

The Epsom Advertiser
incorporating the Epsom Observer
June 27, 1919.

EPSOM MILITARY RIOT

- - -
INSPECTOR PAWLEY'S DRAMATIC NARRATIVE.

- - -
"COME ON! LET'S FETCH THEM OUT !"

- - -
HOUR'S FIERCE BATTLE IN DARKNESS.

- - -
MYSTERY OF A TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

A dramatic story from the lips of the officer in charge of the gallant defenders of the Epsom Police Station against the brutal attack last week of a body of Canadian soldiers was told by Inspector Charles Pawley at the adjourned inquest at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon on Station-Sergt. Green, aged 51 years, who succumbed the following morning to severe injuries. In command of the police station at the time of the riot the inspector, who has now recovered from his wound on the head, described how he was aroused by the "Assembly" being sounded and accompanied by loud shouting and cheering, and his efforts to reinforce the small body of police on night duty before the siege began. The riotous mob armed with all kinds of missiles was quickly there, and nothing was left for him and his brave subordinates but to meet the attack. For one hour they battled valiantly and in total darkness against their wild adversaries, every one of them being injured. After hearing evidence of officers from the camp and other witnesses the Coroner (Mr. Gilbert White) further adjourned the inquest for a fortnight until after the Bow-street Court proceeding against the Canadian soldiers who are charged with the manslaughter of Station-Sergt. Green,.

Two Canadians - Frank Harold Wilkie and James Connors - remanded at Bow-street, were present in custody at the resumed inquest, one whose forehead was scarred, wearing hospital blues, and the other being in khaki.

The Epsom Urban Council was represented by Mr. C. M. Kohan, and Col. Guest. Commandant of Woodcote Park Convalescent Camp, was present with a number of other Canadian officers.

Mr J. Chuter Ede was the foreman of the jury.

Evidence of identification, given by P.-s. Kersey at the previous sitting, having been read over, Inspector Pawley was called.

A QUIET CAMP BUT —

He stated that at about 9.45 p.m. on June 17 he was on duty in Ashley-road when he saw P.-s Shuttleworth and P.c. Orchard taking a Canadian soldier to the police station. Several soldiers followed, and outside the station they began to use threatening language, apparently with the desire to effect the release of the prisoner. Another soldier was then arrested for disorderly conduct, and he

heard one soldier say "Come on boys, let us go in and fetch them out" (meaning the prisoners). He called the police together and they dispersed the soldiers, who went in the direction of Woodcote Park Camp. All the trouble appeared to be at an end and as things became quite quiet he dismissed his day duty relief. As he was returning to the police station he heard a bugle sounding "Assembly." The sound came from the direction of the camp and was accompanied by considerable shouting and yelling. On enquiring from the camp by 'phone if all was right he was informed by an officer that everything was quiet in the camp, although there was a noisy mob down the road. In view of this witness 'phoned to the surrounding police stations for assistance, went into Ashley-road, collected his men and waited. Between 11.15 and 11.30 a large crowd of soldiers arrived opposite the police station, many of them were armed with sticks and pieces of wood fencing. They were shouting and yelling. He tried to tell them that an ambulance was on the way from the camp and that on arrival the prisoners would be handed over - that was the regular procedure. It was impossible for him to make himself heard owing to the noise, and Major Ross, an officer from the camp, got in front of his men and did his best to reason with them. Sticks and stones then began to fly across the station garden. He called his police up and they held back the crowd which attempted to rush the station, preventing them coming on to the station premises for some time. The police - only 12 in number - were subsequently overpowered, and he ordered them to retreat into the station. Except for the cell passage they succeeded in keeping the soldiers outside the premises; several had gained entrance to the cell passage through the side window. All the front windows were smashed out, including the frames, and the front door was beginning to give way owing to it being battered by large stones and pieces of timber.

SERG. GREEN SUGGESTS CHARGE

Witness was assisting some of his men to hold that part of the building when Station-Sergt. Green came in from the back way and suggested that they should charge the soldiers from the rear of the station. Witness replied, "I don't think we are strong enough but we will try it." In company with Station-Sergt. Green and other officers he rushed round the back of the station and succeeded in

clearing them off that part of the premises. Witness received a blow to the head and did not see anything of Station-Sergt. Green after that. The crowd threw stones, brickbats and all kinds of missiles, but they did not make any further attack on the station from the time they were charged. He succeeded in getting into the cell passage, when he found one prisoner had been released, the cell door having been forced open. He unlocked the other cell and let out the other prisoner, who he believed, was taken away by Major Ross. Shortly afterwards the soldiers all cleared away, and he learned for the first time that Sergt. Green had been knocked down and carried across to the house opposite, where witness saw him lying unconscious in the front hall.

By the Coroner – The affair lasted quite an hour. When the charge was made the passage was crowded with Canadians. About eight or nine police took part in the charge, and practically every one was injured. The others were left to guard the windows and door. Sergt. Green was in plain clothes and wearing a soft tweed cap. It was the usual custom when a soldier was brought in to inform the camp immediately, and until recently an ambulance was sent down straightway, but lately that had not been done. During the last few months he believed there had been only four military police, one of whom was a married man living in the town. The whole of the lights were knocked out at the beginning, including the big lamp outside. They were in total darkness the whole time. Witness produced Sergt. Green's cap.

By Divisional Detective-Inspector Ferrier -- To gain access to the cell iron bars had to be removed. They were of substantial nature, the bases being set in stone, and the top being held by a cross bar. They were wrenched out from their stone settings and considerable force must have been used. The lock of the cell door had been forced with a jemmy as one was afterwards found in the passage.

By Mr. Ede – There was no message received from the camp to warn him that a body of men was marching down into the town. Bugles were constantly being blown. On the morning of the raid he spoke to Major Cornwallis-West about the question of military police.

Mr. Kohan – Did the men use their truncheons?

Witness – Yes.

Did they inflict heavy casualties? – I hope so.

Did you see any men fall? – No.

They were using proper energy? – It was the only thing to do or go under. I was not going under if I could help it. The blow I received on the head did not knock me out so I kept going.

The two Canadian prisoners had no questions to ask.

CANADIAN OFFICER'S STORY

Major Ross, late 4th Battalion Canadians, said he was on duty at the camp on the night of the riot. About 10.45 p.m. he heard a noise of rattling of sticks against corrugated iron in the centre of the camp. He saw 50 men there; they were talking loudly and calling out to others in the huts. He ask them the meaning of the disturbance, and someone answered that some of their pals had been detained by the police and that they were going to get them out. He appealed to them to let headquarters look after the matter, and promised their case should be inquired into. By this time the crowd amounted to 150. Unfortunately a number of men would not listen to what

he said and this influenced the majority. Finding the men would not listen to reason he went to the station, having notified headquarters of his decision, and arrived there in front of the crowd which had become augmented. They became rowdy and missiles of all descriptions were thrown into the police station garden. He saw Inspector Pawley at the gate, who told him if the men would only discontinue the rioting in a few minutes he would release the prisoners. They managed to get the men quiet long enough to advise them of this decision, and he would go into the station and bring the prisoners out. The men immediately around him agreed to this, but no sooner had he entered the station with the Inspector than a missile was thrown through the front window, followed by several others. As his efforts to quieten the men had failed he found his way out at the back, and after scaling several walls and fences he found himself in South-street. He went through High-street and up to the front of the police station again. By this time considerable damage had been done, and he managed at last to keep the men patient for a few minutes while he went into the station were inspector Pawley handed him over the remaining prisoner. He went back to the men, some of whom appeared to be turning towards the High-street, and told them they had done enough damage for one night and that there were women and children in the town. A couple of minutes afterwards all the men were on their way back to the camp. He returned to the station to see what he could do for the injured. Sergt. Green was lying in the hall of a house opposite and Col. McDermott, Medical Officer, was there. Witness could not recognise any of the men outside the station. He saw a bugler at the camp, but did not know if he was outside the station.

By Mr. Chuter Ede – He told the men in camp in general, not individually, to desist, and the order was disobeyed. A number of men were the worse for liquor as he told by their actions and he sound of their voices. The undertaking to wait until he fetched the prisoners out of the station was broken by the men at the back, who would rather do dirty work behind than be in front.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Mr. Kohan – I put it to you that in the crowd, not controlling but agitating them, there were officers.

Witness - That is a distinct falsehood. Mr. Kohan - You deny it?

Witness – Absolutely.

Major Bird, adjutant at the camp, said that he heard a noise in the camp at 11 o'clock. There was a good deal of loud talking, and as this continued he left his quarters. He was told by some officers that the men had started to go to the town, and he immediately rang up Inspector Pawley and told him that a disorderly number of men had broken out of camp. Witness also rang up the Canadian Headquarters in London and informed them of the disturbance. He also received a message that Col. McDermott had collected a picket and had proceeded down town with an ambulance. Eight or, ten men were brought back by the ambulance and were transferred to hospital. These men, he now understood, were under arrest. No message was received by Major Ross or himself that any men were detained at the police station, nor did his telephone operator tell him he had received a message asking that the prisoners, should be sent for. The police

sometimes asked for an escort, and if one could be sent that was done. On June 17th there were 1,500 patients and 700 staff at the camp. Special cases wore hospital blue and others wore khaki with a blue band. On June 14th he wrote to the A.P.M. asking for more military police, and he had previously asked for the public houses to be put out of bounds between 8 and 10 o'clock.

The police submitted the following quotation from their official records :- Telephoned to the camp and informed the orderly room that there were two soldiers in custody and asking for escort to be sent."

Replying to Mr. Kohan witness said there were now 362 armed men at the camp, making total camp strength of 2,100, and he was informed by headquarters that an armed force would be retained as long as was necessary. He never asked for the town to be put out of bounds.

THE FATAL CHARGE.

P.-s. Greenfield, who was on duty at the police station on the night of the occurrence, said that one of the prisoners was brought in by P.-s. Shuttleworth; the other, for obstructing police by P.-c. Weeding. About 10.45 he rang up the camp and told them the police had two men in custody and asked for an escort to be sent. The person to whom he spoke said "Have you had some trouble?" Witness replied "Not much," and the operator said "we have some trouble right here now. Hang on." Some minutes later the telephone bell rang and Inspector Pawley was asked for and was fetched. Witness understood that that was a message to say all was quiet at the camp. Witness was in charge when Sergt. Green was injured, but did not see him fall. There was a bugle sounded outside

the station. The soldiers did not get into the station except through the side window into the cell. He heard men in the crowd threatening to burn down the police station. The charge made by the police was considered to be the only thing that would save them. They went in line with Sergt. Green on the right, and they drove the soldiers into the road. Witness did not see deceased struck.

The Coroner said it was a question whether the inquest should be adjourned until after the proceedings at Bow-street or whether they should return an open verdict and leave the matter in the hands of the police authorities. He pointed out that there had been no evidence by which they could identify the men who actually struck Sergt. Green.

Dr Thornely, who arrived at the house where Sergt. Green was lying, said his injuries were severe, and witness advised his removal to the infirmary, where he died. The post mortem examination showed that there was a severe contusion over the right eye and minor injuries. Deceased had been struck more than once, there being evidence of one severe blow. There was extensive hemorrhage of the skull and a fracture of the skull which was the cause of death. Some heavy blunt instrument must have been used with considerable force.

The Foreman - Were there any signs of his being kicked?

Witness - No. It is difficult to say how the blows were given.

On this evidence the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight until after the police court proceedings at Bow-street.

EPSOM'S GALLANT SERGEANT.

PUBLIC FUNERAL: IMPRESSIVE SCENES

EIGHT HUNDRED POLICE IN PROCESSION

Never have Epsom inhabitants witnessed a more impressive funeral than that of the late Station-Sergeant Thomas Green, which took place on Monday Afternoon

Manifestations of widespread regret which the death of the town's brave police officer had occasioned were forthcoming from the multitude of people. Long before noon people took up their positions in High-street and Lower Court-road, many of them having arrived from neighbouring towns and villages, and by three o'clock the main streets from the house in Lower Court-road to the cemetery were thickly lined with men, women and children. Every blind in the town was drawn and almost without exception all shops remained closed for one hour between three o'clock and four o'clock, the members of the Epsom Traders Association displaying announcements in the windows of their shops to that effect.

It is doubtful too if any member of the police force has been accorded a public funeral at which the force was so completely represented as on this occasion. Between seven and eight hundred police inspectors sergeants and constables arrived in the town to pay homage to a comrade

who was popular not only locally but in the force generally. They represented practically every division in the Metropolitan area, and in the absence of the Police Commissioner, Sir Nevil Macready, Major-General Harwood, The Assistant Commissioner, was there. Inspector Pawley, who was in charge of the station during the riot, and most of the injured constables, including P.-c. Monk, whose eye was bandaged, were present, also Col. Maxwell, the Provost Marshal, Major Cornwallis West, Assistant Provost Marshal, Col. Guest, Commandant of the Woodcote Park' Camp and Sir Rowland Blades, M.P. Firemen, ex-special constables, asylum attendants, discharged and demobilized soldiers and sailors of both organizations took part in the procession, and the local Bench, the Urban and Rural District Councils and the Traders' Association were represented. The Thames River Police and Woolwich Dockyard Police were also in the procession.

A SOLEMN PROCESSION.

The procession formed up at the house and extending for nearly half a mile was headed by the band of the "V"

Police Division. All along the route the scenes were most impressive. How deeply moved were the inhabitants and those who had come from other towns at the tragic circumstances of Sergt. Green's death was demonstrated as the procession passed on its sad journey accompanied by the mournful music of the band. Men stood bare-headed, women shed tears, and there were instances of women fainting through the intense solemnity of the procession. A halt was made outside the wrecked police station, when the coffin was borne by eight stalwart sergeants who walked by the side of the hearse, into the Wesleyan Church Opposite, while the band played feelingly Chopin's "Funeral March." Here the service was held and as many people as possible were admitted, the minister, the Rev. G. W. Alway, officiating.

In a brief address the Minister paid a tribute of love and respect to the memory of the late Sergt. Green. The representative character of the service showed how deeply they deplored the unhappy circumstances which brought about his death. They felt that a noble life had been snatched from them by the intemperate passions of some misguided men, but they must not allow their sorrow and indignation to carry them to blind and unreasoning judgement.

Those knew best the true spirit of Canada in her sons who had worshipped in that church, those who had been privileged to minister to them day and night in hospital and sometimes had been called upon to commit the dust of their dead to earth knew how sincerely the Canadians mourned with them that day and how earnestly they lamented the loss sustained. The late police sergeant was a loveable and helpful man, the memory of whose genial personality would abide with them forever. His spirit was the spirit of service, and no man found him aught but a brother. No woman was there but was treated with Christian courtesy and noble chivalry, and no child ever found his protection unavailing. Of late the shadow of illness had fallen upon his home life, and a few days before he died there was a prospect of its lifting. But he faced his sorrow as he faced his duty, and there was always dayspring in his heart.

The service over, the procession continued on its journey to the cemetery. Immediately behind the last mourning carriage were four local Justices of the Peace. Messrs. T. F. Squarey, H. Willock Pollen (who also represented the Rural Council), W. Dorset and E. B. Jay, following whom were Sir Rowland Blades, M.P. between Councillors H.B. Longley (Chairman of the Urban Council) and W. G. Langlands (Vice-Chairman), and Major General Harwood (Assistant Commissioner), Major Lafone, Major Tomblin, and Major Olive, all chief constables of different divisions. At the entrance of the cemetery six boys from Dr. Barnardo's Homes took up positions on each side of the roadway, and they reverently removed their hats as the cortege passed into the cemetery. The graveside was thronged with people, and it was impossible for many of those taking part in the procession to get anywhere near. A pathetic spectacle was presented by deceased's two young daughters, who bravely bore up through their great grief until the final rites were being performed, when one of them had to be assisted because of her fainting condition. The coffin bore the following inscription :-

THOMAS GREEN.

Died 18th June, 1919

Aged 51 years.

And was interred in a new grave close to the church.

A NOBLE HUSBAND.

There was a magnificent display of wreaths. At the house they over-flowed the room in which the coffin lay and covered the garden outside. They could not all be contained in the hearse and one carriage was used exclusively for that purpose, some having to be placed on the sides of each carriage. On the head of the coffin was a beautiful wreath of roses, lilies, carnations and stocks from the invalid widow, who had written the following message with her left hand in consequence of paralysis of the other.

"With deepest love to my dear noble husband, who was killed doing his duty. From his broken-hearted wife and daughters, Lily and Nellie."

Conspicuous among the host of others was a splendid one from the officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men of the Canadian Record Office, London, which was brought down from London in the morning by an officer and two men. Lord Rosebery's wreath bore the message- "Honour and Regret. Lord Rosebery" and similar tributes were paid by most of the police divisions "in memory of our gallant comrade." Two boys with whom the late Sergt. Green used to go fishing sent a wreath, likewise did the children and adults residing in Lower Court-road. The Epsom Magistrates' tribute as sent "With deep sympathy grateful remembrance of loyal services faithfully rendered." Floral tributes were also received from the following :- Members and congregation of the Epsom Wesleyan Church, Comrades of the Great War, the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers, officers and men patients of the County of London War Hospital, officers and men of the Epsom ex-Special Constabulary, the different local political and social clubs, local Fire Brigade, Epsom Traders' Association, Lady and Sir Rowland Blades, Inspector McRae, Mr. and Mrs. George Denman, "Freddie and Wally" (two fishing boys), Charles Foster, "Patients in the Mothers' Ward," Mr. R. Chamberlain and employees, Mr. and Mrs. J. Card and two daughters, Mrs. Truelove and family, Miss Crouch, Mrs. Clifford, and Bennetts' children, J. Crisp, Mr. and Mrs. S Edwards and Family, Dr. Thornley, Divisional Police Surgeon, Inspector and Mrs Pawley, Woolwich Dockyard Police, Mr. and Mrs J. Whitten, Mr. and Mrs. Swanston, Mr. Church, Mr. A. W. Wootten, Mr. Odell, Mrs. Smart, wives of the sergeants and men of Epsom and Ewell police, Mr. H. Willock Pollen, Criminal Investigation Department, Doris Ison, Mr. and Mrs. Foulgerer, Sidney Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Mason and family.

MOURNERS

The principal mourners were the Misses Lily und Nellie Green (daughters), Mr. E. Green (brother), Misses W. and H. Green (sisters), Mr. Robert Green (nephew), Mr. M. Truelove (brother-in-law), Mr. W. Card (brother-in-law), Mrs. S. Edwards (sister in law), Miss Truelove (niece), Miss M Truelove, Misses M. and B. Edwards (nieces), Mr. S. Truelove (nephew), Misses Lilly and Agnes Card (nieces), Mr. J. Sands, Miss Crouch and Miss Cancell.

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The funeral arrangements were carried out entirely free of cost by Messrs. G and J Furness, undertakers, members of whom belonged to the Special Constabulary, and at times did duty with the late Sergt. Green. No charge is to be made for the grave space.

GALLANT DEFENDERS.

MAGISTRATES TRIBUTE TO EPSOM POLICE

The gallant defence which the Epsom police put up against the overwhelming odds in the recent riot was commented upon in the Epsom Police Court on Monday.

On taking his seat as Chairman of the Bench, Mr. A. H. Tritton said that the members of the Bench desired to take that opportunity of placing on record their sense of the gallant behaviour of the men of the Epsom Station of the Metropolitan Police under the command of Inspector Pawley during the recent attack on the Police Station, and to say how deeply they regretted the loss sustained by the force and his family through the death of Station-Sergt. Green. They also wished to express their sympathy with other members of the force who unfortunately were injured in the execution of their duty. They felt confident that all the inhabitants of Epsom would desire to join the Bench in that expression of their admiration of the conduct of the police under difficult and trying circumstances.

Inspector Pawley - On behalf of myself and the Epsom police I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy and appreciation. We feel as the police force that what we did was a very small effort in preserving order, and we did our best so far as our abilities and the number we had there permitted us to do. It is a matter of gratification and pride to all of us to know we have the praise and appreciation of the British public in the small efforts we did. I thank you.

The Chairman signed a copy of the magisterial tribute to send to the Commissioner of Police.

The members of Epsom Urban Council at their meeting on Tuesday endorsed the magisterial tribute to the gallant conduct of the police, and passed a resolution of appreciation and praise, copies of which have been forwarded to Inspector Pawley and the Commissioner of Police.

THE POLICE SERVICES.

A PUBLIC RECOGNITION FUND

To the Editor of the "Advertiser"

Sir, - The wish has been generally expressed that the signal bravery of the EPSOM police, under circumstances fully reported in the papers last week, should be publicly recognised by opening a fund in Epsom and neighbourhood. The proceeds would be devoted, firstly, to supplementing, if necessary, the provision for the wife and family of Station Sergeant Green, who lost his life in gallant performance of his duty; and secondly, to presenting a memento to each of the police who took part in the fight, not one whom escaped without more or less serious injury.

Probably there is nothing finer in the noble records of the police than in this heroic defence of order against disorder and it is thought that many beyond the immediate neighbourhood would like to join in this tribute of appreciation of fidelity in the face of great personal risk. In the absence of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner (General Horwood) has seen and fully approved this letter. Subscriptions will be gladly received by the treasurer to the fund.

ROSEBERRY.

G. ROOWLAND BLADES, M.P. for the Epsom Division.

HENRY B. LONGLEY, Chairman Epsom Urban District Council, Hon. Treasurer.

The widow has been granted £200 from the Canadian Red Cross Fund and a pension of £67 from the Metropolitan Police Fund.

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EPSOM.

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OUR OBSERVATORY.

The outstanding event in Epsom has been the tragic death and remarkable public funeral of Station Sergeant Green. His death was a lamentable event because it meant a useful life unnecessarily sacrificed. A comparatively few wild spirits, in an endeavour to overcome, the salutary forces which restrain disorder, took the life of a man who was merely doing his duty, and in the act they have degraded their countrymen and stained the honour of their own land. It is possible to judge too harshly in matters of this kind and before judgment is passed on Canadian's as a race it is only fair to look at all the factors which go to make up this tragedy. In the first place it is possible that we Britishers have erred in making too much of the Canadians. We were grateful to them for the manner in which they came to the aid of the Mother Country. We are indebted to them for many a gallant stand, and more than once they helped the Empire out of a very critical and perilous position. In our gratitude we were apt to make the utmost of the work of our Colonials. Over and over again they were extolled while our own lads, whose exploits were just as glorious and who individually did just as heroic deeds, were given little praise. That was a mistake because it gave to the Colonials an exaggerated idea of their part in the war, and it also left a grievance rankling in the minds of our own soldiers. That may be one of the predisposing causes for the unfriendliness which has been seen between the two sets of men in Epsom and elsewhere. Again the Canadians and Australians were made much of when they came in our midst to recuperate and rest. The laudation and the friendliness shown had the effect of making some of the men unduly sensible of any slight and quick to resent a grievance, real or imaginary. Perhaps the chief cause of the culminating disturbance was the fact that in the Colonies life is more free of restraint. Many of these men have come from thinly populated areas where a man is very largely his own policeman and where law and order are of a primitive nature. Discipline in their armies is slack and they have found the restraint of camp in Epsom irksome. Coming as they have done into contact with our ordered conditions, under which they have not been able to run riot as they would do at home without interference, their exaggerated ideas of the meaning of the word freedom led to a revolt. When passions were aroused freedom turned to revolt, and the sturdy resistance of the police fed the flames and made the men do what they must now be heartily ashamed of. We do not seek to palliate their offence. They acted as savages and must have lost all sense of fair play: At the same time the Englishman's sense of justice prompts him to look facts squarely in the face, and there is a disposition already among the thinking

population to temper the first hot indignation with which they viewed the riot and its consequences. The event has shown us the difference between the silent discipline of our older civilization and the newer, less apparent moral restraint imposed upon the people in our great colonies. It has shown that our policemen are as ready as ever to protect the public from assault and to do their duty whatever the risks may be. It has also shown the perils of "mob law," a very salutary lesson in these critical times.

EPSOM GOSSIP.

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The explanation advanced by the Canadian military authorities on the deplorable event in Epsom last week was not readily accepted, and the Urban Council has rightly protested, in justice to the inhabitants, against the suggestion that the riot was the outcome of hostility of civilians towards Canadian soldiers.

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There can be no attempt to defend the dastardly attack of the riotous soldiers upon a handful of police, and if there is any manliness left in the individuals who took part in this savage onslaught every one of them must feel utterly ashamed of his cowardly and brutal behaviour.

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During the week I have had the opportunity of talking with some of the constables who were injured, and their narratives, as thrilling as any war stories, fill one with pride and admiration of their gallant conduct throughout the terrific battle.

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The magnificent funeral of Station-sergt. Green was a striking tribute not only to the sacrifice which the brave officer made but also to the noble courage of his comrades who survived. Most of them walked in the procession, and bearing marks of their injuries, they were easily singled out by people lining the streets who thought them fine brave fellows.

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The inhabitants who seized upon the London newspapers for the first information of the riot will have wondered who is the "Mayor of Epsom." Prominence was given to his energies after the riot in acquainting the military authorities with the condition of affairs locally.

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But who is he? Epsom may be an important place during race meetings, but the London Press has yet to learn that it is not of sufficient importance to have its own

civic dignitary. There may be ambition in that direction, but as yet the town remains a humble urban district.

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In such sensational times the fugitive scribe is forgiven for his flights of imagination, but certainly he exceeded his limit in his account of the interview between the "Mayor of Epsom" and General Turner, V.C., representing the Canadian military authorities.

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No doubt he was referring to Mr. H.B. Longley, Chairman of the Urban Council through whose initiative the War Office was first advised of the occurrence, and who personally received condolences from this distinguished soldier. Had his name been mentioned by the imaginative correspondent probably he would have been flattered.

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The control of certain patients at the Woodcote Park Convalescent Camp has been the subject of correspondence between the Urban Council and the authorities there. The freedom which these soldiers appear to have had troubled the inhabitants, not that they wished them to be imprisoned at the camp, but that, in view of their condition, they should not be allowed in the town.

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The Canadian authorities have replied that the men are under proper control; that they are not allowed to leave the camp, and to enforce this regulation they are dressed in hospital blue clothing, while all other patients are dressed on khaki with a blue band.

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On the face of that letter none of these men should appear in the streets of Epsom until, absolutely cured of their complaint, if only the men that can be trusted not to abuse the efforts of their officers to allay the fears of the townspeople.

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Unfortunately there are ways which they can evade compliance with this regulation without being detected. More than one soldier has found it as easy to hide his hospital blues by a great coat and puttees, as other soldiers have slipped off their blue armlets to gain admission to public houses.

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(This article continues but with non relevant items)