and that therefore I knew I was doing the only thing possible for my disease.

(9) That these statements and all others made by me and by fellow prisoners of war are obviously true and proved so by the facts given and stated publicly in the lectures given by me in aid of the Patriotic fund, etc., in June and early July of 1918, some months prior to my discharge and subsequent right to a pension.

(10) That it was not thought necessary by the Army authorities <sup>here</sup> to take any depositions from me with regard to treatment in Germany or to the escape, inasmuch as I had already had eight interviews with the War Office in London, chiefly with the Intelligence Branch, and that most everything was to be considered sub rosa, hence I am certainly not the cause of, nor responsible for, the lack of medical or other papers in the files concerning this case, and that such lack in its very nature is ipso facto a substantial proof of this claim.

(11) That with reference to your request for medical certificates from doctors who treated me since my discharge I wish to refer you to the X-ray report of 1931 and also to the report from the Vancouver General Hospital of this year, based on another full and complete X-ray. Both of these reports are now in your files.

Yours truly,

*E. M. Stick*

November 3rd., 1937.

Mr. Moyles Stick,  
c/o E.R.A. Chafe, M.C.,  
Water Street.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to advise you that your case has again been receiving the attention of the Board but before the matter can be proceeded with further it will be necessary for you to furnish medical certificates from the doctors who treated you for 'stomach' trouble, from the time of your discharge from the Army up to the present at intervals of - say every two years.

Upon receipt of such evidence your case can be further dealt with.

Yours very truly,

J.A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

BT:

## Department of Public Health and Welfare and War Pensions

Memorandum for

Dr. Knight.

Date 23.10.37

Re 2155 Mayles Stick

The above name made a prisoner of war statement.  
The attached is submitted as a substitute with the  
hope that it will fulfil the necessary requirements, please





In the matter of the claim of  
E.M.T. Stick, No. 2145, First  
Newfoundland Regiment, for a  
Pension.

I, Moyle Stick, at present of St. John's, Teacher, do solemnly and sincerely  
declare:

1. That I was No. 2145 in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and was taken a Prisoner of War on Saturday, April 14, 1917, and thereupon sent to Douai until April 18th.
2. That on April 18th, I was sent to Fort McDonald in the City of Lille and there underwent the first stage of what the German authorities called the "reprisal", as per pages 12-13-14 of lecture enclosed herewith.
3. That on or about April 24th, 300 of us were sent to Guisnain to begin the real "reprisals" which briefly were as follows:-
  - (a) We were made to work from daylight to dark, Sundays included, at an express rate of speed, with German guards and engineers over us, who, for very little cause, or none at all, would severely thrash any prisoner, and did in fact thrash this deponent.
  - (b) We were given the following daily rations: At dawn, one loaf of black bread containing sawdust and straw, divided amongst 8 to 12 men, and a cup of burnt barley water. At noon, nothing but water, and at six, on return from work, a cup of dried sauerkraut soup with 8 lbs meat bones for 300 men.
  - (c) We were not allowed to wash or shave for five weeks, and every inch of our bodies was literally covered all the time with lice.
  - (d) As a result of 8 weeks of this treatment, over 60 men died at work, and well over 100 of the rest were sent to hospital more or less ruined for life. This deponent was one of the last mentioned.
4. That at the time I was taken prisoner, I was in good health and in first class condition; but that at the end of three months of "reprisal" I was ultimately sent to hospital at Tournai, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. During that time my weight fell from 140 to 96 lbs. In the hospital at Tournai I was examined by three German doctors, one of whom was a Dr. Benjamin, who could speak English. Their diagnosis at the time, without X-ray, was stomach trouble, presumably an obstruction in the lower intestines caused by eating the sawdust and straw bread. It was their wish to operate, but because of total lack of either ether or chloroform,



I naturally refused. At the end of September I was discharged from the hospital unfit for work. When I returned to the Concentration camp many of my fellow prisoners were surprised to see me, as they thought when I left for hospital that it would be only about a week before I would be dead.

5. That from September 1917 to February 1918 I was in various prison camps, but did no work except in the one at Kiel. There I did light work for four hours per day for two weeks, and after another medical examination was again declared unfit for work.

6. That in March 1918 I was sent to a farm in Schleswig-Holstein to do light work. After working one day, I was ordered to report for medical examination at Hadersleben, and was again declared unfit for work.

7. After my escape from Germany in 1918, I was told by officials at the War Office, during one of many interviews I had with them, that I would be entitled to full pension for life. I am informed and verily believe that such are my rights as an escaped prisoner.

8. On my return to St. John's in May 1918, I was examined by my family physician, Dr. Cowperthwaite, who ordered me to watch my diet carefully and to refrain from eating fried foods. Since then I have been consistently on a modified diet, and from 1924 have been on a strict diet.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath.

MADE AND DECLARED before me at )  
St. John's aforesaid, this 24<sup>th</sup> )  
day of October, A. D., 1937. )

*Henri R. Lamb* )  
\_\_\_\_\_)  
NOTARY PUBLIC for )  
Newfoundland )

*E. M. Steck*

*File*

REPORT on MOYLES STICK, #2145,  
ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

For the information of the Board of War Pensioners I beg to present the following course of events -

Enlisted at London, England, on August 25, 1916. Embarked B.E.F., October 4th., 1916, and joined the Battalion on October 22, 1916. Taken prisoner of war 14th April 1917; escaped from Germany and reported at Wellington Barracks, London, April 20th., 1918. Arrived Newfoundland on May 7th., 1918 and was attached for duty at Depot.

On arrival at St. John's he was examined on May 9th., 1918, and the Medical Board found his general condition good and recommended retention in the Army.

In July, the 16th., he applied for his discharge in order to complete his studies in engineering, in Canada.

July 23rd: 1918: Communication from O/C Depot to D.M.S.

'The above named soldier, 2145, Corp., Moyles Stick, who has been a prisoner-of-war in Germany, has made application for his discharge from the army. He will appear before the Standing Medical Board to-night for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of his health, and the liability of the Dominion for pension, if any.'

July 23rd., 1918: Examined by Medical Board and again it was found that "general condition good", but recommended discharge from the Army as escaped prisoner-of-war.

To this recommendation the Officer-in-Command, Depot, objected, as it was not the function of the Standing Medical Board, and in this the D.M.S. concurred, annotating on the Form A.F. 179 - 'The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground'. His general condition is good'.

July 26, 1918: To C.S.O., from O 1/c.

'This soldier, Corp., Moyles Stick, who is at present in St. John's and who was returned as an escaped prisoner-of-war, makes application for his discharge as it is understood that he will not be available for Service in the theatre of war in which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment now is. I enclose correspondence, together with copy of Medical Board. There is no reason for discharge on grounds of ill-health, but in the circumstances I would recommend that it be granted, with your approval, please.'

He was later discharged on August 6, 1918, and made no reservations on his Discharge Sheet. (From O/C Depot to Paymaster and Officer i/c Records).

In August 1931, he made an application for pension for an ailment of the stomach and his doctor wished to have an X-Ray taken to find out whether an ulcer was present or not.

He states that since 1918 he had been careful of diet and he attributed the condition to privations suffered as a prisoner-of-war.

There was no Prisoner-of-War statement in his files and because he was physically fit on discharge from the Army, the Medical Adviser to the Board of Pension Commissioners saw no connection between his complaint and his War Service, and his application was not considered favourably.

May 1935: He made a further application for pension on the following grounds -

1. That he was sick in Tournai with stomach trouble; operation could not take place because of lack of ether.
2. He was examined by his own doctor who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life.
3. Before Medical Board of five doctors, four of whom agreed upon full pension for life, but as he was improving, stated that pension then was unnecessary.
4. In 1925 stomach began to give serious trouble, and from then on had to be on a strict diet.

Report -X-Ray from Radium and X-Ray Institute, Calgary, attached.

There was no Prisoner-of-War Statement in his file to bear out No. 1: He would have to produce a Certificate from Doctor Cowperthwaite to that effect to make No. 2: valid. No. 3: was contrary to information in files.

This application was not accepted as an entitlement to pension.

He returned from Canada during the summer of 1937 and applied again for pension, and presented further information to bear out his statements.

From this point I will have to present two collateral statements of events. Information in part from unofficial sources and second, from official sources.

Let us take No. 1: first:

On arrival in England he made a Prisoner-of-War Statement to the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, whilst at Wellington Barracks, therefore he did not make one on his arrival in Newfoundland, but in lieu of same, gave a lecture, which was censored by C.S.O. prior to delivery.

A copy of this was placed in the hands of the Department (1937) of War Pensions. He likewise made a declaration before a Notary Public, to wit: *(note)*

- (1) Taken prisoner.
- (2) Sent to Litte - underwent first steps of 'reprisal'.
- (3) Then to Guisnain to complete second stage of 'reprisal'.
  - (a) working from daylight to dark, seven days, at express speed, being thrashed by German guards.
  - (b) Rations - at dawn, one loaf of black bread containing sawdust and straw, divided amongst 8 to 12 men, and a cup of burnt barley-water. Noon - nothing but water. P.M. Cup of dried sauer-kroust soup with 8 lbs of meat bones for 300 men.
  - (c) Not allowed to wash or shave for five weeks, and body covered with lice.
  - (d) After 8 weeks - 60 men died at work and well over 100 men were sent to hospital, more or less ruined for life. He was one of these latter.
- (4) When taken prisoner was in good health, but at end of three months reprisal was sent to hospital at Tournai, suffering from dysentery; discharged at end of September.
- (5) Prison camps - examined - unfit for work.
- (6) Farm Schleswig, Holstein: Again unfit for work.
- (7) After escape was told by official at War Office that he was entitled to pension for life.
- (8) Dr. Cowperthwaite's examination.

He further brings forward affidavits from fellow prisoners-of-war, who were fellow-patients of his in War Hospital in Tournai.

- (1) John S. Woods, Engineer.
- (2) John Francis Moore, Baker:
- (3) Cornelius Meyers - Checker, who was acting as interpreter for Newfoundland prisoners-of-war in hospital at Tournai and interpreted Stick's symptoms as that of dysentery and stomach trouble.

All these affidavits were made in August 1937.

He exhibited a report from Dr. Cowperthwaite dated November 16th., 1937, which states -

This is to certify that I examined Moyles Stick on his return from Germany in 1918. He was then suffering with scabies, and to the best of my memory he also complained of stomach distress.

Letter from petitioner - November 13, 1937:

Point 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Discharged before the War ended.

2. That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.

N.B: This is in variance with official records:

3. That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by ~~any~~ any doctor or doctors of the Regiment
- 4)
- 5) further imply this statement,
- 6)
7. That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused the stomach trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family ..... and as years went on it gradually grew worse and worse.
8. States that he was continuously obtaining the opinion of medical men with whom he came into contact, being Principal of a High School, etc., and would have easy access to their advice given verbally.
9. Refers to lectures given by him, and outlined above.
10. Refers to Prisoner-of-War statement made in England.
11. Present condition/substantiated by X-Ray Report - 1931 and report from Vancouver General Hospital.

September 1937:

He was given a Medical Board, which finds -

'That patient claims that he has had stomach trouble since prisoner-of-war in Germany, and has various documents to prove that he was under treatment for same.

We recommend that his case come before a Medical Board.

Sgd: Cluny Macpherson: L. Paterson:  
(Members of Board)

November 23, 1937:

A Special Board comprised of Doctors Mosdell, Conroy and Knight, considered the basis of the petition and requested, (1) any particulars regarding his Prisoner-of-War statement made in England that the Pensions' Department of London could furnish. (2) that the doctors before whom Mr. Stick appeared for medical examination on his return to Newfoundland in May 1918, and July 1918, be asked to confirm Mr. Stick's statement that he was NOT examined by them on these dates.

A break must now be made to await the answers to the two questions.

No. 2: OFFICIAL:

Copy of statement made for the information of the Government Committee in the treatment by the enemy of British Prisoners-of-war, by #2145 Corporal Edward Moyles Stick, First Royal

Newfoundland Regiment, on April 23rd., 1918, was received on February 14th., 1938, a precis of which is -

Place and date of capture - Monchy le Prieux - April 14, 1917.

Nature of wound, if any: Unwounded.

Occupation: Engineering student.

Douain, April 14, 1917: Captured 9 am. Reached Douain at 9 pm. In large building with 300 others; well treated.

Lille - April 17-23, 1917: Fort McDonald with 1300 to 1500 other prisoners. Received very severe treatment - starved - no light, windows boarded up.

Breakfast - piece of bread and some burnt barley water.

Dinner: Water from the German Soup, and very little of it.

Tea: Cup of coffee - no bread or food of any kind.

Working in Camp near Lille, April 23 to June 11, 1917: Conditions very bad. No sleeping accommodation - newly built unfurnished house; no glass in windows. Food very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of rifles by the sentrys and engineers. We were not under fire of British lines. Working seven days a week - a number of men died. We were not registered. I saw only one case of insanity. We had at different times the services of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners died from starvation. Sanitary conditions bad. Not allowed to wash for three weeks, the only water was a little for drinking. We had no bedding but lay on the stone floor in the cellar. Cardigans, leather jerkins and great coats were taken away.

Marchiennes - Ville:

June 11 to Nov. 1917: Marched 20 kilometres to a Camp. Three small barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything, food or clothes. Sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths fortnightly and the food given us by the French was excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good; there was a good deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the new Camp, but there were many others in the hospital to which men were taken in the district, and registered. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld:

Nov., to Dec., 1917: Arrived here by train. All conditions there already furnished.

Gustrow - December 1917: At end of fortnight about 450 proceeded to Gustrow and remained five days. Conditions already described.

Birkenmoor - December 1917 to March 15, 1918:

Five days later 200 proceeded to Birkenmoor. Camp was good - huts with electric light - good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own; good Naval doctors, (15 kilometres from Kiel) but there was no medicine. We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning; good bedding and blankets in huts. We had no clothing supplied to us. The two blankets we had were not changed in two months.

Oespy: March 15-29: I went with 10 others to Oespy under one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer. He fed us well. We had good beds etc., but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicine. I was soon well.

ESCAPE: After 13 days, I, with Arthur Hill of 2nd Welsh Regt., decided to escape, which we did successfully, on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Examiner: I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

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Copies of Medical Boards were sent to each of the doctors who were present at these Boards, together with a copy of the petitioner's statement of non-examination, and the following replies were received:

- ' I am of the opinion that this matter should be dealt with by the full Medical Board' L. Paterson.
- ' I think the importance of the claim demands consideration by the full Board'. N.S. Fraser.
- ' At the Board Stick appeared for discharge from the Army and evidently there was no examination for stomach trouble'. A.C. Tait.
- ' A matter for the full Medical Board. I wish to note here, para., 6. 'On enquiry you will probably find that many escaped prisoners were given their discharge on other than medical grounds. The condition of these men, though most of them loudly protested their illnesses and wished to have another chance at the enemy, was such, that though no definite pathological condition could be diagnosed, it was considered that no further strain should be put upon them. Many of the repatriated prisoners shewed the same condition - a sort of pseudo-myxoedema. This was put down to the effect of the diet on which they existed in Germany'. Cluny Macpherson.

Dr. Macpherson has later particularized this personal comment to the petitioner in his letter of Peby 7, 1939.

'I have a distinct recollection of him at that time presenting the pasty myxoedematous appearance which afterwards came to be recognized as a condition common to these prisoners-of-war who suffered from privations, lack of proper diet, and feeding on rough non-sustaining foods'.

Dec., 18, 1937: The Department was informed that the legal firm of Fox, Knight & Phelan, were instructed to act on his behalf.

January 21, 1938: A Medical Board comprised of Doctors Paterson, N.S. Fraser, J.B. O'Reilly, and Cluny Macpherson, was held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Adviser, and the petitioner was instructed to be at hand in case his presence being desired.

All documents relative to the case were presented and it was moved by Dr. Fraser, seconded by Dr. Paterson, and agreed to by the other two members, that it is the opinion of the undersigned members of the Special Medical Board that the present disability of stomach trouble is directly due to privations encountered whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany.'

Sgd: N.S. Fraser; Cluny Macpherson; L. Paterson, and J.B.O'Reilly.

It was pointed out that he had been found to be physically fit on discharge, and this decision was set at variance and that without any modification of the present decision in the light of the former, the force of the Board's decision would be considerably weakened. No further observation was approved, and the members wish to proceed to the point of assessment of disability. In view of the fact that no present examination was available, I refused to allow the Board to proceed to that, and the meeting adjourned.

As I knew that Mr. Stick was at present under the care of Dr. Cowperthwaite, I requested him to present a copy of report of his condition, and I have to place before the Commission, Dr. Cowperthwaite's reply, which is as follows -

Feb. 11th., 1938: In June 1937 I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination shewed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd: H.H. Cowperthwaite.



February 17th, 1939.

Memo for Board of Pension Commissioners:

Re - #2145. E. Moyley Stiek:

From the preceding sequence of events in the case of the above noted, I beg to submit to you the following facts: I propose to place them before you from two points of view. First, his own statement of his case with its important information, and second, the official records of the case, with some comments on same for your consideration.

1. His statement.

He states that he was in good health prior to joining up; was taken prisoner-of-war at Monchy; sent to Lille, underwent reprisals of two stages, working from day-light to dark for 7 days at express speed under the goad of guards who used sticks and butts of rifles. Food was of black bread containing sawdust and straw, burnt barley water for breakfast, water only at noon, and dried sauer-kraut soup, with a small amount of beef bones for tea. He states that he was sent to hospital at Tournai. This is substantiated by affidavit made by Cornelius Myers who was also a prisoner-of-war, and interpreter; he it was who interpreted his symptoms to a German doctor in hospital at Tournai. The illness was dysentery and stomach trouble. He was discharged from hospital in September. He was later in prison camps and several times was pronounced unfit to work. He then escaped to England. Here he made a prisoner-of-war statement, the details of which were not sent to Newfoundland. No prisoner-of-war statement was made in Newfoundland. He states he was discharged medically unfit in his petition of November 13th, 1937. This is at variance with official facts, and he later states that he was not examined physically by the Medical Board before whom he appeared. He states that about this time he was examined by Dr. Cowperthwaite, who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life. After his discharge, he went to Canada. He states he was continuously suffering with his stomach and felt that only two courses were open to him - operation or strict diet. He kept strictly to the latter course. He had ready access to the opinions of prominent medical men whom he met socially and who advised him of the best course to follow. These opinions were given verbally. He states that in 1925 the discomfort became more intense, and from then on he

he went on strict diet. In 1931 he made his first application for pension and supported it with an X-Ray Report of his condition, giving a provisional diagnosis of duodenal ulcer. He states that he carried on whilst he could, that he paid for his hospital treatment himself, and that when he found himself getting worse and unable to work and money gone, he decided to return home and fight for pension for this stomach trouble, that he thinks is attributable to his privations whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany. This is the petitioner's case.

2. Now let us turn to the official records.

It is found that on return from Germany and England, as a prisoner-of-war, he was attached to the Depot. On arrival in Newfoundland he was examined and found to be in good condition, with a recommendation of "retention in the Army." Then, as he could not re-enter a theatre of war because of being an escaped prisoner, he sought his discharge in order to study engineering. He obtained his discharge on August 6th, 1918. This was prior to the cessation of hostilities. The process by which he obtained his discharge would probably not become known to him, and he was not greatly interested because he was not seeking any pension. He states this. He went to Canada, and his first application for pension was made in 1931. From his records at that time in the Department there existed no basis for the establishment of any disablement that he might have had at this date being accepted as attributable to Service. The same applied to his application made in 1935. It was only during the summer and fall of 1937 that these gaps were filled, and more complete records placed before the Board.

Now let us proceed back to ascertain if there might have been any disablement at the time of discharge, and question whether it might have been discovered.

The official prisoner-of-war statement made in London, was received on February 14th, 1938, and confirms that at Lille he received severe treatment, being starved, being kept to work at express speed, and beaten with sticks and rifle butts, being in unsanitary surroundings, not allowed to wash for three weeks, and having no bedding, so that his claim in this respect is correct. But he states that he was in Tournai hospital until the end of September. This is not mentioned, however,

however, in his prisoner-of-war statement. He states that reprisals were carried on up to the time that he reached Guisnain. In the London declaration "Guisnana" evidently means Gustrew, where he was in December 1917, and a statement is made with reference not only to Gustrew, but to Fredricksfeld as well, where he was during November 1917, relative to conditions. It states - "conditions there already furnished." What these conditions were, we are not privileged to know; other witnesses had described them to the Committee. The only reference to sickness in this declaration, is that whilst he was at Oespy he was under the care of the village doctor and soon became well. He escaped shortly afterwards.

Examiner's opinion: A good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

We have to consider if it is possible that these conditions, (rough, non-sustaining food, hard work, severe treatment, unwashed for long periods, enforced insanitary surroundings) would be likely to produce any pathological changes in the lining of the stomach and intestines. If such would be produced, would they be immediate or remote? Could they be elicited by physical examination at the time of his discharge?

He obviously made light of his symptoms - he made no reference to being in hospital in his London declaration. He states that at Oespy he was ill, but was soon well. His desire was to get out of the Army: for as an escaped prisoner-of-war, it would be only under very extraordinary conditions that he would be asked to volunteer to return to an active theatre of war: he wished to continue his studies, he was an engineering student. He was discharged, not by the medical board - for he was reported "in good condition."

We have to consider if he really had a starting peptic ulcer, could it be elicited by physical examination at that time, backed up with the X-Ray facilities then existing in the General Hospital. It is natural that he discussed his privations and experiences with his doctor, and it is by no means impossible in hearing them, that the doctor would advise him to be very careful of his diet for the future to see how he would progress. He states that he was continuously on a carefully prepared diet, that in 1925 it became restricted because of medical advice, and because of increased stomach distress. He brings no evidence, but

but his own statements to substantiate this. The examiner in London said he was quite honest. He gives certain explanations for not attempting to establish his pensionability at this date.

In 1931 in applying for pension, he produced an X-Ray certificate of Duodenal Ulcer. We have now to consider whether this condition could have resulted "de novo" during post discharge years or whether it was likely to have any connection with the privations that he experienced in Germany, which he made light of at the time of discharge, which was not discovered at that time, and which the Department of War Pensions had not been asked to consider prior to this date.

It has been explained why the 1931 application was not considered favourably, and why the 1935 application was similarly dealt with. But a new chain of events have been presented since these dates, and a Medical Examination was needed to substantiate, or otherwise, the 1931 X-Ray findings. This was asked for and took place on September 7th, 1937. It recommended "consideration by full Medical Board" - but it did not contain any report of physical examination. You are aware of the delay in calling together the full Medical Board. The need for prisoner-of-war statement from London, and secondly some amplification of the petitioner's statement that he had not been examined during the 1918 Boards. The full Board convened on January 21, 1938, and as the petitioner had not yet received an examination to substantiate his invalidism, I did not think the Board's findings were valid. The present state of the petitioner's case is disclosed by Dr. Cowperthwaite's report of February 11, 1938, which is as follows:

February 11th, 1938: In June, 1937, I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd. H. H. Cowperthwaite.

Re - 2145, E.M. STICK:

ENLISTED at London, England, August 25th., 1916.

Embarked for B.E.F. 11.10.16. Joined Battalion 22.10.16. Cpl., 13.4.17. Missing 14.4.17. P.D.W. GERMANY 23.6.17. Escaped from enemy hands 29.3.18 at Hader:teben which he reached 1.4.18. Was in company of men of West Fusiliers. Remained in hospital on the border in quarantine for 10 days, then proceeded to Copenhagen. Left there 13.4.18 for Christiana, and left there for Bergen on 15.4.18; left there per S/S Vulture on 17.4.18 for Aberdeen where he arrived on 19.4.18. He reported at Wellington Barracks, London, 20.4.18. Granted two months' special leave. Embarked for Nfld 24.4.18. Arrived Newfoundland 7.5.18. Duty spot 6.7.18. M.M.

DISCHARGED, at St. John's, August 6, 1918.

May 10th., 1918: St. John's, Newfoundland:

'General condition good'.

July 23rd., 1918: 'General condition good'.

August 6, 1931:

'I have been under treatment for the last two months for an ailment of the stomach, and my doctor desires that an X-Ray be taken to find out whether there is an ulcer present or not.

Since 1918 I have had to be very careful of my diet and there is no doubt but the trouble, if it is at all serious, or likely to be serious, has been caused by the year I spent as prisoner of war in Germany. During the past five years I have practically lived on cereals, milk and eggs, being unable to digest properly other foods. Since this trouble has arisen from Service overseas, as can be corroborated by Doctor Cowperthwaite of St. John's, who examined me when I returned in May 1919, I am asking that I be placed under the War Pensions' Act for treatment of this disability, with free medical attention and any treatment that may be necessary.'

SGD: E.M. STICK,  
Bannff, Alberta.

June-July 1937: Further application for pension received.

Certificate, not dated, presented:-

'Report of X-Ray Examination of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract; radiosopic examination of the thorax - no gross pathology.

Oesophagus - normal.

Stomach - Steer horn in form; medium size; hypertonic; good position; regular in outline; normal peristalsis and hypermotility - the stomach being completely empty in 3½ hours. Pylorus - Appeared to be gaping.

Duodenum: First portion did not fill but the meal went rapidly through into the small intestine.

Small bowel: No stasis.

Appendix: Not visualized.

Colon: Caecum was considerable prolapsed and could not be elevated. The colon was filled to the splenic flexure; the barium meal had not advanced beyond this point in 24 hours.

Conclusions: Evidence of pathology in the region of the first portion of the duodenum; prolapse of the caecum and colonic stasis.

Sgd: W.H. MCGRIFFIN, M.D.

July 21st., 1937:

VANCOUVER GENERAL HOSPITAL:

'This man has been receiving treatment at the Out-patient Department since March 24th., 1937, for a duodenal ulcer. He has been receiving Sippy Powders with good results. His history shews that he was under treatment (possibly for ulcer of the duodenum) in 1931, by Dr. McGuffin of Calgary.

Sgd: F.J. PISH:

AFFIDAVITS:

I, JOHN S WOODS .....Engineer ..... that I was taken prisoner of April 14th., 1919, and that during the month of August 1917 was a fellow patient with E.M. STICK at a Prisoner of War HP at Tournai, Belgium. At that time the said E.M. STICK was under medical treatment for stomach trouble caused presumably by lack of nourishing food. Declared etc etc.,.....Sgd: S.J.S. WOODS.  
In presence of ..... Leslie R. Curtis,  
13th August 1937.

I, CORNELIUS MEYERS, Checker .....declare that I was a prisoner of War in Germany, that during the month of August I was acting as interpreter for Newfoundland Prisoners of War in hospital at Tournai, Belgium, and that at that time E.M. STICK was a prisoner of war and was under medical treatment at the said hospital for dysentery and stomach trouble and that it was I who interpreted his symptoms to the medical doctor.  
Declared . . . . .Sgd: C. MEYERS,  
in presence of ..... Leslie R. Curtis,  
20th August 1937.

I, John Francis Moore, Baker,.....declare that I was taken prisoner of war on April 14th., 1917, that during August 1917 I was a fellow patient with the above named, E.M. STICK at a Prisoner of War HP, Tournai, Belgium. At that he was under medical treatment for stomach trouble caused presumably by lack of nourishing food.  
Declared ..... sgd: J.F. MOORE,  
in presence of ..... Leslie R. Curtis,  
20th August 1937.

Sept., 7, 1937:

(Medical Board)

Patient claims that has had stomach trouble since P.O.W. in Germany, and has various documents to prove that he was under treatment for same.

We recommend that his case come before a Special Board.

Re - 2145, E.M. STICK:

ENLISTED at London, England, August 25th., 1916.

Embarked for B.E.F. 11.10.16. Joined Battalion 22.10.16. Cpl., 13.4.17. Missing 14.4.17. P.D.W. GERMANY 23.6.17. Escap from enemy hands 29.3.18 at Haderleben which he reached 1.4.18 Was in company of men of West Fusiliers. Remained in hospital on the border in quarantine for 10 days, then proceeded to Copenhagen. Left there 13.4.18 for Christiana, and left there for Bergen on 15.4.18; left there per S/S Vulture on 17.4.18 for Absdeeen where he arrived on 19.4.18. He reported at Wellington Barracks, London, 20.4.18. Granted two months' special leave. Embarked for Nfld 24.4.18. Arrived Newfoundland 7.5.18. Duty report 6.7.18. M.M.

DISCHARGED, at St. John's, August 6, 1918.

May 10th., 1918: Sg. John's, Newfoundland:

✓'General condition good'✓

July 23rd., 1918: ✓'General condition good'✓

August 6, 1931:

'I have been under treatment for the last two months for an ailment of the stomach, and my doctor desires that an X-Ray be taken to find out whether there is an ulcer present or not.

Since 1918 I have had to be very careful of my diet and there is no doubt but the trouble, if it is at all serious, or likely to be serious, has been caused by the year I spent as prisoner of war in Germany. During the past five years I have practically lived on cereals, milk and eggs, being unable to digest properly other foods. Since this trouble has arisen from Service overseas, as can be corroborated by Doctor Cowperthwaite of St. John's, who examined me when I returned in May 1919, I am asking that I be placed under the War Pensions' Act for treatment of this disability, with free medical attention and any treatment that may be necessary.'

Sgt: E.M. STICK,  
Banff, Alberta.

June-July 1937: Further application for pension received.

Certificate, not dated, presented:-

'Report of X-Ray Examination of the Gastro-intestinal Tract; radioscopic

examination of the thorax - no gross pathology.

Oesophagus - normal.

Stomach - Steer horn in form; medium size; hypertonic; good position; regular in outline; normal peristalsis and hypermotility - the stomach being completely empty in 3½ hours.

Pylorus - Appeared to be gaping.

Duodenum: First portion did not fill but the meal went rapidly through into the small intestine.

Small bowel: No stasis.

Appendix: Not visualized.

Colon:

Caecum was considerable prolapsed and could not be elevated. The colon was filled to the splenic flexure; the barium meal had not advanced beyond this point in 24 hours.

Conclusions: Evidence of pathology in the region of the first portion of the duodenum; prolapse of the caecum and colonic stasis.

Sgt: W.H. MOORHEAD, M.D.

July 21st., 1937:

VANCOUVER GENERAL HOSPITAL:  
'This man has been receiving treatment at the Out-patient Department since March 24th., 1937, for a duodenal ulcer. He has been receiving Sippy Powders with good results. His history shews that he was under treatment (possibly for ulcer of the duodenum) in 1931, by Dr. McGuffin of Calgary.

Sgd: P.J. FISH:

AFFIDAVIT:

I, JOHN S WOODS .....Engineer ..... that I was taken prisoner of April 14th., 1919, and that during the month of August 1917 was a fellow patient with E.M. STICK at a Prisoner of War HP at Tournai, Belgium. At that time the said E.M. STICK was under medical treatment for stomach trouble caused presumably by lack of nourishing food. Declared etc etc.,....Sgd: S.J.S. WOODS.

In presence of ..... Leslie R. Curtis.  
13th August 1937.

I, CORNELIUS MEYERS, Checker .....declare that I was a prisoner of War in Germany, that during the month of August I was acting as interpreter for Newfoundland Prisoners of War in hospital at Tournai, Belgium, and that at that time E.M. STICK was a prisoner of war and was under medical treatment at the said hospital for dysentery and stomach trouble and that it was I who interpreted his symptoms to the medical doctor.

Declared . . . . .Sgd: C. MEYERS,  
in presence of ..... Leslie R. Curtis,  
20th August 1937.

I, John Francis Moore, Baker,.....declare that I was taken prisoner of war on April 14th., 1917, that during August 1917 I was a fellow patient with the above named, E.M. STICK at a Prisoner of War HP, Tournai, Belgium. At that he was under medical treatment for stomach trouble caused presumably by lack of nourishing food.

Declared ..... sgd: J.F. MOORE,  
in presence of ..... Leslie R. Curtis,  
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Sept., 7, 1937:

(Medical Board)  
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SGD: E.M. STICK,  
Bannff, Alberta.

June-July 1937: Further application for pension received.

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Conclusions: Evidence of pathology in the region of the first portion of the duodenum; prolapse of the caecum and colonic stasis.

Sgd: W.H. MCGRIFFIN, M.D.

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VANCOUVER GENERAL HOSPITAL:

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Sgd: P.J. FISH:

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Sept., 7, 1937: (Medical Board)  
Patient claims that has had stomach trouble since P.O.W. in Germany, and has various documents to prove that he was under treatment for same.  
We recommend that his case come before a Special Board.

REPORT on MOYLES STICK, #2145,  
ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

For the information of the Board of War Pensioners I beg to present the following course of events -

Enlisted at London, England, on August 25, 1916. Embarked B.E.F., October 4th., 1916, and joined the Battalion on October 22, 1916. Taken prisoner of war 14th April 1917; escaped from Germany and reported at Wellington Barracks, London, April 20th., 1918. Arrived Newfoundland on May 7th., 1918 and was attached for duty at Depot.

On arrival at St. John's he was examined on May 9th., 1918, and the Medical Board found his general condition good and recommended retention in the Army.

In July, the 16th., he applied for his discharge in order to complete his studies in engineering, in Canada.

July 23rd: 1918: Communication from O/C Depot to D.M.S.

'The above named soldier, 2145, Corp., Moyles Stick, who has been a prisoner-of-war in Germany, has made application for his discharge from the army. He will appear before the Standing Medical Board to-night for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of his health, and the liability of the Dominion for pension, if any.'

July 23rd., 1918: Examined by Medical Board and again it was found that "general condition good", but recommended discharge from the Army as escaped prisoner-of-war.

To this recommendation the Officer-in-Command, Depot, objected, as it was not the function of the Standing Medical Board, and in this the D.M.S. concurred, annotating on the Form A.F. 179 - 'The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground'. His general condition is good'.

July 26, 1918: To C.S.O., from O l/c.

' This soldier, Corp., Moyles Stick, who is at present in St. John's and who was returned as an escaped prisoner-of-war, makes application for his discharge as it is understood that he will not be available for Service in the theatre of war in which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment now is. I enclose correspondence, together with copy of Medical Board. There is no reason for discharge on grounds of ill-health, but in the circumstances I would recommend that it be granted, with your approval, please.'

He was later discharged on August 6, 1918, and made no reservations on his Discharge Sheet. (From O/C Depot to Paymaster and Officer i/c Records).

In August 1931, he made an application for pension for an ailment of the stomach and his doctor wished to have an X-Ray taken to find out whether an ulcer was present or not.

He states that since 1918 he had been careful of diet and he attributed the condition to privations suffered as a prisoner-of-war.

There was no Prisoner-of-War statement in his files and because he was physically fit on discharge from the Army, the Medical Adviser to the Board of Pension Commissioners saw no connection between his complaint and his War Service, and his application was not considered favourably.

May 1935: He made a further application for pension on the following grounds -

1. That he was sick in Tournai with stomach trouble; operation could not take place because of lack of ether.
2. He was examined by his own doctor who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life.
3. Before Medical Board of five doctors, four of whom agreed upon full pension for life, but as he was improving, stated that pension then was unnecessary.
4. In 1925 stomach began to give serious trouble, and from then on had to be on a strict diet.

Report -X-Ray from Radium and X-Ray Institute, Calgary, attached.

There was no Prisoner-of-War Statement in his file to bear out No. 1: He would have to produce a Certificate from Doctor Cowperthwaite to that effect to make No. 2: valid. No. 3: was contrary to information in files.

This application was not accepted as an entitlement to pension. He returned from Canada during the summer of 1937 and applied again for pension, and presented further information to bear out his statements.

From this point I will have to present two collateral statements of events. Information in part from unofficial sources and second, from official sources.

Let us take No. 1: first:

On arrival in England he made a Prisoner-of-War Statement to the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, whilst at Wellington Barracks, therefore he did not make one on his arrival in Newfoundland, but in lieu of same, gave a lecture, which was censored by C.S.O. prior to delivery.

A copy of this was placed in the hands of the Department of War Pensions. <sup>in the fall of 1937</sup> He likewise made a declaration before a Notary Public, to wit:

- (1) Taken prisoner.
- (2) Sent to Litte - underwent first steps of 'reprisal'.
- (3) Then to Guisnain to complete second stage of 'reprisal'.
  - (a) working from daylight to dark, seven days, at express speed, being thrashed by German guards.
  - (b) Rations - at dawn, one loaf of black bread containing sawdust and straw, divided amongst 8 to 12 men, and a cup of burnt barley-water. Noon - nothing but water. P.M. Cup of dried sauer-kroust soup with 8 lbs of meat bones for 300 men.
  - (c) Not allowed to wash or shave for five weeks, and body covered with lice.
  - (d) After 8 weeks - 60 men died at work and well over 100 men were sent to hospital, more or less ruined for life. He was one of these latter.
- (4) When taken prisoner was in good health, but at end of three months reprisal was sent to hospital at Tournai, suffering from dysentery; discharged at end of September.
- X (5) Prison camps - examined - unfit for work.
- X (6) Farm Schleswig, Holstein: Again unfit for work.
- (7) After escape was told by official at War Office that he was entitled to pension for life.
- (8) Dr. Cowperthwaite's examination.

He further brings forward affidavits from fellow prisoners-of-war, who were fellow-patients of his in War Hospital in Tournai.

- (1) John S. Woods, Engineer.
- (2) John Francis Moore, Baker:
- (3) Cornelius Meyers - Checker, who was acting as interpreter for Newfoundland prisoners-of-war in hospital at Tournai and interpreted Stick's symptoms as that of dysentery and stomach trouble.

All these affidavits were made in August 1937.

He exhibited a report from Dr. Cowperthwaite dated November 16th., 1937, which states -

This is to certify that I examined Moyles Stick on his return from Germany in 1918. He was then suffering with scabies, and to the best of my memory he also complained of stomach distress.

Letter from petitioner - November 13, 1937:

Point 1: Discharged before the War ended.

- X 2. That such discharge was due to the fact that I was medically unfit for further service, even home service, with the possible exception of clerical work.

N.B: This is in variance with official records:

3. That on my return home in May 1918, and up to the time of my discharge, I was never medically examined by ~~any~~ any doctor or doctors of the Regiment
- 4)
- 5) further imply this statement,
- 6)
7. That the tremendous hardships and tribulations suffered in Germany directly caused the stomach trouble, for it is certainly not in existence in any member of our family ..... and as years went on it gradually grew worse and worse.
8. States that he was continuously obtaining the opinion of medical men with whom he came into contact, being Principal of a High School, etc., and would have easy access to their advice given verbally.
9. Refers to lectures given by him, and outlined above.
10. Refers to Prisoner-of-War statement made in England.
11. Present condition substantiated by X-Ray Report - 1951 and report from Vancouver General Hospital.

September 1937:

He was given a Medical Board, which finds -

'That patient claims that he has had stomach trouble since prisoner-of-war in Germany, and has various documents to prove that he was under treatment for same.

We recommend that his case come before a Medical Board.

Sgd: Cluny Macpherson; L. Paterson;  
(Members of Board)

November 23, 1937:

A Special Board comprised of Doctors Mosdell, Conroy and Knight, considered the basis of the petitioner and requested, (1) any particulars regarding his Prisoner-of-War statement made in England that the Pensions' Department of London could furnish.

(2) that the doctors before whom Mr. Stick appeared for medical examination on his return to Newfoundland in May 1918, and July 1918, be asked to confirm Mr. Stick's statement ~~that~~ that he was NOT examined by them on these dates.

X A break must now be made to await the answers to the two questions.

X Ray

No. 2: OFFICIAL:

Copy of statement made for the information of the Government Committee in the treatment by the enemy of British Prisoners-of-war, by #2145 Corporal Edward Moyley Stick, First Royal



Newfoundland Regiment, on April 23rd., 1918, was received on February 14th., 1938, a precis of which is -

Place and date of capture - Monchy le Prieux - April 14, 1917.

Nature of wound, if any: - Unwounded.

Occupation: Engineering student.

Douain, April 14, 1917: Captured 9 am. Reached Douain at 9 pm. In large building with 300 others; well treated.

Lille - April 17-23, 1917: Fort McDonald with 1300 to 1500 other prisoners. Received very severe treatment - starved - no light, windows boarded up.

Breakfast - piece of bread and some burnt barley water.

Dinner: Water from the German Soup, and very little of it.

Tea: Cup of coffee - no bread or food of any kind.

Working in Camp near Lille, April 23 to June 11, 1917: Conditions very bad. No sleeping accommodation - newly built unfurnished house; no glass in windows. Food very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of rifles by the sentrys and engineers. We were not under fire of British lines. Working seven days a week - a number of men died. We were not registered. I saw only one case of insanity. We had at different times the services of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners died from starvation. Sanitary conditions bad. Not allowed to wash for three weeks, the only water was a little for drinking. We had no bedding but lay on the stone floor in the cellar. Cardigans, leather jerkins and great coats were taken away.

Marchiennes - Ville:

June 11 to Nov. 1917: Marched 20 kilometres to a Camp. Three saw barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything, food or clothes. Sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths fortnightly and the food given us by the French was excellent. The German food better than before. The doctors were good; there was a great deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one died in the new Camp, but there were many others in the district to which men were taken in the district, and registers were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Grichsfeld;

to Dec., 1917: Arrived here by train. All conditions already furnished.

December 1917: At end of fortnight about 450 proceeded to Gustrow and remained five days. Conditions described.

December 1917 to March 15, 1918:

Five days later 200 proceeded to Birkenhead. Conditions good - huts with electric light - good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own; good Naval doctor (15 kilometres from Kiel) but there was no medicine. We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning; good bedding and blankets in huts. Nothing supplied to us. The two blankets were not changed in two months.

Gespy: March 15-20: I went with 10 others to Gespy under one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer. He fed us well. We had good beds etc., but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicine. I was soon well.

ESCAPE: After 13 days, I, with Arthur Hill of 2nd Welsh Regt., decided to escape, which we did successfully, on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Examiner: I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

Copies of Medical Boards were sent to each of the doctors who were present at these Boards, together with a copy of the petitioner's statement of non-examination, and the following replies were received:

- ' I am of the opinion that this matter should be dealt with by the full Medical Board' L. Paterson.
- ' I think the importance of the claim demands consideration by the full Board'. R.S. Fraser.
- ' At the Board Stick appeared for discharge from the Army and evidently there was no examination for stomach trouble'. A.C. Tait.
- ' A matter for the full Medical Board. I wish to note here, para., 6. 'On enquiry you will probably find that many escaped prisoners were given their discharge on other than medical grounds. The condition of these men, though most of them loudly protested their illnesses and wished to have another chance at the enemy, was such, that though no definite pathological condition could be diagnosed, it was considered that no further strain should be put upon them. Many of the repatriated prisoners showed the same condition - a sort of pseudo-myxoedema. This was put down to the effect of the diet on which they existed in Germany'. Cluny Macpherson.

Dr. Macpherson has later particularized this personal comment to the petitioner in his letter of Feb'y 7, 1938.

' I have a distinct recollection of him at that time presenting the pasty myxoedematous appearance which afterwards came to be recognized as a condition common to these prisoners-of-war who suffered from privations, lack of proper diet, and feeding on rough non-sustaining foods'.

Dec., 18, 1937: The Department was informed that the legal firm of Fox, Knight & Phelan, were instructed to act on his behalf.

January 21, 1938: A Medical Board comprised of Doctors Paterson, N.S. Fraser, J.B. O'Reilly, and Cluny Macpherson, was held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Adviser, and the petitioner was instructed to be at hand in case his presence being desired.

All documents relative to the case were presented and it was moved by Dr. Fraser, seconded by Dr. Paterson, and agreed to by the other two members, that it is the opinion of the undersigned members of the Special Medical Board that the present disability of stomach trouble is directly due to privations encountered whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany.'

Sgd: N.S. Fraser; Cluny Macpherson; L. Paterson, and J.B. O'Reilly

It was pointed out that he had been found to be physically fit on discharge, and this decision was set at variance and that without any modification of the present decision in the light of the former, the force of the Board's decision would be considerably weakened. No further observation was approved, and the members wish to proceed to the point of assessment of disability. In view of the fact that no present examination was available, I refused to allow the Board to proceed to that, and the meeting adjourned.

As I knew that Mr. Stick was at present under the care of Dr. Cowperthwaite, I requested him to present a copy of report of his condition, and to have to place before the Commission, Dr. Cowperthwaite's reply, which is as follows -

Feb'y. 11th., 1938: In June 1937 I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd: H.H. Cowperthwaite.

FORM FOR HISTORY AND MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION OF PENSIONERS.**The Department of War Pensions for Newfoundland**

TO MEDICAL EXAMINER:

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,

Medical Report required; review date:—

Date SEP. 7, 1937.The Secretary, Dept. of War  
Pensions for Newfoundland.Per B:T:

Regimental No.	2145	Rank	Pte <sup>6</sup>
Name	MOYLES STICK.	Address:	c/o E R A Chafe, Kilbride Rd.
Unit	ROYAL NFLD REGT:		
DESCRIPTION OF PENSIONER:			
Apparent Age	41 Yrs.	Height	5'2"
Colour of Eyes		Colour of Hair	Brown.
Complexion	Fair.	Weight	
Marks of Identification:			

DISABILITY FOR WHICH PENSION HAS BEEN AWARDED:

*Copy for  
J.P. Fox*

Disability for which pension has been awarded:—

FORM FOR HISTORY AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PENSIONERS

The Department of War Pensions for Newfoundland  
MEDICAL REPORT

(1) Are you satisfied that the man presenting himself for examination is the pensioner named and described on page 1? *Yes.*

(2) Give a definite detailed description of the present condition

*Patient claims that has had stomach trouble since P.O.W. in Germany and has various documents to prove that he was under M. for same.*

*We recommend that his case come before a Medical Board.*

Special Questions:—

This is to certify that I have read, or have heard that I find it to be correctly and satisfactorily stated, disability resulting from service. I also wish to state that my complaints are:—

(If there are no complaints, it will be so stated)

Signature  
of Witness

Pensioner's Signature

3. (a) PENSIONABLE DISABILITY—(Here state the nature of the disability which has been contracted, or aggravated, while on Active Service.)

(b) NON-PENSIONABLE DISABILITY—(Here state the nature of the disability which has not been contracted or aggravated, while on Active Service.)

4. (a) To what extent, if any, have the disabilities diminished or increased since last examination?

(b) If increased or undiminished is increase or failure to diminish due to intemperance, improper conduct or neglect to exercise reasonable care required by the nature of the disabling condition?

5. Will disabilities materially increase or diminish?

6. Are the disabilities permanent?

7. (a) Is pensioner wearing an artificial appliance for disability due to or aggravated by service?

(b) Should he continue to do so?

(c) If so, is any alteration in the form of the present appliance recommended?

(d) If any appliance is necessary?

8. (a) Would treatment reduce the pensioner's disability, or increase his comfort?

(b) Nature of treatment advised?

(c) Is pensioner willing to accept treatment advised?

(d) If not, is his refusal reasonable?

REFUSAL OF TREATMENT:—This is to certify that I thoroughly understand the nature of the treatment (To be completed when treatment advised has been refused.) advised and refused to accept the same for the following reasons:

The foregoing report submitted by:

Pensioner's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Medical Examiner.

Place St. Louis

Date Apr. 7. 37

Amy Macpherson  
J. P. Brown

Members  
(of a Board)

(In cases in which medical re-examination is being made by a medical practitioner in accordance with the second to last paragraph of page 1 hereof the medical practitioner will fill in such answer.)

9. If pensioner was married, has his wife died since last medical re-examination?  
(State date of death.)

10. Have any of pensioner's children died since last medical re-examination?  
(State date of death and names of children who have died)

Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ % for \_\_\_\_\_ Months  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
by \_\_\_\_\_ Medical Adviser.

Head of District Office,  
(or Medical Practitioner)

Pension No. ....

FORM FOR HISTORY AND MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION OF PENSIONERS.**The Department of War Pensions for Newfoundland**

TO MEDICAL EXAMINER:

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,

Medical Report required; review date:—

Date Sept., 7, 1937.The Secretary, Dept. of War  
Pensions for Newfoundland.

B:T:

Per.....

Regimental No. 2145

Rank Pte:

Name MOYLES STICK.

Address: c/o E.R.A. CHAPE.

Unit ROYAL NPLD REGT:

DESCRIPTION OF PENSIONER:

Apparent Age 41 Yrs.

Height 5'2"

Colour of Eyes Brown.

Complexion Fair.

Colour of Hair

Weight

Marks of Identification:

DISABILITY FOR WHICH PENSION HAS BEEN AWARDED:

Disability for which pension has been awarded:—

FORM FOR HISTORY AND MEDICAL INFORMATION OF PENSIONERS

The Department of Newfoundland  
MEDICAL REPORT

(1) Are you satisfied that the man presenting himself for examination is the pensioner named and described on page 1?

Yes.

(2) Give a definite detailed description of the present condition

Patient claims that has had stomach trouble since P.O.W. in Germany, and has various documents to prove that he was under treatment for same.

We recommend that his case come before a Medical (Special) Board.

Special Questions:—

This is to certify that I have read, or have heard read, the above description of my disabling condition, that I find it to be correctly and satisfactorily stated, and have not withheld any information concerning any disability resulting from service. I also wish to state that my complaints are:—

(If there are no complaints, it will be so stated)

Signature  
of Witness

Pensioner's Signature



3. (a) PENSIONABLE DISABILITY—(Here state the nature of the disability which has been contracted, or aggravated, while on Active Service.)
- 
- 

- (b) NON-PENSIONABLE DISABILITY—(Here state the nature of the disability which has not been contracted or aggravated, while on Active Service.)
- 
- 

SEP., 7, 1937.

4. (a) To what extent, if any, have the disabilities diminished or increased since last examination?
- 
- 

- (b) If increased or undiminished is increase or failure to diminish due to intemperance, improper conduct or neglect to exercise reasonable care required by the nature of the disabling condition?

2145 Pte

5. Will disabilities increase or diminish? Address: c/o E R A Chafe,

Kilbride Rd.

6. Are the disabilities permanent?

ROYAL WFLD REGT.

7. (a) Is pensioner wearing an artificial appliance for disability due to or aggravated by service?
- 
- 

- (b) Should he continue to do so? 5'2" BROWN

- (c) If so, is any alteration in the form of the present appliance recommended?

- (d) If any appliance is necessary? BROWN

8. (a) Would treatment reduce the pensioner's disability, or increase his comfort?

- (b) Nature of treatment advised?

- (c) Is pensioner willing to accept treatment advised?

- (d) If not, is his refusal reasonable?

REFUSAL OF TREATMENT:—This is to certify that I thoroughly understand the nature of the treatment (To be completed when treatment advised has been refused.)

advised and refused to accept the same for the following reasons:-----

DISABILITY FOR WHICH PENSION HAS BEEN AWARDED:

The foregoing report submitted by:

Pensioner's Signature

Signature

Medical Examiner.

Place St. John's

CLUNY MACPHERSON.

Date Sept., 7, 1937.

L. PATERSON.

Members  
(of a Board)

(In cases in which medical re-examination is being made by a medical practitioner in accordance with the second to last paragraph of page 1 hereof the medical practitioner will fill in such answer.)

9. If pensioner was married, has his wife died since last medical re-examination?-----  
(State date of death.)
- 

10. Have any of pensioner's children died since last medical re-examination?-----  
(State date of death and names of children who have died)
- 

Place

Head of District Office,

Date

(or Medical Practitioner)

M-2145

August 31st., 1937.

Mr. Moyles Stick,  
c/o E.R.A. Chafe, Esq.,  
Kilbride Road.

Dear Sir:-

Kindly report at the Clinic Rooms on ~~WEDNES-~~  
DAY evening, September 7th., for examination in  
respect of your Service disability.

Yours very truly,

For Medical Adviser.

BT:

In the matter of the claim of  
E. M. T. Stick, No. 2145 First  
Newfoundland Regiment for a  
pension.

I, Cornelius Meyers of St. John's, *C. Meyers*, do solemnly and  
sincerely declare:

1. That I was No. 2601 in the First Newfoundland Regiment and was a prisoner  
of war in Germany.
2. That During the month of August, 1917, I was acting as interpreter for  
Newfoundland Prisoners of War in hospital at Tournai, Belgium. At that time  
the above named E. M. T. Stick was a Prisoner of War and was under medical  
treatment at the said hospital for dysentery and stomach trouble and that it  
was I who intepreted his symptoms to the medical doctor.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and  
knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath.

MADE AND DECLARED before me  
at St. John's aforesaid, this  
20<sup>th</sup> day of August, A. D., 1937.

*C. Meyers*

*Richard A. Leinster*  
Notary Public for  
Newfoundland.

In the matter of the claim of  
E. M. T. Stick, No. 2145 First  
Newfoundland Regiment for a  
pension.

I, John Francis Moore of 176 Hamilton Avenue, St. John's, Baker, do solemnly  
and sincerely declare:

1. That I was No. 2778 in the first Newfoundland Regiment and was taken prisoner on April 14th, 1917.
2. That during the month of August, 1917, I was a fellow patient with the above named E. M. T. Stick at a Prisoner of War Hospital at Tournai, Belgium. At that time the said E. M. T. Stick was under medical treatment for stomach trouble caused presumably by lack of nourishing food.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath.

MADE AND DECLARED before me  
at St. John's aforesaid this  
20<sup>th</sup> day of August, A. D., 1937.

*J. F. Moore*

*Arthur R. Lewis*  
Notary Public for  
Newfoundland.

In the matter of the claim of  
E. M. T. Stick, No. 2145 First  
Newfoundland Regiment for a  
pension.

I, S. John S. Woods of St. John's, Engineer, do solemnly and sincerely declare:

1. I was No. 2146 in the First Newfoundland Regiment and was taken prisoner on  
April 14th, 1917.

2. That during the month of August, 1917, I was a fellow patient with the above  
named E. M. T. Stick at a Prisoner of War Hospital at Tournai, Belgium. At that  
time the said E. M. T. Stick was under medical treatment for stomach trouble  
caused presumably by lack of nourishing food.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and know-  
ing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath.

MADE AND DECLARED before me  
at St. John's aforesaid this  
13th day of August, A. D., 1937.

*S. J. S. Woods*

*Hester R. Leitch*  
Notary Public For  
Newfoundland.

COPY.

THE VANCOUVER GENERAL HOSPITAL.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

CANADA.

July 21st. 1937.

O.P.D. No. 37-1244.

Mr. David McKee,  
Canadian Legion,  
207 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Re Edward Moyle Stick  
No. 2145

*C/o E.P.A. Chafe  
Kelburn Rd*

*2485W*

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of July 20th. this man has been receiving treatment at the out-patient Department since March 24th, 1937, for a duodenal ulcer.

He has been receiving Sippy powders with good results. His history shows that he was under treatment (possibly for ulcer of the duodenum) in 1931 by Dr. McGuffin of Calgary.

Yours truly,

(SGD) F.J. FISH  
"F.J. FISH,"  
Director, Medical Records  
Department.

FJF/C



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF  
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.  
P & NH 1742-M

OTTAWA, June 3, 1937.

*March 1937*  
*Dr Strong*  
*to Board*  
The Secretary,  
Department of War Pensions,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

RE: #2145 -  
Moyles STICK

Dear Sir:

We wish to acknowledge your letter of May 10 and to advise you that inquiries were made at both the Vancouver General Hospital and the St. Paul's Hospital regarding the man marginally named. They state they have had no patient of this name for the past five months.

It is possible, of course, that he might have been using an assumed name.

Yours very truly,

*F.W. Blakeman*  
F.W. Blakeman, M.D.,  
Medical Officer in Charge,  
Foreign Relations Section,  
Dept. of P & N.H.

FWB,Mc



# Department Public Health & Welfare

at Miss Thomas.

Memorandum for

War Reliefs

Date

More Tech.

The above named is sick in Vancouver Central  
 Hospital - ask attorney to investigate conditions - and  
 obtain doctor's certificate of illness leading up to present  
 condition, so that Board can ascertain whether it is  
 attributable to service or otherwise.

W. R. S.



M-2145

May 10th., 1937.

Director of Medical Services,  
Dept., Pensions & National Health,  
Foreign Relations' Section,  
OTTAWA, Ont.

Re - 2145, Moyles Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to refer you to the case of the marginally named and to state that this man has reported being ill at Vancouver General Hospital.

I would be glad if you would have his case investigated, and furnish us with a report of his illness leading up to his present condition, so that we may be in a position to ascertain whether or not same is attributable to his War Service.

Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

J.A. MCGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

BT:

May 15th., 1935.

Mr. E. Moyle Stick,  
10627, 99th Avenue,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of May 2nd., enclosing copy of an X-Ray Report relative to your 'Stomach' condition.

I am directed by The Medical Adviser to inform you that all Papers in your Service Files have been very carefully perused, but it is impossible to associate your present condition with your War Service, and consequently you are not entitled to an award of pension in this respect.

Yours very truly,

J.A. MCCRATH,  
Clerk, Dept., of War Pensions.

BT:

May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1935.  
10627-99<sup>th</sup> Avenue,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

The Board of Pension Commissioners,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Gentlemen:-

A few years ago I made definite application to your Board for consideration of medical treatment and of pension through disability incurred during the World War. In your reply you stated that I could not be considered as having a pensionable disability due to War Service at that time, but since then I have been on a strict diet under supervision of a Medical Doctor. Also I have been X-rayed and the result of the examination is now enclosed.

May I be allowed to bring to your notice the following facts:-

- (1) Through treatment received in Germany I became sick in July, 1917, and was sent to hospital at Tournai suffering from these things, viz. dysentery, kidney trouble and stomach trouble. While there I was examined by three German Doctors who considered it advisable to operate on my stomach but decided against through lack of ether or chloroform.
- (2) On my return home in May, 1918, I was examined by my own physician, Dr. Cowperthwaite, who then informed me that I would have to be very careful of my diet for the rest of my life and that the havoc caused to my stomach through incarceration in Germany would probably remain with me throughout life.
- (3) I also went before a Medical Board of five doctors, four of whom agreed on a full pension for life, but at that time I was improving and stated to the Board that a pension then was unnecessary.
- (4) In 1925, however, my stomach began to give me serious trouble and

act. letter of 7 inst enclosing copy of 4 page report  
the Medical exam has carefully considered  
all the evidence in your file but cannot  
associate your present condition with your  
past service and in consequence no award  
of pension can be made

concern, with the result that from then on I have been on a strict diet ever since. From the results of the X-ray examination, and considering the fact that since then, under careful dieting according to advice of a medical Doctor, I have made no improvement whatsoever, there can be no doubt either about the origin and cause of the disability, or about the right that now exists for medical service and for a pension.

May I say further that I have been fair from the start to the finish. In 1918 I refused virtually any kind of pension; in 1925 and ever since then I have paid my own medical fees and hospital expenses, even after the results of the X-ray examination, when I was strictly warned and advised by the examining specialist that a serious trouble had developed which might eventually necessitate a very serious operation, I still paid all my expenses because of the hope that I might grow out of the disability through careful attention. But the time has now come when it seems that there is no hope of a positive cure, hence I now strongly request that the time has come for a full, definite consideration of my case, that I be allowed to go up before a competent medical Board for further examination, and that I have the full right to request such a Board and to make a full claim to a pension for a disability contracted overseas and caused by War Service.

Yours truly,  
 E. Mayle Street.  
 # 2145

Copy

Dr. W. H. McSuffin  
Radium and X-Ray Institute, Calgary.

Oct 5, 1931

6/10/38

Re: Mr. E. M. Sticks

Report of X-ray Examination of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract; radioscopic examination of the Thorax - no gross pathology.

Esophagus: normal.

Stomach: Steer horn in form; medium size; hypertonic; good position; regular in outline; normal peristalsis and hyper-motility - the stomach being completely empty in 3 1/2 hours.

Pylorus: - Appeared to be gaping.

Duodenum: First portion did not fill but the meal went rapidly through into the small intestine.

Small Bowel: no stasis

Appendix: not visualized

Colon: - Caecum was considerable prolapsed and could not be elevated.

The colon was filled to the splenic flexure - the barium meal had not advanced beyond this point in 24 hours.

Conclusions: Evidence of pathology in the region of the first portion of the duodenum; prolapse of the caecum and colonic stasis.

1214

Sgd. W. H. McSuffin, M.D.,  
Radiologist.

Original  
Certificate in  
possession of  
Mr. E. M. Sticks.

T. G. M. Atkins  
Barth. Albert

Dec. 13/1931

August 24th., 1931.

Mr. E.M. Stick,  
King Edward Hotel,  
Banff, Alberta.

Dear Sir:-

I have to advise you that the Medical Adviser has given your case careful consideration and has instructed me to inform you that you cannot be considered as having a pensionable disability due to your War Service at the present time.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

BT:

No Removable  
Doubtly due 15  
w - since  
J. M. M.

Board of Pensions  
Commissioners  
Medical Association  
1913



# King Edward Hotel.

E. C. Orr, Manager

Banff, Alberta, August 6th. 1931

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK

The Chairman,  
Board of Pensions,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.



Copy to [unclear]

Dear Sir:-

I have been under treatment for the last two months for an ailment of the stomach and my doctor desires that an X-ray be taken to find out whether there is an ulcer present or not.

Since 1918 I have had to be very careful of my diet and there is no doubt but that the trouble, if it at all serious or likely to be serious, has been caused by the year I spent as a prisoner of war in Germany. During the past five years I have practically lived on cereals, milk and eggs, being unable to digest properly other foods.

Since this trouble has arisen from service overseas, as can be corroborated by Doctor Gowerwaite of St. John's, who examined me when I returned in May of 1918, I am asking that I be placed under the War Pensions Act for treatment of this disability, with free medical attention and any treatment that may be necessary.

An early reply will be gratefully received, as Dr. G. M. Atkin considers that the sooner the X-ray is taken the better for me.

Yours truly,  
E. M. Stick.

Capt. E. M. Stick, 2145,  
Royal Wfld. Regt.





THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT  
HEADQUARTERS

*St. John's, Newfoundland,*

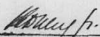
July 23rd, 1918 191

From Officer Commanding,  
Depot

To D.M.S.,  
Militia Department

2145 Cpl. M. Stick

Above noted soldier, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany, has made application for his discharge from the Army. He will appear before Standing Medical Board tonight for the purpose of their ascertaining the present state of his health and liability of the Dominion for pension, if any.

  
Ass't Adjutant  
Depot The Royal Newfoundland Regiment



SECOND BOARD

Form Z179 N.M.D.

Report of Medical Board.

Station	St. John's, Nfld.	Date	July 23rd., 1918
No. and Rank	2145 - Cpl.	Age	22
Name	STICK MOYLE	Height	5'2"
Unit	Royal Nfld.	Complexion	Fair
Address	Devon Row	Eyes	Brown
Former Trade	Student	Hair	Brown
Enlisted at	Ayr	On	3/8/16
Disease or Disability	Original		

(The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with above description.)

Subsequent

Present Condition (Compare with previous Board)

GENERAL CONDITION GOOD

The Board cannot recommend Discharge on this ground.  
His general condition is good.

(Sgt) CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major

THE ENTIRE DISABILITY : To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market ?

NIL

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY : To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service ?

Recommendation of Medical Board

DISCHARGE AS ESCAPED PRISONER

Members of Board

(SGD) N. S. FRASER

(SGD) CLUNY MACPHERSON, Major

JOHN G. DUNCAN

N. S. NEWFOUNDLAND.

ARCH C. TAIT

Approving Medical Officer.



SECOND BOARD

Form Z179 N.M.D.

Report of Medical Board.

Station **St. John's, Nfld.** Date **July 23rd., 1918**  
 No. and Rank **2145 - Opl.** Age **22** Height **5'2"**  
 Name **STICK MOYLE** Complexion **Fair**  
 Unit **Royal Nfld.** Eyes **Brown** Hair **Brown**  
 Address **Devon Row**  
 Former Trade **Student**  
 Enlisted at **Ayr** On **25/8/16** (The Board will please note how the soldier's appearance corresponds with above description.)  
 Disease or Disability **Original**

Subsequent

Present Condition (Compare with previous Board)

*General Condition good*

*The Board cannot recommend discharge on this ground. His general condition is good.*

*Clayton Macpherson Major*

THE ENTIRE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity lessened at present for earning a livelihood in the general labour market?

*nil*

PENSIONABLE DISABILITY: To what extent is his capacity at present for earning a full livelihood in the general labour market lessened by that proportion of his disability due to or incurred during service?

Recommendation of Medical Board

*Discharge as escaped prisoner*

Members of Board

*H. L. ...*

*Van ...*  
*Archie ...*

Approving Medical Officer. **L. H. S. NEWTON-LARDE.**





Department of Militia, Newfoundland.  
Medical Department.

*Medical Report on an Invalid.*

NOTES:—

- (a) This report is solely concerned with Pensions.  
 (b) A single copy only is required.  
 (c) "Aggravated" being now a technical term, carrying right to pension, discrimination in its use is essential.  
 (d) Be as brief as possible compatible with lucidity.  
 (e) Avoid dubiety—"perhaps" "possibly" "might" and the like.  
 (f) Only sufficient clinical data need be given to establish the degree of disability and assist the Board in arriving at a decision.

*Statement of Case*

Station

Date

*St John's N.F.*  
*May 9, 1918*

1. Unit *1st. Newfoundland* 5. Age last birthday. *22*  
 2. Regimental No. *2745* 6. Enlisted on *25 Aug 1916*  
 3. Rank. *Corp.* at *Cly. Scotland.*  
 4. Name. *Stek Moyle* 7. Former trade or occupation *Student*  
 8. Disability

9. History

*Was prisoner of war in Germany for period of 12 months. Then escaped. Arrived in St John's N.F. 7. 1918*

10. What is his present condition?

(This is the important question. Be brief—the clearer the case the less need be written. Read note f above.)

11. Was sanatorium operation advised and refused?

12. Do you recommend discharge as permanently unfit?

Signature

*W. Borden*

Rank or Qualification

*Adj. No.*

Remarks if any by Officer in Hospital.

Place

Signature

Date

Rank

# Opinion of the Medical Board.

In para. 13, the President should write "may" or "cannot" at x  
Erase inapplicable words.

13. For pension purposes, the disability x be considered as aggravated by:—  
due to

(a) Service during this war. (b) Climate. (c) Ordinary Military Service

Remarks if any:—

14. Does the Board concur in preceding report? (see Sect. 10) If not give differing opinion and additional findings.

*General condition good*

15. At present his capacity for earning a full livelihood in the general labor market is lessened by:—  
(Here the president should write in Total, 4-5, 3-5, 2-5, 1-5).

Remarks if any:—

16. Is the disability permanent?

17. Has the disability been aggravated by (a) Intemperance. (b) Misconduct.

18. The refusal of operation sanatorium is:— (a) Reasonable. (b) Unreasonable.

Remarks if any:—

19. If fit subject for Hospital do you recommend admittance to

General Hospital,  
Naval and Military Con-  
valescent Hospital,  
Jensen Tuberculosis Camp.

20. We recommend discharge from the Army  
retention in

Remarks if any:—

Signatures.

*[Signature]* President  
*[Signature]* Sect  
*[Signature]* Major

Place *[Signature]*  
Date *May 10<sup>th</sup> 1918*

APPROVED

Station



*[Signature]*  
B.N.S. NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Administrative Medical Officer.



## Descriptive Return of a Soldier Discharged on Account of Disability

**INSTRUCTIONS**—This form is to be completed in the case of every discharged soldier whose claim to pension, on account of disability, is to be submitted for the consideration of the Pensions and Disabilities Board.

This section should be completed in the Hospital at which a man is attending at the time of his examination by a Medical Board, or, if the man is not in Hospital, by the Medical Officer of the Unit or Command Depot. The Soldier should be given a full opportunity of examining it, as, if awarded a pension, his subsequent identification depends on his confirming this declaration. The "Rank," "Station," and "Date" should be in his own handwriting.

The form will then be attached to the Proceedings of the man's Medical Board and will be forwarded to the O. & C. Records together with the remainder of the man's documents.

Changes occurring in the description subsequent to the date of admission to pension should be noted in red ink.

Name in full **STICK MOYLE**

Regiment from which discharged *1st. Newfoundland*

Regimental number **2145**

Intended address

Height on discharge **5** Feet **2**

Color of hair on discharge **BROWN**

Complexion **FAIR**

Color of eyes **BROWN**

Descriptive Marks

Figure on discharge **NOR MAL**

Christian name of Father **JAMES**

Christian name of Mother **EMMA**

Wife's maiden name in full

Date and place of marriage

Christian names of children

Place and date of soldier's birth. **ST. JOHN'S Nfld.**

Nature and locality of civil employment required

I declare that I am the soldier referred to above and that all the particulars contained in the above statement are, to the best of my knowledge, correct.

(Soldier's signature in full) **(SGD) MOYLE STICK**

(Rank) **CPL**

Station **ST. JOHN'S** Date **May 9th., 1918.**

I certify that the above named soldier signed the foregoing declaration in my presence, and that the above description and details are, to the best of my knowledge correct.

**(SGD) F. W. BURDEN**

Medical Officer i/c Hospital.  
Unit, or Command Depot.

CYRIL JAMES FOX, K.C.  
HAROLD E. KNIGHT, B.C.L., M.A. (SCKW)  
EDMUND J. PHELAN

**FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"MATER" ST. JOHN'S  
CODE: A.B.C. 6TH EDITION

June 3, 1938

Lt. J. A. McGrath,  
Secretary,  
Board of Pensions,  
C i t y

Dear Sir:

Re: Corporal Moyle Stick, M.M.

In this matter our instructions are to appeal from the decision of the Board of Pensions Commission, for which purpose we shall be obliged if you will let us have a precy of Corporal Stick's case, with a copy of all finds and reports and other data from the time of his discharge from the Army: including the findings of the Medical Board which dealt with this case in February last.

We shall be obliged for a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

FOX, KNIGHT & PHELAN

Per *Harold Knight*

HSK/KS

✓







DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

D/T

June 21, 1938.

Secretary for Public Health & Welfare.

Replying to yours of June 17th on the subject of Corporal Moyle Stick, this Department considers that prima facie, in fairness, an applicant ought to be shown all papers relating to his case.

If you think fit to prepare a file to be furnished him accordingly, we should be glad to look over it, if you so wish, before it is sent out.

Your file returned herewith.

Secretary for Justice.

Case confided & forwarded Justice who replied on 27.6.38, "We see no objection to them. While no doubt, they may fault him in making a claim against us, it is only fair that if he has such a claim he should be put in a position to support it"

BD



D/T

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

June 27, 1938.

*Jimmy [unclear]*

Secretary for Public Health & Welfare.

Replying to yours of June 23rd, we return the papers proposed to be given Mr. Moyle Stick.

We see no objection to these. While, no doubt, they will facilitate him in making a claim against us, it is only fair that if he has such a claim he should be put in a position to support it.

*Qua [unclear]*

Secretary for Justice.

June 14th., 1938.

Memo for the Secretary,  
Dept., Public Health & Welfare, and War Pensions:  
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Re - 2145, Moyles Stick  
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The Honorable, the Commissioner, has approved of the recommendation of the Board of Pension Commissioners to allow Messrs. Fox, Knight, and Phelan to have copies of Mr. Stick's Medical History, both during and subsequent to the Great War. This information is required to enable them to proceed with any appeal against the Board's decision of non-entitlement to pension.

The attached copies appear to cover the information required.

It is the desire of the Board to assist the appellant as far as possible within the provisions of the Act, and without jeopardizing the Department in any way.

I am instructed to request that you will please submit the papers to Justice for opinion as to the Board's action, and if it is in order to submit the information in full.

J.A. MCGRATH,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

BT:

The Hon. Commissioner:

#2145, E. M. Stick, M. M.

Messrs Fox, Knight and Phelan under date of the 3rd. inst. advised the Board of Pension Commissioners that they had received instructions from their client to appeal from the decision of the Board given on March 4th. 1938 when they were advised that claim for pension on behalf of the above noted had been rejected.

They were also advised at that time that the Board was prepared at any time to reconsider its decision. It was pointed out, however, that this would be undertaken only if their client produced more substantial evidence than he had done as to his condition while a prisoner of War and immediately after his escape.

The Board recommends that the Solicitors be furnished with a precis of the case with a copy of all findings and reports and other data as requested.

For your approval, please.

J. A. McGrath,  
Clerk, War Pensions.

June 8th., 1938

HMM/ML.

March 4, 1938.

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
City.

No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sirs,

The case of your client, Nr. E. Moyle Stick, has been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed under the War Pensions Act, and his claim for pension has been rejected by them.

2. The evidence submitted by Mr. Stick has been carefully considered by the Board, who have also taken into account information available from the records respecting your client, as well as data which the Board obtained by writing the Imperial pensions authorities. It was, however, found quite impossible to link up definitely his War experiences with his present condition. There are discrepancies between the documents which were made existent at the time of his discharge, and the proofs which he now produces; and there are statements made now for the first time of facts which one would have expected to see in the documents existent at the time of his discharge, which he has failed to support by evidence other than his own averment.

3. While the Board is prepared at any time to reconsider its decision in the case referred to, it should be clearly understood that this can be undertaken only when your client produces more substantial evidence than he has done as to his condition whilst a prisoner of War and immediately after his escape.

Sincerely yours.

HMM/ML.

March 4, 1938.

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
City.

No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sirs,

The case of your client, Mr. E. Moyle Stick, has been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed under the War Pensions Act, and his claim for pension has been rejected by them.

2. The Evidence submitted by Mr. Stick has been carefully considered by the Board, who have also taken into account information available from the records respecting your client as well as data which the Board obtained by writing the Imperial pensions authorities. It was, however, found quite impossible to link up definitely his War experiences with his present condition. There are discrepancies between the documents which were made existent at the time of his discharge, and the proofs which he now produces; and there are statements made now for the first time of facts which one would have expected to see in the documents existent at the time of his discharge, which he has failed to support by evidence other than his own averment.

3. While the Board is prepared at any time to reconsider its decision in the case referred to, it should be clearly understood that this can be undertaken only when your client produces more substantial evidence than he has done as to his condition whilst a prisoner of War and immediately after his escape.

Sincerely yours,

HMM/ML.

March 4, 1938.

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
City.

No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sirs,

The case of your client, Mr. E. Moyle Stick, has been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed under the War Pensions Act, and his claim for pension has been rejected by them.

2. The evidence submitted by Mr. Stick has been carefully considered by the Board, who have also taken into account information available from the records respecting your client, as well as data which the Board obtained by writing the Imperial pensions authorities. It was, however, found quite impossible to link up definitely his War experiences with his present condition. There are discrepancies between the documents which were made existent at the time of his discharge, and the proofs which he now produces; and there are statements made now for the first time of facts which one would have expected to see in the documents existent at the time of his discharge, which he has failed to support by evidence other than his own averment.

3. While the Board is prepared at any time to reconsider its decision in the case referred to, it should be clearly understood that this can be undertaken only when your client produces more substantial evidence than he has done as to his condition whilst a prisoner of War and immediately after his escape.

Sincerely yours.

HMM/ML.

March 4, 1938.

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
City.

No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sirs,

The case of your client, Mr. E. Moyle Stick, has been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed under the War Pensions Act, and his claim for pension has been rejected by them.

2. The Evidence submitted by Mr. Stick has been carefully considered by the Board, who have also taken into account information available from the records respecting your client as well as data which the Board obtained by writing the Imperial pensions authorities. It was, however, found quite impossible to link up definitely his War experiences with his present condition. There are discrepancies between the documents which were made existent at the time of his discharge, and the proofs which he now produces; and there are statements made now for the first time of facts which one would have expected to see in the documents existent at the time of his discharge, which he has failed to support by evidence other than his own averment.

3. While the Board is prepared at any time to reconsider its decision in the case referred to, it should be clearly understood that this can be undertaken only when your client produces more substantial evidence than he has done as to his condition whilst a prisoner of War and immediately after his escape.

Sincerely yours,



March 4, 1938

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,  
City.

No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sirs,

The case of your client, Mr. E. Moyle Stick, has been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed under the War Pensions Act, and his claim for pension has been rejected by them.

2. The evidence submitted by Mr. Stick has been carefully considered by the Board, who have also taken into account information available from the records respecting your client, as well as data which the Board obtained by writing the Imperial pensions authorities. It was, however, found quite impossible to link up definitely his War experiences with his present condition. There are discrepancies between the documents which were made existent at the time of his discharge, and the proofs which he now produces; and there are statements made now for the first time of facts which one would have expected to see in the documents existent at the time of his discharge, which he has failed to support by evidence other than his own averment.

3. While the Board is prepared at any time to reconsider its decision in the case referred to, it should be clearly understood that this can be undertaken only when your client produces more substantial evidence than he has done as to his condition whilst a prisoner of war and immediately after his escape.

Sincerely yours,

Feb. 22nd. 1938.

Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan,

City.

No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick,  
Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sirs:-

I am requested by the <sup>directed</sup> Commissioner for Public Health & Welfare and War Pensions to write you in connection with the above noted case and to convey to you his views thereon.

2. Mr. Stick's case came before the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed under The War Pensions Act, and his claim for pension has been rejected by them. In this decision the Commissioner concurs.

3. It is however appreciated that the length of time which has elapsed between the date of the <sup>injury</sup> ~~injury~~ which Mr. Stick claims was the cause of his present condition, and the date when he filed his claim for pension, is so great that it seriously handicaps your client in producing the necessary evidence to establish his claim. \* There are discrepancies between the documents which were made existent at the time of his discharge, and the proofs which he now produces, and there are statements made now for the first time of facts which one would have expected to see in the documents existent at the time of his discharge, which he has failed to support by evidence other than his own averment. \*

4. The Commissioner feels that Mr. Stick might wish to explain the inconsistencies and fill in the lacunae, and with this in view it is suggested that the member of your firm who is handling his claim might like to interview the writer. All

the documents will be available to your representative, and sympathetic consideration will be given to any facts which he is able to put forward.

5. If after the interview you feel that you will be able to obtain further information which will prevail upon the Board to reconsider its decision, the Commissioner will be glad to refer the matter for their reconsideration.

6. I should like however to make it perfectly clear that to invoke the reconsideration of the Board it will be necessary for your client to produce more substantial evidence than he has done as to his condition whilst a prisoner-of-war and immediately after his escape.

Yours very truly,

Medical Adviser to the Board of Pensions.

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

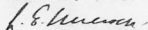
Memorandum for

Date 23rd Feby. 1938.

Dear Dr. Knight,

Herewith enclosed draft of letter to  
Messrs. Fox, Knight & Phelan respecting the case of  
No. 2145 E. Moyle Stick, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Yours very truly,



Commr. for Justice.

Dr. J. St.P. Knight,

Medical Adviser to Board of Pensions.

THE HON. COMMISSIONER FOR JUSTICE:

#2145. E. Moyle Stick, Royal Mfld. Regt.

The case of the above noted applicant for War Pension was finalized at a meeting of the Board of Pension Commissioners held on the 18th. inst. when it was decided that pension cannot be granted because entitlement was not proved.

The solicitors who have been handling this case, Messrs. Fox, Knight and Phelan, have asked for the decision of the Board and in order to determine what form the reply should take I am enclosing herewith for your information and guidance two complete histories of this man's case as compiled from the records.

I shall go into this case further with you at our appointment on Monday afternoon.

J. S. P. Knight, M. B.,  
Medical Adviser.

February 19th., 1938.

February 17th, 1938.

Memo for Board of Pension Commissioners:

Re - #2145, E. Moyles Stick:

From the preceding sequence of events in the case of the above noted, I beg to submit to you the following facts: I propose to place them before you from two points of view. First, his own statement of his case with its important information, and second, the official records of the case, with some comments on same for your consideration.

1. His statement.

He states that he was in good health prior to joining up; was taken prisoner-of-war at Monchy; sent to Lille, underwent reprisals of two stages, working from day-light to dark for 7 days at express speed under the goad of guards who used sticks and butts of rifles. Food was of black bread containing sawdust and straw, burnt barley water for breakfast, water only at noon, and dried sauer-kraut soup, with a small amount of beef bones for tea. He states that he was sent to hospital at Tournai. This is substantiated by affidavit made by Cornelius Myers who was also a prisoner-of-war, and interpreter; he it was who interpreted his symptoms to a German doctor in hospital at Tournai. The illness was dysentery and stomach trouble. He was discharged from hospital in September. He was later in prison camps and several times was pronounced unfit to work. He then escaped to England. Here he made a prisoner-of-war statement, the details of which were not sent to Newfoundland. No prisoner-of-war statement was made in Newfoundland. He states he was discharged medically unfit in his petition of November 13th, 1937. This is at variance with official facts, and he later states that he was not examined physically by the Medical Board before whom he appeared. He states that about this time he was examined by Dr. Cowperthwaite, who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life. After his discharge, he went to Canada. He states he was continuously suffering with his stomach and felt that only two courses were open to him - operation or strict diet. He kept strictly to the latter course. He had ready access to the opinions of prominent medical men whom he met socially and who advised him of the best course to follow. These opinions were given verbally. He states that in 1925 the discomfort became more intense, and from then on he

he went on strict diet. In 1951 he made his first application for pension and supported it with an X-Ray Report of his condition, giving a provisional diagnosis of duodenal ulcer. He states that he carried on whilst he could, that he paid for his hospital treatment himself, and that when he found himself getting worse and unable to work and money gone, he decided to return home and fight for pension for this stomach trouble, that he thinks is attributable to his privations whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany. This is the petitioner's case.

2. Now let us turn to the official records.

It is found that on return from Germany and England, as a prisoner-of-war, he was attached to the Depot. On arrival in Newfoundland he was examined and found to be in good condition, with a recommendation of "retention in the Army." Then, as he could not re-enter a theatre of war because of being an escaped prisoner, he sought his discharge in order to study engineering. He obtained his discharge on August 6th, 1918. This was prior to the cessation of hostilities. The process by which he obtained his discharge would probably not become known to him, and he was not greatly interested because he was not seeking any pension. He states this. He went to Canada, and his first application for pension was made in 1931. From his records at that time in the Department there existed no basis for the establishment of any disablement that he might have had at this date being accepted as attributable to Service. The same applied to his application made in 1955. It was only during the summer and fall of 1957 that these gaps were filled, and more complete records placed before the Board.

Now let us proceed back to ascertain if there might have been any disablement at the time of discharge, and question whether it might have been discovered.

The official prisoner-of-war statement made in London, was received on February 14th, 1958, and confirms that at Lille he received severe treatment, being starved, being kept to work at express speed, and beaten with sticks and rifle butts, being in unsanitary surroundings, not allowed to wash for three weeks, and having no bedding, so that his claim in this respect is correct. But he states that he was in Fournai hospital until the end of September. This is not mentioned, however,

however, in his prisoner-of-war statement. He states that reprisals were carried on up to the time that he reached Guisnain. In the London declaration "Guisnana" evidently means Gustrew, where he was in December 1917, and a statement is made with reference not only to Gustrew, but to Fredricksfeld as well, where he was during November 1917, relative to conditions. It states - "conditions there already furnished." What these conditions were, we are not privileged to know; other witnesses had described them to the Committee. The only reference to sickness in this declaration, is that whilst he was at Oespy he was under the care of the village doctor and soon became well. He escaped shortly afterwards.

Examiner's opinion: A good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

We have to consider if it is possible that these conditions, (rough, non-sustaining food, hard work, severe treatment, unwashed for long periods, enforced insanitary surroundings) would be likely to produce any pathological changes in the lining of the stomach and intestines. If such would be produced, would they be immediate or remote? Could they be elicited by physical examination at the time of his discharge?

He obviously made light of his symptoms - he made no reference to being in hospital in his London declaration. He states that at Oespy he was ill, but was soon well. His desire was to get out of the Army; for as an escaped prisoner-of-war, it would be only under very extraordinary conditions that he would be asked to volunteer to return to an active theatre of war: he wished to continue his studies, he was an engineering student. He was discharged, not by the medical board - for he was reported "in good condition."

We have to consider if he really had a starting peptic ulcer, could it be elicited by physical examination at that time, backed up with the X-Ray facilities then existing in the General Hospital. It is natural that he discussed his privations and experiences with his doctor, and it is by no means impossible in hearing them, that the doctor would advise him to be very careful of his diet for the future to see how he would progress. He states that he was continuously on a carefully prepared diet, that in 1925 it became restricted because of medical advice, and because of increased stomach distress. He brings no evidence, but



but his own statements to substantiate this. The examiner in London said he was quite honest. He gives certain explanations for not attempting to establish his pensionability at this date.

In 1931 in applying for pension, he produced an X-Ray certificate of Duodenal Ulcer. We have now to consider whether this condition could have resulted "de novo" during post discharge years or whether it was likely to have any connection with the privations that he experienced in Germany, which he made light of at the time of discharge, which was not discovered at that time, and which the Department of War Pensions had not been asked to consider prior to this date.

It has been explained why the 1931 application was not considered favourably, and why the 1935 application was similarly dealt with. But a new chain of events have been presented since these dates, and a Medical Examination was needed to substantiate, or otherwise, the 1931 X-Ray findings. This was asked for and took place on September 7th, 1937. It recommended "consideration by full Medical Board" - but it did not contain any report of physical examination. You are aware of the delay in calling together the full Medical Board. The need for prisoner-of-war statement from London, and secondly some amplification of the petitioner's statement that he had not been examined during the 1918 Boards. The full Board convened on January 21, 1938, and as the petitioner had not yet received an examination to substantiate his invalidism, I did not think the Board's findings were valid. The present state of the petitioner's case is disclosed by Dr. Cowperthwaite's report of February 11, 1938, which is as follows:

February 11th, 1938: In June, 1937, I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd. H. H. Cowperthwaite.

February 17th, 1936.

Memo for Board of Pension Commissioners:

Re - #2145. E. Morley Stick:

From the preceding sequence of events in the case of the above noted, I beg to submit to you the following facts: I propose to place them before you from two points of view. First, his own statement of his case with its important information, and second, the official records of the case, with some comments on same for your consideration.

1. His statement.

He states that he was in good health prior to joining up; was taken prisoner-of-war at Monchy; sent to Lille, underwent reprisals of two stages, working from day-light to dark for 7 days at express speed under the goad of guards who used sticks and butts of rifles. Food was of black bread containing sawdust and straw, burnt barley water for breakfast, water only at noon, and dried sauer-kraut soup, with a small amount of beef bones for tea. He states that he was sent to hospital at Tournai. This is substantiated by affidavit made by Cornelius Myers who was also a prisoner-of-war, and interpreter; he it was who interpreted his symptoms to a German doctor in hospital at Tournai. The illness was dysentery and stomach trouble. He was discharged from hospital in September. He was later in prison camps and several times was pronounced unfit to work. He then escaped to England. Here he made a prisoner-of-war statement, the details of which were not sent to Newfoundland. No prisoner-of-war statement was made in Newfoundland. He states he was discharged medically unfit in his petition of November 15th, 1937. This is at variance with official facts, and he later states that he was not examined physically by the Medical Board before whom he appeared. He states that about this time he was examined by Dr. Cowperthwaite, who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life. After his discharge, he went to Canada. He states he was continuously suffering with his stomach and felt that only two courses were open to him - operation or strict diet. He kept strictly to the latter course. He had ready access to the opinions of prominent medical men whom he met socially and who advised him of the best course to follow. These opinions were given verbally. He states that in 1925 the discomfort became more intense, and from then on he

he went on strict diet. In 1931 he made his first application for pension and supported it with an X-Ray Report of his condition, giving a provisional diagnosis of duodenal ulcer. He states that he carried on whilst he could, that he paid for his hospital treatment himself, and that when he found himself getting worse and unable to work and money gone, he decided to return home and fight for pension for this stomach trouble, that he thinks is attributable to his privations whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany. This is the petitioner's case.

2. Now let us turn to the official records.

It is found that on return from Germany and England, as a prisoner-of-war, he was attached to the Depot. On arrival in Newfoundland he was examined and found to be in good condition, with a recommendation of "retention in the Army." Then, as he could not re-enter a theatre of war because of being an escaped prisoner, he sought his discharge in order to study engineering. He obtained his discharge on August 6th, 1918. This was prior to the cessation of hostilities. The process by which he obtained his discharge would probably not become known to him, and he was not greatly interested because he was not seeking any pension. He states this. He went to Canada, and his first application for pension was made in 1931. From his records at that time in the Department there existed no basis for the establishment of any disablement that he might have had at this date being accepted as attributable to Service. The same applied to his application made in 1935. It was only during the summer and fall of 1937 that these gaps were filled, and more complete records placed before the Board.

Now let us proceed back to ascertain if there might have been any disablement at the time of discharge, and question whether it might have been discovered.

The official prisoner-of-war statement made in London, was received on February 14th, 1938, and confirms that at Lille he received severe treatment, being starved, being kept to work at express speed, and beaten with sticks and rifle butts, being in unsanitary surroundings, not allowed to wash for three weeks, and having no bedding, so that his claim in this respect is correct. But he states that he was in Tournai hospital until the end of September. This is not mentioned, however,

however, in his prisoner-of-war statement. He states that reprisals were carried on up to the time that he reached Guismania. In the London declaration "Guismania" evidently means Gustrow, where he was in December 1917, and a statement is made with reference not only to Gustrow, but to Fredricksfeld as well, where he was during November 1917, relative to conditions. It states - "conditions there already furnished." What these conditions were, we are not privileged to know; other witnesses had described them to the Committee. The only reference to sickness in this declaration, is that whilst he was at Oespy he was under the care of the village doctor and soon became well. He escaped shortly afterwards.

Examiner's opinion: A good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

We have to consider if it is possible that these conditions, (rough, non-sustaining food, hard work, severe treatment, unwashed for long periods, enforced insanitary surroundings) would be likely to produce any pathological changes in the lining of the stomach and intestines. If such would be produced, would they be immediate or remote? Could they be elicited by physical examination at the time of his discharge?

He obviously made light of his symptoms - he made no reference to being in hospital in his London declaration. He states that at Oespy he was ill, but was soon well. His desire was to get out of the Army; for as an escaped prisoner-of-war, it would be only under very extraordinary conditions that he would be asked to volunteer to return to an active theatre of war; he wished to continue his studies, he was an engineering student. He was discharged, not by the medical board - for he was reported "in good condition."

We have to consider if he really had a starting peptic ulcer, could it be elicited by physical examination at that time, backed up with the X-Ray facilities then existing in the General Hospital. It is natural that he discussed his privations and experiences with his doctor, and it is by no means impossible in hearing them, that the doctor would advise him to be very careful of his diet for the future to see how he would progress. He states that he was continually on a carefully prepared diet, that in 1925 it became restricted because of medical advice, and because of increased stomach distress. He brings no evidence, but

but his own statements to substantiate this. The examiner in London said he was quite honest. He gives certain explanations for not attempting to establish his pensionability at this date.

In 1951 in applying for pension, he produced an X-Ray certificate of Duodenal Ulcer. We have now to consider whether this condition could have resulted "de novo" during post discharge years or whether it was likely to have any connection with the privations that he experienced in Germany, which he made light of at the time of discharge, which was not discovered at that time, and which the Department of War Pensions had not been asked to consider prior to this date.

It has been explained why the 1951 application was not considered favourably, and why the 1955 application was similarly dealt with. But a new chain of events have been presented since these dates, and a Medical Examination was needed to substantiate, or otherwise, the 1951 X-Ray findings. This was asked for and took place on September 7th, 1957. It recommended "consideration by full Medical Board" - but it did not contain any report of physical examination. You are aware of the delay in calling together the full Medical Board. The need for prisoner-of-war statement from London, and secondly some amplification of the petitioner's statement that he had not been examined during the 1918 Boards. The full Board convened on January 21, 1958, and as the petitioner had not yet received an examination to substantiate his invalidism, I did not think the Board's findings were valid. The present state of the petitioner's case is disclosed by Dr. Cowperthwaite's report of February 11, 1958, which is as follows:

February 11th, 1958: In June, 1937, I examined Moyle Stick. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stick has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd. H. H. Cowperthwaite.

February 17th, 1938.

Memo for Board of Pensions Commissioners:

Re - #2148. E. Morley Stick:

From the preceding sequence of events in the case of the above noted, I beg to submit to you the following facts: I propose to place them before you from two points of view. First, his own statement of his case with its important information, and second, the official records of the case, with some comments on same for your consideration.

1. His statement.

He states that he was in good health prior to joining up; was taken prisoner-of-war at Monchy; sent to Lille, underwent reprisals of two stages, working from day-light to dark for 7 days at express speed under the goad of guards who used sticks and butts of rifles. Food was of black bread containing sawdust and straw, burnt barley water for breakfast, water only at noon, and dried sauer-kraut soup, with a small amount of beef bones for tea. He states that he was sent to hospital at Tournai. This is substantiated by affidavit made by Cornelius Myers who was also a prisoner-of-war, and interpreter; he it was who interpreted his symptoms to a German doctor in hospital at Tournai. The illness was dysentery and stomach trouble. He was discharged from hospital in September. He was later in prison camps and several times was pronounced unfit to work. He then escaped to England. Here he made a prisoner-of-war statement, the details of which were not sent to Newfoundland. No prisoner-of-war statement was made in Newfoundland. He states he was discharged medically unfit in his petition of November 18th, 1927. This is at variance with official facts, and he later states that he was not examined physically by the Medical Board before whom he appeared. He states that about this time he was examined by Dr. Cowperthwaite, who told him he would have to be careful of his diet for the rest of his life. After his discharge, he went to Canada. He states he was continuously suffering with his stomach and felt that only two courses were open to him - operation or strict diet. He kept strictly to the latter course. He had ready access to the opinions of prominent medical men whom he met socially and who advised him of the best course to follow. These opinions were given verbally. He states that in 1925 the discomfort became more intense, and from then on he

he went on strict diet. In 1931 he made his first application for pension and supported it with an X-Ray Report of his condition, giving a provisional diagnosis of duodenal ulcer. He states that he carried on whilst he could, that he paid for his hospital treatment himself, and that when he found himself getting worse and unable to work and money gone, he decided to return home and fight for pension for this stomach trouble, that he thinks is attributable to his privations whilst a prisoner-of-war in Germany. This is the petitioner's case.

2. Now let us turn to the official records.

It is found that on return from Germany and England, as a prisoner-of-war, he was attached to the Depot. On arrival in Newfoundland he was examined and found to be in good condition, with a recommendation of "retention in the Army." Then, as he could not re-enter a theatre of war because of being an escaped prisoner, he sought his discharge in order to study engineering. He obtained his discharge on August 6th, 1918. This was prior to the cessation of hostilities. The process by which he obtained his discharge would probably not become known to him, and he was not greatly interested because he was not seeking any pension. He states this. He went to Canada, and his first application for pension was made in 1931. From his records at that time in the Department there existed no basis for the establishment of any disablement that he might have had at this date being accepted as attributable to Service. The same applied to his application made in 1935. It was only during the summer and fall of 1937 that these gaps were filled, and more complete records placed before the Board.

Now let us proceed back to ascertain if there might have been any disablement at the time of discharge, and question whether it might have been discovered.

The official prisoner-of-war statement made in London, was received on February 14th, 1938, and confirms that at Lille he received severe treatment, being starved, being kept to work at express speed, and beaten with sticks and rifle butts, being in unsanitary surroundings, not allowed to wash for three weeks, and having no bedding, so that his claim in this respect is correct. But he states that he was in Tournai hospital until the end of September. This is not mentioned, however,

however, in his prisoner-of-war statement. He states that reprisals were carried on up to the time that he reached Guisnain. In the London declaration "Guisnain" evidently means Gustrew, where he was in December 1917, and a statement is made with reference not only to Gustrew, but to Fredricksfeld as well, where he was during November 1917, relative to conditions. It states - "conditions there already furnished." What these conditions were, we are not privileged to know; other witnesses had described them to the Committee. The only reference to sickness in this declaration, is that whilst he was at Oespy he was under the care of the village doctor and soon became well. He escaped shortly afterwards.

Examiner's opinion: A good witness, quite honest, and fairly intelligent.

We have to consider if it is possible that these conditions, (rough, non-sustaining food, hard work, severe treatment, unwashed for long periods, enforced insanitary surroundings) would be likely to produce any pathological changes in the lining of the stomach and intestines. If such would be produced, would they be immediate or remote? Could they be elicited by physical examination at the time of his discharge?

He obviously made light of his symptoms - he made no reference to being in hospital in his London declaration. He states that at Oespy he was ill, but was soon well. His desire was to get out of the Army: for as an escaped prisoner-of-war, it would be only under very extraordinary conditions that he would be asked to volunteer to return to an active theatre of war: he wished to continue his studies, he was an engineering student. He was discharged, not by the medical board - for he was reported "in good condition."

We have to consider if he really had a starting peptic ulcer, could it be elicited by physical examination at that time, backed up with the X-Ray facilities then existing in the General Hospital. It is natural that he discussed his privations and experiences with his doctor, and it is by no means impossible in hearing them, that the doctor would advise him to be very careful of his diet for the future to see how he would progress. He states that he was continuously on a carefully prepared diet, that in 1925 it became restricted because of medical advice, and because of increased stomach distress. He brings no evidence, but



but his own statements to substantiate this. The examiner said he was quite honest. He gives certain explanations for not attempting to establish his pensionability at this date.

In 1931 in applying for pension, he produced an X-Ray certificate of Duodenal Ulcer. We have now to consider whether this condition could have resulted "de novo" during post discharge years or whether it was likely to have any connection with the privations that he experienced in Germany, which he made light of at the time of discharge, which was not discovered at that time, and which the Department of War Pensions had not been asked to consider prior to this date.

It has been explained why the 1931 application was not considered favourably, and why the 1935 application was similarly dealt with. But a new chain of events have been presented since these dates, and a Medical Examination was needed to substantiate, or otherwise, the 1931 X-Ray findings. This was asked for and took place on September 7th, 1937. It recommended "consideration by full Medical Board" - but it did not contain any report of physical examination. You are aware of the delay in calling together the full Medical Board. The need for prisoner-of-war statement from London, and secondly some amplification of the petitioner's statement that he had not been examined during the 1918 Boards. The full Board convened on January 21, 1938, and as the petitioner had not yet received an examination to substantiate his invalidism, I did not think the Board's findings were valid. The present state of the petitioner's case is disclosed by Dr. Cowperthwaite's report of February 11, 1938, which is as follows:

February 11th, 1938: In June, 1937, I examined Moyle Stiek. He was complaining of pain in the epigastrium after eating. Pain came on two hours after eating, was relieved by soda, food, or vomiting. He said he had lost 26 pounds in weight during the previous two years, but none the past six months. Blood pressure 115/80. Examination showed a tender spot over the pylorus. Diagnosis: Old indurated peptic ulcer. Mr. Stiek has complained of these symptoms for many years, and to the best of my knowledge I treated him for this complaint just after his return from the War. At present he is too ill to work.

Sgd. H. H. Cowperthwaite.

Tel. No.—Whitehall 9406.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
The War Office,  
London, S.W.1,  
and the following number quoted.



THE WAR OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

24/S/2978. (R.Records.A).

31 January, 1938.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 27th November, 1937, No.M.2145, addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Pensions, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, regarding No.2145, Moyles Stick, Newfoundland Forces, I am directed to forward a copy of a statement made, for the information of the Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War, by No.2145, Corporal Edward Moyles Stick, First Royal Newfoundland Regiment, on 23rd April, 1918.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*J.P. Hampshire*

The Medical Adviser,  
War Pensions Department,  
Department of Public Health and Welfare  
and War Pensions,  
Commission of Government,  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland.



Name, Rank, No. and Regiment.  
Home address:  
Place and Date of Capture.  
Nature of Wound, if any.  
Age.  
Occupation.  
Capture, April 14, 1917.

Stiek, Edward Moyle, No. 2145, Corpl., First Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

5 Devon Row, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Monchy le Prieux, April 14, 1917.

Unwounded.  
Twenty-two.  
Engineering student.

I was captured unwounded on April 14, 1917, at Monchy le Prieux as stated above. Previous to my capture I do not remember seeing anything done by the enemy contrary to the laws and usages of war, but I heard from the men in my platoon that a German officer had been seen to bayonet one of our wounded on a stretcher while waiting to be removed. I believe he was a Bavarian officer.

Douai. April 14-17, 1917.

I was captured about 9 a.m. and was taken down the line to a village where we waited for other prisoners, and we then moved off at about 2.30 to Douai where we arrived about 9 p.m. I was here three days in a large building near the station with some 300 other prisoners, and was well treated.

Lille. April 17-23, 1917.

After three days I was taken by train to Lille. I was put into Fort Macdonald where there were 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners. We here received very severe treatment: we were starved, we had no light, for the windows were bricked up - our breakfast was a piece of bread and some burnt barley water, our dinner was water from the German soup, and very little of it, our tea was a cup of coffee with no bread or food of any kind. Here I remained five nights, and was taken to a working camp behind the lines where I arrived on April 23rd and where the conditions were very bad - no sleeping accommodation; we were in a newly-built unfinished house with no glass in the windows - simply bare walls with a roof. The food was very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of rifles by the sentries and by the engineers under whom we were working on the railway. We were not under fire of British guns. I remained here seven weeks, working seven days a week, on this railway which was a new railway being made for armoured guns. During the seven weeks a number of men died, a few were Canadians, but mostly they were men of the First Battalion, Essex Regiment. I do not remember any of their names. All this time we had none of us been registered, and we could not write letters and we did not receive any. I only saw one case of insanity - a Canadian. We were working in the E.K.III Camp, which had 310 men - Canadians and a few Australians and between 130 and 160 men of the First Essex Regiment. We had at different times here the services of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners were ill there and a number died while I was there, practically from starvation. The sanitary arrangements were very bad, and we were not allowed to wash for three weeks, the only water we had was a little for drinking. If there were any operations necessary the patients were taken away to hospitals in the district. We had no bedding, we lay on a stone floor in the cellar. They had taken away our cardigans, leather jerkins, and great coats. The Germans provided no religious services, but one of our men held services twice.

Working Camp near Lille.  
April 23rd-June 11, 1917.

After seven weeks, on June 11, the work was finished, and the Germans agreed to the British terms to remove the prisoners from the danger zone.



Marchiennes Ville.  
June 11-Nov.1917.

We were then marched 20 kilometres to Marchiennes Ville about 30 kilometres behind the lines, where they made up a camp for us. We were the same party E.K.III. We had three small barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything - food or clothes. The sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths every fortnight, and the food given us by the French was excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good, and there was a great deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the camp, but there were many others in the hospitals to which men were taken in the district. Here we were registered, and could write two letters and four postcards a month. Many letters were received, but not by myself personally. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld.  
Nov.-Dec.1917.  
Güstrow. Dec.1917.

At the end of some five months the whole of E.K.III was taken into Germany by train to Friedrichsfeld.

I remained at Friedrichsfeld a fortnight. All conditions there have already been furnished.

At the end of a fortnight about 450 of us proceeded to Güstrow and remained there five days. The conditions have already been described.

Birkenmoor. Dec.  
1917-March 15,1918.

After five days 200 of us proceeded to Birkenmoor, 15 kilometres from Kiel. This was a few days before Christmas, and we remained there till March.

This camp was good - huts with electric light, good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own, good naval doctors (but there were no medicines). We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning, good bedding and blankets in the huts. There were 500 English and 200 Russians. The Russians got a bit more bread than we did - the Englishmen were from various units from the Dominions and the Motherland. We had no clothing supplied to us here. The two blankets we had were not changed in the two months.

Oespy, March 15-29,  
1918.

On March 15th, 75 of us went to various villages in the north of Schleswig-Holstein. I myself went with 10 others to Oespy with one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer and the rest to others in the place. We lived with the farmer. He fed us well, and we had good beds, etc. but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicines (the only doctor I came across in Germany who had any proper medicine). I was soon well.

Escape. March 29,  
1918.

After 13 days, I, with Arthur Hill of the Second Welsh Regiment, decided to escape, which we did successfully on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of  
Examiner.

I consider Corporal Stiek a fairly good witness, quite honest and fairly intelligent.

April 23,1918. (Sgd) C. Bailey.

COPY of statement made on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War, by #2145, Cpl. K. Moyle Stiek, First Royal Nfld. Regt. on April 23rd., 1918

Name, Rank, No. & Regt: STICK, Edward Moyle, No. 2145, First Royal Newfoundland Regiment.  
Home Address: 5 Devon Row, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Place and date of capture: Monchy le Prieux, April 14, 1917.  
Nature of Wound, in any Unwounded  
Age: 22  
Occupation: Engineering Student

Capture, April 14, 1917 I was captured unwounded on April 14, 1917, at Monchy le Prieux, as stated above. Previous to my capture I do not remember seeing anything done by the enemy contrary to the laws and usages of war, but I heard from the men in my platoon that a German officer had been seen to bayonet one of our wounded on a stretcher while waiting to be removed. I believe he was a Bavarian officer.

Douai, April 14-17, 1917 I was captured about 9 a.m. and was taken down the line to a village where we waited for other prisoners, and we then moved off at about 2.30 to Douai where we arrived about 9 p.m. I was here three days in a large building near the station with some 300 other prisoners, and was well treated.

Lille, April 17-23, 1917 After three days I was taken by train to Lille. I was put into Fort Macdonald where there were 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners. We here received very severe treatment; we were starved, we had no light, for the windows were bricked up - our breakfast was a piece of bread and some burnt barley water, our dinner was water from the German soup, and very little of it, our tea was a cup of coffee with no bread or food of any kind. Here I remained five

Working camp near Lille, April 23-June 11, 1917 nights, and was taken to a working camp behind the lines where I arrived on April 23rd. and where the conditions were very bad - no sleeping accommodation; we were in a newly built, unfinished house with no glass in the windows - simply bare walls with a floor. The food was very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of rifles by the sentries and by the engineers under whom we were working on the railway. We were not under fire of British guns. I remained here seven weeks, working seven days a week, on this railway which was a new railway being made for armoured guns. During the seven weeks a number of men died, a few were Canadians, but mostly they were men of the First Battalion Essex Regiment. I do not remember any of their names. All this time we had none of us been registered, and we could not write letters and we did not receive any. I only saw one case of insanity - a Canadian. We were working in the E.K.III Camp which had 310 men - Canadians and a few Australians and between 130 and 160 men of the First Essex Regiment. We had at different times here the services of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners were ill, there and a number died while I was there, practically from starvation. The sanitary arrangements were very bad, and we were not allowed to wash for three weeks, the only water we had was a little for drinking. If there were any operations necessary the patients were taken away to hospitals in the district. We had no bedding, we lay on a stone floor in the cellar. They had taken away our cardigans, leather jerkins, and great coats. The Germans provided no religious services, but one of our men held services twice. After seven weeks, on June 11, the work was finished, and the Germans agreed to the British terms to remove the prisoners from the danger zone.

Marchiennes Ville, June 11-Nov. 1917

We were then marched 20 kilometres to Marchiennes Ville about 30 kilometres behind the lines, where they made up a camp for us. We were the same party, E.K.III. We had three small barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything - food or clothes. The sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths every fortnight, and the food given us by the French was

Statment of E. M. Stick, cont'd:

-2-

excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good, and there was a great deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the camp, but there were many others in the hospitals to which men were taken in the district. Here we were registered, and could write two letter and four postcards a month. Many letters were received, but not by myself personally. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld.  
Nov-Dec. 1917.  
Gustrow. Dec. 1917

At the end of some five months the whole of E.K.III was taken into Germany by train to Friedrichsfeld. I remained at Friedrichsfeld a fortnight. All conditions there have already been furnished. At the end of a fortnight about 450 of us proceeded to Gustrow and remained there five days. The conditions have already been described.

Birkenmoor. Dec.1917  
March 15, 1918

After five days 200 of us proceeded to Birkenmoor, 15 kilometres from Kiel. This was a few days before Christmas, and we remained there till March. This camp was good - huts with electric light, good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own, good naval doctors (but there were no medicines). We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning, good bedding and blankets in the huts. There were 500 English and 200 Russians. The Russians got a bit more bread than we did - the Englishmen were from various units from the Dominions and the Metherland. We had no clothing supplied to us here. The two blankets we had were not changed in the two months.

Oespy, March 15-29,1918:

On march 15th., 75 of us went to various villages in the north of Schleswig-Holstein. I myself went with 10 others to Oespy with one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer and the rest to others in the place. We lived with the farmer. He fed us well and we had good beds, etc. but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicines (the only doctor I came across in Germany who had any proper medicine. I was soon well.

Escape, March 29, 1918

After 13 days, I, with Arthur Hill of the Second Welsh Regiment decided to escape, which we did successfully on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Examiner:

I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest and fairly intelligent.

April 23, 1918.

SGD: C. Bailey.

COPY of statement made on the Treatment by the Enemy of British  
Prisoners of War, by #2145, Cpl. E. Moyle Stick, First Royal Hfid.  
Regt. on April 23rd., 1918

Name, Rank, No. & Regt: STICK, Edward Moyle, No. 2145, First Royal  
Newfoundland Regiment.  
Home Address: 5 Devon Row, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Place and date of capture: Monchy le Prieux, April 14, 1917.  
Nature of Wound, if any: Unwounded  
Age: 22  
Occupation: Engineering Student

Capture, April 14, 1917 I was captured unwounded on April 14, 1917,  
at Monchy le Prieux, as stated above. Previous  
to my capture I do not remember seeing anything done by the enemy con-  
trary to the laws and usages of war, but I heard from the men in my  
platoon that a German officer had been seen to bayonet one of our  
wounded on a stretcher while waiting to be removed. I believe he was a  
Bavarian officer.

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down the line to a village where we waited for  
other prisoners, and we then moved off at about 2.30 to Douai where we  
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the station with some 300 other prisoners, and was well treated.

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I was put into Fort Macdonald where there  
were 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners. We here received very severe treatment;  
we were starved, we had no light, for the windows were bricked up - our  
breakfast was a piece of bread and some burnt barley water, our dinner  
was water from the German soup, and very little of it, our tea was a cup  
of coffees with no bread or food of any kind. Here I remained five  
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on the railway. We were not under fire of British guns. I remained  
here seven weeks, working seven days a week, on this railway which was  
a new railway being made for armoured guns. During the seven weeks a  
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wash for three weeks, the only water we had was a little for drinking.  
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was finished, and the Germans agreed to the British terms to remove  
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June 11-Nov. 1917

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Statement of E. M. Stick, cont'd:

-2-

excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good, and there was a great deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the camp, but there were many others in the hospitals to which men were taken in the district. Here we were registered, and could write two letters and four postcards a month. Many letters were received, but not by myself personally. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

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March 15, 1918

After five days 200 of us proceeded to Birkenmoor, 15 kilometres from Kiel. This was a few days before Christmas, and we remained there till

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Opinion of Examiner:

I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest and fairly intelligent.

April 23, 1918.

SGD: C. Bailey.



**REPORT of statement made on the Treatment by the Army of British prisoners of War, by 2145, Cpl. N. Bayles Stick, First Royal Wfld. Regt. on April 23rd., 1917**

**Name, Rank, No. & Regt:** STICK, Edward Bayles, No. 2145, First Royal Newfoundland Regiment.  
**Home Address:** 5 Devon Row, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
**Place and date of capture:** Monchy le Frieux, April 14, 1917.  
**Nature of wound, in any** Unwounded  
**Age:** 22  
**Occupation:** Engineering student

**Capture, April 14, 1917** I was captured unwounded on April 14, 1917, at Monchy le Frieux, as stated above. Previous to my capture I do not remember seeing anything done by the enemy contrary to the laws and usages of war, but I heard from the men in my platoon that a German officer had been seen to bayonet one of our wounded on a stretcher while waiting to be removed. I believe he was a Bavarian officer.

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**Working camp near Lille.**

**April 23-June 11, 1917**

**Marchiennes Ville.**  
**June 11-Nov. 1917** We were then marched 20 kilometres to Marchiennes Ville about 30 kilometres behind the lines, where they made up a camp for us. We were the same party, S.K. III. We had three small barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything - food or clothes. The sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths every fortnight, and the food given us by the French was

**Marchiennes Ville.**

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Statement of E. H. Stick, Capt'd:

-2-

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Nov-Dec. 1917.

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After five days 200 of us proceeded to Birkenmoor, 15 kilometres from Kiel. This was a few days before Christmas, and we remained there till March. This camp was good - huts with electric light, good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own, good naval doctors (but there were no medicines). We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning, good bedding and blankets in the huts. There were 500 English and 200 Russians. The Russians got a bit more bread than we did - the Englishmen were from various units from the Dominion and the Netherland. We had no clothing supplied to us here. The two blankets we had were not changed in the two months.

Cespy, March 15-22, 1918:

On March 15th., 75 of us went to various villages in the north of Schleswig-Holstein. I myself went with 10 others to Cespy with one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer and the rest to others in the place. We lived with the farmer. He fed us well and we had good beds, etc. but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicines (the only doctor I came across in Germany who had any proper medicine. I was soon well.

Escape, March 29, 1918

After 15 days, I, with Arthur Hill of the Second Welsh Regiment decided to escape, which we did successfully on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Examiner:

I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest and fairly intelligent.

April 23, 1918.

SGD: C. Bailey.

COPY of statement made on the Treatment by the Enemy of British  
prisoners of War, by #2145, Cpl. E. Mayles Stick, First Royal Rifles  
Regt. on April 23rd., 1918

Name, Rank, No. & Regt: STICK, Edward Mayles, No. 2145, First Royal  
Newfoundland Regiment.  
Home Address: 5 Devon Row, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Place and date of capture: Monchy le Prieux, April 14, 1917.  
Nature of wound, in any: Unwounded  
Age: 22  
Occupation: Engineering Student

Capture, April 14, 1917 I was captured unwounded on April 14, 1917,  
at Monchy le Prieux, as stated above. Previous  
to my capture I do not remember seeing anything done by the enemy con-  
trary to the laws and usages of war, but I heard from the men in my  
platoon that a German officer had been seen to bayonet one of our  
wounded on a stretcher while waiting to be removed. I believe he was a  
Bavarian officer.

Douai, April 14-17, 1917 I was captured about 9 a.m. and was taken  
down the line to a village where we waited for  
other prisoners, and we then moved off at about 2.30 to Douai where we  
arrived about 9 p.m. I was here three days in a large building near  
the station with some 300 other prisoners, and was well treated.

Lille, April 17-23, 1917 After three days I was taken by train to Lille.  
I was put into Fort Mandonald where there  
were 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners. We here received very severe treatment:  
we were starved, we had no light, for the windows were bricked up - our  
breakfast was a piece of bread and some burnt barley water, our dinner  
was water from the German soup, and very little of it, our tea was a cup  
of coffee with no bread or food of any kind. Here I remained five

Working camp near Lille. nights, and was taken to a working camp behind  
the lines where I arrived on April 23rd. and  
April 23-June 11, 1917 where the conditions were very bad - no sleeping  
accommodation; we were in a newly built, un-

finished house with no glass in the windows - simply bare walls with a  
roof. The food was very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we  
had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of  
rifles by the sentries and by the engineers under whom we were working  
on the railway. We were not under fire of British guns. I remained  
here seven weeks, working seven days a week, on this railway which was  
a new railway being made for armoured guns. During the seven weeks a  
number of men died, a few were Canadians, but mostly they were men of  
the First Battalion Essex Regiment. I do not remember any of their  
names. All this time we had none of us been registered, and we could  
not write letters and we did not receive any. I only saw one case of  
insanity - a Canadian. We were working in the S.K.III Camp which had  
310 men - Canadians and a few Australians and between 130 and 160 men  
of the First Essex Regiment. We had at different times here the ser-  
vices of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and  
get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners were ill  
there and a number died while I was there, practically from starvation.  
The sanitary arrangements were very bad, and we were not allowed to  
wash for three weeks, the only water we had was a little for drinking.  
If there were any operations necessary the patients were taken away to  
hospitals in the district. We had no bedding, we lay on a stone floor  
in the cellar. They had taken away our cardigans, leather jerkins, and  
great coats. The Germans provided no religious services, but one of  
our men held services twice. After seven weeks, on June 11, the work  
was finished, and the Germans agreed to the British terms to remove  
the prisoners from the danger zone.

Marchiennes Ville.  
June 11-Nov. 1917

We were then marched 20 kilometres to  
Marchiennes Ville about 30 kilometres behind  
the lines, where they made up a camp for us. We were the same party,  
S.K.III. We had three small barns to live in. We now had good con-  
ditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us  
anything - food or clothes. The sanitary arrangements were good. We  
had baths every fortnight, and the food given us by the French was

excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good, and there was a great deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the camp, but there were many others in the hospitals to which men were taken in the district. Here we were registered, and could write two letters and four postcards a month. Many letters were received, but not by myself personally. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld.  
Nov-Dec. 1917.  
Gastrow, Dec. 1917

At the end of some five months the whole of E.K.III was taken into Germany by train to Friedrichsfeld. I remained at Friedrichsfeld a fortnight. All conditions there have already been furnished. At the end of a fortnight about 450 of us proceeded to Gastrow and remained there five days. The conditions have already been described.

Birkenmoor, Dec. 1917  
March 15, 1918

After five days 200 of us proceeded to Birkenmoor, 15 kilometres from Kiel. This was a few days before Christmas, and we remained there till March. This camp was good - huts with electric light, good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own, good naval doctors (but there were no medicines). We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning, good bedding and blankets in the huts. There were 500 English and 200 Russians. The Russians got a bit more bread than we did - the Englishmen were from various units from the Dominions and the Netherland. We had no clothing supplied to us here. The two blankets we had were not changed in the two months.

Caspy, March 15-29, 1918:

On March 15th., 75 of us went to various villages in the north of Schleswig-Holstein. I myself went with 10 others to Caspy with one sentry. Three of us went to one farmer and the rest to others in the place. We lived with the farmer. He fed us well and we had good beds, etc. but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicines (the only doctor I came across in Germany who had any proper medicine. I was soon well.

Escape, March 29, 1918

After 13 days, I, with Arthur Hill of the Second Welsh Regiment decided to escape, which we did successfully on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Examiner:

I consider Corporal Stiek a fairly good witness, quite honest and fairly intelligent.

April 23, 1918.

SGD: C. Bailey.

**REPORT of statement made on the Treatment by the Army of British prisoners of war, by #2140, Cpl. E. Mayle Stick, First Royal Newfoundland Regiment, on April 23rd, 1917**

**Name, Rank, No. & Regt:** STICK, Edward Mayle, No. 2140, First Royal Newfoundland Regiment.  
**Home Address:** 5 Devon Row, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
**Place and date of capture:** Monchy le Prêtre, April 14, 1917.  
**Nature of wound, in any** Unwounded  
**Age:** 28  
**Occupation:** Engineering Student

**Capture, April 14, 1917** I was captured unwounded on April 14, 1917, at Monchy le Prêtre, as stated above. Previous to my capture I do not remember seeing anything done by the enemy contrary to the laws and usages of war, but I heard from the men in my platoon that a German officer had been seen to bayonet one of our wounded on a stretcher while waiting to be removed. I believe he was a Bavarian officer.

**Douai, April 14-17, 1917** I was captured about 9 a.m. and was taken down the line to a village where we waited for other prisoners, and we then moved off at about 2.30 to Douai where we arrived about 9 p.m. I was here three days in a large building near the station with some 300 other prisoners, and was well treated.

**Lille, April 17-23, 1917** After three days I was taken by train to Lille. I was put into Fort Macdonald where there were 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners. We here received very severe treatment: we were starved, we had no light, for the windows were bricked up - our breakfast was a piece of bread and some burnt barley water, our dinner was water from the German soup, and very little of it, our tea was a cup of coffee with no bread or food of any kind. Here I remained five nights, and was taken to a working camp behind the lines where I arrived on April 23rd, and where the conditions were very bad - no sleeping accommodations; we were in a newly built, unfinished house with no glass in the windows - simply bare walls with a roof. The food was very bad, no better than at Lille, except that we had a little more bread. We were beaten about with sticks and butts of rifles by the sentries and by the engineers under whom we were working on the railway. We were not under fire of British guns. I remained here seven weeks, working seven days a week, on this railway which was a new railway being made for armoured guns. During the seven weeks a number of men died, a few were Canadians, but mostly they were men of the First Battalion Essex Regiment. I do not remember any of their names. All this time we had none of us been registered, and we would not write letters and we did not receive any. I only saw one case of insanity - a Canadian. We were working in the S.K. III Camp which had 310 men - Canadians and a few Australians and between 130 and 150 men of the First Essex Regiment. We had at different times here the services of three different doctors who were good and inclined to try and get more humane treatment for the prisoners. Many prisoners were ill there and a number died while I was there, practically from starvation. The sanitary arrangements were very bad, and we were not allowed to wash for three weeks, the only water we had was a little for drinking. If there were any operations necessary the patients were taken away to hospitals in the district. We had no bedding, we lay on a stone floor in the cellar. They had taken away our cardigans, leather jerkins, and great coats. The Germans provided no religious services, but one of our men held services twice. After seven weeks, on June 11, the work was finished, and the Germans agreed to the British terms to remove the prisoners from the danger zone.

**Working camp near Lille, April 23-June 11, 1917**

**Marchiennes Ville, June 11-May, 1917** We were then marched 20 kilometres to Marchiennes Ville about 30 kilometres behind the lines, where they made up a camp for us. We were the same party, S.K. III. We had three small barns to live in. We now had good conditions and were well treated. The French were allowed to give us anything - food or clothes. The sanitary arrangements were good. We had baths every fortnight, and the food given us by the French was

Statement of E. H. Stick, capt'd.

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excellent. The German food was no better than before. The doctors were good, and there was a great deal of illness, the result of the previous camp. Only one death occurred in the camp, but there were many others in the hospitals to which men were taken in the district. Here we were registered, and could write two letters and four postcards a month. Many letters were received, but not by myself personally. We were mostly employed in cutting wood.

Friedrichsfeld.  
Nov-Dec. 1917.  
Barstow, Dec. 1917

At the end of some five months the whole of B.K.III was taken into Germany by train to Friedrichsfeld. I remained at Friedrichsfeld a fortnight. All conditions there have already been furnished. At the end of a fortnight about 450 of us proceeded to Ostrow and remained there five days. The conditions have already been described.

Birkenmoor, Dec. 1917  
March 12, 1918

After five days 500 of us proceeded to Birkenmoor, 15 kilometres from Kiel. This was a few days before Christmas, and we remained there till March. This camp was good - huts with electric light, good sanitary conditions with a bath of our own, good naval doctors (but there were no medicines). We had not much illness and no operations worth mentioning, good bedding and blankets in the huts. There were 500 English and 200 Russians. The Russians got a bit more bread than we did - the Englishmen were from various units from the Dominion and the Netherland. We had no clothing supplied to us here. The two blankets we had were not changed in the two months.

Osner, March 12-22, 1918

On March 15th., 75 of us went to various villages in the north of Schleswig-Holstein. I myself went with 10 others to Oeggy with one country. Three of us went to one farmer and the rest to others in the place. We lived with the farmer. He fed us well and we had good beds, etc. but the farm work was very hard. I was ill here, and was attended by the village doctor who was quite good and had good medicines (the only doctor I came across in Germany who had any proper medicine. I was seen well.

Esens, March 22, 1918

After 15 days, I, with Arthur Hill of the Second Welsh Regiment decided to escape, on Good Friday, and arrived in Denmark.

Opinion of Esens:

I consider Corporal Stick a fairly good witness, quite honest and fairly intelligent.

April 23, 1918.

ESD: C. Bailey.

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Statement of E. H. Stick, capt'd.

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