

**Sanny Sloan, the Miners' MP and his Family of the First World War.
By Esther Davies, 1 May 2015. With revisions to January 2018**



I am writing out what I can remember of family stories, particularly about my great-grandfather (Alexander) "Sanny" Sloan who died on 16 November 1945 when I was aged three. His funeral was the first-time double-decker buses ever came to Rankinston, the village where I was born.

I would like to collect family histories of ordinary Ayrshire people. As 25% of Scottish miners volunteered in the 1st World War, there must be many of their stories to find. My aim is to try and interest people in their own family histories and the centenary of the First World War seemed a good place to start. Many people were involved in the war effort, some were pacifists. All their stories are of value.

My personal recollections of Sanny are that he was always reading the newspapers or a book. He had two sets of glasses for reading and seeing and one eye was white and did not work. He was there when I got up on Saturday morning having arrived late on Friday night. He had lumps of sugar, which he had saved from his train journey from London, in his waistcoat pocket waiting for me. Sweets like most things were rationed then. He was good fun and played games, using his wisps of hair as a moustache and cracking his knuckles to order.

People came to the house all the time. My Granny, his daughter, did his secretarial work and she looked after me as well. I sat and listened while the visitor(s) talked of personal problems or political issues. I learned what peace time was as Sanny planned for after the war. I knew it wasn't a sandwich, as a "piece" was in local speech. I remember him saying the word "guarantee" and knowing the meaning from the context.

The 1945 election campaign meant lots of meetings and Sanny addressed over seventy according to Emrys Hughes, his successor as MP. One day I went with him and a few supporters on a little bus round the villages like Patna and Burnfoothill. They were all big meetings. At one meeting I shouted "clap my Granta" which they were doing anyway. The children round the village streets shouted, "Vote Sloan for a Tattie Scone", a potato scone. I only found out recently that Sanny had persuaded Parliament to give miners extra wartime rations of cheese because of the rigour of their work and the children must have been joking about that. The miners called a cheese piece (sandwich) a "Sloan" for a while.

I had no idea how busy he was. Hansard says he made 640 interjections in his six years in Parliament. (<http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/people/mr-alexander-Sloan/>)[16]. That is two for every week. He made a fourteen-hour train trip each Friday to come home to the constituency and had to walk the last five or six miles, mostly uphill. The last bus from-Ayr to Rankinston only went as far as the Kerse Road-end near Polnessan. An elderly man who had been evacuated from Glasgow to Rankinston as a teenager told only recently of walking with him and finding out later that he was the MP when he contacted the family to see if they needed any help. The elder son had been called up despite being a University student. He should have been allowed to finish his studies first. Sanny offered to take up his case. The family decided not to delay his army service then as his studies were already interrupted. Sanny was in his sixties and dying at the time of the 1945 election but kept on pushing himself. He was supposed to go on a parliamentary delegation to Belsen at the time of his death but collapsed and died not long after.

I always knew that Sanny Sloan was a firebrand socialist MP representing South Ayrshire from 1939 to 1945 and that he had been involved all his life in trade unions and local government as well as national affairs. He was a member of the Independent Labour Party. A Republican, he favoured Federal Home Rule (Appendix A), Proportional Representation (Appendix B.) and equal rights for men and women. (Appendix E). I always knew that he had experienced great poverty and injustice and the dreadful effects of war. He fought against these evils on behalf of ordinary people, for individual rights for workers, for better working conditions, particularly compensation for death or

injury, better housing, better education and training, freedom for the colonies, a Jewish homeland and lots of things now accepted as reasonable but then regarded as radical. Old men would weep when they talked about him and recount what he had done for them. He was known as the “stormy petrel of Ayrshire politics” long before he became the “Miners' MP” because he fought so hard for people, as a union man, a county councillor, a politician and as a fellow human being. He was a teetotaler until he was about 60 years of age when he took up having a glass of wine when out with his adult grand-children. He also had an ironic sense of humour and was good fun. As an example, he was once registering at a meeting with the Earl of Glasgow, a fellow county councillor. When the Earl signed himself “Glasgow”, Sanny signed “Rankinston”. They all had a laugh at the meeting but there was a point.

I also knew that four of his youngest brothers died in the First World War in France and Flanders and one survived the fighting. It transpired that three of the soldiers who died had emigrated to Canada and two came back over with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Four brothers had emigrated to Canada but were able to come home to visit after a year or two and take another brother back till there were four. Canada was a place of great opportunity for them and many others from the West of Scotland at the time. Two of them joined up in Canada when war broke out. The third of the young men who died first came home to visit and joined the Scots Guards. The fourth emigr Charles came back and joined the Highland Light Infantry, fighting from 1914 to 1915 and survived. He married a Rankinston woman and they went to Canada for good after the war was over. Another brother who had not emigrated to Canada also joined the army in Scotland, the Black Watch. I started to look not just at what these young men had done in the Great War but how they and their parents and families had lived. The family had such a lot of drive and intelligence.

The story unfolds...and I have discovered that most of the family goes back to Ulster Scots who came back to Scotland at the time of the Potato Famine and another branch traces back to Ayrshire weavers. Hand loom weavers were a force in history for progress and democracy so that was a welcome discovery. Sanny Sloan's wife, Agnes Sloan had the same second name but was no blood relation. Her grandfather John Sloan was a weaver in West Kilbride, alive and well with a wife and three children in the 1841 Census. From being well paid and highly skilled, weavers had become victim to the machine and their income and status had dropped. They had to take other work if it could be found. There is no record of his death, but John Sloan probably died of cholera in the 1849 epidemic. His widow was working long hours as a pinn winder in a mill in the 1851 Census. With eight children and the three over 10 years also working she was still unable to maintain the youngest five children. She was classed a pauper in the Census because she got Parish Relief. This placed her in the records of the Parochial Board which tell that she died a couple of years later, leaving orphan children. These records show something of their struggles. (Appendix C West Kilbride Connection).

Moving to more recent times, just as Sanny Sloan was a county councillor for 25 years, his grand-daughter Agnes Graham/Davies was a Labour councillor in Ayr for twenty years. The radical values go on. Agnes's grand-daughter Katy Clark was MP for North Ayrshire & Arran for ten years until recently. She keeps on the courage, the fight and the independence of mind that Sanny personified.

A MINING FAMILY

Alexander Sloan was born on 2 November 1879 soon after his family had moved to Rankinston. His parents were John Sloan and Esther McCloy who had married in Dalry on 27 December 1872. There

were twelve children born to the couple, two daughters and ten sons (see Appendix D: Alexander Sloan and Agnes Sloan's families). The first three children were born in Dalry, a mining town in North Ayrshire and the rest were born in the south of Ayrshire in a small village called Rankinston [1].

The ironstone miners and their families transferred when one old ironstone mine operated by the Glengarnock Iron & Steel Company shut in Dalry and Rankinston was opened as a village, with a new ironstone mine. Whole families from mothers with babes in arms, children to the elderly all had to walk the forty odd miles from Dalry through rough terrain. As the two sites were built to the same plan, they moved into the same street address. Any meagre belongings they had were sent on the mineral train. Some brought their front doors. These were the only doors in Rankinston in the miners' rows with numbers. Some of these were on Plantation Row which is shown in a photograph here. This was how it was then.



Photo supplied by D. Law. (Sanny's brother Henry lived in Plantation Row)

EARLY DEATHS

Three of the twelve children died of natural causes before their time. The second child and elder daughter Margaret died aged ten years of tubercular meningitis, James died at thirty of tubular nephritis and the second last birth was of twins and one died. His name was Robert Thomson Sloan and he died at age three weeks of bilious vomiting. They named their next and last child after him [1].

LIFE IN AN AYRSHIRE MINING VILLAGE

Mining families lived in the appalling housing supplied by the mining company, miners' rows where the homes were tiny, one or two rooms with earth or brick floors and set-in beds. Often coal had to be stored under the bed if there were no coal-houses. In Rankinston they had coal-houses but no wash-houses which was a great problem, with all the filthy coal dust being brought home. Water

was carried in buckets from stand-pipes in the village coming from the spring up the hill. Often in these villages the few outside earth toilets were shared with many others and sometimes were built without doors. They were stinking open middens. In Rankinston the earth toilets were shared among only five families and had doors. They were still each used by dozens of people. They were however better built than in Dalry, easier to keep clean and so safer [2].

THE TRUCK SYSTEM AS A METHOD OF CONTROL

Until 1775 miners were sold with the mine. Scottish “Colliers, Coal bearers and Salters” were only freed from “slavery or bondage” by an Act of Parliament coming into effect on 1 July 1775 [18] Similar UK legislation was brought in later to end colonial slavery when the slaves were freed but still tied to their plantation owners for periods of time. Colliers, coal bearers and salters here were obliged to remain with the same mine owner for seven more years, or three years if over 45 years of age. They also had to train someone to take over their jobs and then to go before a sheriff to show that they had satisfied the new law. The aim was to get more people to take up these unattractive jobs at a time when coal was much in demand because of the growth of industry but the Act didn't work, and few were freed. More was needed, and a further law came in twenty years later. In England freedom to miners had been granted under Elizabeth I.

Conditions had improved somewhat by Sanny's time in terms of hours, women and girls no longer carrying the heavy coal in baskets up many ladders etc. in the East of Scotland and boys under 12 years were banned but were still mediaeval [20]. Even as late as 1900 over a thousand UK miners were killed at work each year and tens of thousands were injured. The illegal ‘Truck System’ operated widely in Scottish mining areas when Sanny was young. It was a barter /exchange system. Earlier it had meant labour in exchange for the meagre necessities or tokens for the “company store”. The housing provided by the company was expensive. The mining company owned the village shop, the pub, the school etc. and provided a doctor which the miners paid a penny a week. Everyone was obliged to pay through the nose for whatever was needed and were forced to use the company facilities. In some places they had a "mark-up" of up to 30% in the company store. If the store did not stock an item and it had to be bought elsewhere, then permission was needed, and the surcharge often still had to be paid to the "company store". No one was allowed to open a shop in the village or bring in a horse driven mobile shop. Keir Hardie's mother had been stopped from opening a shop in her mining village in Lanarkshire. The miners lived in abject poverty in a strictly controlled environment [3]. The fact that the Truck System was forbidden by law did not need to bother the powerful mine owners.

FAMILY LIFE

Despite having seven children at the time, the Census of 1891 shows that the Sloan family had an elderly lodger, a sixty-year-old ironstone miner from Inverness, to help make ends meet and this was common. It was surprising that so many of their children survived childhood. All the sons of the family left school at twelve years and went to work in the ironstone or coal mines [4]. Their only surviving sister Esther became a farm servant at the age of twelve, the only job open to young women there. She later married a miner, John Black from Burnfoothill.

The hard life was alleviated to some small degree by the closeness of families. Next door to the family of Esther McCloy and John Sloan lived Esther McCloy's younger brother and their widowed

mother Esther Wilson. He had three young children, the youngest aged two years. His wife had died in childbirth. Life was a constant struggle [5].



Men and boys of Highhouse Colliery, Auchinleck, Ayrshire, c1890 – around the time Alex Sloan would have started work in an ironstone mine in Rankinston at age 12. He lost the sight of one eye in a roof fall soon after. Photograph copyright and courtesy of East Ayrshire Libraries.

FAMILY AT WAR

Four of the sons at the younger end of the family were killed in the First World War. Robert was the first to be killed. He died at the Second Battle of Ypres aged 19 years in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He had emigrated to Canada in 1913, along with another brother William who was returning to Burmis Alberta after a visit home. Robert had been a miner from 12 years and had been a reserve for a year in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He worked for a couple of years in Burmis Alberta and was described in his army enlistment papers as a "motorman". Please refer to Appendix H.



From his uniform, this is believed to be Robert Thomson Sloan, the baby of the family. He was in the 10th Battalion of the Alberta Regiment/Canadian Infantry/the Calgary Highlanders. The large feather indicates this. The photo was the only one in Sanny's family possession and was found in Sanny's son John's house when he died. Only subsequent identification of the regiment and family research clarified the position.

Robert seems to have been killed when the Germans used chlorine gas for the very first time. Apparently French troops were holding the line when the gas clouds appeared, and they retreated. They knew what was happening. The Germans also moved back. The Canadians came up to replace the French and were gassed.

Robert was lost without trace on 22nd April 1915 and is commemorated at the Menin Gate [6, 7]. Interestingly the Canadian military records contain some personal details of appearance from the medical details taken on enlistment. He was 5'11" tall with fair hair, fair skin and blue eyes and there is a photocopy of a photograph in these records. The UK forces do not have this information.



Family gravestone in Coynton Cemetery. The original red sandstone one unfortunately was replaced anonymously in 2004. Sanny Sloan is buried nearby with other members of the family.

[23] FOR LINKS TO MILITARY RECORDS.

William, the surviving twin, died next. He had gone to Canada with an older brother, Thomas in 1910 and worked there for two years. William had then come home briefly and returned taking his younger brother Robert back with him. They both lived in Burmis Alberta. He described himself as a miner when he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force. A sapper in the 2nd Tunnelling Company of the Canadian Engineers, he died aged 23 years on 28 June 1916 although at the time he was only declared missing. He has a grave at Railway Dugouts Burial Ground (Transport Farm in West-Vlaanderen Belgium [6, 7]). The Canadian Volunteer War Records include information on appearance and a copy photograph. He was 6-foot-tall, had fair skin, blue eyes and light brown hair.

Thomas was the next brother to die. He had gone in 1910 to Canada but after two years had come home to Scotland to visit. He returned to Canada with his brother Charles in 1912. He married in 1913 but came back to Scotland in late 1915 with his wife and son and worked briefly at Woodmuir Colliery south of Bathgate. He could not get work in the Ayrshire mines as the Sloan's were all blacklisted. He joined the 1st Battalion Scots Guards at Fauldhouse. He fought in France and Flanders. He was killed aged twenty-eight on 15 September 1916 and was lost without trace [6, 7]. He is remembered at Thiepval Memorial, the Somme, France.

There had been a family story that one of the three "Canadian" soldiers had been married to a French Canadian Catholic and she had come over to Scotland after the war but in the course of researching this story it transpired that when Thomas came home during the war, he brought his Scots born Canadian wife with him, Mary Anne Murphy. She was a Catholic and they had a small son and she turned out to be the young woman in question.



Mary Anne at her second wedding with her son John James. He spent the whole of the 2nd World War in the navy and died aged 42 years as a result of his experiences. His family live in Canada mainly in British Columbia.

Mary Anne had emigrated from Scotland in 1911 with her father and brother and was joined by the rest of her family in 1913. Her mother was of Irish origin, but the rest of the family had been born in Scotland. She met and married Thomas Sloan in Drumheller Alberta and their son was born there. They later returned to Scotland with their son John James. Whether this was for Thomas to say good-bye before going to war and to let his wife and son spend time with his family or whether they wanted to settle is not known. When Thomas joined the Scots Guards, Mary Anne and their son John James returned to Canada. Although she later married again, and it was a happy marriage, she was carrying Thomas Sloan's love letters in her handbag at the time of her death as an old lady. This is such a poignant story and illustrates the heartbreak of the times.

The descendants of Mary and Thomas's son John James made contact on reading this story. They had been trying to find out about their Ayrshire family for many years. They sent the photograph of

Mary Ann and her son. Tragically John James died young after spending the Second War in the navy which badly affected his health. He left a family which thrives in Canada with a son Thomas and granddaughter Patti in Vancouver who has supplied information for this story and is keenly interested in the family history.



Donald Sloan in the uniform of the Black Watch (Picture courtesy of Peter Sloan)

The telegrams telling their mother that both the missing William and Thomas were dead came on the same day. She was destroyed. Her hair apparently went white overnight. Sanny wrote to the War Office explaining the position and requesting that his brother Donald who was fighting at the Front be moved to a slightly safer posting. The response came back refusing, saying that it was an honour to die for your country.

Donald died three months later on 1 January 1917. He was the oldest of the four brothers who died. He was in the 8th Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). He fought for 15 months at the Front surviving Longueval and Butte de Warlencourt only to be killed on return to day-to-day trench warfare. A heavy German mortar bomb fell on his dug-out causing it to collapse, killing the five men in it including Donald. He died at the age of thirty-three and is buried at Arras [7]

He was married with a nine-year-old son Donald and a seven-year-old daughter Esther, both born in Belfast and James aged four years who was born in Shettleston Glasgow. His fourth child Robert was born in Shettleston while he was at the Front and was a year and three days old when he was

killed. The baby died three months after him of whooping cough, pneumonia and meningitis. His wife Edith Emily Page and the three surviving children returned to Belfast where she came from. One small comfort for her was that Esther the only sister lived in Baillieston and was able to give support to Edith in Shettleston and her husband John Black registered her baby's death. What a tragic story! Apparently, Everton Football Club had tried to support her by helping her open a shop but the loss of Robert coming on top of that of her husband was too much to bear. She needed her family. She never remarried.



Donald Sloan's widow Edith Emily Page and grandson Peter Sloan. (Picture courtesy of Peter Sloan)

Donald played professional football for a number of years, for Ayr District, for (Greenock) Morton, then Belfast Distillery, a non-sectarian team from 12/08/1903. He was known as “the Young Giant” there as he was 6' 1" and 13 stone. Later he played with Everton from 17/04/1906 who paid £250 for him and then with Liverpool from 04/05/1908. His transfer fee from Everton to Liverpool was £300 when £40 was the usual maximum. He retired in May 1909 and went on to be a coach/player back with Belfast Distillery in August 1909. He then played for Bathgate. He had played goal keeper in a 1905 League Match for Ireland vs England in Manchester and he can be seen in a clip of the game [19].



Don Sloan

Birthdate: 31 July 1883

Birthplace: Rankinston, Ayr, Scotland

Date of death: 1 January 1917

Other clubs: Distillery (1903-06), Everton (1906-08),
Distillery (2 / 1909-10), Bathgate

Bought from: Everton

Signed for LFC: £300, 02.05.1908

Liverpool and Everton Football Clubs are presently researching their former players who gave their lives in the First World War. Donald's descendants are mainly in the Belfast area, but one grandson emigrated and lives near Thomas's family in British Columbia, each unknown to the other until this family research started. (Family stories indicate that another, yet unidentified Sloan boy was also a professional footballer.)

To return to the Rankinston story, the Sloan boys' mother Esther McCloy was later given the unwelcome honour of unveiling the Rankinston War Memorial. She was also supposed to unveil the Rankinston section of the Coyllton Parish War Memorial because she had lost the most sons. The ceremony took place on 19 December 1920, but she was too ill to go, and a son represented her (See Appendix H, concerning the opening of Coyllton War memorial and the war records of the brothers who died in the Great War and of the only son of Charles Sloan who survived. He was Thomas Sloan who died aged 20 in the 2nd WW).

AFTER THE WAR

There were five siblings left at the end of the war. The only sister Esther was bringing up a family. She began her married life in Rankinston with her husband John Black, and her six children were born there apart from one born in Dalry. They moved to Addiewell West Calder around 1906 when Sanny and his wife were evicted and blacklisted along with all their relatives. Esther and John later went to Glasgow for work Joseph their eldest child did well. He studied at Coatbridge Mining College for six years. He fought in the Scots Guards in the 1st World War from age 19 to 23 years. He worked in the Swedish Centre in London from 1922, married a Swedish woman and they had a daughter Ingrid. He volunteered for the army at age 44 years gaining a commission in the 2nd World War. He was commended for bravery. He spoke four languages and served as an interpreter in Belgium in 1945. His daughter later settled in Stockholm. He stood as a Labour candidate unsuccessfully after the war.

Sanny's brothers Henry and John were checkweighman and miners' agent respectively and lived and died in Rankinston. Henry lived on Plantation Row (photograph shown above). Both were involved in the union, Henry almost going to prison with Sanny in the 1921 Hunger Strike. This was really a lock-out when there were large coal stocks (10). The case against Henry was found "not proven", interesting as everybody said that he was not even there at the scene of the crime. John died in Rankinston in 1943 and some of his family lived on for some time in Rankinston. Henry the last survivor died in 1953.

Charles had been to Canada in 1912 in Burmis, Alberta. He returned at some point to Scotland and joined the Highland Light Infantry from 1914 to 1915. He had married a young Rankinston war

widow Jane Young in 1923. She had been married to Thomas Clifford, also of Rankinston and they had four daughters. She and Charles had a son Thomas Wilson Stewart Sloan [8]. Charles returned alone to Canada in 1926 first to Nova Scotia and then Oshawa Ontario [7] They all joined him in Canada in 1929. Thomas was their only child together, and he died with another Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War Two aged twenty years [9].

Charles seems to have worked for General Motors once he was back in Canada with his family and lived in Oshawa Ontario until his death in 1941.

DEFIANCE AGAINST INJUSTICE

Sanny Sloan was the fourth child and second son. Soon after he started working down the ironstone mine at the age of twelve there was a pit accident. He lost the sight of an eye. He only found out when the bandages were taken off after his operation and he looked in the mirror to wash his face. He then got a lighter job with less money. That was the company looking after you.

He became involved in the struggle for the rights of ordinary people through fighting the injustice which he had first experienced himself. He was just as concerned about injustice to others. The union was his main focus. He wanted equal opportunity for all. He was passionate about education. He joined his local School Board in 1900 and was later elected to Ayr County Council and served for twenty-five years. He was on the Education Committee for the whole of that period and held several council convenorships, including Housing and Education. He was on various public bodies as well as secretary of the Scottish Mine Workers Union, part of the Mineworkers Federation of GB, for a number of years. He stood for Labour in 1929 and 1931 in North Ayr & Bute but did not manage to unseat the Tory incumbent. He was MP for South Ayrshire for six years from 1939 to 1945.

He had married Agnes Sloan who came from Dalry where his family had lived before Rankinston, (see Appendix D. Alexander and Agnes Sloan's families). She had left school at age ten years to work in a mill in Dalry. You could get permission to leave school early if your family was very poor and needed you to work. She was short in height and had to stand on a box to reach the machinery.

She was a bright go-getting woman and once she had settled in Rankinston she purchased a piece of land from a farmer. It was just below the bottom of the miners' rows and outside the village. Unlike everything else, the land did not belong to the mining company. She built what was to become a thriving grocery/general store/drapery. She ran it until the General Strike of 1926 when all the stock was given away to the starving miners in return for union promissory notes. After the strike the union was bankrupt. The stock was worth a considerable amount then, but they preferred to give it away. What else would they do?

This act of defiance, opening a shop, was ignored by the powers that be for some unknown reason. She did well as her prices did not have the mark-up of the company store. Shortly afterwards a new doctor came to the district to look after the farming community. The miners already had a doctor chosen by the company and paid a penny a week for this. However, Agnes felt that the new doctor, Dr Alexander McRae was much better than the existing one, so consulted him instead although it meant paying twice. When no sanction was imposed on her, other wives followed suit.

This was frank disobedience and went against the system so Sanny, Agnes who was pregnant and their two small children were evicted from the company house and he was sacked. Anything they owned was put out in the open. He was barred from working in any pit in Ayrshire. His family was also black-listed.

Agnes and Sanny lived in a cowshed rented to them by the farmer who had sold them the land for their shop. They built a house, Kerse Cottage beside the shop. The new doctor guaranteed their mortgage, or they would not have got a loan at all. The income from the shop kept them going. They already had two children, Robert and Esther and while they were living in the cowshed their last child John was born. He later became a mining engineer and then a teacher so the bad start in life did not hold him back. Robert the eldest became an insurance agent and Esther a shorthand typist in an office, which was a prestigious job at the time. She was goalkeeper in a women's football team at her work, Templeton's Mill in Ayr.

EVICTED AND WATER CUT OFF TO MORE THAN 700 PEOPLE

The building of Kerse Cottage was difficult for Agnes and Sanny. They wanted to put running water and sanitation into the house, neither a feature of village life at the time. Nobody had running water and the coal company supplied water from a spring up the hill to communal stand pipes in the village. Everybody shared earth toilets which had to be emptied and were very unhealthy and smelly.

The couple asked the mining company for permission to access water. This was refused. Sanny found that the water pipes ran through their land, so they tapped in to the supply. Some months later when they had hot and cold running water and all mod cons, someone happened to say in front of a manager that Mrs Sloan was so lucky to have such amenities. He passed the information on. The company response was to cut off the water to the whole village of almost 800 people. They wanted to ensure that the Sloan's did without and did not care about anyone else.

Sanny did his homework and discovered that there was a local bye law that said that all schools had to have access to running water. The infant school was next door to Kerse Cottage and its stand-pipe been deprived of water for several days. Sanny went to court and forced the mining company to restore Rankinston's water supply.

Actually, the village had a healthy supply of gravitational spring water at a time when many other mining villages had water that was black and discoloured the food. This was the case in nearby Burnfoothill and in Addiewell Lanarkshire where the only Sloan sister had to go when they were blacklisted.



Kerse Cottage was the family home from 1906 to 1995. When Sanny died in 1945 his daughter Esther who had kept house for him and had done his secretarial work remained living there and later her daughter Nellie lived there until her death in 1995.

AGNES SLOAN'S DEATH

The shop thrived but had to close in the 1926 General Strike as all the food etc. had been exchanged for union promissory notes. The union printed tokens which could be used to buy food, promising to pay later. Of course, this was not possible as the union was bankrupt. The soup kitchen for the village had been in their wash-house. The family had no regrets about losing all the stock and a great deal of money. The failure of their fight was a blow. A bigger loss that year was Agnes Sloan's death at forty-seven years of age of phlebitis and heart failure as well as gall bladder problems.

Her family background in Dalry was more typical of the time than Sanny's, with five siblings dying of TB, three in their early twenties. The average life-span was thirty-eight, about the same as Sanny's which thirty-seven years was. War was not to blame in this case. Only two of the nine children reached old age. Horrific housing conditions in Dalry, lack of sanitation, poor water, no health care and poverty all contributed.

Agnes Sloan was a remarkable woman in her own right with considerable business acumen but sound ethics. Apparently, she used to go to auction sales and buy items like porcelain to sell in her shop. While she was at it she would buy furniture to give away to people who had none. She was always a giver, typical of her community. In many ways she was more of a driving force than Sanny. They both were forward-looking. They had a radio and piano and even a motor-bike and drove it to London. Agnes had a great disappointment when they went to a theatre to see Douglas Fairbanks.

He was only 5 feet 2 inches tall and she burst into tears. She must have been quite brave to be driven by Sanny all that way with him and his poor eyesight.

1921 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE /THE HUNGER STRIKE

During all these years, Sanny had problems finding work because of his reputation as a union activist and because of his poor eyesight. He sold Singer sewing machines, he was an insurance salesman, he was Registrar of Births Marriages & Deaths, and he was also a union check weighman in the mines which was a union paid job to ensure that miners were paid properly for the weight of coal produced. Later he was a miners' agent. He was already a county councillor from 1919 to 1945 although that was unpaid.

In 1921 he became involved in an industrial dispute when in the middle of a strike. This was more of a "lock out". It followed the Sankey Commission Report. The Commission was set up to examine the mining industry which was badly run down, and which had been under government control during the war. A majority report had recommended nationalisation, but Lloyd George did not implement this, causing great disappointment. There followed huge pay cuts when the mine owners were given back control. Wages were now cut by 60%. There were large stocks of coal, so the owners wanted the miners to stop work altogether but wanted the pits to be in good working order for when the coal stocks ran out. The miners went on strike and the owners used "volunteers" to maintain the pits at the ready.

Sanny had been asked by a group of seventeen miners to go with them to Houldsworth Colliery, at Polnessan near Patna which he did. They had come to his house at about one o'clock in the morning on their way to stop volunteers from pumping out water. On arrival at the colliery at approximately 2.30 am, five of the men went into the office and confronted about sixteen or so volunteers. The leader of the five, Sanny, was said in court to have advised the volunteers that there was a large crowd outside, that they should stop work, put out the fires and close the pit. The volunteers cooperated and went home. Sanny denied exaggerating the numbers and said that the man who greeted him on his arrival had talked of them expecting a much larger number of miners than he had brought. He denied using threats.

The five men were charged with mobbing and rioting and were taken to Barlinnie Prison. If found guilty of this charge at that time it could mean imprisonment until death. One of the five seems not to have been prosecuted, George McFadzean. He gave evidence at Ayr Sheriff Court. Henry Sloan, Sanny's brother was prosecuted and his case was found "Not Proven". He was said not to have been at Houldsworth Colliery at all. Sanny, his elder son Robert and a miner called James Nimmo were found guilty. They appealed. The case went to the High Court of Justiciary and in a Stated Case in 1921-22 they lost the appeal. Their argument was that five could not form a mob. Sanny was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, James Nimmo to one month and Robert to two weeks [10]. There was legal discussion and doubt about the appropriateness of the charge. See appendix K and L for Sanny's Court case.

Sanny had a library of books, plus articles he had written and letters from then prominent people like Aneurin Bevan, Ernest Bevin, Sir Hugh Robertson of Orpheus Choir Fame, Clement Attlee, Krishna Menon who later was in Nehru's Cabinet in an independent India and others. Every scrap of paper was burned on his death, common apparently with working class activists. The family were therefore unaware of the importance of this legal case until one of them studied Law and went to a lecture on the use of the Criminal Law in industrial disputes. She recognised the story. There were many miners imprisoned in this strike and others, but punitive measures to break them and other workers did not stop then.

A reminder of the strike of 1921 also known as the Hunger Strike and the hard times of those years are on two stones at the side of the road near Waterside by Patna. Whitewashed and maintained to this day by the family of Joe Ireland of Patna who carved them, the stones are there in memory of the unemployed of 1921, 1922 and 1923.

VOICE FOR THE POOR

Alexander, always known as 'Sanny', went on to become a powerful voice for the poor and the under-dog. He often appeared in compensation cases in court and got good results for union members who had been injured or for their families if they had been killed. Roof falls, gas explosions and the use of explosives to mine the ironstone and coal, all meant frequent accidents. There had been a long history of compensation being denied by the courts, even when safety measures were the clear responsibility of mine owners, like providing safe cages for men to use to get down the pit. Apparently, safety was worse under Scottish mine owners. [11].

Even in the Nineteen Thirties the mining companies appealed to the Higher Courts if they lost a compensation case at the Sheriff Court and the Mineworkers' Federation of GB would usually pay the legal costs of those fighting them. The minutes of the Federation where cases were discussed, and money allocated for miners' legal costs are in the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. So is the employer's trade magazine, the Colliery Guardian which gives a rosier slant on mining conditions which are described as better than many industries. This, when eyes and eyesight loss were common as were other major injuries and deaths.

Some thirty years after his death a relative contacted the National Union of Mineworkers in Edinburgh to ask about records concerning Alexander Sloan. The receptionist said that they had no records, but when Sanny Sloan's name was given, she asked if it was an enquiry about a compensation case, as she had heard of him. Like other miners' agents he had argued many cases in sheriff courts successfully, with no legal qualification. He was well remembered as he was particularly good.

One example was a case which he took in Ayr Sheriff Court of a woman Mrs Mary Currie McCrorie or Walker whose husband John Walker, a miner at Auchincruive Collieries Prestwick (Glenburn) had died because of undertaking an extra maintenance task on 24 March 1933. He was asked to do this task as an extra shift once every three months. He became ill after the work and died some days later 30 March 1933. The case was lost at Ayr Sheriff Court where Sanny had represented the widow against the Baird & Dalmellington Company. The union appealed to the Court of Session and won. The company took it to the House of Lords. This poor woman and her children would have had no compensation and no income. The Mineworkers Federation discussed the case with Alexander Sloan present and agreed to pay the legal costs. She won her House of Lords Hearing and she and her children were awarded compensation and costs. It was hard won and in those days that was the way. The coal company legal team argued that the extra task undertaken every three months of cleaning the sump was voluntary and not part of Mr. Walker's usual work, so he was not entitled to compensation.

Edinburgh Court of Session, Judge says task part of Mr Walker's job.

OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES OF THE SECOND
DIVISION of the COURT OF SESSION, delivered
when giving Judgment on 28th June 1934.

A Opin
Judg
Seco

The L

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C

D

E

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.—The question which arises in this case is whether the death of the Appellant's husband, who was in the employment of the Respondents, was due to accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The facts upon which the question arises have been stated by the learned Arbitrator with very great clearness and it is unnecessary to resume them in detail. But the salient facts of the case may be briefly stated. The workman was employed by the Respondents as an underground fireman in their colliery at Auchincruive. It was part of his employment to clean out a sump in the colliery into which water was collected from the underground workings. This work was not his ordinary work but it was work which he undertook about once every three months and was part of his employment with the Respondents. In carrying out the work it was usually necessary to stand in water about waist deep and scoop out from the sump the sludge that had collected in it. On the forenoon of March 24, 1933, the workman did the ordinary work of his shift and having gone home he returned after dinner to the pit about 5 o'clock and went down to the sump which he cleaned out in the usual way. On coming out of the sump and while dressing in the pump-room it was noticed that the workman had the appearance of being cold and shivering. He returned to his home, complained to his wife, the Appellant, that the

Courtesy of Parliamentary Archives

Also, as he died of pneumonia which was not an industrial injury. His death was not due to work. There were no industrial tribunals and no legal aid apart from that given by Trade Unions at this time.

Awarded compensation and costs.

the said Appellants :
 It is *Ordered* and *Adjudged*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Court of Parliament of His Majesty the King assembled, That the said Interlocutor, of the 28th day of June 1934, complained of in the said Appeal, be, and the same is hereby, Affirmed, and that the said Petition and Appeal be, and the same is hereby, dismissed this House : And it is further *Ordered*, That the Appellants do pay or cause to be paid, to the said Respondent the Costs incurred by her in respect of the said Appeal, the amount thereof to be certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments: And it is also further *Ordered*, That unless the Costs, certified as aforesaid, shall be paid to the party entitled to the same within One Calendar Month from the date of the Certificate thereof, the Cause shall be, and the same is hereby, remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland, or to the Judge acting as Vacation Judge, to issue such Summary Process or Diligence for the recovery of such Costs as shall be lawful and necessary.

Courtesy of Parliamentary Archives

See Appendix J

PARLIAMENT

During his twenty-five years on Ayr County Council, with great efforts to improve Housing and Education, he was, at the same time, Scottish Secretary of the Miners' Union for some years and Labour MP for South Ayrshire for six years. Known as the Miners' MP, he defended them valiantly. A man of wide interest he was involved in the fight for equal rights for women, for colonial freedom particularly working with the India League and what became the Movement for Colonial Freedom. He wanted a Jewish Homeland. He favoured Home Rule of the Federal Plan as well as Proportional Representation for the UK. He argued for the Scottish Grand Committee to meet in Scotland and have financial powers. He was a pacifist all his adult life being one of only eight MP's to vote against the Second World War. It is not clear now what he thought of the Spanish Civil War, but many believed in the ILP advocated self-defence. In Parliament he raised many of these issues [12]. He had concerns about poor treatment of serving British soldiers as when Dunkirk evacuated troops were not given their fares to visit home. [13], arms profiteering, children getting time off school to harvest potatoes [14], etc. Another issue he was passionate about was Prestwick Airport. In a debate he requested on 29th March 1945, he argued for Prestwick Airport [17] remaining the principle transatlantic airport has it had been during the war. He had the support of all Scottish MP's (See Appendix N). In his six years in Parliament he made 640 interjections. [15] He was always very active locally in taking up constituent matters and went out of his way to help anyone in trouble.

(See Appendix E). He stood for that seat in 1929 and 1931 unsuccessfully. He was elected to South Ayrshire when James Brown died in 1939.

He wrote on many topics particularly in *Forward*, (see Appendix I). This article quite scathing about the establishment view of the miners and follows on from his pursuit of nationalisation of the mines once elected to the Commons. In three long speeches in a two-day debate on 12 and 13 October 1943 which he instigated, Sanny defended the miners and argued the case for nationalisation of the mines [21]. Certainly, in the decades after nationalisation what happened was that accidents reduced, and deaths halved compared to the decades before and working conditions were much better in every way. He was right.

During the 2nd World War coal was privately owned, and owners were free to make decision, but miners were restricted by for example Order 1305. There was a ban on strikes, and wages were frozen. One example of what sort of thing was going on happened in September 1943. There was a crisis when a young man in Cardowan Colliery Lanarkshire was ordered to do the work of two men and refused unless given extra pay. He was sacked. Thirty four of his thirty-five colleagues went on strike, were fined and then jailed for non-payment. There was a two-week strike of 10,000 miners in Central Belt pits in support, only settled when a trade union official paid the fines. Some of the miners' union leadership wanted to support the establishment and did not want industrial action even when it was more than justified. Leaders like Sanny wanted social justice and a fair deal for the miners which was not in conflict with good industrial relations as far as he was concerned. Sanny denied the newspaper view that miners were endangering our fighting men because indeed their own families at home and in the Dominions had been decimated by the previous war and plenty of them were now fighting in this War. The fighting men were "their own" Scottish coal production was up anyway. He indicated that it was the private owners who were endangering productivity and were for example, exploiting difficult seams on the cheap at miners' expense and were hoping to leave good seams for their own future market benefit. This would be if the mines were nationalised and they got more compensation for better coal stocks. If they retained ownership after the War was over and had these better coal stocks to exploit they would benefit. Either way the owners would do well. [22]

STRANGE MEETING

Perhaps Sanny's greatest obsession was education. He had educated himself throughout his life. He was apparently a passionate speaker on the political stage and a great Burns' man, popular at Burns' Suppers and well read. It was not about expecting public provision, which he wanted, it was also about personal commitment. Long after he died, Sanny's granddaughter, Agnes Graham Davies met a fellow head teacher on the bus. She asked Agnes where she came from and she said Rankinston. Then the stranger asked if she knew any Sloan's and Agnes said that she was a Sloan on her mother's side. The woman recounted her great debt to Sanny Sloan.

It turned out that Sanny had been asked for advice by her father, a miner with several children. She was in Sixth Year at school. He could not afford to send her to University. The fees could be got as a loan from the Carnegie Trust, but he could not pay her living expenses any longer. It was before the day of grants. Sanny said that he would send him the money quarterly for this and if the daughter ever became rich she could pay him back but if not, she should forget all about it. She had never met him. None of his family knew of the story, which only came out thirty years later the Patna bus. He had a habit in a discreet way of helping people.

FAMILY WHO CARED

So, what do you make of such a family of ordinary working-class heroes? They struggled and fought for their country, struggled and fought for a better life for everyone and for a dream of an egalitarian society. There were many like them in the mining and other working communities where the injustice was so great. Many of their aspirations were achieved after the Second World War by Labour under Clement Attlee and some more in the Wilson Government in the Sixties. As a result, we got the NHS, the Welfare State, council houses were built, education opened, discrimination against women reduced and opportunities for ordinary people improved. The Sloan's along with everyone else benefited.

They were a close lot. In Alberta when four of them were before the Great War they lived in the same place when possible, one being Passburg. At home they were supportive to one another. They were into musicals, Burns and sporting especially keen on football and were political. They seem to have been active and hard working. They showed the kind of attributes that Scots folk in general showed at the time. The things they did were being done by thousands of Scots.

Are the people who fought through the centuries for progress, human rights for all men and women, for dignity and an end to poverty really the "enemy within" as the Tories say. The Sloan family shows the resilience and courage of the ordinary working family whether they might be fighting a war or pacifists fighting for peace or socialists fighting a cause or just ordinary folks struggling to get by. We should honour our working-class heroes and not forget them.

POST SCRIPT

Over twenty years after his death an early N.U.M. Banner was discovered in Auchinleck under a community hall being demolished. The National Union of Mineworkers replaced the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain on 1 January 1945, and Sanny Sloan died on 16 November 1945. The banner is for Auchinleck NUM and shows Sanny's face on it. It also has a coal wreath round Sanny's neck so may have been made just after his death.

Sanny went on the Hunger Marches of the Twenties and Thirties and some stopped at Auchinleck. The miners were involved in many struggles so the local man who found the banner kept it folded up under his pigeon hut for twenty years until the 1980's when the hut fell down. He advertised in a local paper for a home for the banner and it was saved by Sanny's family and stored in a garage for another twenty years. It is now likely that it will be conserved in a year-long process at Manchester People's History Museum (see Appendix G). The process is complicated by damage due to damp plus pigeon droppings and the measures necessary to protect the conservators' health because of the mould and droppings. It is hoped that this family history and the banner will encourage local interest in working class history.



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APPENDICES:

Appendix A: HOME RULE LEAFLET and DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE MOTION, courtesy of Mitchell Library, and House of Commons Scottish Affairs debate 1941

The Labour Party believes that separate Legislatures on the federal plan would strengthen nationalist sentiment, which means more than the intensive cultivation of race pride and the preservation of national customs, traditions, and culture; they would lead every such self-governing community to take a deeper interest in the work of the

LOCAL PARLIAMENTS.

The Labour Party recognises that responsibility for the maintenance of the British Empire, comprising many races, many religions, many languages, many communities in every state of political and economic development, some still in a state of political tutelage, rests upon

THE PARLIAMENT AT WESTMINSTER.

It must therefore be relieved of purely local affairs which now burden the parliamentary machine and exhaust the energies of Ministers, and devote itself to its duties as the Federal Assembly for the United Kingdom and to building up this vast Commonwealth of Peoples.

Vote for the Labour Candidate

AND

HOME RULE ALL ROUND!

LABOUR PARTY LEAFLET, No. 19 (New Series).—Further copies can be obtained at the rate of 1s. per 100; 5s. per 1,000, carriage paid, from THE LABOUR PARTY, 33, ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W. 1.

Leicester Co-operative Printing Society Ltd., Church Gate.

What the LABOUR PARTY

MEANS BY

HOME RULE ALL ROUND

AND

**A Democratic Administration for
the Whole British Commonwealth
of Nations.**

LABOUR BELIEVES IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Labour Party is pledged to a scheme of separate statutory Legislatures for Scotland, Wales, and even England, as well as for Ireland, as part of the larger plan of constitutional reform which will transform the British Empire into a Britannic Federation, or

**COMMONWEALTH OF BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING
COMMUNITIES.**

The Labour Party advocates the establishment of these local Parliaments to deal with both legislation and administration in matters of exclusively local concern, on the basis of complete autonomy, with

A COUNCIL FOR THE WHOLE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

The Labour Party, having experience of the congestion of the Parliamentary machine, urges the necessity of having a Council, without coercive authority, to deal with inter-dominion and international affairs and suggest the necessary legislation to the several Parliaments. This Council should exercise control over the Ministers responsible for the departments of the Federal Government, who will form, with the Ministers representing the overseas Dominions and India,

A CABINET FOR THE COMMONWEALTH AS A WHOLE.

LABOUR and MORE SCOTTISH AUTONOMY:
 excerpt from 1945 Conference courtesy of Mitchell Library

legislative proposals affecting Scottish interests for presentation to Parliament and to deal with any business remitted to the Council by Parliament."

—Scottish Council of the Fire Brigades' Union.

4. " That this Conference urges the Secretary of State for Scotland to convene at suitable intervals meetings of all the M.P.'s for Scottish Constituencies in the four large burghs in rotation and in such other places as may from time to time be determined, in order to discuss Scottish affairs before the bar of Scottish public opinion."

—Dundee Trades and Labour Council.

SCOTTISH AUTONOMY

5. " This Conference urges that the Labour Party immediately implements its Conference resolution of London, June, 1918, on Scottish Autonomy, with endorsement of Birmingham Conference, October, 1928, and further supported by the Declaration of Policy approved at the Special All-Scotland Conference convened by the Scottish Council of the Labour Party on December 6th, 1941."

—Kirkcaldy Burghs Divisional Labour Party.

LABOUR IN POWER—PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANISATIONS

6. " That this Conference places on record its deep appreciation of the unstinted help given during the General Election by many Scottish workers which largely contributed to the magnificent success of the Party in Scotland.

" Believing that the Labour Government will tackle the problems of Scotland with vision and vigour, this Conference pledges the loyal and active support of the Scottish Labour Movement in assisting the Government to shoulder its great responsibilities, and to carry out the difficult tasks facing it.

" This Conference, recognising that such help can be facilitated by strengthening the Party membership and organisation throughout Scotland, urges the Executive Committee to review the position in this respect and to take whatever action is necessary and practicable to ensure that the Movement grows in number and ability."

—Railway Clerks' Association.

7. " That this Conference, believing there are many thousands of men and women in the country who would be anxious and willing to join the Labour Party if the proper approach was made to them; and recognising that Branch Officers and members do not

House of Commons debate on Scottish Affairs, 21 October 1941 [20]

§ 34. Mr. Sloan (for Mr. Stephen)

asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he will consider introducing legislation to provide for statutory meetings of Scottish Members of Parliament in Scotland with powers of legislation for Scottish affairs, including control of finance, or, if not, in view of the inadequate time for the discussion of Scottish government in the Imperial Parliament, what steps he proposes to take to remedy the present position of affairs? *Mr. Johnston*

My own views upon the desirability of more adequate time being found for the discussion of Scottish affairs are well known, but I am persuaded that it is not possible during the grave perils and anxieties of the war emergency to raise great constitutional issues such as are indicated in the hon. Member's Question. I hope, however, that it may be found possible to secure more time for the discussion of the Scottish Estimates next year than we had allotted to us in 1941.

§ Mr. Gallacher

Can the Minister give any reason why we should not have a meeting of the Scottish Grand Committee at St. Andrew's House next week to discuss the very urgent matters that confront the Scottish people, particularly infant mortality and tuberculosis? *Mr. Johnston*

No question that involves legislation can be dealt with at this moment; and I am advised that the suggestion would involve legislation. § *Mr. Gallacher*

It would not involve legislation if we discussed means for dealing with infant mortality and tuberculosis. Cannot we have a meeting next week? If not, why not? *Mr. Johnston*

It is the summoning of the meeting at St. Andrew's House that would require legislation.

The Future of British Politics

I.

by ALEXANDER SLOAN, M.P.

IN his Notes of the Month for March Palme Dutt postulates some very important questions that are crying aloud for answer. Unless the position is made crystal clear chaos is inescapable.

It is impossible not to observe the radical change that has come over Tory M.Ps. during recent months. It is apparent everywhere. They imagine someone addressing them in the language of the Commander of the *Graf Spee* when he said to the prisoners in his ship: "Gentlemen, for you the war is over." What a contrast, since the days of Dunkirk!

The debate that opened on the war and international situation on February 22 showed the Tories at their very worst and the limit of the damage done can only be measured by the paucity of speakers they could crush into the discussion. If the worst of the reactionaries had been allowed a turn then we would have had the whole plot laid bare.

It is scarcely credible, as Laski says, "that we are in the midst of the profoundest crisis our civilisation has known, at least since the Reformation, and perhaps since the fall of the Roman Empire." On our ability to act upon an understanding of what the crisis is may well depend the peace and well-being of the human race for centuries to come.

I was very glad that we were reminded in the *LABOUR MONTHLY* of Molotov's words to the Supreme Soviet on February 1: "We cannot end the war with the military defeat of Germany alone. It must end with the moral and political annihilation of Fascism."

How often should these words be repeated, until they burn into the brain of the peoples of the world.

Whilst it is true that military defeat is a necessity, we have reached the position when it is the end-all of the present rulers of this country. They imagine they can go back to September 3, 1939, and pick up the broken threads where they left them. The message of Teheran should be emphasised that what is desired is the destruction of the whole philosophy of Fascism: "We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of *all nations*, large and small, whose people in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own people, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance—we will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations."

Stalin says that it would be ludicrous to identify Hitler's Clique with the German people, with the German State.

Having got that clear, it behoves us then to examine the position as regards the home front. I think it would be monstrous if military victories were gained by the workers in uniform and at the same time the home front was to crumble like Germans in the East.

The feeling of frustration in the House of Commons is appalling. This preponderous majority (as Palme Dutt reminds us) was gained in 1935 by a minority of votes. It has been the symbol of reaction for nine long weary years. And as long as the present form of political truce continues, the disparity will prevail although, if the election had been held as intended in

the latter part of 1939, it would have been largely reduced if not indeed eliminated. It is necessary that some technique should be devised to readjust the balance—and if the no-election truce is to be continued then a prerequisite is an all-party method of selecting candidates which will have some relation to the requirements of the constituencies. To go on with the present disparity is completely hopeless.

I would suggest that all members of Parliament who have intimated their intention not to seek re-election should resign now (and I understand that is about a third of the total) and an all-in conference should be held to fill the vacancies. This would entail hardship on no one, because these members belong to the lost patrol. They never come near the House and are completely unknown to members who have been elected during the last five years. They don't intend to come back. Then why not accept their resignation? If this third were allocated fairly amongst the parties it would help to restore the balance. The present by-election position is too farcical for words.

Then what about the general election position? Who knows when it may come and under what conditions? The "red letter" specialists, the "steal - your - savings" romancers, haven't shot their last bolt and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the most ardent "Munichite" may appear in the role of the saviour of the nation. When that election comes there should be a place for every democratic fighter. There ought to be no "corbie picken' oot corbie's een." A solid working-class front should oppose a solid capitalist front. If this policy was adopted, there is every chance that a working majority would be secured and the party saved

from the humiliation of depending upon their enemies to keep them in office.

I hope that the Speaker's Conference will pay some regard to proportional representation. I cannot understand the objection. No party or group is entitled to more than the value of the votes cast and it has always been a complaint that because of a slice of luck (which, by the way, always falls to the Tories) a party can have a substantial majority on a minority vote. Would it be more moralistic if a lucky chance gave the Labour Party a majority with a minority vote?

Finally, let me say that unless we have a strong class-conscious Labour Party untrammelled by tradition, a party drawn from every section of the working-class movement that knows clearly what it wants, free from the dictation of Transport House and ready when the opportune moment arrives to free itself from the shackles of Capitalism, we cannot hope to make progress in a post-war world. There is a tremendous urge for freedom. Despite the Atlantic Charter, there is no guarantee that there will be freedom from want. There is that awful lack of security. There is that tardy concession of urgent demands such as soldiers' pay. When the soldiers return they will expect the fulfilment of promises and it is our duty to build a new world.

Let us remember the example of Soviet Russia that started with far greater handicaps than we can ever imagine and in the short space of twenty years outpaced her adversaries and ultimately became the saviour of democracy.

Freedom from want and freedom from war can only be realised by a Socialist Britain.

Appendix C: West Kilbride Connection

Ayrshire Archives PAROCHIAL BOARD MINUTE BOOKS Volume CO3/64/1 and CO3/64/2 Courtesy of Ayrshire Archives

West Kilbride Connection and when John Sloan, grandfather of Agnes Sloan and Janet Lyon, her grandmother died. Agnes Sloan was married to Alexander Sloan, same surname, no relation by blood. Agnes Sloan had the West Kilbride connection and her mother was local also.

The Sloan Family of Alexander Sloan lost 4 sons in the First World War aged from 19 to 33 years but he himself was a pacifist. He could not have fought anyway as he had lost the sight of one eye in an ironstone mine working at 12 years of age. He fought for workers' rights at a time when the Truck System still operated despite being illegal. He was prominent in the Scottish Miners Federation and in local politics and became a Labour MP. Working conditions at the time are described on the Scottish Miners Website in the "Truck System" section.

Alexander's own family had interesting lives and there is an essay about them on www.ayrshirehistory.org.uk under New Article His wife Agnes Sloan, whose own name was also Sloan was an interesting strong woman and comes in to the essay. She had roots in West Kilbride. Agnes Sloan's father John Sloan was born in West

Kilbride on 28/03/1836. His parents were John Sloan DB Circa 1811 (West Kilbride) and Janet Lyon DB 30/12/1807 (Greenock). They married in West Kilbride on 25/01/1833. There are no Death Certificates or details of the deaths of either available.

The Census of 1841 indicated that both parents were living in Ritchie St. West Kilbride and had three children. John Sloan was described as a Hand Loom Weaver. The following Census in 1851 describes Janet Sloan as a widow, a pauper and a pirn-winder with eight children aged from three years to 18 years including seven-year-old twins. It revealed that Mary (18) was a pirn-winder like her mother, John (15) was a weaver's assistant, David (12) an apprentice, while Martha (11) and the twins James and Alexander (7) were at school. William (5) and Janet (3) were at home.

As Mrs Sloan was described as a pauper, this meant she was receiving Parochial Relief or Aliment to top up her income. The West Kilbride Parochial Minute Books at Ayrshire Archives indicate that an award of aliment of 6/- per week was made to Widow Sloan as an "Occasional Pauper" on 06/10/1849 indicating that her husband must have just died. She got "Ordinary Pauper Relief" from 08/12/1849 of 5/- per week for her five dependent children. This was reduced to 4/- per week from 31/05/1851 and in 1852 to 2/-.

It looks as if Mrs Sloan died in 1853 as the four youngest Sloan children in 1853 and the three youngest children in 1855 [twins James & Alexander (9) and Janet (5)], were awarded 6/- per week in their own right. William was not mentioned at this time so must probably have died. Aliment continued to December 1855 at a varied rate. The last entry on the family is on 23/05/1857 under a heading of Orphan Sloan

“The Case of James Sloan

This pauper being engaged to a trade the meeting agreed that aliment be continued for a month after he commenced work.”

There is statutory evidence that James was married to Catherine Adamson, worked as a tread mill worker and then a porter and died of TB after a nine-month illness aged 36 years in 1880 in Paisley. His sister, the eldest child, Mary married Alexander Taylor in West Kilbride 10/12/1853. The eldest boy John earlier a weaver's assistant became a miner and married Mary

Jane McKay in Dalry in 1862 and their daughter is the Agnes Sloan who married Alexander Sloan.

So, the couple from West Kilbride John Sloan and Janet Lyon died 1849 and 1853 respectively and the cause of death of John Sloan was probably the cholera epidemic of 1849. There is no hint on Janet Lyon's cause of death.

CHOLERA

NOTES FROM WEST KILBRIDE PAROCHIAL MINUTE BOOKS

VOLUME REF CO3/64/1

" "/2

October 1848

The meeting discussed seeking a permanent building for sick paupers in view of a possible epidemic. Previous mention of nuisances December 1847.

17 November 1848

Mention that cholera epidemic possible. Archibald Workman (Weaver) to be appointed to report to Board re REMOVAL OF NUISANCES/ PREVENTION OF DISEASE and to be paid a daily rate. (Nuisance were piles of human excrement which were a great problem in places like the centre of cities as there was no sewage /drainage/water services. This was an issue in West Kilbride where there were many weavers and workers close together. Mr Workman was to map out where all the piles were located)

28 November 1848 the meeting refers to

Providing a proper house of reception for sick paupers.

Hired from Mr Wilson of Hunterston upper flat of his house in the village including well, cellar and attics for temporary reception of sick paupers for £5 up to Whitsunday. Also, to ask Mr Wilson for use of stable at another end of village if he could get present tenant to leave.

Insist upon owners of houses constructing proper DUNGSTEADS".

(Earlier Jan 18 meeting had noted total inefficient drainage, talked of common sewer, discussed expenses involved)

31 January 1849

Cases of fever, Typhus mentioned. Michael McLachlan recovering but 3 other family members ill. To be removed to House of Reception and if refuses all Parochial aid to stop.

February 1849

Nurse to live in at House of Reception, rooms to be cleaned for reception of people infected and coals supplied.

March 1849

Discussion on whether proprietors of House of Reception to rent only upper part of house or whole. or should look to purchase. To find another place for one year.

May 1849

35 on Paupers Roll. "Lunatic" to be funded to Poorhouse Glasgow at 3/6 a week.
Discussion of changes to Poor Law.

August 1849

Cholera mentioned in town.

Deputation with Petition against having a hospital for infectious diseases in an area of habitation which meeting declined.

October 1849

Meeting ordered investigation into NUISANCES, STATE OF LOWER ORDERS, including their food comfort and health.

There were 20 cholera victims who died in West Kilbride which was 1% of the population (which must have therefore been 2000). The committee gave authority for money to be drawn from banks if required.

PS There are examples of quite harsh refusals of aid as well as of positive actions, for example paying up to £10 for a family to emigrate to Canada. This was of course to avoid paying to keep them here. They would take back the assets of someone who died whom they had helped. When an orphan was taken on by a relative, they allowed the "keeper" of the child to have what assets were left so long as it was agreed the child would never be a burden on the Parish.

INFO on CHOLERA OBTAINED FROM

Scottish Miners

Website N

Ayrshire

Heritage Trails

Reports on Cholera in Scotland 1848-9

Dr John Sutherland Report on the Measures Adopted for the Relief of Cholera in Glasgow....1848-1849

Appendix D: Alexander Sloan and Agnes Sloan's families

1: Alexander's parents

Name	Born	Died	Life Span
John Stewart Sloan	1853 Ireland	16/11/1923 Rankinston	70
Esther McCloy	1854 Dalry	9/9/1921 Rankinston	67

John and Esther married in Dalry on 27th December 1872.

2. Their children

Name	Born	Died	Life Span	Note
John	5/11/1873 Dalry	11/1/1943 Rankinston	69	Pneumonia
Margaret	8/11/1874 Dalry	21/4/1885 Rankinston	10	Tubercular meningitis
Esther	19/3/1876 Dalry	13/7/1940 Baillieston	64	Thyroid cancer
Alexander	2/11/1879 Rankinston	16/11/1945 Glasgow R.I. Townhead	66	Urethral stenosis/Uraemia
James	16/5/1881 Rankinston	26/6/1911 Rankinston	30	Tubular nephritis
Donald	31/7/1883 Rankinston	1/1/1917 Arras, France	33*	Killed in action/Black Watch
Thomas	16/11/1887 Rankinston	15/9/1916 Somme France	28*	Killed in action/Scots Guards
Henry	6/11/1889 Rankinston	2/3/1953 Rankinston	63	Bladder cancer
Charles Wilson	21/4/1891 Rankinston	11/8/1942 Oshawa Ontario	51	Unknown

Robert (Twin)	20/4/1893 Rankinston	12/5/1893 Rankinston	3 Weeks	Bilious vomiting
William (Twin)	20/4/1893 Rankinston	18/6/1916* Belgium	23*	Killed in action/Canadian Engineers Tunneller
Robert	17/10/1895	21/4/1915* Ypres	19*	Killed in
	Rankinston	Belgium		action/Canadian
				Alberta Regiment/ also called
				Calgary Regimen

Agnes Sloan's Family

Name	Born	Died	Life Span	
Mary Jane McKay	1837 Ireland	12/5/1916 Hamilton	78	
John Sloan	28/3/1836 West Kilbride	14/6/1911 Kilwinning	72	

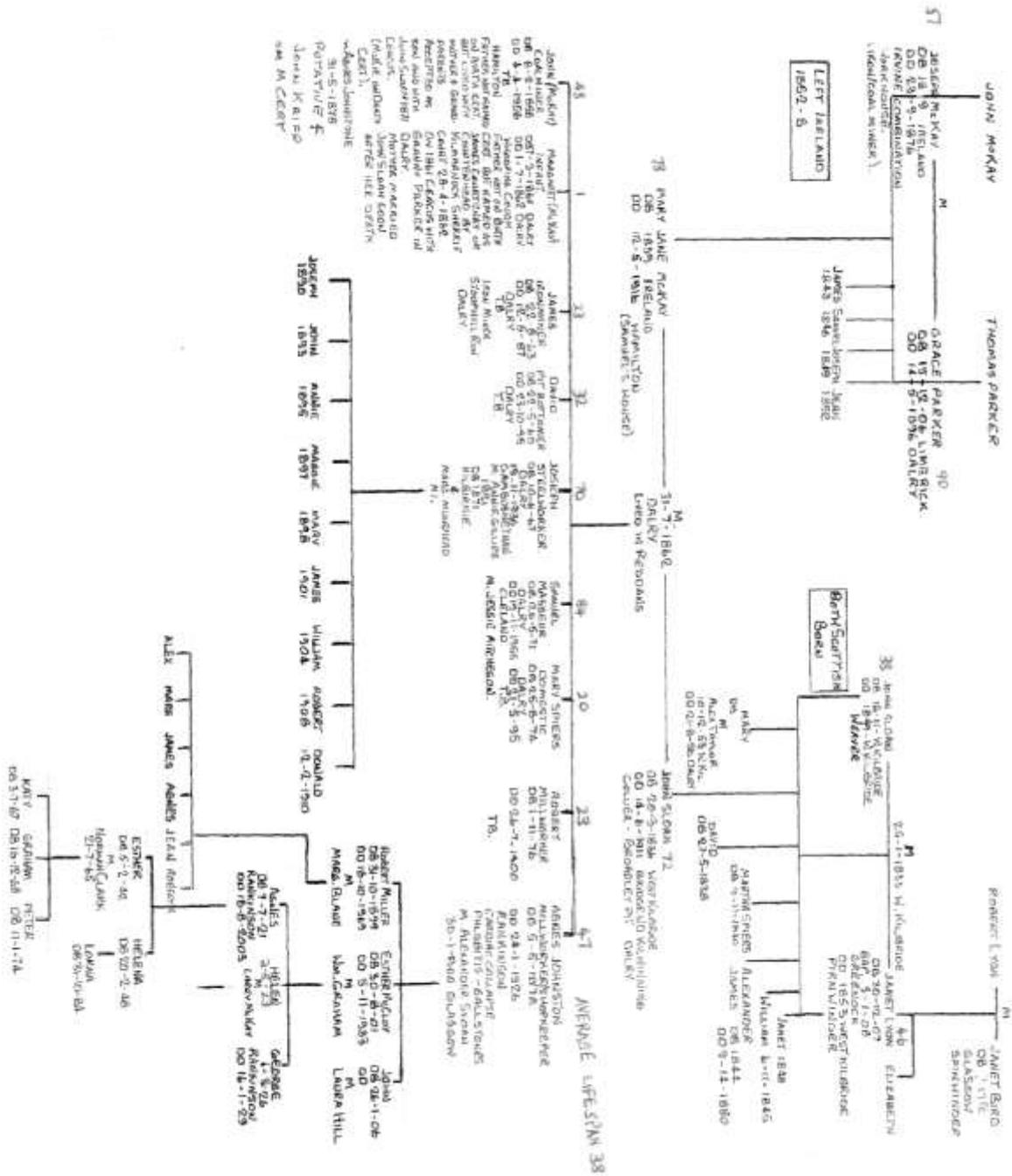
Mary and John married in Dalry on 31st July 1862.

4. Their children

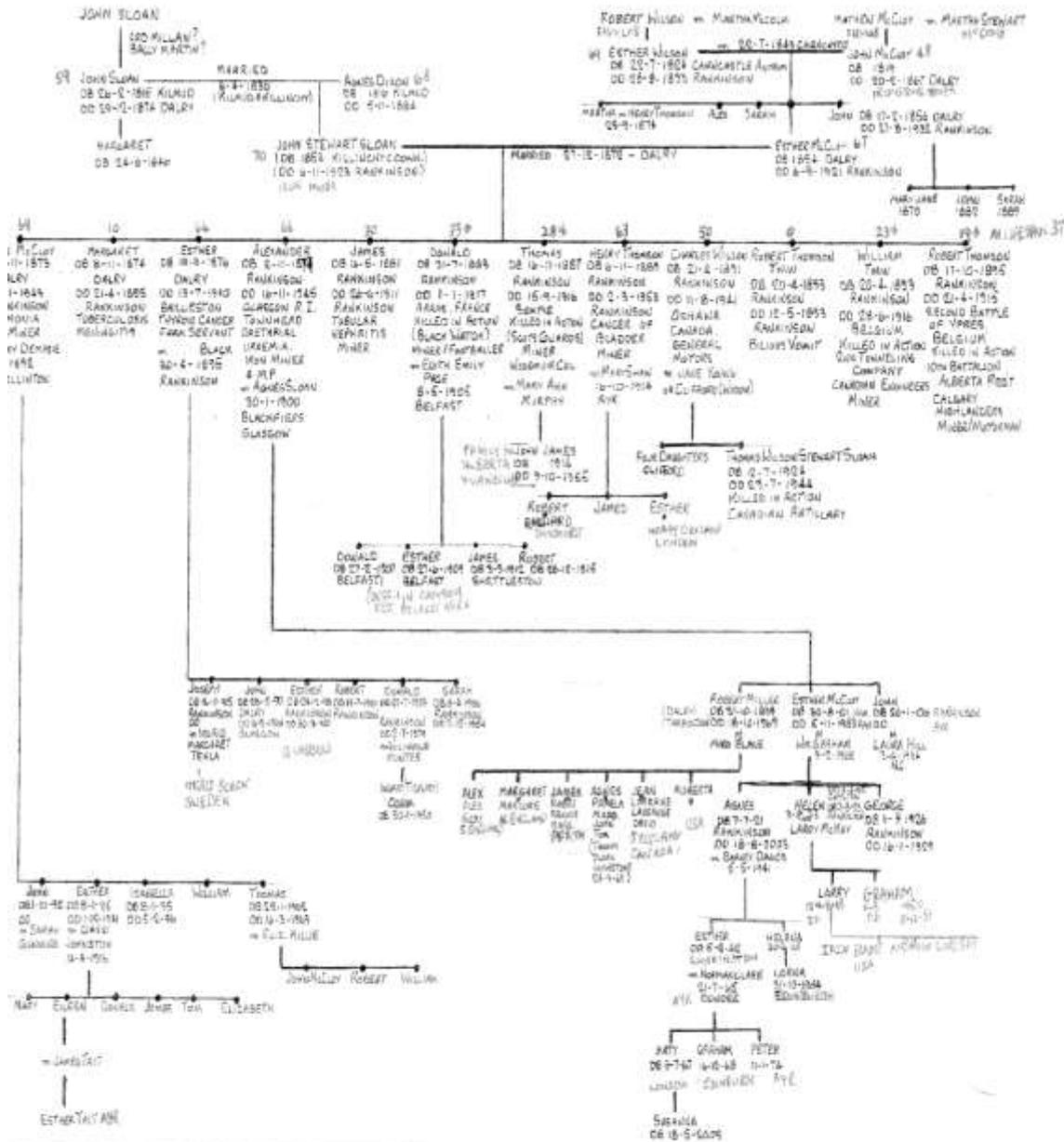
Name	Born	Died	Life Span	Not
John McKay	18/2/1858 Dalry	4/4/1906 (McKie) Hamilton	48	Tuberculosis
Margaret McKay	7/3/1861 Dalry	1/7/1862 Dalry	16 Months	? Whooping cough
James	22/8/1863 Dalry	12/5/1887 Dalry	23	Tuberculosis
David	22/5/1865 Dalry	23/10/1897 Dalry	32	Tuberculosis
Joseph	10/6/1867 Dalry	19/11/1936 Cambusnethan	76	Senility/Cardiac failure
Samuel	26/5/1871 Dalry	19/11/1955	84	Cerebral

Name	Born	Died	Life Span	Not
		County Hosp. Hamilton		thrombosis/Prostat ic hypertrophy
Mary	25/8/1874 Dalry	21/5/1895 Dalry	20	Tuberculosis
Robert	1/11/1876 Dalry	26/7/1900 Dalry	23	Tuberculosis
Agnes	5/5/1878 Dalry	24/1/1926 Rankinston	47	Sudden cardiac collapse/ Phlebitis right saphenous vein/Gallstone attacks

ASMES SLOAN FAMILY.



ALEXANDER SLOAN FAMILY

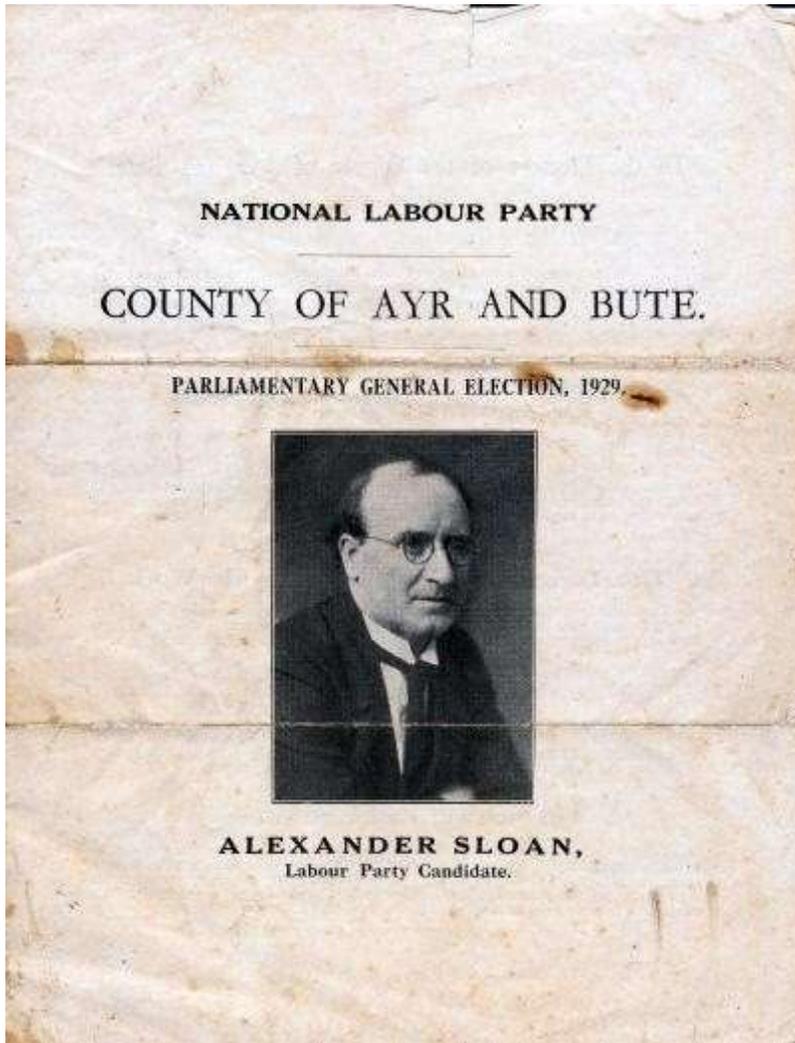


CANADA CONNECTIONS

- 1910 William & Thomas to Quebec / Montreal "CASSIDORA"
- 30-7-11 William back to U.K.
- 01-9-12 CHARLES & THOMAS to MONTREAL "LESTRIA"
- 8-13 William & ROBERT to QUEBEC (to brother) "SATURNIA"
- 03 CHARLES to CANADA AGAIN, PERMANENTLY
- 02 CHARLES'S FAMILY JOIN HIM
- 18-5-16 MARY Ann MURPHY/SLOAN and son JOHN JAMES RETURN to CANADA, THOMAS GOES TO FRANCE, FAMILY in CALABRY now BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA
- DONALD SLOAN son of DONALD DIED 1-1-1911 ALSO HIS SON DONALD LIVED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

AT ONE TIME 6 SLOAN BROTHERS IN PROGRESS WERE

Appendix E: Election Address 1929, South Ayrshire By-Election 1939 and County of Ayr and Bute 1945.



3

A **LABOUR MAJORITY** would Nationalise the Mines and Minerals. In the meantime, however, the Mines Act by which the Tory Government added an hour to the working day of the miners must be at once repealed. Similarly, the State must take steps to investigate the depression in the Cotton, and Iron and Steel Industries.

Labour will put Agriculture on its Feet.

A **LABOUR GOVERNMENT** would work with the representative of all the interests concerned to obtain for the Farmer Security of Tenure, Fair Rents, Capital and Credit Assistance, a System of Co-operative Marketing, thereby Eliminating the Middlemen, and Stability in the Prices of Main Crops and Products.

For the **FARM WORKERS**.— An adequate Minimum Wage enforceable at law, Easier Access to Agricultural Holdings, and Better and Uncult Cottages.

Landlordism has ceased to be able to perform its function, and the Land would have to pass under Public Control.

Pensions.

I assert that the Tory Pensions Scheme is inadequate to meet the needs of the Widow and the Aged, and I would demand—

1. Better Pensions for the Aged and Widows.
2. Pensions for Women with Invalid Husbands.
3. Increased Allowance for Orphans and Children.

I also favour Increased Allowances under the Unemployed Insurance Act, with a drastic revision of the savage and brutal regulations under which it is conducted.

The reduction in benefit, especially to girls and women to 8s and 12s respectively is an act which no decent man could justify.

Housing.

The **LABOUR PARTY** will resume where it left off in 1924 of coping with the grave Shortage of Housing. Houses must be built to let at rents that the workers are able to pay. I decline to acquiesce in the suggestion that new houses should be occupied by the professional or middle classes, and that the old houses should then in turn be rented by the workers. Rents within the reach of all is my slogan.

Scottish Local Government and Derating.

This measure is an attempt to destroy Local Government. The Act was thrust upon us without a mandate. The Scottish people were up in arms against it. Local Authorities almost without exception condemned it. A majority of Scottish Members of Parliament opposed it. Yet an English majority, aided by Sir ARTHUR HENRY WATSON, forced the Bill through the House of Commons. The Labour Party are pledged to repeal the sections which are repugnant to the Scottish people. The Derating Proposals have been denounced by experts. Its main feature is a system of wholesale robbery of householders, shopkeepers and many other ratepayers to relieve wealthy employers, many of whom are already fabulously rich.

International Peace.

Mr Ramsay MacDonald's work for Peace is well known. He took control of the Foreign Office at a time when Europe was in turmoil. Within six months the situation had undergone a complete change. With a **LABOUR GOVERNMENT** came the "Will to Peace."

At the moment Britain is looked upon with suspicion. The Electorate will do something for World Peace if they return a **LABOUR GOVERNMENT**, which stands for Arbitration and Disarmament, for the largest possible measure of political and economic co-operation amongst the nations, and for giving the most cordial support to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. It will press for the speedy completion of a Disarmament Treaty.

Labour's Appeal to Women.

LABOUR has always defended the cause of the Women. It advocated their enfranchisement when the other Parties were hostile. **LABOUR** recognises the suffering that is imposed on women by Unemployment, Low Wages and Housing, and by any restriction of public expenditure on Education and on the Health and Welfare of Mothers and Children, and it will guard their interests in these respects.

A **LABOUR GOVERNMENT** would make the prevention of Maternal Mortality one of its immediate concerns.

Choose Ye This Day.

On the 30th May you will make your choice. On one side is the Tory Party equipped with vast wealth, aided by mighty interests and combines, served by powerful Press Trusts. On the other side is the Peoples' Party, confident in the justice of its cause, unshakable in its determination to banish poverty from the land.

I do not believe that the task of National and Social Reconstruction is a difficult one, or that there are insuperable obstacles in the way.

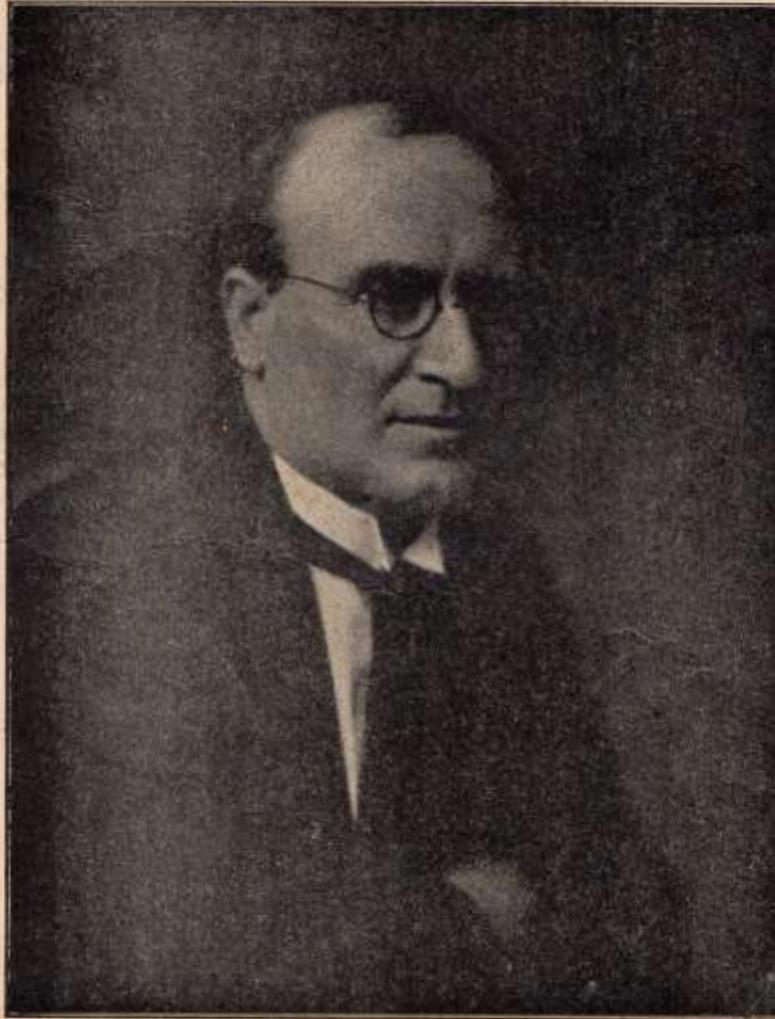
The **LABOUR PARTY** pledges itself to undertake this great work with energy and enthusiasm, and believe that, given a majority in the life of a single Parliament, great advances in Industrial Prosperity, in Social Wellbeing, and in a more just distribution of the fruits of Labour can be made.

Yours sincerely,

ALEX. SLOAN.

South Ayrshire Parliamentary By-Election, 1939

VOTE FOR



ALEXANDER SLOAN

THE LABOUR CANDIDATE

Published by H. G. McPadden, 3 Burns Statue Square, Ayr.
Printed by Civic Press, Ltd., 26 Civic Street, Glasgow, C.4.

THE SOUTH Ayrshire HERALD

APRIL 1939

AN AYRSHIRE MAN'S APPEAL TO HIS AIN FOLK

DEAR ELECTORS,

We all regret deeply the passing of our beloved friend who served us in Parliament and in Ayrshire with such earnest care. It leaves a gap in our Scottish life which no one, probably, in modern times, could fill.

I feel deeply, therefore, how great an honour it is that the Labour Party of South Ayrshire has selected me to be their candidate in the By-Election which must now take place. I appreciate to the full the terrible fears which overshadow our lives to-day, and I should like to make clear right away that I am against war as a method of settling international disputes. After every war Statesmen gather round a table to adjust their differences. They call this a Peace Treaty.

I maintain that Statesmen should settle their differences round the table before the War begins.

In the Richest Country in the World

476 unemployed families in Britain had their budgets analysed in a recent inquiry—

179 (S.A., 47 per cent.) could buy no milk.
 52 bought one pint on Sundays.
 182 bought less than 2½ pints per week.
 45 bought less than 6 pints per week.
 98 bought 1 pint per day.
 24 bought 2½ pints per day.

All these families, except 30 had young children.
 They are undernourished while farmers cannot sell all the milk they can produce.

VOTE LABOUR

It is true, of course, that it takes all countries to keep the power, though say one might break it. Hitler, Mussolini, and their Japanese friends have all invaded their peaceful neighbours' countries. It would not necessarily help matters for us to invade theirs.

Labour holds that Peace depends on two things—

- (1) That all countries must be given fair play and not be shut out of the world's markets.
- (2) That this international justice should be backed up by all the peace-loving powers by economic pressure and, as only a last resort, if necessary, police action.

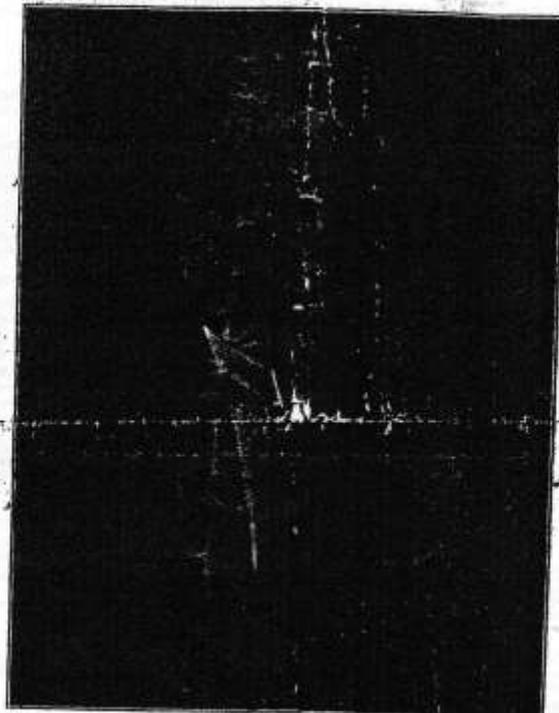
Labour showed in 1924 and again in 1929 and 1930 that its policy did succeed and the powers of Europe were brought together in the League of Nations.

It was two years after the National Government secured office that Hitler came to power.

The actions of the National Government and the French Government bear a heavy share of the responsibility during those two years for the destruction of democracy in Germany, Austria, and elsewhere.

I want Peace abroad, because I want progress for our people at home. Our Ayrshire is one of the most pleasant areas of Scotland. It might all have been kept beautiful, but it is scarred by the black hand of industry which sacrificed the beauty of the countryside and the life of the people to the need of the few to get rich quickly. Profits were first—life came last.

The wealth of Ayrshire—ay, the wealth of Britain itself—depends on coal. The greatness of Britain has been the product of the miner as its foundation, and Labour maintains that every safeguard ought to be provided to protect the miner in his dangerous work. The miner should be adequately paid for his risky and arduous toil.



MR. ALEX SLOAN

A NOBLE MAN'S SUCCESSOR

I HONOURED and loved my friend, the late Rt. Hon. James Brown, M.P. He was a man among men. It was of such a calibre that Robert Burns wrote—
 "The honest man
 is King o' men for a' that."

He fought the good fight. He believed that Christian goodwill towards his fellow-men was a matter for the week-day work as well as for the Sabbath worship. He realised that the Labour Party stood for the practical application of his belief, and to it he devoted his political life.

It is appropriate that his successor as Labour Candidate should also be a man of the people.

Mr. Alex Sloan is an able fighter for the rights of man. He also has spent his



By ARTHUR WODBURN
 (Scottish Secretary, The Labour Party)

life working and speaking on behalf of his ain Ayrshire folk. Mr. Sloan has played his part, too, in helping to build the Labour Movement, and, if returned to Parliament, as I hope will be the case, South Ayr can rely on his continuing the good and noble work his friend and colleague had to relinquish.

The Labour Party was not in existence when Mr. James Brown first went to work. To-day, over 10,000,000 people, many of them formerly Liberals and Conservatives, stand steadfastly for Labour.

That was Mr. Brown's cause. Please for Alex Sloan represents. South Ayrshire in the van of progress.

The Mining industry under private ownership cannot or will not guarantee the miner a proper life. I stand, therefore, for bringing the mines, by purchase, into the ownership of the nation.

Ayrshire is famed throughout the world for its other great industry—Agriculture. Cattle are as closely associated with the industry as the Aberdeen Angus or Galloway is associated with meat. Yet, in Ayrshire as in Cowl, there is no security for the peasant which cannot be avoided, the farmer is continually threatened by the ups and downs of the market and a result of the huge nature of distribution.

SUCH THINGS CAN HAPPEN

The British Medical Association in 1933 said that the bare minimum of food on which health could be maintained cost, at cheapest prices, 22s. 6d. per week, for a family of five.

At present prices this diet cost about 28s. 6d. If rent is paid, unemployed and low-paid wage earners cannot even afford this bare minimum of food. That means chronic undernourishment.

Vote Labour AND CHANGE ALL THIS

LABOUR STANDS FOR SECURITY FOR THE PRODUCER ON LAND, AS WELL AS FOR THE COAL-GETTER.

The farmer worker, I maintain, is entitled to rank as high as the industrial worker in man of skill, entitled to adequate wages, protection of life, and economic freedom in his home and other pressing conditions.

FISHING

It has always appeared to me that our Fishing Industry has been neglected by Government, though the last Labour Government considered the fishery in its report of 1924 while increasing the grants for Scottish fish and harbours to £200,000 as compared with Tory Government's £5,173. As a man who himself worked and lived in an industry, we sympathise daily the lives of its workers, and the deepest sympathy for the fishermen of Scotland, who can rely on my utmost help.

I have an intimate knowledge of our Ayrshire life. I know our people to be energetic, hard, in their politics. Some may have been against Labour in the past, believing that I was doing what was best, but I hope they consider carefully the need for a new approach and vote Labour this time.

Should I be elected, my work will be directed to obtaining security for the fisher with the agreement of a hard world—the mother who gives her all for the nation's sake; for the millions of people who are improperly fed; for those without work; the men who till the soil; who cherish their land; for those who tend the sick—for those who contribute to the nation's well-being.

I shall be honoured if you give me the opportunity of serving you.

I am,
 Yours sincerely,
 Alex. Sloan.

SCANDAL OF WAR PROFITEERING

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ADMISSIONS

BRITISH BULLETS KILL BRITISH SOLDIERS

Callous Statement by National Government Secretary of State for War

"So far as the sardonic and ugly facts exist that in the last war men were killed by bullets made in our own country, is part of the cruel irony of war, but it made very little difference to those who were killed whether the bullets were made at home or abroad."—Mr. Duff Cooper, House of Commons, 24/1/37.

This is the Government's official reply to Labour's demand that profiteering in war shall cease:

"I have heard them say that it is dreadful that a man should make money out of his country's needs, but out of what else can a producer make money except what other people need?"—Mr. Duff Cooper, 24/1/37.

LET SOUTH AYRSHIRE REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT

MESSAGE FROM LORD PROYOST DOLLAN OF GLASGOW



"I HAVE known Alexander Sloan for thirty years, and regard him as one of the best representatives of democracy for Scotland.
"He has been a credit to the Public Life of Ayrshire, and will add distinction to the County if sent to the House of Commons as its representative.
"He is absolutely trustworthy, loyal to his principles, and will be, as he always has been, a faithful servant of the people."

CAPITALISM FEEDS ON WAR

Read this Amazing Disclosure

On 28/3/36 Mr. Baldwin promised on behalf of the National Government—

"there shall be no profiteering in a way that I might almost call a time of national emergency."

On 18/2/36 The Times City Correspondent reported:

"... consideration of the Government's rearmament plans had greatly stimulated speculative demand for the shares of companies associated with the aviation industry and for those of iron and steel and heavy engineering companies generally."

Look at this example!

"In a comparatively small group of armament and aircraft companies, the market value has increased by more than £38,500,000 since the Government armament plans became known last year."

In the 1929 September Crisis meetings to protect the people went up from 2d. to 10d. in a day.

The Times talk of conscription of our souls, but evidently profiteering in war will be as great as before. Do you wonder when the people return so many directors of armament and other profiteering firms to the House of Commons?

Vote Labour and oppose profiteering in death.

Sir Samuel Hoare, of the National Government, says: "Big profits no sin."

He said: "He wished to see every reputable business in the country making as big profits as possible."

In 1934, and frequently since, Labour has proposed the abolition of war profiteering. The National Government refuses. Profits must go on, though the nation perish.

THE REAL ISSUE

The National Government's policy is to keep things as they are.

The Labour Party's policy is to make things as they should be.

Mr. BALDWIN CONFESSES Who Cut Down the Br Armed Forces?

SPEAKING in the House of Commons 12/11/36 Mr. Baldwin said:

"... in those years from 1924 to during the Tory Government when cut down the services, we all did it, in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all and full consideration, and we did it because we still had hopes of disarmament."

Yet the Tories unscrupulously swag was Labour's Peace Policy which it make large armed forces for Britain.

Labour contends that a continuation League of Nations policy would have great armaments unnecessary.

The National Government Bet the Profiteers, but attacks Standards of the People

MESSAGE FROM Rev. JAMES BARR, B.D. Member for Cambridge

"I HAVE pleasure in sending a note tribute and support to Mr. Alexander Sloan."

"He is rightly indignant at the Government's refusal to grant old people adequate pensions, and I cannot help quoting the words used by Captain Scott as he lay down his life in the Antarctic."

"Surely, surely, a pension shall be given to those who are dependent upon us and are properly provided for."

"A vote for Alexander Sloan will be a vote for Christian brotherhood and spiritual help."



VOTE FOR ALEX. SLOAN THE LABOUR CANDIDATE

ELECTORS THREATENED

A firm pointed in 1931 on their pay envelopes—

"Please note.—Should the National Government not come in with a working majority, we shall be compelled to close down the best part of our manufacturing departments."

That, of course, was not true, but it is the so-called Tory "gentlemanly" party's idea of getting votes. Mussolini used castor oil, Hitler used rubber truncheons, the Tories used the threat of the sack. They did that even in the time of Robert Burns, who had to keep quiet for the "sake o' wife and lairns."

The ballot is secret. No one can know how you vote. Vote against such intimidation by voting Labour.

Labour's Policy is to produce enough for All



Cartoon by courtesy of "Pica."

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE VOTE LABOUR

FINANCE SCANDAL

London Bankers Finance Hitler!

The City of London Bankers and Financiers who tricked the people in 1931 by diverting attention from their having endangered the gold by heavy investments in Germany have been at it again.

The Scotsman, 28/3/36, leading (this paper, dealing with German affairs state)— "The favourable trade balance is precariously maintained by stringent control of imports; even so it depends largely on THE CONTINUED FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF LONDON."

Does this explain the tender solicited by the National Government last night on Hitler? The City of London is the life of the Tory party. Where is patriotism's interest in at stake?

WASTE

Under Capitalism food is destroyed while children go hungry

ASTOUNDING, BUT TRUE!

National Government Aids Germany

The Government permitted Vickers to advertise tanks for sale in Germany at a time when the Germans were forbidden by the Versailles Treaty to have such arms.

The Government came to a secret agreement allowing Germany to increase her battleships by 30 per cent. without consulting either the French or the League of Nations.

The Government has been permitting the export of aeroplane engines to Germany to help her to make first-class aeroplanes.

Profiteers Supplied Germany During War

Keep in mind also that for the sake of profits the capitalists who supported the National Government during the last war supplied Germany with cotton to make gun cotton, cement to make their "pill-boxes," and the guns which shot down the British soldiers at the Dardanelles bore the labels of British capitalist firms.

VOTE LABOUR AND REAP A BETTER HARVEST

The Government has permitted the gamblers in war material shares to make millions in profits out of a possible war.

The profiteers finished the last war £5,000,000,000 richer than they began it. Men paid with their lives.

This Government refuses to stop the profiteers. This Government is supported by the profiteers. They want orders. Scares and alarms bring more orders than disarmament commissions. The armament firms sent a man from America to prevent the Naval Disarmament Conference succeeding.

Labour stands for the League of Nations, the abolition of profiteering in armaments, and disarmament by international agreement.

WOMEN!! Vote for ALEX. SLOAN The Labour Candidate Labour Pioneered Political Rights for Women Labour has always fought for Maids, Mothers, Widows, and the Aged

MUST WE HAVE WAR? South Ayrshire May Decide

By Hanner Swaffer

War, next time, means that, although you will not be consulted in any way, you will automatically become part of it. Even if you do not trust the people responsible for the criminal blundering which has led to war, you will not be able to raise a word of protest.



The Prime Minister will get on the air and call the nation to arms, and then you will be at war and you will have to make war. If you do not, you will get no food. If you say one word, you will go to gaol.

Now, in 1919, the nations of the world pledged themselves to the Kellogg Pact, they outlawed war for ever. At the time, I have no doubt, the people who signed the Convention meant it.

There was to be an end of secret diplomacy. There was to be an end of "a balance of power." All the old causes of war were to be removed—armaments, secret treaties.

Any dispute was to be submitted to the League of Nations for the arbitration of all the powers not immediately concerned. Any nation that persisted in going to war was to be outlawed by all the others. Its supplies were to be cut off; its credits stopped.

Now all this was not a dream. It was undertaken by serious-minded statesmen who, remembering that 10,000,000 people had been killed in a world war, and that 13,000,000 other people had been the victims of an influenza epidemic, which you have now forgotten, but which was caused by the war, solemnly sat down and said: "It shall not happen again."

We all meant it—Tories, Liberals, and Socialists.

But there are, all over the world, millions of people who have been brought up in the war tradition. They think in uniforms. They belong to families which, for centuries—some of them—have "served their country." They have a war mentality.

Besides, there started, all over again, the fight for markets, which is the chief cause of war, the competition for raw materials. This became more urgent after 1918 because, during the war, production had been speeded up. Every nation was making more than it could absorb, and was therefore it wanted to export but do so impartially.

Selling more than you buy has always been the ideal of capitalist nations. Now it has become worse than ever.

The Labour Party, facing up to this fact, based its international policy on the idea that the raw materials of the world should be pooled, that the land-hunger from which some nations were suffering should be satisfied by a complete readjustment of colony ownership, that those nations which had too much should ask the over-populated nations: "What is it you want?"

But, if you have Imperialism, you cannot do that. Imperialism is based on pride and arrogance, and the idea that there are "lesser breeds without the law," and that you are God's Own Appointment.

Now when, in 1931, the Labour Government led, Arthur Henderson, a native of Glasgow,

a simple working man, had, as Foreign Secretary, believed with such statesmanship that, when he resigned, he left Europe in a state of peace.

The National Government had, within a few months, undone all his work. They had encouraged Japan to invade Manchuria. They had refused to disarmament that Germany worked out of the League. Then when Abyssinia appealed to the League of Nations because of a threatened invasion by Italy, they waited six months, and then, to do a secret deal with Mussolini, tried on their own African imperialism.

So now the nations of the world are all arming, preparing, all of them, for a world war which is the inevitable end of all this criminal stupidity.

When, some time ago, the distressed arena wanted a few millions, the National Government said it could not afford to spend them. When Lloyd George prepared a plan of works and reconstruction, it was so tight-fisted about its finances that it treated his proposals with insults.

Yet now, having to face a German menace which it has itself encouraged, its plans of armament and reconstruction, it is so tight-fisted about its finances that it treated his proposals with insults.

Labour's Immediate Programme

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFIT OF ALL. A JUST AND LISTING PEACE. ORDERLY DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS.

Vital Measures of Reconstruction

- 1. Finance—Direction of Government money for public enterprise, Security Savings. 2. Land—The land of the people. 3. Transport—Co-ordinate by public transport price. 4. Coal and Power—Co-ordinate of coal, gas, electricity, and power.

By elimination of unnecessary middleman's profits, better reward for the producer and cheaper price to the consumer.

BENEFITS

- Food—Adequate nutrition for all—especially children and expectant mothers. Wages—Improved standards. Leisure—Reduced working hours, e.g., Shop girls work disgracefully long hours. Security—Reduced age and better pensions. Improved health services. Hoops with pay. FULL SUPPORTOR OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Although Baldwin himself said, in a moving speech in the House of Commons, that the only defence in the air was attack, the Government has advised local authorities in the way in which to distribute gas masks and so that each house has one room in which people can hide when ever aeroplanes are sighted.

Although poison gas was outlawed by the Washington Convention, nearly all the nations of the world are making poison gas. More than that, some of them have prepared aerial bombs full of disease germs, which could wipe out a town by an epidemic in a few weeks.

The Churches do nothing. People generally remain silent. And, all the time, we drift on to this inevitable catastrophe, which will be the end of "Civilisation" if ever it comes.

This is no panic cry. H. G. Wells was allowing, in the heart of London, a film called "Things to Come," in which "Civilisation" is wiped out in 1940. Winston Churchill talks of war in year or so. J. L. Garvin, Editor of Observer, says: "We cannot count on any period as four years."

They are arming for armaments which will, and which do not stop it.

If it starts, the War Book will be taken down a desk at 10 Downing Street. In the plan for war is ready, the complete mobilisation of the entire nation—except for the control of food, and the suppression, by the Disinfection Act, of any speech of fear made on the platform or any word of opinion in the public Press.

Now South Ayrshire may help to stop all this if it returns to Labour M.P. by a bigger vote. It will warn the Government that it must get straight back to the League of Nations, to which it is pledged, and compel it to adopt, in its entirety, that policy of active security to which it is committed.

The only other way is a world war.

ARE WE AL

Wealth Destroy People Sta

Do You Know That

Sir John Orr, medical officer, says that 4½ millions spend no more than a week on food, and spend less on medical than on food.

When it burned and people while disease accumulated, looking among the population.

That Scotland is given housing conditions than England.

That more infants per Scotland than in England.

That by a Labour Government children in Lanarkshire that giving them milk that much greater chance of health.

Signal lights displace machines displace work displace miners, book-keepers.

Bad for the

They lived unhappily together did not increase in weight, and stunted and badly proportioned, coats. They were also nervous to bite the attendants. By the day they began to kill and eat one another.

This was the effect of an experiment on white bread, margarine sweetened tea with a little milk, cabbage and potatoes, limited starchy jam of the cheaper sort, commonly eaten by the poorer class.

Described by Major-General Sir G. Carrison, M.C., in the first of his Cantor lectures on nutrition and health.

displace bank clerks, combine whole shipyards and works, means more wealth with less.

Under capitalism instead of power to create goods making it for people to live better, it brings poverty and misery through stupidity of making people played?

Bernard Shaw explains all this saying that the other planets are one for a lunatic asylum?

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN SAID "During the war a man had congenital idiot if he could making a profit."—Scotsman, 15 1932.

Mr. Runciman helped to open Savings Bank lie at the 1931 election.

CO-OPERATORS

VOTE AGAINST A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHICH

- (a) Attacked the Co-ops. (b) Made you pay double tax. (c) Refused to exempt even grants to hospitals from their property tax.

VOTE FOR ALEX. SLOAN

A Lifelong Co-operator

IF I HAD A VOTE IN THE AYRSHIRE, I WOULD VOTE FOR SLOAN

[By THOMAS JOHNSTON, M.P.]

Because in home affairs the greatest need of our time is to end Poverty in its old form of Plenty.

Alexander Sloan would vote for a permissive Council-wealth in which unemployment should be permitted everybody had sufficient food, clothing, and comfort to enable a life to be lived.

His opponent would vote for the maintenance of a system under which the poor are destroyed rather than that poor people be allowed to eat; fishermen and millers meanwhile going unemployed; pensioners would vote for a system under which farmers are fined for growing more wheat, while the old age pensioner gets a dinner.

Because in foreign affairs, at the last election, the representatives of the present Government solemnly and publicly pledged themselves to support the League of Nations Movement.

These pledges have been broken. Loyal allies to the League, like the Czechs, have been sold to Nazi dictatorship. British ships carrying food with neutral observers and British ships have been bombed and sunk on the high seas, and not a penny compensation has been secured for their crews.

—If of this weakening of the United Front another world war becomes an actual possibility.

—If of this weakening of the United Front another world war becomes an actual possibility.

—If of this weakening of the United Front another world war becomes an actual possibility.

Because five workers, colliers, railway-fishermen, clerks, shop assistants, and trade workers, factory employees—representatives of the nation which toil for a living—have been taught by long and bitter experience of the sheer necessity of Labour action in Parliament.

Because every worker and his wife feel the menace of possible unemployment. The Labour Party is pledged to the cruel Family-Means Test.

Because your previous representative, Brown, a son of Ayrshire, a working man, brought an honour and a solution to his constituency such as no other representative ever brought it.

Age Pensioners Forced to Apply for Public Assistance

House of Commons on 6th April, the Government had to admit that under the present Government's treatment of pensioners

old age pensioners in Scotland alone were forced on to Public Assistance.

It stands for adequate pension—at least 40p per week and 35s. for married couples.



REVELATION OF GREAT POLITICAL SCANDAL

An analysis has just been made of important Election fights, and it has been disclosed that the Tories have won practically every big Election by dishonourable means. They have deliberately spread the impression that only Tories are ladies and gentlemen, and cast reflections upon the character and ability of their opponents.

NOTHING THAT—IN ORDER TO SCARE YOU—THEY SAY NOW ABOUT LABOUR IS ANY WORSE THAN THEY FORMERLY SAID ABOUT THE LIBERALS.

Look at this Record—

In 1887 the Tories defeated Gladstone by the publication of forged letters—**FORGERY**

In 1924 the Tories won power by the Zinoviev Letter Scare—a **FORGERY**

In 1929 the Tories attempted a scare in Glasgow Churches by faking a letter from a Church leader—a further **FORGERY**

In 1931 the Tories gained power by **THE SAVINGS BANK LIE**

In 1935 Mr. Baldwin has confessed that the Tories won the Election by **THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS LIE**

VOTE FOR ALEX. SLOAN and Clean Politics for the People

WERE YOUR SAVINGS IN DANGER?

Mr. Neville Chamberlain tells the Truth

ADMITS TORY ALLEGATIONS ABOUT LABOUR IN 1931 TO BE UNTRUE

Speaking at Sheffield, 15th October 1931, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said:—

"I make this admission at once that the financial troubles have not come upon us through anything that we have done in this country, or by the late Government" (i.e., the Labour Government).

Viscount Snowden

wrote to Mr. Woodburn, the Scottish secretary of the Labour Party:—

"The statement that the Labour Government were responsible for the National and Industrial Crisis which broke out in 1929 and developed the following year: is a stupid lie."

THE TORY PARTY WHICH DESCENDS TO SUCH TACTICS TO OBTAIN OFFICE IS NOT WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT OF DECENT MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. LANSBURY MALIGNED

What Conservative Central Office says for speakers stated: That N. Lansbury, speaking on 27th October 1935 at Dundee, said:

"Put the Labour Government in and within 24 hours we will socialise industry."

The Scotsman correctly reported, 28th October 1935, Mr. Lansbury as saying:

"He did not come there to say, put a Labour Government in and within 24 hours we will socialise all industry."

NO WONDER SOME ELECTORS DO NOT KNOW THE REAL ISSUE

MINERS' PRESIDENT SAYS VOTE FOR SLOAN

Mr. Andrew Clark Appeals to the Miners

I APPEAL to the miners and other electors of South Ayrshire to vote for Mr. Alexander Sloan on 20th April.



No one in Scotland better qualified to represent and fight for the miners than Mr. Sloan. He has been a miner and worked for the miners all his life. The miners more than any other section of the population require bold champions to demand from Parliament legislation to deal with the conditions of life of the miner.

The miner to-day is worse off than he was twenty years ago as a result of the legislation of the National Government.

The wealth of Britain comes from the mines. It is on the coal of Britain that the power of Britain still depends. Yet the men who risk their lives to produce that coal receive neither adequate wages nor security in their lives. Long hours, bad conditions, unnecessary risks are the lot of the miner. All these evils could be removed if the mines were brought under National Control and ownership, for the Nation could not allow such conditions to continue.

I have known Mr. Alexander Sloan for many, many years. He has always been a fearless fighter. He has been impatient and indignant at the shrewdness by which Governments have moved in dealing with the standards of mining accidents and miners' conditions. This is the kind of man South Ayrshire should vote for.

He will make a worthy successor to my late friend, Mr. James Brown. He stands for the same high political principles. He worked side by side with him during his life, and he will carry on the same high traditions if you appoint him to succeed Mr. Brown as the Member of Parliament for South Ayrshire.

In the name of the Miners of Scotland I call upon you to vote for Alex. Sloan.

Mr BALDWIN ATTACKED BY THE PRESS

He Hits Back! "Stinging" Answer

"BALDWIN must go!" was a Press plot. The Daily Mail and the Daily Express and the other papers conducted by Lord Rothermere and Beaverbrook carried on a terrible campaign against Mr. Baldwin just prior to the St. George's Day Election.

Mr. Baldwin was compelled to take notice, and he exposed the mischievous Press power in the following terms:—

"The papers conducted by Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are not newspapers in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

"They are engines of propaganda for the constantly changing policies, desires, personal wishes, personal likes and dislikes, of two men.

"What are their methods? Their methods are direct falsehood, misrepresentation, half-truths, the alteration of the speaker's meaning by putting sentences apart from the context, suppression, and editorial criticism of speeches which are not reported in the paper."

These are papers and owners on the side of the Tories. If they could use such methods to damage their own leader, to what lengths would they go to misrepresent Labour to which they are opposed.

Many of your ideas about Labour and its programme will have been taken from such sources. In this case you've been misled.

You want to do what is right! If you examine Labour's programme you'll see that it is justifiable and desirable on economic, national, and moral grounds.

A Word in Your Ear—THE BALLOT IS SECRET! NO ONE CAN KNOW HOW YOU VOTE

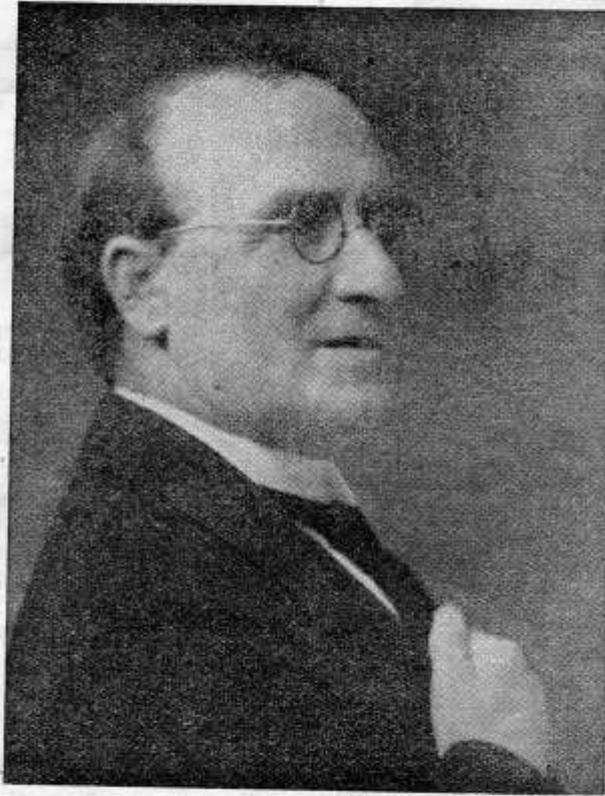
Parliamentary County of Ayr and Bute - South Ayrshire Division

GENERAL ELECTION, 1945

POLLING DAY - - - - THURSDAY, 5th JULY

ELECTION ADDRESS

OF



ALEXANDER SLOAN

THE LABOUR CANDIDATE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS - - - - 58 ALLOWAY STREET, AYR

Labour's Peace Programme

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE THE HONOUR to be selected again by the South Ayrshire Divisional Labour Party, incorporating all progressive forces, to be their Candidate at the forthcoming General Election.

I have served you for six years in Parliament during all the mighty hazards of war.

It has been no easy task defending the interests of the common people at home, whilst our soldiers, sailors and airmen were fighting for freedom and democracy abroad.

The war with Germany is ended and we are within measurable distance of cessation of conflict with Japan.

"It is now the bounden duty of every responsible citizen to help to build on the ashes of the '1939 Britain' a country which will provide as first requirements for every man, woman and child, a sufficiency of good food and labour-saving homes that are constructed so as to take full advantage of modern science and productive industry."

We must have an educational system that will give every boy and girl a chance to develop the best that is in them, and we must secure an economic system that will for ever banish the dread spectre of unemployment.

We must aim at a full scheme of social security that will guard the interests of the individual from the cradle to the grave, care for the child in its tender years, and bring happiness into the lives of our old people in the evening of their days, by substantial increase in Pensions without Means Test.

There can never again be any excuse for saying we cannot provide the essentials of life for our people.

We have spent £25,000 million in five years of war. It is tragic to think that a few of these millions would have saved so much misery, poverty and malnutrition in the 20 years between the two wars.

Our Tory Governments, however, told us it could not be done, so the people wasted away. Sir John Boyd Orr, the specialist on nutrition, tells us that 50 per cent. of the people of this country are underfed.

The scientists and technicians worked wonders during the past five years. They have stepped up production ten-fold. They have made two blades of grass grow where one grew before. *Be careful, my fellow-electors*, that you do not again throw away the value of these efforts.

Housing

The Labour Party will tackle housing with the same grim determination that the country faced the building of war equipment. It must become priority Number One. I know couples who have been married ten years and never possessed a home of their own. Scotland requires 500,000 houses to meet immediate needs in overcrowding and slum clearance. The best we have ever been able to do was 25,000 in a single year and in many years much less. This rate must be accelerated.

It is a tragic circumstance that our servicemen, who have been fighting for 5½ years to secure

freedom and democracy, cannot find a place for their wives and families to live in.

The nation that has spent so much on war must spend, and rapidly, the few million pounds necessary to house its men, women and children.

We must remove the stigma that Scotland's infantile death rate is higher than that of any European country with the exception of Spain and Portugal.

This slaughter of the innocent must cease and the first essential is to provide every family with decent housing accommodation.

A Square Deal For All

Agriculture

The Labour Party's policy for Agriculture is so to organise marketing and grading that the industry will be freed from the speculation and risks from which the pre-war conditions were inseparable.

The Agricultural community have played a notable part during the war, and it would be an unforgivable crime if, in the post-war period, the nation should so shockingly neglect the land as to drive those skilled craftsmen back into the overcrowded towns again. The narrow escape we had from starvation is a lesson that should never be forgotten. I stand for a fair deal to agricultural workers, whose wages should approximate to those of skilled workers in industry.

Fishing

Fishermen have grim memories of the years between the wars. They have never asked for subventions or subsidies. All they ask in return for the dangers they encounter, and for their skill, is a fair return for the food they produce and can produce in abundance. On behalf of the Labour Party I promise organisation in marketing and grading so that these hardy seamen will know that they are assured a fair price for all the fish they land.

Mining

As one who has been connected with the Mining Industry all my life, I am conscious of the great hardships under which miners carry through their trade, and I again dedicate myself to removing all unnecessary danger from the mines, and obtaining for the miner the right of a shorter working day and of an adequate wage for his risk and toil.

The British public should be informed of the dangerous economic position this country will occupy if the coal industry is not organised.

Coal prices in this country are double American pithead prices, *due to out-of-date*

methods of production. This raises cost of living and puts a crippling burden on all exporting industry. The coalowners' method of adjusting this balance in 1920 was a vicious attack on wages. Every year the industry loses 25,000 workers which it cannot replace.

A Committee of leading British Coalowners (the Reid Committee) says of their colleagues: "The employers as a body have been prepared neither to accept the principle of the survival of the fittest, nor fully to abandon their traditional individualism."

The mining industry in this country has run to seed, and all the experts agree that it will require from 150 to 300 million pounds to re-equip it and bring it up to modern requirements. This can only be done by National Ownership, and by that I stand.

In conclusion let me say that to win a war is not enough. We must play our part in the organisation of world peace. The Atlantic Charter, Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Declarations are only vapid outpourings of idealism unless, as a first essential, we are determined that war shall be outlawed. To secure that, we must remove the economic causes that lead to conflict. If Britain, America, U.S.S.R., and all the other nations in the world are determined to live at peace then peace is assured; but let us not humbug ourselves unless we are prepared to set an example; we cannot hope that others may take the lead. We must settle the Indian question to the satisfaction of the Indians, embark on an enlightened Colonial policy so that the Atlantic Charter will not become a meaningless phrase, but that in fact, as well as in statement, it will be indeed the Charter of Freedom and Democracy throughout the world.

On this programme I solicit your support.

ALEXANDER SLOAN,

Rankinston,
Ayr, 4th June, 1945.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION ON CONTROLS

HOUSES.—If controls are abolished firms will be induced to build profitable luxuries and not houses. Houses are as important to Peace as munitions are to War. No controls did not house us between the wars.

PRICES.—If prices double, our income is halved. Prices must be controlled in the interests of those whose income is fixed, such as pensioners, soldiers' dependants, and many others.

RATIONING.—If controls are removed before ample supplies are available, the busiest and hardest housewife will get least and those with leisure and money will get more than they need. During shortages ration controls are fairest.

MATERIALS.—Until vital needs are met, priority must be given. Controls should be relaxed as occasion warrants.

FINANCE.—Without control inflation would occur, and our country would be disorganised by international money manipulators. Speculation and gambling with people's security must be prevented.

Dictatorships are tyranny. "Free enterprise" can be chaos.

Planning means Liberty without Licence and good management of the nation's resources.

Fold Here.

ELECTION COMMUNICATION

181

Elizabeth P. Cameron,

Fold Here.

POLLING DAY, THURSDAY, 5th JULY, 1945

VOTE EARLY AND VOTE THUS—

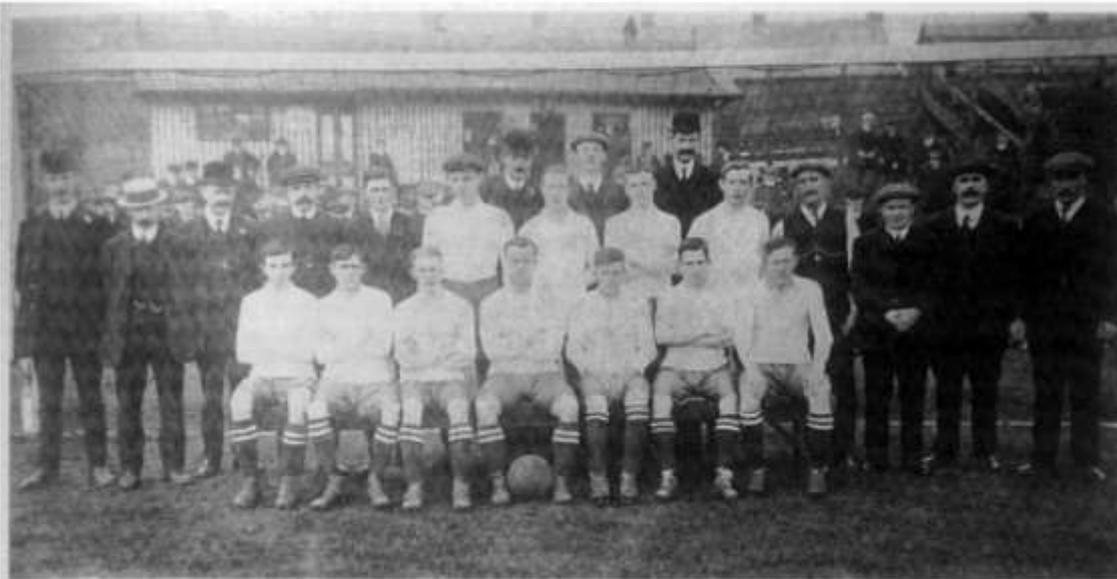
ALEX. SLOAN	-	X
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Printed by The Ayrshire Post, Ltd., Nile Court, Ayr, and Published by
Mr John Hodge, Election Agent, 58 Alloway Street, Ayr.

Appendix F: Three Belfast Distillery teams photographs including Donald Sloan. 1905 – 1910.



*Distillery (Irish Cup Winners) v Aston Villa (English Cup Winners) on 24th April 1905.
Distillery players back row (left to right): W.Andrews, R.Johnston, J.Magill. Middle row: D.Sloan, A.Hunter, J.Murray,
J.Scott, G.McMillan, W.Watson, S.Ferguson, J.Grieve.
Aston Villa players back row: F.Miles, J.Pearson, W.George, J.Windmill. Middle row: A.Leake, H.Spencer. Front row:
E.Brown, J.H.Hampton, B.Hall, J.Baillie, B.Garratty.*



*Distillery v Derry Celtic on 11th September 1909
Players in back row (left to right): W.Scott, D.Sloan, J.Nelson, L.Donnelly, W.J.Hamilton. Front row: A.Heggarty, J.Black,
R.G.Flanagan, A.Creighton, T.Walker, J.McLean, S.Burnison.*



Irish Cup winners 1909/10

Players second row (left to right): W.Scott, S.Burnison, D.Sloan, A.Creighton. First row: J.W.Wright, R.G.Flanagan, L.Donnelly, W.J.Johnston, A.Heggarty, W.Crone (Trainer). On floor: W.J.Hamilton, W.Uprichard.

Appendix G - Estimate for N.U.M
Banner



Lettered sided of banner before treatment

DESCRIPTION

Landscape format banner made from a single layer of heavy plain woven linen or cotton canvas. The canvas is full width and used with the warp threads running horizontally, leaving the weaker weft thread to take the weight of the banner. The top and bottom edges of the banner are selvedge. The lower selvedge contains a single blue warp thread. Double turned, machine sewn hems finish the side edges on the portrait side. Heading and 7 pole loops of twill woven cotton webbing, painted yellow, are machine sewn to the top reverse edge. The design is hand painted, probably in oil-based media and covers the entire canvas on each side, with different images on each side.



Portrait showing finely painted detail and degraded canvas



Makers mark in lower corner

Portrait side Central portrait of Alex Sloan *Sic (H) in Huddersfield* and Labour MP) is finely painted in black and white and surrounded by a wreath of coal. The national title is painted across the top in stylised black lettering highlighted with red upper case initial letters. Below this and arching over the portrait is the branch title in simple black upper case letters. A

- Test cleaning and consolidation options based on specialist testing to establish the most effective and discrete treatments
- Test conservation support options to identify most suitable fabric and adhesive
- Surface clean both sides of the banner under magnification and local exhaust, using fine brushes and very low power vacuum tool to lift mould and lighter soiling matter, fine probe to break up and dislodge encrusted soiling, without loosening the underlying tenuously adhered paint. Time allowed for this has been calculated for the full banner size according to initial test cleaning of a given area when the banner was examined 25 November 2015. It is difficult to be more precise at this stage
- Stabilise paint on both sides of banner to prevent further loss
- Introduce minimum local humidity if safe for the paints, to allow unfolding of creases and realignment of distortions in the canvas
- Prepare conservation support fabric with adhesive to provide full support of the canvas
- Bond conservation support to the reverse (lettered) side of the canvas
- Infill missing sections of canvas with new weight and colour matched linen to ensure the banner hangs evenly. This may be necessary across the top weight-bearing edge only, but will need to be reviewed once the conservation support fabric is secured
- Apply full sleeve of new sympathetically coloured linen across the top edge to ensure the banner has sufficient strength and distribution of weight when on display
- Supply 20cm diameter storage tube and pack banner for transport and safe storage
- Provide conservation documentation

Estimated cost for conservation of the Auchinleck NUM banner including time and materials, £22045.00 + VAT, based on our current charge of £36.00 per hour. The hourly charge has not been increased this year to reflect our commitment to provide the highest standard of conservation at a competitive rate.

Vivian Lochhead
Senior Conservator
4 February 2016

Appendix H: Coylton War Memorial, Advertiser Article and Sloan War Records

ADVERTISER. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1920.

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Coylton War Memorial.

UNVEILING OF A CELTIC CROSS.

MR JAMES BROWN'S TRIBUTE.

The memorial which has been erected at Coylton to 53 men of Coylton and Rankinston district who fell in the war was unveiled on Sunday in presence of over 2000 people. Proceedings commenced with an impressive service in the Parish Church, at which Rev. W. Crawford, Coylton; Rev. J. E. Thomson, Stair; and Rev. W. Cochran Conn, a former minister of Coylton Parish, officiated, and afterwards a procession took place to the memorial, headed by Coylton bands. At the memorial a large crowd assembled, and the cross was unveiled by Mrs Waters, a Coylton lady who lost three sons in the war. Mrs Sloan, of Rankinston, four of whose sons fell in their country's cause, was to have shared in the unveiling ceremony, but was unable to be present, and her place was taken by a son.

The various local bodies and firing party from A.F. were drawn up round the memorial.

MR BROWN'S ADDRESS.

Mr James Brown, M.P. for South Ayrshire, then delivered an address in the course of which he said they might have chosen some other to perform this function, but they had rather chosen one who knew most of the men and boys whose memory they were honouring, who knew most of the parents and friends, who was familiar with the homes from which the men went, and who knew something of the conflicting feelings with which they were contending that day, and who also had suffered with them in their dark bereavement. He asked them as they stood there in the presence of their God to remember with love and with the deepest affection those men who gave their lives for us, who paid the supreme price, and who counted not life dear itself in order that the liberty of our country might be maintained. They had been engaged in supplicating their Heavenly Father to let His blessing rest upon the ceremony; their hearts had been attuned and uplifted by the solemn service and they now surrounded the foot of this cross that love and affection had raised to those dear ones and they mingled their tears together as they unveiled this memorial. On such an occasion as this very few words were needed, not that the deeds of the men whose names were engraved on the memorial were not worthy of the highest praise that the most stately and eloquent language could convey, but here, in this parish, which most of them knew so well and in which most of them were born, a few words were needed amongst the parents and kinspeople and friends of their dear ones, because, though

hearts to remember and cherish these men while our sorrowing sisters unveil this memorial to our Glorious Dead."

The unveiling ceremony was then performed, after which three volleys were fired and the "Last Post" sounded. The benediction was then pronounced, and a number of wreaths were placed at the base of the memorial.

THE MEMORIAL.

The Coylton Parish War Memorial is situated at Hillhead on an appropriate site at the crossing of two roads. It takes the form of a Celtic cross, which may be said to be typical of our earliest native art and racy of the soil. Above three steps, nine and a half feet square in plan, rises the pedestal of the monument, with bronze panels in each of the four faces. On the front dedicatory panel is the inscription:—"In memory of the men of Coylton, who died for us in the Great War, 1914-1918." On the other three panels are the names of the 53 men who laid down their lives that we might be free. On top of the pedestal is the socket stone, around which is carved on a continuous ribbon the names of the twelve Allies, with an appropriate background to each. The Celtic cross itself is of the Northumbrian type, and is carved on front, back, and edges with Celtic ornament, each panel being different. On the front is the Tree of Liberty guarded by the two Scottish Unicorns, with the old motto, "In Defensu." Halfway up the shaft is the inscription:—"Erected by the people of Coylton, Ayr, Dominii MCMXX." On the back of the shaft and interlacing ornament and foliated work, similar to that on Argyllshire crosses, are the words:—"Lest We Forget." The stone is local from Craikland quarry at Loans, of a fine hard texture and a light grey colour. The design and carving and bronze panels are by Mr Robert Bryden, R.E., a native of the district, and the work has been a labour of love. Messrs Wm. Paton & Sons, Ayr, have done the mason work. The total height of the Memorial is fifteen and a half feet. Mr Bowman, the indefatigable secretary, and an energetic committee have spared no pains to make the Memorial a worthy one.

The names inscribed on the Memorial are:—

Coylton District.—William Gavin, James Connell, Harry Grant, Charles Halbert, John Halbert, Thomas Haynes, William Ingram, James Keirs, Thomas Law, James Mousie, James Murdoch, M.M., Hugh G. Murray, John M'Ewan, Samuel M'Gregor, John M'Kay, William M'Kerrow, Donald M'Laren, John M'Pherson, John Napier, Robert Paterson, William Pollock, James Prentice, Alexander Ross, Thomas D. Sloan, James Steel, Robert Sturgeon, Hector Work, George Waters, John Waters, Robert Waters, Peter Watson, John Young.

Rankinston District.—John Brown, Thomas Ballantyne, David Pochie, Thomas

"... of those who set a crown of imperishable glory on their heads, and were joyful in the dark hour of death: yet being dead they have not died, for their excellent glory them a glorious uprising."

COYLTON DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CAVIN,
JAMES CONNELL,
HARRY GRANT,
CHARLES HALBERT,
JOHN HALBERT,
THOMAS HAYNES,
WILLIAM INGHAM,
JAMES KEERS,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES MOSSIE,
JAMES MURDOCH, M.M.
HUGH G. MURRAY,
JOHN MEWAN,
SAMUEL MCGREGOR,
JOHN M'KAY,
WILLIAM M'HERROW.

DONALD M'LAREN,
JOHN M'HERSON,
JOHN NAPIER,
ROBERT PATERSON,
WILLIAM PATERSON,
JAMES PRENTICE,
ALEXANDER ROSS,
THOMAS D. SLOAN,
JAMES STEEL,
ROBERT STURGEDIN,
HECTOR WAHK,
GEORGE WATERS,
JOHN WATERS,
ROBERT WATERS,
PETER WATSON,
JOHN YOUNG.

RANKINSTON DISTRICT.

JOHN BROWN
THOMAS BALLANTYNE
DAVID PURDIE CLEMENT,
JAMES CLEMENT,
THOMAS CLIFFORD,
WILLIAM COOK,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
ROBERT HAMILTON,
WILLIAM LAIDLAND,
ALEXANDER LINDEN,
ALEXANDER POOLE.

SAMUEL POOLE,
ROBERT RODGER,
DONALD SLOAN,
ROBERT SLOAN,
THOMAS SLOAN,
WILLIAM SLOAN,
ALEXANDER TAYLOR,
SAMUEL WALLACE,
JAMES WALSH,
MATTHEW WATTERS.

076910



COYLTON WAR MEMORIAL.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY

WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SUNDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1920.



PUBLIC WILL ASSEMBLE at COYLTON SCHOOL at 1.30, and proceed to PARISH CHURCH for SERVICE at 2.30, in the following order:-

FIXING PARTY. COYLTON BAND. EX-SERVICE MEN. COMMITTEE. RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

ALL PROCEEDS TO BE PAID TO THE DISTRICT LIBRARY

Order of Service.

Voluntary.

PRAYER OF INVOCATION, - - - - - Rev. W. CRAWFORD.

Hymn 477. - - - - - "Our God, our help in ages past,"
Tune, St. Anne.

OUR God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of Thy throne
The saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thy grace alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
As like an evening gossamer,
Short as the watch that ends the night,
Before the rising sun.

Tune, like an ever-rolling stream.
Beats all its notes away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream,
Dies as the opening day.

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home. **AMEX.**

PRAYER OF ADORATION AND THANKSGIVING, - - - - - Rev. J. E. THOMSON.

SCRIPTURE LESSON (Psaln vii, 1-12,) - - - - -
(Romans viii, 31-39.)

Hymn 226. - - - - - "Peace, perfect peace."

PEACE, perfect peace? Is this dark world of sin?
The blood of Jesus whips away the sting.
Perfect peace? by thronging duties pressed!
To do the will of Jesus, this is rest.
Perfect peace? with anxious surging crowd!
Oh Jesus' bosom sought but calm is found.
Perfect peace? with loved ones far away!
In Jesus' keeping we are safe, and they.

Peace, perfect peace? our future all unknown!
Jesus we know, and He is on the throne.

Peace, perfect peace? death shadowing us and ours!
Jesus has vanquished death and all its powers.

It is enough! earth's struggles soon shall cease,
And Jesus call us to heaven's perfect peace. **AMEX.**

SCRIPTURE LESSON - Revelations vii, 9-17. } **Rev. W. COCHRANE CONN.**

PRAYER OF INTERCESSION AND REMEMBRANCE.

Paraphrase 66. "How bright these glorious spirits shine,"

HOW bright these glorious spirits shine!
Whence all their white array?
How came they to the blood-stained
Of everlasting day?

Lo! these are they from all things great,
Who came by routing of light,
And in the blood of Christ have washed
Those robes which shine so bright.

Now, with triumphant palms, they stand
Before the throne so high,
And serve the God they love, amidst
The glories of the sky.

His presence fills each heart with joy,
Tears every mouth to sing;
By day, by night, the sacred courts
With glad harmonies ring.

Hunger and thirst are felt no more,
Nor sun with scorching ray;
God is their sun, whose cheering beams
Diffuse eternal day.

The Lamb which dwells amidst the throne
Shall give them still provision;
Feed them with manna bread divine,
And all their footsteps guide.

"Mong pastures green He'll lead His flock,
Where living streams appear;
And God the Lord from every eye
Shall wipe off every tear. **AMEX.**

BENEDICTION, - - - - - Rev. W. CRAWFORD.

AT MEMORIAL.

Address by James Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Ayrshire.

UNVEILING BY Mrs. SLOAN, RANKINSTON, and Mrs. WATERS, COYLTON.

SALUTE AND LAST POST.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

BENEDICTION, - - - - - Rev. W. CRAWFORD.

COURTESY OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY< SOUTH AYRSHIRE COUNCIL

Robert Sloan

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=233785>

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/1596051/SLOAN,%20R>

www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1596051

William Sloan

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=233802>

www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/490666/SLOAN,W

www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/490666

Thomas Sloan

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/1553403/SLOAN,%20THOMAS>

Donald Sloan

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/575000/SLOAN,%20D>

Thomas WS Sloan

[www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/2060229/SLOAN, THOMAS W S](http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/2060229/SLOAN,THOMASWS)

www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/2060229

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Appendix B – Article Future of British Politics by Alexander Sloan (Proportional Rep)

Appendix C – West Kilbride Archives

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Appendix G - Estimate for N.U.M Banner

Appendix H - Coylton War Memorial, Advertiser Article and Links to War Records

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Appendix J – House of Lords Appeal compensation for death Mossblown Miner.

Appendix K – Barlinnie log.

Appendix L - Stated Case 1921 Lockout. Houldsworth Colliery.

Appendix M - List of Speeches by Alexander Sloan.

Appendix N - Historic Prestwick Airport speech by Alexander Sloan and letter of Appreciation from AEU (Amalgamated Engineering Union).

In Memory of

Private

R Sloan

20372, 10th Bn., Canadian Infantry who died on 22 April 1915

Remembered with Honour

Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

CWGC - Casualty Details



CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Casualty details

SLOAN, R

Rank:

Service No:

Date of Death:

Regiment/Service:

Panel Reference

Memorial

Additional information:

Private

20372

22/04/1915

Canadian Infantry

10th Bn.

Panel 24 - 28 - 30

YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL

 **VIEW
CERTIFICATE**

This is a PDF file and
requires [Adobe Reader](#) to
view

YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL



Country:

Belgium

Locality:

West-Vlaanderen

Find out more about this Cemetery including, visiting information, reports and plans and any emergency notices.

You may also be interested in...

Our Partners - with links to many different organisations who can help you to better understand the two world wars.

(Please note: CWGC is not responsible for the content of External Sites)

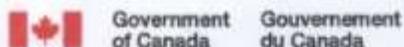
Having Problems? Please see our help pages...

- [How to find a Casualty](#)
- [How to find a Cemetery](#)

RANKINSTON.



PTE. ROBERT T. SLOAN.



Canada

Veterans Affairs Canada

[Home](#) > [Records & Collections](#) > [The Canadian Virtual War Memorial \(CVWM\)](#) > Robert Sloan

Canadian Virtual War Memorial

In memory of

Private

Robert Sloan

who died on April 22, 1915

Military Service:

Service Number: 20372

Force: Army

Unit: Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment)

Division: 10th Bn.

Additional Information:

Date and Place of Birth: October 17, 1895

Cemetery: [MENIN GATE \(YPRES\) MEMORIAL](#), Belgium

Grave Reference: Panel 24 - 28 - 30

Commemorated on [Page 36](#) of the First World War Book of Remembrance.

Digital Collection

[Send us your images](#)



[Photo of Robert Sloan](#)

Burial Information:

Cemetery: [MENIN GATE \(YPRES\) MEMORIAL](#), Belgium

Grave Reference: Panel 24 - 28 - 30

Location: The Menin Gate Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town of Ypres (now Ieper) in the Province of West Flanders, on the road to Menin and Courtrai. It bears the names of 55,000 men who were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient in the First World War. Designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield and erected by the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves

Record Details for R Sloan - Canadian Infantry

[Back](#)

First Name:	R
Surname:	Sloan
Nationality:	Canadian
Date of Death:	22/04/1915
Rank:	Private
Service Number:	20372
Campaign Medals:	<p>1914-15 Star</p>  <p>Given the information we have available, it is very possible that R Sloan was awarded the 1914-15 star campaign medal of the British Empire for his service in World War One.</p> <p>This Star is identical to the 1914 Star in every respect except that the centre scroll bears the dates "1914- 15" and the two small scrolls bearing "Aug" and "Nov" are omitted.</p> <p>He would also have received the British War Medal and Victory Medal, as it was not awarded singly. These three medals were sometimes irreverently referred to as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred. With Pip representing either this medal or the 1914 Star, only one of which could be awarded to a soldier, Squeak represented the British War Medal and Wilfred represented the Victory Medal.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p> <p>Victory Medal</p>  <p>Given the information we have available it is likely that R Sloan was entitled to the Victory medal, also called the Inter Allied Victory Medal. This medal was awarded to all who received the 1914 Star or 1914-15 Star and, with certain exceptions, to those who received the British War Medal. It was never awarded alone. These three medals were sometimes irreverently referred to as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred.</p> <p>Eligibility for this award consisted of having been mobilised, fighting, having served in any of the theatres of operations, or at sea, between midnight 4th/5th August, 1914, and midnight, 11th/12th November, 1918. Women who served in any of the various military organisations in a theatre of operations were also eligible.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p> <p>British War Medal</p>  <p>From the information available to us, it is very possible that R Sloan was entitled to the British War Medal for service in World War One. This British Empire campaign medal was issued for services between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.</p> <p>The medal was automatically awarded in the event of death on active service before the completion of this period.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p>
Service:	Canadian Army
Regiment:	<p>Canadian Infantry</p> <p>Canadian Infantry during World War 1</p> <p>More information about Canadian Infantry</p> <p>Click here for more information on Canadian Infantry >></p>
Battalion:	10th Battalion
Commemorated:	Belgium
Collection:	The IWM/CANOC Registers Collection
Related Historic	

20372

ATTESTATION PAPER.

No.

Folio.

orig
9
876

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

1. What is your name? *No 20372 Robert Sloan 20372.*
 2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? *Apr. Courts of Dunshire, Scotland.*
 3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? *John Sloan (Father).*
 4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? *218 Ramington, Apr.*
 5. What is the date of your birth? *17 Octbr 1895.*
 6. What is your Trade or Calling? *Motor man.*
 7. Are you married? *No.*
 8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? *Yes.*
 9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? *Yes.*
 10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? *Turkistan 1 year R.S.F.*
If so, state particulars of former Service.
 11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? *Yes.*
 12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? *Yes.*
- Robert Sloan* (Signature of Man).
G. A. Caldwell (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, *Robert Sloan*, 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 by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date *22 Sept* 1914. *Robert Sloan* (Signature of Recruit)
G. A. Caldwell (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, *Robert Sloan*, do make Oath, 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 all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date *22 Sept* 1914. *Robert Sloan* (Signature of Recruit)
G. A. Caldwell (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

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 *Valcartier* this *25* day of *Sept.* 1914.

[Signature] (Signature of Justice)

Description of Pte R. J. Sloan ^{103rd Regt} ^{10th Bn} Enlistment.

<p>Apparent Age <u>19</u> years <u>10</u> months. <small>(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)</small></p> <p>Height <u>5</u> ft <u>11</u> ins.</p> <p>Chest <small>measured</small> Girth when fully expanded <u>41</u> ins. Range of expansion <u>1/2</u> ins.</p> <p>Complexion <u>Fair</u></p> <p>Eyes <u>Blue</u></p> <p>Hair <u>Fair</u></p> <p>Religious denominations. Church of England <u>Yes</u> Presbyterian Wesleyan Baptist or Congregationalist Other Protestants <small>(Denominations to be stated.)</small> Roman Catholic Jewish</p>	<p>Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.</p> <p><small>Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will advise the same, acknowledging to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the Enlisting Officer.</small></p> <p><u>Tattoo cross on left forearm</u></p>
--	--

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

Date Sept 15 1914

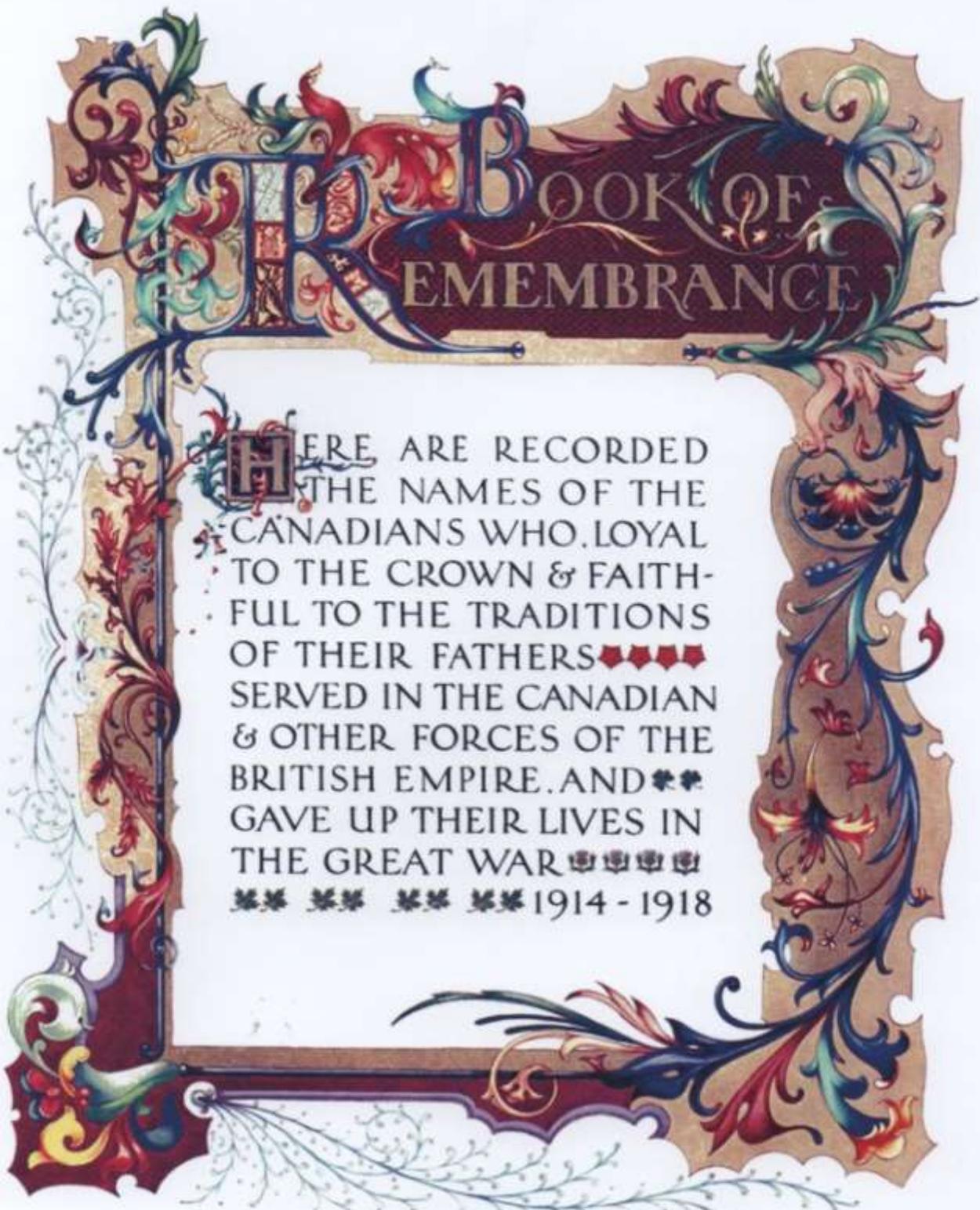
Place Valcartier Que A. H. Bennett
Medical Officer.

*Insert here "fit" or "unfit".

NOTE.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness:—

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

R. J. Sloan having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded. I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.



HERE ARE RECORDED
THE NAMES OF THE
CANADIANS WHO LOYAL
TO THE CROWN & FAITH-
FUL TO THE TRADITIONS
OF THEIR FATHERS [four red diamonds]
SERVED IN THE CANADIAN
& OTHER FORCES OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE. AND [two red diamonds]
GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN
THE GREAT WAR [four red diamonds]
[four red diamonds] 1914 - 1918



1915



Pte	Sesjan, Antonia	14 th Bn.
Pte	Sethy, Gray Donaldson	10 th Bn.
Pte	Sethy, Charles Edward	15 th Bn.
Pte	Sennitt, Archibald Frederick	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Serreson, Alexander	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sewell, Arthur William	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sewell, Frederick Charles	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seale H, Stephen	10 th Bn.
Pte	Seamour, Albert John	3 rd Bn.
Pte	Seamour, George Ernest	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Seamour, John Lawrence	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seaman, Alexander C.	14 th Bn.
Pte	Seaman, John Joseph	24 th Bn.
Pte	Seay, Ernest	15 th Bn.
Infant	Seay, William Frederick	R.F.C. 1 st Bn.
Pte	Seard, Alfred Frederick	31 st Bn.
Major	Seard, Allan Crawford	14 th Bn.
Pte	Seard, James	15 th Bn.
Pte	Seard, Peter D.	26 th Bn.
Pte	Seard, Thomas Ernest	7 th Bn.
Spr	Seard, William	3 rd Field Coy.
I. Cpl	Seard, William Frederick	4 th Bn.
Pte	Seard, William Thomson	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seard, George W.	3 rd Bn.
Pte	Seard, James Edward	28 th Bn.
I. Sgt.	Seard, Frederick F.	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seard, Harold Joseph	15 th Bn.
Pte	Seaton, Edward W.	15 th Bn.
Pte	Seaward, Henry Thomas	4 th Bn.
Pte	Seaward, George	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Seaward, Thomas John	4 th Bn.
Pte	Seaving, Adam Elliott	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seaward, Henry C.	5 th Bn.
Pte	Seaward, Walter	7 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Frederick	14 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Stanley	5 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Thomas Albert	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Seawold, William J.	14 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Thomas Martin	15 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Isaac	P.P.C.I. 1
Sgt	Seawold, John James	10 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, John Malley	8 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Laurence Benjamin	5 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, David William T.	1 st Bn.
Cpl	Seawold, Joseph	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Frederick William	15 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Richard	15 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Richard	P.P.C.I. 1
I. Cpl	Seawold, Richard	10 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Edgar	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Seawold, Joseph H.	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Seawold, Thomas	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Seawold, Arthur Frank	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Irvine John	5 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Charles Henry	5 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, George E. A.	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seawold, George George	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seawold, George A.	1 st Bn.
Pte	Seawold, George Edward	10 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Arthur John	10 th Bn.
Pte	Seawold, Barry Lyell	2 nd Bn.
I. Cpl	Simpson, Arthur Fatgar	1 st Bn.

I. Cpl	Simpson, George	1 st Bn.
Pte	Simpson, George M.	4 th Bn.
Pte	Simpson, George Stewart	50 th Regt.
Pte	Simpson, Harold James	10 th Bn.
Pte	Simpson, John	10 th Bn.
Pte	Simpson, Richard	15 th Bn.
Gen.	Simpson, Richard Duke 5 th Bn. C. F. A.	
Pte	Simpson, Walter Anthony	35 th C.M.H.
Pte	Sims, William	31 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Archibald G.	10 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Archibald H.	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Harold Francis G.	7 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Hugh	15 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, James	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William John	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William T.	10 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Alfred	14 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Joseph	9 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Ernest Edward	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Alfred Gilbert	7 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Royce	7 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, David	7 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Thomas Draper	45 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William	5 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Douglas	8 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Walter M.	15 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Alexander	1 st Bn.
I. Cpl	Sinclair, William	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Ronald Ambrose	10 th Bn.
Cpl	Sinclair, Frederick	C.A.M.C.
Pte	Sinclair, James Patrick	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Sinclair, Robert	10 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Nile	4 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Solomon	8 th C.M.R.
Pte	Sinclair, Ernest Joseph	15 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Thomas Lambert	5 th Bn.
I. Cpl	Small, Samuel	10 th Bn.
Pte	Small, William	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Small, William	25 th Bn.
Pte	Small, William Henry	4 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Walter Thomas	3 rd Field Amb.
Pte	Small, Anne	P.P.C.I. 1
O.M.S.	Small, Albert	10 th Bn.
Edr.	Small, Arthur	15 th Bn. C.F.A.
Pte	Small, Arthur	10 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Bertram	10 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Charles	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Small, Charles Frederick	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Small, Clarence	1 st Bn.
Cpl	Small, Clifford Maxwell	15 th Bn.
Pte	Small, David Philip	10 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Edward George	15 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Frank	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Small, Frank	4 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Frank Joseph	7 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Frederick	24 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Frederick	17 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Frederick Reginald	28 th Bn.
Pte	Small, Frederick G.	10 th Bn.
Pte	Small, George	2 nd Bn.
Cpl	Small, George John Lewis	1 st Bn.
Pte	Small, Gordon Hugh	2 nd Bn.
Pte	Small, Henry	P.P.C.I. 1
Pte	Small, Henry	1 st Bn.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
BUREAU DU SERGENT D'ARMES

February 6th, 2017

*Ms. Esther Clark
2 Ronaldshaw Park
Ayr, Scotland, KA&2TJ
United Kingdom*

Dear Ms. Clark:

On behalf of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable Geoff Regan, I am pleased to enclose a copy of page 36 from the Book of Remembrance of the First World War.

Inscribed on this page is the name of Private Robert Sloan, 10th Battalion. A grateful nation recognizes his sacrifice every year on January 31st, when this page is displayed for public viewing in the Memorial Chamber of the Parliament of Canada.

In the same sense of gratitude, this page is sent to you with the sincere hope it will remain a source of pride for your family.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Gilles Gervais". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Gilles Gervais

In Memory of
Sapper
W Sloan

503460, 2nd Tunnelling Coy., Canadian Engineers who died on 28 June 1916

Remembered with Honour
Railway Dugouts Burial Ground (Transport Farm)



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Casualty details

SLOAN, W

Rank:	Sapper
Service No:	503482
Date of Death:	28/05/1916
Regiment/Service:	Canadian Engineers 2nd Tunnelling Coy.
Grave Reference:	VI. H. 18.
Cemetery:	RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND (TRANSPORT FARM)
Additional Information:	

[VIEW CERTIFICATE](#)

This is a PDF file and requires [Adobe Reader](#) to view.

RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND (TRANSPORT FARM)



Country:	Belgium
Locality:	West Vlaanderen

Find out more about this Cemetery including, visiting information, reports and plans and any emergency notices.

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(Please note: CWGC is not responsible for the content of External Sites)

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- [How to find a Cemetery](#)

R. 144.

UNIT _____

cept

Regimental No. 503460

ATTESTATION PAPER.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

(ANSWERS)

1. What is your name? William Sloan
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Rankinston Ayrshire
3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? John Sloan
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? 217 Rankinston Ayrshire
5. What is the date of your birth? 1893
6. What is your Trade or Calling? Printer
7. Are you married? No
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes
9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No
10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? No
(If so, state particulars of former Service.)
11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes
12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the }
CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? } Yes

Sgt W. Sloan (Signature of Man).
H. S. Benson (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, William Sloan, 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 by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Ident. O.M.F.C.

Date Feb 6th 1915
Sgt. W. Sloan (Signature of Recruit).
H. S. Benson (Signature of Witness).

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, William Sloan, do make Oath, 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 all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Certified True & Correct

Date Feb 6th 1915
Sgt. W. Sloan (Signature of Recruit).
H. S. Benson (Signature of Witness).

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

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

df

Pencher Creek this 6th day of Feb 1915
c. i. n. s. w.

↓

Description of William Sloan on Enlistment.

Apparent Age 22 years 10 months.
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served better, as well, unless the man acknowledges in any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the Approving Officer.)

Height 5 ft. 10 ins.

Girth when fully expanded 38 ins.
 Range of expansion 3 ins.

Complexion Fair

Eyes Blue

Hair Light Brown

Religious denominations:
 Church of England _____
 Presbyterian _____
 Wesleyan _____
 Baptist or Congregationalist _____
 Other Protestants _____
(Denomination to be stated.)
 Roman Catholic _____
 Jewish _____

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him Fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

Date Feb 6th 1916 Sgt. S. W. Hewelton

Place Poncha beach Major
*Insert here "ft" or "in." Medical Officer.

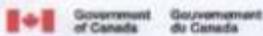
Notes.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been accepted, and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness.—

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

47

William Sloan having been finally approved and

inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.



Canada

Veterans Affairs Canada

Home > Records & Collections > The Canadian Virtual War Memorial (CVWM) > William Sloan

Canadian Virtual War Memorial

In memory of

Sapper

William Sloan

who died on June 28, 1916

Military Service:

Service Number: 503460
 Force: Army
 Unit: Canadian Engineers
 Division: 2nd Tunneling Company

Additional Information:

Cemetery: [RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND](#), Belgium
 Grave Reference: VI. H. 18.

Commemorated on [Page 163](#) of the First World War Book of Remembrance.

Digital Collection

[Send us your images](#)



[Photo of William Sloan](#)



[Photo of W. SLOAN](#)



[Photo of WILLIAM SLOAN](#)

Burial Information:

Cemetery: [RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND](#) Belgium
 Grave Reference: VI. H. 18.

Location: RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND (Transport Farm) is located 2 Km south east of Ieper town Komen (N336). From Ieper town centre the Komenseweg is located via the Rijselsestraat, through the Rijsel Armentieres and Lilla. The road name then changes to Rijselweg. 1 Km along the Rijselweg lies the left located 1.2 Km along the Komenseweg on the right hand side of the road.

Information courtesy of the [Commonwealth War Graves Commission](#).

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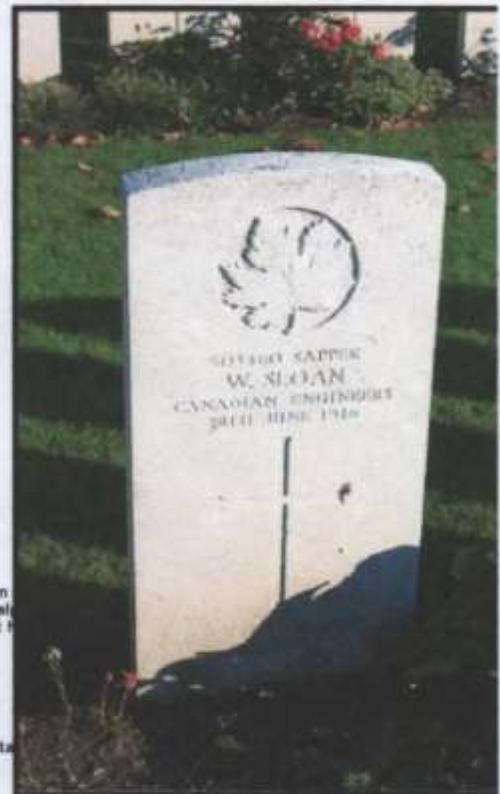


Photo of W. SLOAN - The grave marker at the Railway Dugouts Burial Ground Cemetery located approximately 3 kilometers to the south of Ieper, Belgium. May he rest in peace. (J. Baskin 2017)



PRIVATE Wm SLOAN

1916			1915		
Pte	Sinclair, Albert Harry	2 nd Ann Sub Pte	L. Cpl	Slack, William	16 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Alexander Beveridge	37 th Bn.	Pte	Slade, Arthur	28 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, John McLeod	15 th Bn.	Pte	Slade, William	3 rd Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Daniel	52 nd Bn.	Pte	Slade, William Alfred	-1 st Bn.
L. Sgt	Sinclair, Daniel George	13 th Bn.	Pte	Slaney, Alwyn	25 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Donald	1 st Par Bn.	Pte	Slaney, John	5 th C.M.R.
Pte	Sinclair, Donald	13 th Bn.	Pte	Slater, Benjamin	P.P.C.L.I.
Pte	Sinclair, Hugh Cameron	24 th Bn.	Pte	Slater, Frederick George	-1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, John Craig	15 th Bn.	Cpl	Slater, Herbert	5 th M.G. Coy
Pte	Sinclair, M ^{rs} Ivor	1 st C.M.R.	Pte	Slater, Richard	1-1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Malcolm	28 th Bn.	L. Cpl	Slater, Thomas	14 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Melville	-1 st C.M.R.	Pte	Slater, Walter	1 st C.M.R.
Pte	Sinclair, Paul Napoleon	26 th Bn.	Pte	Slater, William Bruce	2 nd C.M.R.
Cpl	Sinclair, Peter	15 th Bn.	Cpl	Slater, William Thomas	3 rd Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Reuben	3 rd Bn.	Cpl	Slawwhite, Charles H.	26 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Robert Walter	-1 st Bn.	Pte	Slaven, Peter	15 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, Thomas McRye	5 th C.M.R.	Pte	Slaight, Walter	28 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William	-46 th Bn.	L. Sgt	Slender, George H.	16 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William	-14 th Bn.	Pte	Slinger, James	1 st Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William John	3 rd Par Bn.	L. Cpl	Slipp, Alfred	15 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, William John	-1 st C.M.R.	Pte	Slipp, Leonard Leopold	2 nd C.M.R.
Pte	Sinclair, Archibald Philip F.	5 th Bn.	Pte	Slivko, Timofei	16 th Bn.
Pte	Sinclair, John Edward Swann	8 th Bn.	Pte	Sloan, Alexander	-19 th Bn.
Pte	Singleton, Frederick	-12 th Bn.	Pte	Sloan, William	15 th Bn.
Pte	Singleton, Leonard John	Borden M.M.G.	Spr	Sloan, William	2 nd Inf. Coy *
Spr	Singleton, Robert Chilton	2 nd Inf. Coy.	Pte	Sloman, Herbert Spencer	72 nd Bn.
L. Cpl	Smnoll, Elmer E.	2 nd C.M.R.	Pte	Slow, Arthur	75 th Bn.
Pte	Smell, Bert King	1-1 st Bn.	Pte	Smiles, Robert, Eaton M.M.G.	60 th Bn.
Dvr	Smiley, Edmund	3 rd D.A.C.	Pte	Small, George Arthur	-19 th Bn.
Pte	Smissey, William Lowden	50 th Bn.	Pte	Small, Henry Royal	R.C.R.
Pte	Smissey, Archie	227 th Bn.	Pte	Small, James Gordon	26 th Bn.
Pte	Smison, Frank	5 th Bn.	Cpl	Small, Samuel John	15 th Bn.
Pte	Smohan, Thomas John	39 th Bn.	Pte	Small, William Dundas	15 th Bn.
Pte	Smood, George Colclum McKay	26 th Bn.	Pte	Small, William Wallace	12 Fld Amb.
Lieut	Smock, John Murray	92 nd Bn.	Pte	Smallman, Thomas James	1 st C.M.R.
Pte	Smolly, George	51 st Bn.	Pte	Smallwood, James	5 th C.M.R.
Pte	Smollon, Fred	58 th Bn.	Pte	Smart, Albert Edward	-1 st Bn.
Pte	Smollon, Gibson Fitzerald	10 th Bn.	Pte	Smart, Charles	42 nd Bn.
Pte	Smollon, John Robert	R.C.R.	Pte	Smart, Douglas Boque	25 th Bn.
Pte	Smorri, James Joseph	-13 th Bn.	Pte	Smart, Harold	24 th Bn.
Pte	Smiba, Jacobovich, Michael	25 th Bn.	Pte	Smart, Henry William	24 th Bn.
Pte	Smidmore, Reginald	4 th Bn.	Pte	Smart, James L.	26 th Bn.
Pte	Skillicorn, John Henry	54 th Bn.	Cnr	Smart, Joseph	2 nd Bde C.F.A.
Cnr	Skinner, Arthur Frederick	64 th Bn. C.F.A.	L. Cpl	Smeehan, John	-42 nd Bn.
Pte	Skinner, Edwin	10 th Bn.	Pte	Smeeley, William	P.P.C.L.I.
Lieut	Skinner, Fyvie William	7 th Bn.	Pte	Smellie, William	13 th Bn.
Pte	Skinner, George Gould	16 th Bn.	Pte	Smellie, William Alexander	75 th Bn.
Pte	Skinner, Wilfred Thomas	58 th Bn.	Cpl	Smith, Adair James	52 nd Bn.
Pte	Skippier, Arthur	R.C.R.	Pte	Smith, Adon	87 th Bn.
Pte	Skirpan, Horace Kennedy	2 nd Bn.	Pte	Smith, Alan George	-19 th Bn.
Pte	Skocx, Richard	13 th Bn.	Pte	Smith, Albert	5 th C.M.R.
Pte	Skopine, Harry	102 nd Bn.	Pte	Smith, Albert Foxandley	13 th Bn.
Pte	Slack, Arthur Clarence	-1 st Bn.	Pte	Smith, Alexander	24 th Bn.
Sgt	Slack, Francis Joseph	6 th Bde C.F.A.	Pte	Smith, Alexander	-13 th Bn.
			Pte	Smith, Alexander	58 th Bn.
			Pte	Smith, Alexander	-14 th Bn.
			Cpl	Smith, Alexander	102 nd Bn.
				Smith, Alexander Donald	5 th C.M.R.
			Pte	Smith, Alexander Wilson	8 th Bn.
			Pte	Smith, Alfred	1 st Bn.

About the names on this page

For more information about the individuals listed on this page, click on their names below to take you to their corresponding page in the *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*.

Pte

[Sinclair, Albert Harry](#)

Record Details for W Sloan

[Back](#)

First Name:	W
Surname:	Sloan
Nationality:	Canadian
Date of Death:	28/06/1918
Rank:	Sapper
Service Number:	603460
Campaign Medals:	<p>Victory Medal</p>  <p>Given the information we have available it is likely that W Sloan was entitled to the Victory medal, also called the Inter Allied Victory Medal. This medal was awarded to all who received the 1914 Star or 1914-15 Star and, with certain exceptions, to those who received the British War Medal. It was never awarded alone. These three medals were sometimes irreverently referred to as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred.</p> <p>Eligibility for this award consisted of having been mobilised, fighting, having served in any of the theatres of operations, or at sea, between midnight 4th/5th August, 1914, and midnight, 11th/12th November, 1918. Women who served in any of the various military organisations in a theatre of operations were also eligible.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p> <p>British War Medal</p>  <p>From the information available to us, it is very possible that W Sloan was entitled to the British War Medal for service in World War One. This British Empire campaign medal was issued for services between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.</p> <p>The medal was automatically awarded in the event of death on active service before the completion of this period.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p>
Service:	Canadian Army
Regiment:	canadian engineers
Battalion:	2nd Tunnelling Company
Commemorated:	Canadian
Collection:	The IWGC/ICWGC Registers Collection

In Memory of

Private

Thomas Sloan

13536, 1st Bn., Scots Guards who died on 15 September 1916

Remembered with Honour

Thiepval Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Casualty details

SLOAN, THOMAS

Rank:

Service No:

Date of Death:

Regiment/Service:

Panel Reference

Memorial

Additional Information:

Private

13036

15/06/1916

Scotts Guards

1st Bn.

Pier and Piece 7 D.

THIEPVAL MEMORIAL

 [VIEW CERTIFICATE](#)

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THIEPVAL MEMORIAL



Country:

France

Locality:

Somme

Find out more about this Cemetery including, visiting information, reports and plans and any emergency notices.

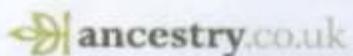
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- [How to find a Cemetery](#)



UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914-1919

Name:	Thomas Sloan
Birth Place:	Colyton, Ayrshire
Death Date:	15 Sep 1916
Death Location:	France & Flanders
Enlistment Location:	Fauldhouse, Ayrshire
Rank:	GDSN.
Regiment:	Scots Guards
Number:	13536
Type of Casualty:	Killed in action
Theatre of War:	Western European Theatre

Source Information:

Military-Genealogy.com, comp. *UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914-1919* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008.

Original data: *British and Irish Military Databases*, The Naval and Military Press Ltd.

Description:

This database contains information extracted from 81 volumes of soldiers that died in World War I. It includes over 703,000 individuals. Information listed about may include: name of soldier, birthplace, enlistment place, residence, number, decoration, rank, regiment, battalion, type of casualty, death date, death place, and theater of war served in.

Record Details for Thomas Sloan - Scots Guards

[Back](#)

First Name:	Thomas
Initials:	T
Surname:	Sloan
Birth Town:	Colyton, Ayrshire
Resided Town:	Fauldhouse, Ayrshire
Nationality:	British
Date of Death:	15/09/1918
Fate:	Killed in Action
Rank:	Private
Service Number:	13536
Duty Location:	France And Flanders
Campaign Medals:	<p>Victory Medal</p>  <p>Given the information we have available it is likely that Thomas Sloan was entitled to the Victory medal, also called the Inter Allied Victory Medal. This medal was awarded to all who received the 1914 Star or 1914-15 Star and, with certain exceptions, to those who received the British War Medal. It was never awarded alone. These three medals were sometimes irreverently referred to as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred.</p> <p>Eligibility for this award consisted of having been mobilised, fighting, having served in any of the theatres of operations, or at sea, between midnight 4th/5th August, 1914, and midnight, 11th/12th November, 1918. Women who served in any of the various military organisations in a theatre of operations were also eligible.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p> <p>British War Medal</p>  <p>From the information available to us, it is very possible that Thomas Sloan was entitled to the British War Medal for service in World War One. This British Empire campaign medal was issued for services between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.</p> <p>The medal was automatically awarded in the event of death on active service before the completion of this period.</p> <p>Buy Medals</p>
Service:	British Army
Regiment:	<p>Scots Guards</p> <p>Scots Guards during World War 1</p>  <p>The Regiment gain 30 Battle Honours and 5 Victoria Crosses, losing 2,840 men during the course of the war.</p> <p>1st Battalion 04.08.1914 Stationed at Aldershot as part of the 1st (Guards) Brigade of the 1st Division. 14.08.1914 Mobilised for war and landed at Havre as part of the British Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.) and engaged in various actions on the Western Front including: 1914 The Battle of Mons and the subsequent retreat, The Battle of the Marne, The Battle of the Aisne, First Battle of Ypres. 1915 Winter Operations: 1914-15, The Battle of Aubers, The Battle of Loos. 25.08.1915 Transferred to the 2nd (Guards) Brigade of the same Division.</p> <p>1916 The Battle of Albert, The Battle of Bazentin, The Battle of Pozieres, The Battle of Fiers-Courcellette, The Battle of Morval.</p> <p>1917 The German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, The Second Battle of Passchendaele.</p> <p>1918 The Battle of Estaires, The Battle of Hazebrouck, The Battle of Bethune, The Battle of Drocourt-Queant, The Battle of Epéhy, The Battle of the St Quentin Canal, The Battle of Beaunevoir, The Battle of the Selle, The Battle of the Sambre. 11.11.1918 Ended the war in Meuse-Argonne, France.</p>

2nd Battalion

04.08.1914 Stationed at the Tower of London as part of the London District.

Sept 1914 Moved to Lyndhurst and transferred to the 7th Division.

07.10.1914 Mobilised for war and landed at Zeebrugge

1914

The First Battle of Ypres.

Dec 1914 This Battalion took part in the Christmas Truce of 1914.

1915

The Battle of Neuve Chapelle, The Battle of Aubers, The Battle of Festubert, The second action of Givenchy.

09.08.1915 Transferred to the 3rd (Guards) Brigade of the Guards Division.

1915

The Battle of Loos

1916

The Battle of Fiers-Courcelette, The Battle of Morval.

1917

The German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, The Battle of Pilken, The Battle of the Mern Road, The Battle of Poelcapelle,

The First Battle of Passchendaele, The Battle of Cambrai 1917.

1918

The Battle of St Quentin, The Battle of Bapaume, The First Battle of Arras 1918, The battles marked, The Battle of Albert, The

Second Battle of Bapaume, The Battle of Havincourt, The Battle of the Canal du Nord, The Battle of Cambrai 1918, The

pursuit to the Selle, The Battle of the Selle, The Battle of the Sambre.

11.11.1918 Ended the war in Maubeuge, France.

3rd (Reserve) Battalion

18.08.1914 Formed at Chelsea Barracks, London.

31.08.1914 Moved to Esher

02.10.1914 Moved to Wellington Barracks and remained there until the end of the war.

[Click here for more information on Scots Guards >>](#)

Battalion: 1st Battalion

Commemorated: France

Collections: [Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914-1919](#)

[The IWMCWGC Registers Collection](#)

Related Historic Documents:



With French in France and Flanders

Type: Journal

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1



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
BUREAU DU SERGENT D'ARMES

February 9th, 2017

*Ms. Esther Clark
2 Ronaldshaw Park
Ayr, Scotland, KA7 2TJ
United Kingdom*

Dear Ms. Clark:

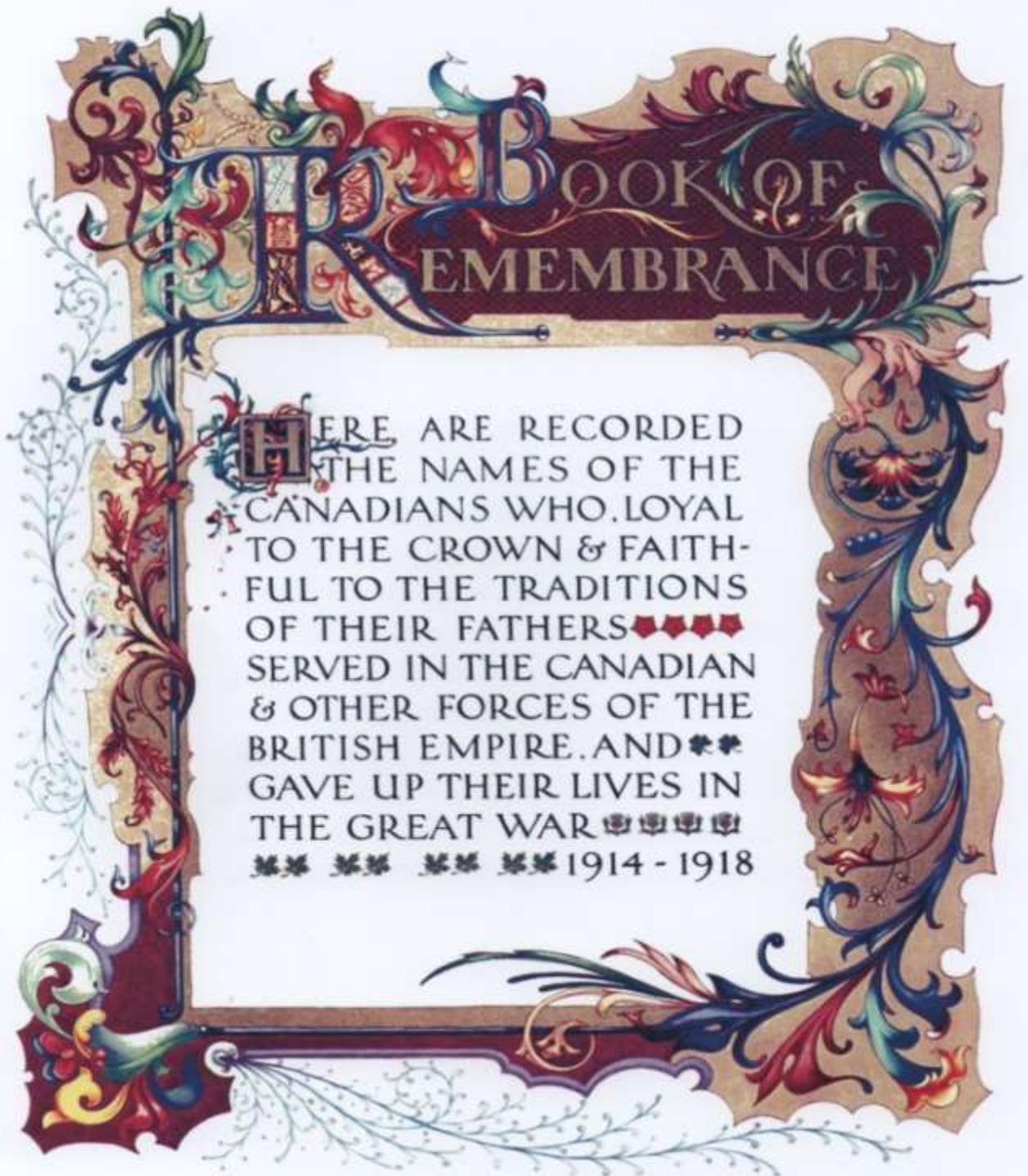
On behalf of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable Geoff Regan, I am pleased to enclose a copy of page 574 from the Book of Remembrance of the First World War.

Inscribed on this page is the name of Guardsman Thomas Sloan, Scots Guards. A grateful nation recognizes his sacrifice every year on December 13th, when this page is displayed for public viewing in the Memorial Chamber of the Parliament of Canada.

In the same sense of gratitude, this page is sent to you with the sincere hope it will remain a source of pride for your family.

Yours sincerely,

Claude St-Germain



In Memory of

Private

D Sloan

S/9311, 8th Bn., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) who died on 01 January 1917

Remembered with Honour

Faubourg D'amiens Cemetery, Arras



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Casualty details

SLOAN, D		 <small>This is a PDF file and requires Adobe Reader to view.</small>
Rank:	Private	
Service No:	S/9311	
Date of Death:	01/01/1917	
Regiment/Service:	Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) 8th Bn.	
Grave Reference Cemetery	II. A. 32. FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY, ARRAS	
Additional Information:		

FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY, ARRAS



Country: France
Locality: Pas de Calais

Find out more about this Cemetery including, visiting information, reports and plans and any emergency notices.

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- [How to find a Cemetery](#)



S/9311 PRIVATE
D. SLOAN
THE BLACK WATCH
1ST JANUARY 1917



Record Details for Donald Sloan - Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)

[Back](#)

First Name:	Donald
Surname:	Sloan
Birth Town:	Cogiton, Ayrshire
Resided Town:	Glasgow
Nationality:	British
Date of Death:	01/01/1917
Fate:	Killed in Action
Rank:	Private
Service Number:	S/9311
Duty Location:	France And Flanders

Campaign Medals: [Victory Medal](#)



Given the information we have available it is likely that Donald Sloan was entitled to the Victory medal, also called the Inter Allied Victory Medal. This medal was awarded to all who received the 1914 Star or 1914-15 Star and, with certain exceptions, to those who received the British War Medal. It was never awarded alone. These three medals were sometimes irreverently referred to as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred.



Eligibility for this award consisted of having been mobilised, fighting, having served in any of the theatres of operations, or at sea, between midnight 4th/5th August, 1914, and midnight, 11th/12th November, 1918. Women who served in any of the various military organisations in a theatre of operations were also eligible.

[Buy Medals](#)

[British War Medal](#)



From the information available to us, it is very possible that Donald Sloan was entitled to the British War Medal for service in World War One. This British Empire campaign medal was issued for services between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.



The medal was automatically awarded in the event of death on active service before the completion of this period.

[Buy Medals](#)

Service: British Army

Regiment: [Black Watch \(Royal Highlanders\)](#)

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) during World War 1



Since 1815 the balance of power in Europe had been maintained by a series of treaties. In 1886 Wilhelm II was crowned German Emperor and King of Prussia and moved from a policy of maintaining the status quo to a more aggressive position. He did not renew a treaty with Russia, aligned Germany with the declining Austro-Hungarian Empire and started to build a Navy rivaling that of Britain. These actions greatly concerned Germany's neighbours, who quickly forged new treaties and alliances in the event of war. On 28th June 1914 Franz Ferdinand the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was assassinated by the Bosnian-Serb nationalist group Young Bosnia who wanted pan-Serbian independence. Franz Joseph's the Austro-Hungarian Emperor (with the backing of Germany) responded aggressively, presenting Serbia with an intentionally unacceptable ultimatum, to provoke Serbia into war. Serbia agreed to 9 of the 10 terms and on the 28th July 1914 the Austro-Hungarian Empire declared war on Serbia, producing a cascade effect across Europe. Russia bound by treaty to Serbia declared war with Austro-Hungary, Germany declared war with Russia and France declared war with Germany. Germany's army crossed into neutral Belgium in order to reach Paris, forcing Britain to

declare war with Germany (due to the Treaty of London (1839) whereby Britain agreed to defend Belgium in the event of invasion). By the 4th August 1914 Britain and much of Europe were pulled into a war which would last 1,500 days, cost 8,526,831 lives and 25,938,073 casualties or missing on both sides.

The Regiment raised 25 battalions during the course of World War I, and mainly fought in France and Flanders, with the exception of the 2nd and 10th Battalions which fought in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and the Balkans. The Regiment was awarded 25 Battle Honours and 4 Victoria Crosses during the course of the war and lost 8,000 men.

1st Battalion

04.08.1914 Stationed at Aldershot as part of the 1st Brigade in the 1st Division.

14.08.1914 Mobilised for war and landed at Havre and engaged in various actions on the Western Front including:
During 1914

The Retreat from Mons, The Battle of the Marne, The Battle of the Aisne, Battle of Givenchy.

During 1915

Winter Operations 1914-15, The Battle of Aubers, The Battle of Loos.

During 1916

The Battle of Albert, The Battle of Bazentin, The Battle of Pozieres, The Battle of Flers-Courcelette, The Battle of Morval.

During 1917

The German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, The Second Battle of Passchendaele.

During 1918

The Battle of Estaires, The Battle of Hazebrouck, The Battle of Bethune, The Battle of Drocourt-Queant, The Battle of Epehy,

The Battle of the St Quentin Canal, The Battle of Besunevoic, The Battle of the Salla, The Battle of the Sambre.

11.11.1918 Ended the war in France, Frezenoy-le-Grand S.W. of Bohain.

2nd Battalion

04.08.1914 Stationed at Bareilly, India as part of the Bareilly Brigade of the Meerut Division.

21.09.1914 Mobilised for war and embarked for France at Karachi arriving in Marseilles by 12.10.1914 and engaged in various action on the Western front including: Battles of La Bassée, 1st Massines, Armentieres and Battle of Givenchy.

05.12.1915 Embarked for Mesopotamia from Marseilles arriving in Basra 31.12.1915, the formation renamed the 21st Indian Brigade of the 7th Indian Division and engaged in various against the Ottoman Empire including: The Battles of Sheikh Sa'ad, The Battles of Wadi, The Battles of Hanna, The Battles of Dujaila, The Battles of Sannaiyat and The fall of Kut.

04.02.1916 Transferred to the 19th Brigade of the same Division and absorbed the 1st Seaforth Highlanders due to heavy casualties.

12.7.1916 Transferred back to the 21st Indian Brigade and participated in the capture of Baghdad in March 1917.

01.01.1918 Embarked for Palestine from Kuwait arriving in Suez 13.01.1918 and engaged in various actions including: the capture of North and South Sister Hills, raised 'Piffer Ridge' and the Battle of Megiddo.

31.10.1918 Ended the war in Palestine, Ras El Rados N.E. of Tripoli.

3rd (Reserve) Battalion

04.08.1914 Stationed at Perth, Scotland then moved to Nigg, Ross-shire.

Nov 1917 Moved to Aghada, Ireland and then to Curagh in 1918.

14th (City of Dundee) Battalion Territorial Force

04.08.1914 Stationed at Dundee as part of the Black Watch Brigade

Sept 1914 Moved to Buddon near Carnoustie.

26.02.1915 Mobilised for war and landed at Havre and joined the 21st Indian Brigade of the 7th Indian Division and engaged in various action on the Western Front including The Battle of Neuve Chapelle and Festubert.

06.11.1915 Transferred to the 139th Brigade of the 46th Division.

14.11.1915 Transferred to the 44th Brigade of the 15th Division.

07.01.1916 Transferred to the 154th Brigade of the 51st Division.

29.02.1916 Transferred to the 118th Brigade of the 39th Division.

15.03.1916 Amalgamated with the 1/5th Battalion to form the 4/5th Battalion and engaged in various actions on the Western Front including:

During 1916

The fighting on the Ancre, The Battle of Thiépval Ridge, The Battle of the Ancre heights, The Battle of the Ancre.

During 1917

Third Battle of Ypres.

14.05.1918 The Battalion was reduced to company strength due to heavy losses and transferred to the 46th Brigade of the 15th Division and absorbed surplus personnel from the 9th Battalion.

05.06.1918 Transferred to the 44th Brigade of the 15th Division.

11.11.1918 Ended the war in Belgium, Hussignies south of Ath.

1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion Territorial Force

04.08.1914 Stationed at Arbroath as part of the Black Watch Brigade.

Aug 1914 Moved to the Tay Defences.

02.11.1914 Mobilised for war and landed at Havre and joined the 24th Brigade of the 8th Division and engaged in various action on the Western Front including:

During 1915

The Battle of Neuve Chapelle, The Battle of Aubers, The action of Bois Grenier.

18.10.1915 Became a Pioneer Battalion.

06.01.1916 Transferred to the 154th Brigade of the 51st Division

29.02.1916 Transferred to the 118th Brigade of the 39th Division

15.03.1916 Amalgamated with the 14th to form the 4/5th Battalion.

1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion Territorial Force and 1/7th (Fife) Battalion Territorial Force

04.08.1914 The 1/6th stationed at Perth, Scotland as part of the Black Watch Brigade, and then moved to Queensferry, Forth defences and then on to Tay defences.

04.08.1914 The 1/7th stationed at St. Andrews as part of the Black Watch Brigade and then Moved to Kinghorn, Forth defences.

16.04.1915 Both transferred to the 2nd Highland Brigade of the Highland Division.

02.05.1915 Mobilised for war and landed at Boulogne and the formation became the 153rd Brigade of the 51st Division and engaged in various actions on the Western Front including:

During 1915

The Battle of Festubert, The Second Action of Givenchy.

During 1916

The attacks on High Wood, The Battle of the Ancre.

During 1917

The First Battle of the Scarpe, The Second Battle of the Scarpe, The capture and defence of Roeux, The Battle of Pillem Ridge, The Battle of Menin Road Ridge.

During 1918

The Battle of St Quentin, The Battle of Bapaume, The Battle of Estaires, The Battle of Hazebrouck, The Battle of the

Record Details for Donald Sloan (Black Watch (Royal Highlanders))... <http://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/viewrecord/1566115/?referen>

Tardenois, The Battle of the Scarpe, The pursuit to the Selle, The Battle of the Selle.
11.11.1918 Ended the war in France. Luvy N.E. of Cambrai.

24th (City of Dundee) Battalion Territorial Force
Sept 1914 Formed at Dundee and then moved to Tay defences.
Jan 1915 Moved to Roxburgh and joined the 2/1st Black Watch Brigade then moved to Perthshire.
Oct 1915 Transferred to the 191st Brigade of the 64th Division.

25th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion Territorial Force
Sept 1914 Formed at Forfar.
Jan 1915 Moved to Roxburgh and joined the 2/1st Black Watch Brigade then moved to Clyde defences and then to Perthshire.
Oct 1915 Transferred to the 191st Brigade of the 64th Division.
Nov 1915 Absorbed by the 24th Battalion.

26th (Perthshire) Battalion Territorial Force
Sept 1914 Formed at Perth, Scotland.
Jan 1915 Moved to Roxburgh and joined the 2/1st Black Watch Brigade then moved to Queensferry and then to Bridge of Earn.
Nov 1915 Transferred to the 192nd Brigade of the 64th Division and moved to Blargowrie.
Mar 1916 Moved to Norwich and Taverham then back to Norwich.
1917 Moved to North Walsham and then disbanded in Sept.

27th (Fife) Battalion Territorial Force
Sept 1914 Formed at St. Andrews.
Jan 1915 Moved to Roxburgh and joined the 2/1st Black Watch Brigade then moved to Kinghorn and then to Bridge of Earn.
Oct 1915 Transferred to the 192nd Brigade of the 64th Division and moved to Grangemouth.
Jan 1916 Moved to Minforth and then Norwich and Taverham then back to Norwich.
1917 Moved to North Walsham and then disbanded April 1918.

34th 35th 36th and 37th Battalion Territorial Force
Mar 1915 The 34th and 35th formed at Dundee and Forfar.
April 1915 The 36th and 37th formed at Perth and St. Andrews.
Summer 1915 All moved to Bridge of Earn and then to Ripon.
08.04.1916 All became Reserve Battalions and were amalgamated into the 4th (Reserve) Battalion in the Highland Reserve Brigade Territorial Force and then moved to Edinburgh.

8th (Service) Battalion
21.08.1914 Formed at Perth, Scotland as part of the First New Army (K1) and moved to Aldershot to join the 26th Brigade of the 9th Division.
Sept 1914 Moved to Malde and then to Alton and in Bordon by Mar 1915.
10.05.1915 Mobilised for war and landed at Boulogne and the Division engaged in various actions on the Western front including:
During 1915
The Battle of Loos.
During 1916
The Battle of Albert, The Battle of Bazentin, The Battle of Delville Wood, The Battle of Le Transloy.
During 1917
The First and Second Battles of the Scarpe, The First Battle of Passchendaele, The Cambrai operations.
During 1918
The Battle of St Quentin, The First Battle of Bapaume, The Battle of Messines, The Battle of Bellef, The First and Second Battles of Kemmel, The Advance in Flanders and The Battle of Courtrai.
11.11.1918 Ended the war in Belgium, Harlebeke north of Courtrai.

9th (Service) Battalion
13.09.1914 Formed at Perth, Scotland as part of the Second New Army (K2) and moved to Aldershot to join the 44th Brigade of the 15th Division.
Nov 1914 Moved to Chisleton and then to Tidworth.
08.07.1915 Mobilised for war and landed at Boulogne and the Division engaged in various actions on the Western front including:
During 1915
The Battle of Loos
During 1916
The Actions of Spring 1916, The Battle of Pozieres, The Battle of Fiers-Courcoulette, The Battle of Le Transloy.
During 1917
The First and Second Battles of the Scarpe, The Battle of Pickem, The Battle of Langemark.
07.02.1918 Transferred to the 46th Brigade of the 15th Division and continued to engaged in actions including: The First Battle of Bapaume, The First Battle of Arras.
19.05.1918 Reduced to training cadre and surplus personnel transferred to the 4/5th Battalion.
21.05.1918 Transferred to the 116th Brigade of the 39th Division.
17.06.1918 Transferred to the 16th Division and embarked for England from Boulogne.
19.06.1918 Absorbed the 15th Battalion and reconstituted at Deal, Kent.
02.07.1918 Moved to Aldershot and transferred to the 47th Brigade of the 10th Division.
28.07.1918 returned to France and landed at Boulogne and the Division was once again engaged in various actions on the Western Front including: The Final Advance in Arras.
11.11.1918 Ended the war in Belgium, near Rumes S.W. of Tournai.

10th (Service) Battalion
13.09.1914 Formed at Perth, Scotland as part of the Third New Army (K3) and moved to Colford St. Mary to join the 77th Brigade of the 25th Division.
Nov 1914 Moved to Bristol and then to Sutton Veny.
20.09.1915 Mobilised for war and landed at Boulogne and the Division engaged in various actions on the Western front.
Nov 1915 Embarked for Salonika arriving 24.11.1915 to aid Serbia against the Bulgarian forces and were involved in various actions including:
During 1916

1917 SLOAN, DONALD (Statutory Deaths 123/AF 0340)

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340. ARMY FORM W. 3231.

RETURN of WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN
 of the 8th Battalion, Royal Highlanders. (NAME OF UNIT) KILLED in Action
 or who have DIED whilst on Service Abroad in the WAR of 1914 to

REGT. N ^o	RANK.	NAME IN FULL (SURNAME FIRST).	AGE *	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	DATE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF DEATH †	CAUSE OF DEATH.
9/6294.	L/Cpl.	Jamieson, Charles.	31.	Scotland.	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	France or Belgium.	Died in the Field.
9/6535.	Sgt.	Robland, Christopher	25.	ditto	28. 12. 1916.	ditto	Died of Wounds
530.	Sgt.	Guthrie, William	31.	ditto	28. 12. 1916.	ditto	ditto.
9/1298.	Pte.	Anderson, George.	20.	ditto	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	ditto	Died in the Field.
9/3384.	Pte.	Armstrong, John.	27.	ditto	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	ditto	ditto.
9/3482.	Pte.	Gordon, Donald.	34.	ditto	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	ditto	ditto.
3713.	Pte.	Blairley, William	24.	ditto	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	ditto	ditto.
9/6453.	Pte.	Black, James.	31.	ditto	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	ditto	ditto.
9/4404.	Pte.	Edmondson, Harry.	22.	ditto	On or since 25. 9. 1915.	ditto	ditto.
14594.	Pte.	Gilmour, David	26.	ditto	6. 1. 1917.	ditto	Killed in Action.
9/9311.	Pte.	Sloan, Donald.	32.	ditto	1. 1. 1917.	ditto	ditto.
9/12561.	Pte.	Wilkinson, John C.	20.	ditto	6. 1. 1917.	ditto	Died of Wounds.
9/12993.	Pte.	Fitchell, Robert.	28.	ditto	1. 1. 1917.	ditto	Killed in Action
9/14539.	Pte.	Finlay, James.	20.	ditto	1. 1. 1917.	ditto	ditto.
9/2276.	Pte.	Hughes, William	31.	ditto	On or since 28. 9. 1915.	ditto	Died in the Field.

In Memory of

Gunner

Thomas W. S. Sloan

B/139778, 6 Anti-Tank Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery who died on 23 July 1944 Age 20

Son of Charles Sloan, and of Jane Sloan, of Oshawa, Ontario.

Remembered with Honour

Beny-Sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery, Revers



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Casualty details

SLOAN, THOMAS W. S.

Rank:
Service No:
Date of Death:
Age:
Regiment/Service:

Grave Reference
Cemetery:

Additional information:
Son of Charles Sloan, and of Jane Sloan, of Oshawa, Ontario.

Gunner
B/130779
25071544
20
Royal Canadian Artillery
6 Artb-1stn Hqdt.
XII A. 6
BENY-SUR-MER CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY, REVIERS

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view

BENY-SUR-MER CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY, REVIERS



Country:
Locality:

France
C61/500

Find out more about this Cemetery including, visiting information, reports and plans and any emergency notices.

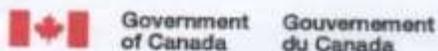
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Canada

Veterans Affairs Canada

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Canadian Virtual War Memorial

In memory of
Gunner
Thomas Sloan
who died on July 23, 1944

Military Service:

Service Number: B/139778
Age: 20
Force: Army
Unit: Royal Canadian Artillery
Division: 6 Anti-Tank Regt.

Additional Information:

Son of Charles Sloan, and of Jane Sloan, of Oshawa, Ontario.

Cemetery: [BENY-SUR-MER CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY](#); Calvados, France
Grave Reference: XII. A. 6.

Commemorated on [Page 445](#) of the Second World War Book of Remembrance.

Digital Collection

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[Beny-Sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery](#)

[Grave Marker](#)

Burial Information:

Cemetery: [BENY-SUR-MER CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY](#); Calvados, France

Grave Reference: XII. A. 6.

Location: Beny-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery is about 1 kilometre east of the village of Reviers, on the Creully-Talleville-Ouistreham road (D.35). Reviers is a village and commune in the Department of the Calvados. It is located 15 kilometres north-west of Caen and 18 kilometres east of Bayeux and 3.5 kilometres south of Courseulles, a village on the sea coast. The village of Beny-sur-Mer is some 2 kilometres south-east of the cemetery. The bus service between Caen and Arromanches (via Reviers and Ver-sur-Mer) passes the cemetery. It was on the coast just to the north that the 3rd Canadian Division landed on 6th June 1944; on that day, 335 officers and men of that division were killed in action or died of wounds. In this cemetery are the graves of Canadians who gave their lives in the landings in Normandy and in the earlier stages of the subsequent campaign. Canadians who died during the final stages of the fighting in Normandy are buried in Bretteville-sur-Laize Canadian War Cemetery. There are a total of 2048 burials in Beny-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery. There is also one special memorial erected to a soldier of the Canadian Infantry Corps who is known to have been buried in this cemetery, but the exact site of whose grave could not be located.

Information courtesy of the [Commonwealth War Graves Commission](#).

Learn more about the Canadian Virtual Memorial

To learn more please visit our [help page](#). If you have questions or comments regarding the information contained in this registry email cvwm@vac-acc.gc.ca or [call us](#).

Date modified: 2014-01-07

1944

ST. JOHN'S BLDG. · ABERDEENSHIRE · JARVIS

Warrant Officer	Slattery, Bernard Joseph	Regiment
Warrant Officer	Laughter, Mervyn Edward	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Lawson, John Colquhoun	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Lee, Richard Arthur	Bowson RCAF
Warrant Officer	Leep, Alvin Walter	N Shore RCAF
Warrant Officer	Leeth, Robert Lerne	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Leigher, Joseph Simon	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Limmons, Morton	PCLI
Warrant Officer	Lessor, Howard	RCA
Warrant Officer	Livert, Kenneth John	4 PL DCS
Warrant Officer	Lingsby, Ernest Hodgson	RCA
Warrant Officer	Loan, Frank Leland	24 Highns
Warrant Officer	Loan, Patrick Ernest	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Loan, Thomas Wilson	Stewart RCAF
Warrant Officer	Loan, William Russell	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Loane, James Gordon	As SHolt
Warrant Officer	Loat, James Francis	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Slobodskian, Phillip	SS Sgt RCAF
Warrant Officer	Slonetsky, Severyn Zemon	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Slurmski, Wilfred Douglas	1 H
Warrant Officer	Sly, Hilbert Lorenzo	RCA
Warrant Officer	Slychuk, Steve	1 H
Warrant Officer	Smal, James	1 H
Warrant Officer	Smalles, Frederick James	Cameron of RCAF
Warrant Officer	Small, Donald Loren	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Small, Harry Eugene	Regina RIF
Warrant Officer	Smallcombe, William Albert	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smalley, Donald Whitehead	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smallpiece, Ernest Victor	PCLI
Warrant Officer	Smallwood, George Kenneth	SS Sgt RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smallwood, Jack Alfred	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smart, James Macdonald	Cadet RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smart, John Christopher	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smart, Wallace Allan	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smoad, Sydney	Essex Scot RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smee, Lloyd Clifton	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smee, Paul Meredith	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smethurst, George Albert	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smiley, Dwight	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smiley, Ronald Keith	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smith, Glendon Arthur	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smith, Adam John	RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smith, Albert Edward Jackson	Scalforth RCAF
Warrant Officer	Smith, Albert George	1 H
Private	Smith, Albert John	RCAF
Private	Smith, Albert Nicholas	RCAF
Private	Smith, Albert William	N Shore RCAF
Private	Smith, Alexander	RCAF
Private	Smith, Alfred	RCAF
Private	Smith, Alfred Louis	SS Sgt RCAF
Private	Smith, Allan Edward	Regina RIF
Private	Smith, Allan Gorrie	RCAF
Private	Smith, Allan Murray	RCE
Private	Smith, Andrew Orval	4 Highns
Private	Smith, Andrew Richard	RWpdr
Private	Smith, Anthony Lorratt	RCA
Private	Smith, Arthur	1 Cdn Spec Ser Bn RCAF
Private	Smith, Arthur	RCAF
Private	Smith, Arthur Albert	LP SH (R) RCAF
Private	Smith, Arthur George	CB Highns RCAF
Private	Smith, Arthur Roy	RCAF
Private	Smith, Arthur Smith	Regina RIF
Private	Smith, Aubrey James	CF Highns
Private	Smith, Austin Roland	RCE
Private	Smith, Basil Whitfield	RCAF
Private	Smith, Bert Howard	RCAF
Private	Smith, Bertram Rene	RCEANE
Private	Smith, Cameron William	1 RIF
Private	Smith, Cecil Carl	RCAF
Private	Smith, Charles Frederick	1 RIF
Private	Smith, Charles Henry	RCE
Private	Smith, Charles Loren Theodore	RCAF
Private	Smith, Charles Peter	1 RIF
Private	Smith, Charles William	RCANIC
Private	Smith, Charles Woodward	DFC RCAF
Private	Smith, Charles Worth	RCAF
Private	Smith, Clarence Albert	48 Highns RCAF
Private	Smith, Clarence Gordon	RCAF
Private	Smith, Clifford Edwin	1 RIF
Private	Smith, Clifford Leroy	Regina RIF
Private	Smith, Daniel Weir	LP SH (R) RCAF
Private	Smith, David	RCAF
Private	Smith, David Shirley	RCAF
Private	Smith, Derwood William	RCAF
Private	Smith, Desmond Roderick	RCAF
Private	Smith, Donald Argyll	1 H
Private	Smith, Donald Jack	Norfolk RCAF
Private	Smith, Donald Leonard	RCAF
Private	Smith, Donald Murray	RCAF

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FORWARD, SATURDAY, 15th APRIL, 1944.

BE CAREFUL, MR. BEVIN!

By ALEXANDER SLOAN, M.P.

I HAVE always had the highest admiration for Ernest Bevin and have looked upon him as a "bonnie fechter." He has left his mark on the industrial world—dockers, transport—and other workers have reason to remember him with pride.

It was therefore with sincere regret that I read his outburst at the Dorchester Hotel on Tuesday of last week. It was an injudicious and ill-balanced display of bad temper, and can only be excused on the ground of his palatial surroundings.

Labour leaders ought not to ape their Tory opposites by making speeches and laying down policy in luxury hotels—especially in these days of privation.

He actually railed against the miners. "There is," he said, "one black spot to-day, and that is the miners. What happened in Yorkshire is worse than if Hitler had bombed Sheffield and cut our communications."

So, he agrees with a certain noble lord in the past, who said that the miners are as much our enemies as are the Germans.

Since he recognises the miners as the enemies of our country, it is a natural corollary that he would break off diplomatic relations and issue an ultimatum. He therefore says: "In the next few days great decisions on the question of industrial relations have got to be taken."

STRONG ACTION?

strike for the love of the thing. They are as patriotic, they have as many relatives in the Armed Forces, they have as much to lose or gain as any other section of the community.

The Editor of "Forward" in his article last week puts the matter in its proper perspective when he draws attention to the fact that coercion, fining, imprisonment or dragooning in any way will not produce more coal.

The situation has undoubtedly become serious. Output has steeply declined, and the loss of coal that has resulted from the stoppages is having an alarming effect on industry. It is a bitter reflection that all the saving that has been effected by the withdrawal of domestic supplies, and the effect of the economising by industrial undertakings, has left us in a worse plight than we were before, and necessitates another 10 per cent out in supplies to industry—causing many of them to resort to a five-day working week in what is recognised to be the most critical period of the war.

I am a miners' representative and recognise that as clearly as Bevin or any other member of the Government, but I don't intend to go to Claridge's or Gatti's restaurant next week and blame the miners and ask the Government to take coercive action.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

I want to place the responsibility on the proper authorities

about the proposed agreement covering a future of 4½ years. That is the subject of this week's conference, and I am writing before the event.

I expect we shall have trouble, and there is every indication that the terms will be rejected because again they make the fundamental error of leaving out of account a very large percentage of workmen who will get nothing, either out of the Porter Award or the proposed agreement. And I cannot imagine securing peace on those terms.

NO DORCHESTER METHODS

If, under these irritating conditions, they get out of hand, is Mr. Bevin's remedy prosecution? If so, who is he going to prosecute?

At the present time, if a whole pit or a group of pits or a whole district comes out on strike, no action is taken; but if a small pit or a section or a few individuals stop, then the machinery of the law is set in motion.

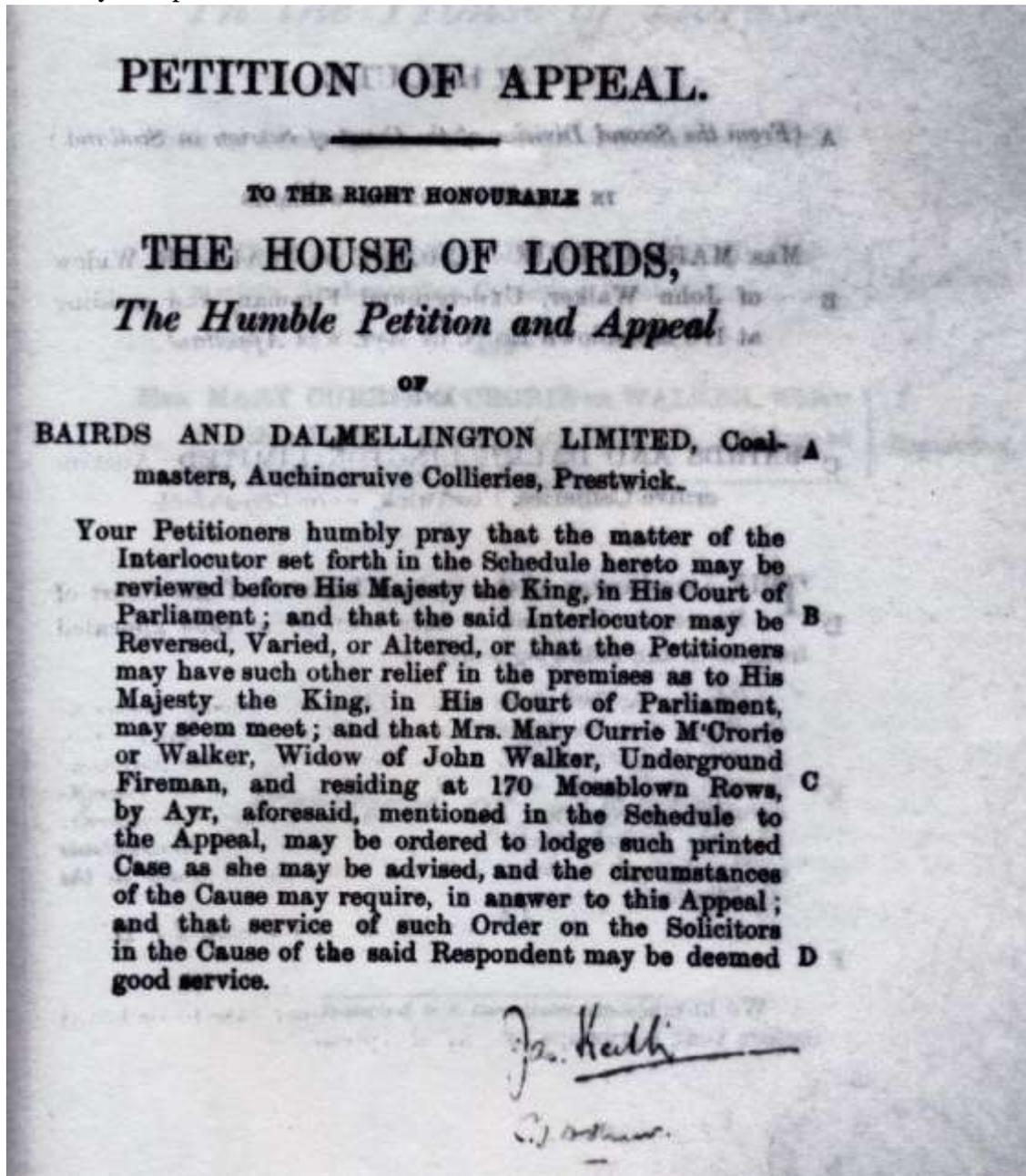
If a stoppage occurs at a colliery due to the action of the management, who is to be prosecuted? Is it the management or the workmen? At present it is the workmen.

I do hope that the Minister of Labour was not serious when he uttered those threats.

It is quite possible to have all the pits working and production restored to something

Appendix J Bairds and Dalmellington appealing to the House of Lords. Petition by Bairds and Dalmellington appeal from court of session Edinburgh where Mary McCrorie or Walker had won her compensation case.

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SCHEDULE

A (From the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland.)

IN A CERTAIN CAUSE WHEREIN

B MRS. MARY CURRIE M'CRORIE OR WALKER, Widow of John Walker, Underground Fireman, and residing at 170 Mossblown Row, by Ayr, was Appellant;

AND

C BAIRDS AND DALMELLINGTON LIMITED, Auchincruive Collieries, Prestwick, were Respondents.

D THE Interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland of date 28th June 1934 appealed from, is in the following words, viz. :-

E 'Edinburgh, 28th June 1934.—The Lords having considered the Stated Case on Appeal, and heard Counsel for the Parties, Answer the Question of Law stated in the Case in the Negative: Sustain the Appeal, reverse the determination of the Sheriff-Substitute as arbitrator, and remit to him to proceed as accords: Find the Appellant entitled to expenses against the Respondents in the Appeal to this Court, and remit the Account to the Auditor to tax and to report.'

F 'CRAIGIE M. AITCHISON, I.P.D.'

We humbly conceive this to be a proper case to be heard before your Lordships by way of Appeal.



Handwritten signature and name: J. M. Aitchison, I.P.D.

Handwritten note: I am Mark Kerr & Co. solicitors for the appellants... on the 7th day of July 1934 I served the answer... on the 10th day of July 1934... W. Mark Kerr.

BAIRDS AND DALMELLINGTON, LD.

8.

McCRORE OR WALKER

Lord Tomlin

My Lords,

Lord
Tomlin.
Lord
Thanker-
ton.
Lord
Macmillan.
Lord
Wright.
Lord
Alous.

In this case your Lordships are invited by the Appellants, the employers of a deceased workman named Walker, to reverse an interlocutor of the Judges of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, pronounced in a stated case under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, from the Sheriff Court of Ayrshire at Ayr.

The Respondent before your Lordships is the pursuer claiming compensation in respect of the death of her husband the deceased workman.

The sheriff substitute, on the facts found, held that Walker's death was not caused by accident arising out of and in course of his employment, and in the stated case raised for the opinion of the Court the question of law whether upon the facts stated in the case he was entitled to hold that the death of Walker was not caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

Their Lordships of the Second Division answered the question of law stated in the case in the negative, sustained the appeal, reversed the determination of the sheriff substitute and made to him the necessary consequential remit of the case.

The facts found in the stated case included in effect the following:—

In the afternoon of 24th March, 1933, Walker, who was an underground fireman in the employment of the Appellants, was engaged in cleaning out the sludge or dirt in a sump of water in the workings of the colliery. This was extra work which he voluntarily undertook for special pay and which he had done from time to time for several years. Walker put on oilskins supplied for the work. The oilskins did not protect their wearer from wet when he was standing in the water. Walker entered the sump and while working in the sump stood as was usual in doing this work waist deep in water. He was in the water not less than 35 minutes. The water was not unusually cold.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock next morning Walker became unwell, suffering from rigor and shivering and vomiting, and during the day developed symptoms of broncho-pneumonia, from which he died on the 30th March, 1933.

The five concluding paragraphs of the findings of fact in the stated case were as follows:—

26. That the appearance of coldness and shivering which the deceased had when he left the sump, was a symptom that he was suffering from a chill caused by the exposure to cold and water while he was cleaning the sump.

27. That the rigor, shivering, and vomiting from which he suffered between two and four o'clock next morning were symptoms that he was suffering from a chill.

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BAIRDS AND DALMELLINGTON, LD.

v.

McCRORE OR WALKER

Lord Alness

My Lords,

I have considered and reconsidered with care all the decisions which were cited to your Lordships in the course of the excellent argument which we were privileged to hear. In the result, I feel constrained to hold that the Second Division of the Court of Session were right in the conclusion at which they arrived. I must own that personally I feel much sympathy with the views expressed by Lord Dunedin in the case of *Macmillan*. But much water has flowed beneath the bridges since 1913, and many cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act have since been decided. In particular, the cases of *Falmouth Docks and Engineering Company, Ltd.*, and *Patridge Jones* seem to me to leave no option but to hold that they cover the decision of this case. There appears to me to be no material distinction in the principle upon which these cases were decided and the principle upon which this case falls to be decided. The reasoning of my noble and learned friend on the Woolsack regarding that reason appears to me, if I may respectfully say so, to be irrefragable. I feel that I cannot usefully add to what he has said, and I therefore content myself by saying that I concur in the motion which he has moved.

BAIRDS AND DALMELLINGTON, LD.

MRS. MARY CURRIE WALKER

Lord Thankerton

My Lords,

It appears from the facts stated by the Arbitrator that the deceased workman died from broncho-pneumonia caused by a chill which he contracted through exposure to cold and water while cleaning the sump in the pit. This was part of his normal work, though paid for as extra work, and was being done by him in the normal way; there was nothing abnormal in the workman's health at the time, or in the conditions of cold and exposure under which he was working.

The learned Arbitrator found in law that the death of Walker was not caused by accident, on the ground that the authorities had not yet gone the length of holding that the mere contracting of a disease as a result of the nature of the work is "accident" within the meaning of the Act. The Second Division felt bound to take a different view, because of certain decisions of this House. In view of the findings of the Arbitrator in the present case, there can be little doubt that, if there was "personal injury by accident" caused to the workman, such injury arose out of and was in course of his employment.

The meaning of the words "injury by accident" have been the subject of consideration in this House in a series of cases, which have been so fully reviewed by my noble and learned friend on the Woolsack, that it is unnecessary for me to do so again. It is sometimes the case that the reasons expressed for dissent in a case provide a useful index for the effect of the principles approved of by the majority of the Court, and such an index is to be found in the passage from the dissenting speech of Lord Macnaghten in the case of *Imay Imrie & Co.*, which has been quoted by the noble and learned Lord. Where that case was followed by the decision of this House in *Clover, Clayton & Co. v. Hughes*, the subsequent decisions of this House appear to me to have been an inevitable sequel. In my opinion the present case necessarily falls within the principles laid down in *Clover, Clayton & Co. v. Hughes*.

I agree with the reasons and the conclusion expressed by my noble and learned friend.

Lord Tomlin

My Lords,

I am asked to say that my noble and learned friend Lord Macmillan concurs in the opinion which I have delivered.

Die Lunae, 3^o Junii, 1935

After hearing Counsel for the Appellants on Monday, the 13th day of May last, upon the Petition and Appeal of Bairds and Dalmellington Limited, Coalmasters, Auchincruive Collieries, Prestwick, praying, That the matter of the Interlocutor set forth in the Schedule thereto, namely, an Interlocutor of the Lords of Session in Scotland, of the Second Division, of the 28th of June 1934, might be reviewed before His Majesty the King, in His Court of Parliament, and that the said Interlocutor might be reversed, varied, or altered, or that the Petitioners might have such other relief in the premises as to His Majesty the King, in His Court of Parliament, might seem meet; as also upon the printed Case of Mrs. Mary Currie M'Corrie or Walker, Widow of John Walker, lodged in answer to the said Appeal; and Counsel appearing for the Respondent, but not being called upon; and due consideration being had this day of what was offered for the said Appellants:

Bairds and
Dalmellington,
Limited v.
M'Corrie or
Walker.

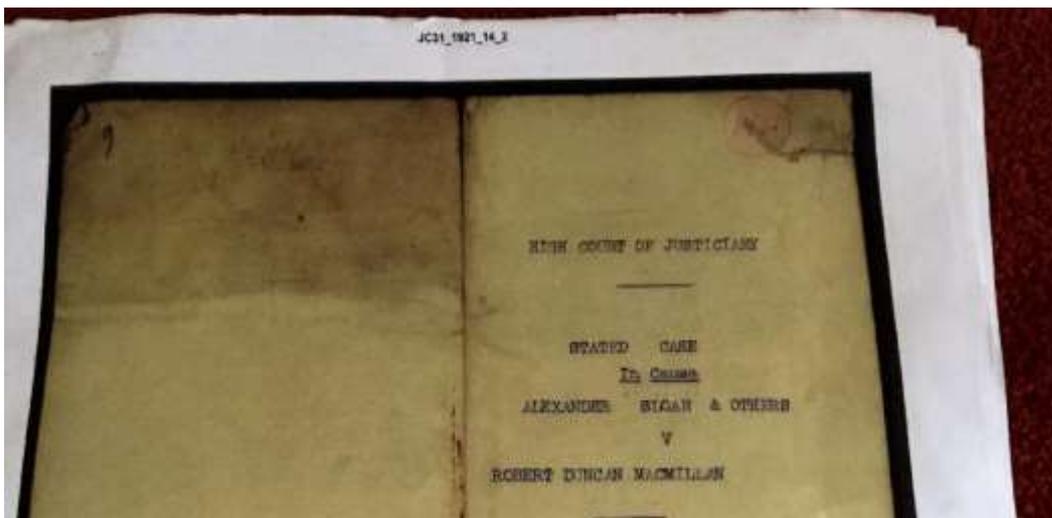
It is *Ordered* and *Adjudged*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Court of Parliament of His Majesty the King assembled, That the said Interlocutor, of the 28th day of June 1934, complained of in the said Appeal, be, and the same is hereby, Affirmed, and that the said Petition and Appeal be, and the same is hereby, dismissed this House: And it is further *Ordered*, That the Appellants do pay or cause to be paid, to the said Respondent the Costs incurred by her in respect of the said Appeal, the amount thereof to be certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments: And it is also further *Ordered*, That unless the Costs, certified as aforesaid, shall be paid to the party entitled to the same within One Calendar Month from the date of the Certificate thereof, the Cause shall be, and the same is hereby, remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland, or to the Judge acting as Vacation Judge, to issue such Summary Process or Diligence for the recovery of such Costs as shall be lawful and necessary.

Appendix K: Stated case to High Court of Justiciary where Alexander Sloan, son Robert Sloan and James Nimmo charged with mobbing and rioting during lockout at Houldsworth Colliery 1921.

Could have got whole life imprisonment. Harsh use of criminal law against strikers. Brother Henry Sloan charged, but found not proven, family said he wasn't even there. Barlinnie Log with Alexander Sloan at the bottom.

Name	Date	Location	Reference
Charles McShee	25.4.21	Glasgow	102
Robert Banks	25.5.21	Glasgow	103
William Morrison	20.5.10	Glasgow	104
Mark Sherry	26.5.10	Glasgow	105
Hugh McGeer	21.5.10	Glasgow	106
John O'Brien	21.5.10	Glasgow	107
Robert Moore	25.5.21	Glasgow	108
James Broadley	20.5.21	Glasgow	109
John McCabe	20.5.21	Glasgow	110
John Baxter	27.5.21	Glasgow	111
James Brown	28.5.21	Glasgow	112
John Ringley	22.5.21	Glasgow	113
William Quinn	28.5.21	Glasgow	114
Michael Barry	29.5.21	Glasgow	115
Archibald McLean	27.5.21	Glasgow	116
Thomas Shaw	23.5.21	Glasgow	117
Joseph Tierney	23.5.21	Glasgow	118
Thomas McCallum	22.5.21	Glasgow	119
John Gately	21.6.21	Glasgow	120
James Joyce	23.5.21	Glasgow	121
John Park	21.5.10	Glasgow	122
Robert Lally	20.5.10	Glasgow	123
John Alexander	20.5.10	Glasgow	124
Donald Brown	22.5.21	Glasgow	125
Peter Brown	3.5.21	Glasgow	126
George Barron	20.5.21	Glasgow	127
Thomas Melish	23.5.21	Glasgow	128
Alexander Sloan	23.5.21	Glasgow	129

Appendix L: 1921 'Lock Out' Trial of Ayr Sheriff Court.



JC31_1921_14_2

In the Sheriff Court of Ayrshire held at Ayr.
 CASE for the Opinion of the High Court of
 Justiciary at Edinburgh

In Cause

Alexander Sloan, Clerk Weigher, Green Cottage,
 James Nixon, Miner, Green Row, and Robert Sloan,
 Colliery Engine Driver, Green Cottage, all in
 Rankinston, Ayrshire, APPELLANTS,

v.

Robert Duncan Macmillan, Procurator Fiscal of
 Court, RESPONDENT.

A This is a cause in which the Respondent, as Procurator Fiscal
 fore said, in a Complaint under the Summary Jurisdiction (Scott-
 land) Act, 1908, charged the Appellants and Henry Sloan, Miner,
 Plantation Row, Rankinston, Ayrshire, that, on 8th April 1921,
 at Redlaworth Colliery, Parish of Dalrymple, Ayrshire, they
 formed part of a riotous mob, which, acting of common purpose
 with a view to unlawfully compel Wallace Boyar, Engineer,
 Cloverbank, Waterwise, John Orr Holman, Engineer, Belmont,
 Dainellington, John Lisle, Stoker, at Truffhill Row, Waterwise,
 George Shaw, Ammonia Works Manager, 7 Greenhill, Waterwise,
 Henry Rowell, Clerk, Harley Park, Waterwise, William Pulton,
 Clerk, Chapel Row, Waterwise, George Richmond, Clerk, Greenhill
 Waterwise, Alexander Watson, Clerk, Waterwise House, Waterwise,
 and Benjamin Yates, Clerk, Brookknowe, Dainellington, who were
 then working at said Colliery, (and who are hereafter referred
 to in this case, unless when specifically mentioned, as
 "Voluntary Workers") to obtain from going said work, and to
 stop the carrying on of work at said Colliery, did, in breach
 of the Public Peace, and to the alarm of the King, invade
 the said Colliery by night, viz:- at 8.30 a.m. of said date,
 demand that the said Wallace Boyar, John Orr Holman, John
 Lisle, George Shaw, Henry Rowell, William Pulton, George
 Richmond, Alexander Watson, and Benjamin Yates should at once
 obtain from work, and threatened them with violence if they
 did

Robert Duncan Macmillan

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did not so obtain; forcibly and unlawfully take possession of the state hole at said Colliery, and draw and extinguish the boiler Piers therein, and did unlawfully compel the said Wallace Boyne, John Orr McLean, John Hazel, George Shaw, Henry Borwell, William Fulton, George Richmond, Alexander Watson, and Benjamin Water to abstain from working, and did stop the carrying on of work at said Colliery.

The Appellants and the said Henry Sloan all appeared in Court before me on the 2nd day of May 1921, and pled not guilty to the charge against them in the said Complaint, and I adjourned the diet till the 6th day of June thereafter, at 10 o'clock a.m., and ordained the Appellants and the said Henry Sloan then to appear.

On the last mentioned date the Appellants and the said Henry Sloan, along with their Counsel, - T. K. Cooper, Advocate, Edinburgh, and their Agent, - John Howie, Solicitor, Ayr, again all appeared in Court before me, and adhered to the plea of not guilty previously tendered by them, and evidence was led. Thirteen Witnesses were examined for the Respondent, and the Appellants, Alexander Sloan and James Wingo, and George McFadzean, Miner, Green Tower, Rankinston, gave evidence for the Appellants. The Respondent and the said Counsel for the Appellants and the said Henry Sloan were heard by me on the evidence, and I again adjourned the diet till the 7th day of June 1921, at 10 o'clock a.m. and ordained the Appellants and the said Henry Sloan then to appear. They did appear on that date, along with their said Counsel and Agent, when I found the following facts proved:-

1. In consequence of the Coal Strike pumping was being carried on at Lougherworth Colliery, aforesaid, belonging to the Falkirk-Wellington Loan Company Limited, by means of voluntary labour. To continue successfully to keep the pumping operations going it was necessary to have twelve Pumpers connected with six boilers continuously fired.

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W. J. McFadzean

- surrendered by 400 men made to him by Alexander Sloan to be true, considered resistance hopeless, and was intimidated by the said statement fearing that if resistance were made he and the other voluntary workmen would be attacked and injured.
7. Next, on hearing the Appellant Alexander Sloan's inquiry and answers, referred him to the said George Shaw, who was then in charge of, and in, the Boiler Stone Hoist, whom the Appellant Alexander Sloan then interviewed, and ordered him to get the flies drawn at once, and stated that there were seven hundred desperate men outside, and it was taking him (Sloan) all his time to keep them back. Shaw stated there were men in the pit, whereupon Alexander Sloan, after examining the Steam Gauge, said there would be steam enough to get them up. He further said, in reply to a remark of Shaw's, that Houldsworth Pit was one of the most important pits in Ayrshire, and it would require to go down. Shaw believed the statement made to him by Alexander Sloan to be true, considered resistance to be hopeless, and was intimidated thereby.
8. The said George Shaw, accompanied by the Appellant Alexander Sloan, proceeded to the Engine Room to interview the said Wallace Boyns, who was in charge of the Pit. Shaw, in the presence of the said Alexander Sloan, reported to Boyns that there was a raid on the pit, and that he (Boyns) would require to get the men out of the pit, and that there were seven hundred desperate men outside the pit.
9. In consequence of what the said George Shaw had reported in the presence of the Appellant Alexander Sloan, who did not dissent from his (Shaw's) statement, the said Wallace Boyns believed the statements about the seven hundred desperate men and about the raid on the pit to be true, and went to the Electric Power Station, and, as a precautionary measure, instructed the said John Orr McKean, the Electrician in charge, to shut off all the Electric Power of the Colliery. He also telephoned to the men underground to return to the surface.
- In

W. J. M. Macdonald

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- In so acting Boyne was actuated by the belief that the statements made to him by Shaw, in the presence of the Appellant Alexander Sloan, who had not dissented therefrom, warranted, that resistance, in the circumstances, was hopeless, and he (Boyne) was thereby intimidated, believing that if resistance were made the voluntary workers would be attacked and injured.
10. The Appellant Alexander Sloan thereafter returned to the Stoke Hole in the Boiler House along with the said George Shaw. During his (Sloan's) absence the said John Hazel, in consequence of the intimidation used by Sloan and because of the presence of Sloan's four associates, had drawn one of the Boiler Pipes. He, however, refused to draw the other pipes, as did Shaw and the other "voluntary workers". The Appellant Alexander Sloan then ordered some of his associates to come in and draw and extinguish the remaining ten or eleven pipes, which they did. The Appellants James Minno and Robert Sloan took an active part in these operations.
11. The "voluntary workers", other than the said Wallace Boyne, George Shaw, and John Hazel, were either personally informed by the Appellant Alexander Sloan, or heard him state, that there was a large body, numbering six or seven hundred men, surrounding the pit to see that pumping was stopped, or words to that import and effect, and believed the statement, and were intimidated thereby and by the attitude adopted by Alexander Sloan, and in consequence thereof they abstained from continuing pumping operations.
12. None of the voluntary workers voluntarily agreed to abstain from continuing to work at the pumping operations at the Boulderworth Colliery, but were compelled to do so by the threat of the Appellant Alexander Sloan and the representation made by him that he had the pit surrounded by a large body of men.
13. The Appellant Alexander Sloan stated to Police Constable, - Thomas Paxon, who was on duty at the Boulderworth Colliery, that

W. J. O'Donoghue

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that the Colliery was surrounded by seven hundred men, and that he (Sloan) would have difficulty in keeping them back, and, in answer to a question, stated that he was not bluffing.

14. The Appellant Alexander Sloan further stated to Police Constable Campbell Stevenson, in the presence of Police Constable James Campbell Lawson, both of whom were also at the Colliery, that the Colliery was surrounded by a hundred men, and that six hundred to seven hundred men were on the road from Ambank and Drogan to join them. Police Constable Stevenson identified all the Appellants as being present in the strikehole.
15. The Appellants and those associated with them were acting ^{in concert} in ~~conspiracy~~ for the common and illegal purpose of forcibly stopping the pumping at Mouldsworth Colliery, and, by their representations and actions, caused alarm and terror to those working the mine.
16. The Appellant Alexander Sloan in evidence stated that he and his associates did no more than use peaceful persuasion to the "voluntary workers", and George McPadrean, Mine, Keene Row, Rankinston, a witness for the defence, while also stating that "the "voluntary workers" agreed to stop working further stated that he and his associates remained to see that the undertaking given was carried out.

Upon these facts I found the charge against the said Henry Sloan not proven, and the charge against each of the said Alexander Sloan, James Nimmo, and Robert Sloan, proved, and sentenced the said Alexander Sloan to two calendar months imprisonment, the said James Nimmo to one calendar month's imprisonment, and the said Robert Sloan to fourteen days imprisonment.

The question submitted for the Opinion of the Court is:-

Whether on the foregoing facts I was entitled to convict

W. J. Macdonald
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carry the Appellants of the charge against them set
forth in the Complaint

This case is stated by me

W. H. Macdonald

Sheriff of Edinburgh.

Dated this present day of July 1921. B.

Edinburgh 20 July 1921 I hereby
Certify that of this date I sent a
Copy of the foregoing Case to Robert
Duncan Macmillan Esq the Respondent
in a letter addressed as follows
R. D. Macmillan Esq
Procureur Fiscal,
Ayr
J. H. Macdonald

Act Procurator H. C. at Cooper J. H. C. D.
Act Fleming H. C. at Hulton A. D.

Edinburgh 10th November 1921. The Lord Justice
Clerk and Lord Commissioners of Justiciary
having considered this Appeal and heard
Counsel for the parties Answer the question
in the case in the affirmative Dismiss
the Appeal and Decree: Find the Respondent
entitled to expenses which modify to ten
guineas for which and one pound as the
dues of Extract Decree against the Appellants
Further grant warrant to all proper Officers
of the law in possession of this warrant
or an Extract thereof to apprehend and
imprison the Appellants the said Alexander
Storau

X Charles Scott Dickson

Appendix M – Speeches of Mr Alexander Sloan

Mr Alexander Sloan

1879 - November 16, 1945

Constituencies

South Ayrshire April 20, 1939 - November 16, 1945

Contributions

First recorded, on May 4, 1939 MILITARY TRAINING BILL. Commons

By year, 640 in total: 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945

Last recorded, on August 23, 1945 Political Prisoners Commons

1939

MILITARY TRAINING BILL. Commons May 4, 1939

RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES BILL. Commons May 9, 1939

ARMY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, 1939. Commons May 17, 1939

MILITARY TRAINING. Commons June 8, 1939

OLD AGE PENSIONS (PUBLIC ASSISTANCE). Written Answers June 20, 1939

2 speeches — CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Commons June 22, 1939

2 speeches — ELECTIONS (USE OF MOTOR CARS). Commons July 20, 1939

POLLING STATIONS (PRESERVATION OF ORDER). Commons July 20, 1939

2 speeches — LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SCOTLAND (BORROWING POWERS). Commons August 1, 1939

WAR SITUATION. Commons September 20, 1939

THE WAR. Commons October 12, 1939

speeches — SOLDIER'S PUNISHMENT, HAWICK CAMP. Commons October 31, 1939

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, 1939. Commons October 31, 1939

OLD AGE PENSIONERS. Commons November 1, 1939

speeches — NATIONAL LOANS. Commons November 7, 1939

2 speeches — SCOTTISH EDUCATION AND EVACUATION. Commons November 21, 1939

1940

2 speeches — SERVICE DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES. Commons January 18, 1940

5 speeches — NON-MILITARY DUTIES (EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS). Commons February 13,

1940 FATSTOCK GRADING. Written Answers February 15, 1940

BUILDING MATERIALS (BRICKS). Commons February 21, 1940

2 speeches — OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS BILL. Commons February 21, 1940

SCOTTISH FISHING BOATS (PAYMENT). Written Answers February 21, 1940

BRICKS. Written Answers February 21, 1940

OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS [MONEY]. Commons February 26, 1940

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES. Commons February 27, 1940

REQUISITIONED FISHING VESSELS (AYRSHIRE). Written Answers February 28, 1940

13 speeches — CAMPS, SCOTLAND. Commons March 5, 1940

GERMAN SHIP "ALTMARK." Written Answers March 6, 1940

FISH (CANNING FACTORIES). Written Answers March 6, 1940

FINLAND (ALLIED AID). Commons March 11, 1940

4 speeches — ARMY ESTIMATES, 1940. Commons March 12, 1940

4 speeches — STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED (WORKER'S DISMISSAL). Commons April 4, 1940

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULATION) (SCOTLAND) BILL. Commons April 17, 1940
 CONDUCT OF THE WAR. Commons May 8, 1940
 4 speeches — EVACUATED TROOPS. Commons June 18, 1940
 6 speeches — CLASS V. Commons June 18, 1940
 6 speeches — FINANCE (No. 2) BILL. Commons August 6, 1940
 2 speeches — CLAUSE 13. — (Special provisions as to mines, oil wells, etc.) Commons August 8, 1940
 2 speeches — WAR AIMS. Commons August 13, 1940
 10 speeches — FINANCE (No. 2) BILL. Commons August 13, 1940
 2 speeches — TROOP TRAINS (TOWELS). Commons August 14, 1940
 MORRIS COWLEY WORKS, OXFORD. Commons August 15, 1940
 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS. Commons August 15, 1940
 2 speeches — INTERNEES. Commons August 15, 1940
 2 speeches — RAILWAY COMPANIES' APPLICATION (SHARE PRICES). Commons August 21, 1940
 SHELL CASES (SALE) Commons August 21, 1940
 DUNKIRK EVACUATION (LOST PAY Books). Written Answers August 21, 1940
 2 speeches — BAND BOYS, AYR BARRACES (PAY). Commons November 12, 1940
 NON-COMBATANTS. Commons November 12, 1940
 DUMFRIES (PRESBYTERY'S LETTER). Commons November 12, 1940
 FISHING BOATS (COMPENSATION). Written Answers November 13, 1940
 REQUISITIONED LAND. Written Answers November 13, 1940

1941

2 speeches — POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION. Commons January 28, 1941
 SAND, GLASGOW. Written Answers February 6, 1941
 2 speeches — EDUCATION FUND. Commons February 11, 1941
 2 speeches — FACTORY SITES, SCOTLAND. Commons February 12, 1941
 2 speeches — MINERS. Commons February 12, 1941
 2 speeches — CHEESE. Commons February 12, 1941
 DETERMINATION OF NEEDS BILL. Commons February 13, 1941
 GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS (SCOTLAND). Commons February 19, 1941
 COAL INDUSTRY. Commons February 19, 1941
 2 speeches — MEAT (PRICES). Commons March 12, 1941
 FEEDING-STUFFS (SMALLHOLDERS, SCOTLAND). Written Answers March 12, 1941
 MILITARY SERVICE (FISHERMEN). Written Answers March 12, 1941
 TURNIPS. Commons April 1, 1941
 2 speeches — CATTLE (SLAUGHTERING). Commons April 1, 1941
 SHEEP GRADING, KILMARNOCK. Commons April 2, 1941
 NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES. Written Answers April 8, 1941
 AGRICULTURAL TENANCIES (TERMINATION). Written Answers May 6, 1941
 Dairy Herds (Feeding Stuffs). Written Answers May 6, 1941
 EXIT PERMITS (WOMEN). Written Answers May 8, 1941
 4 speeches — HERRING LANDINGS, SCOTLAND. Commons May 28, 1941
 7 speeches — COAL MINES ACT, 1930. Commons May 28, 1941
 2 speeches — CIVIL DEFENCE. Commons June 12, 1941
 6 speeches — RUDOLF HESS. Commons June 19, 1941
 2 speeches — OUTPUT. Commons July 22, 1941

4 speeches — REQUISITIONED HOTEL. Commons July 23, 1941
 speeches — HERRINGS. Commons July 23, 1941
 WAR DAMAGE TO LAND (SCOTLAND) BILL. Commons July 23, 1941
 speeches — POLQUHAIRN COLLIERY, DRONGAN. Commons July 29, 1941
 2 speeches — NUTRITION (WORKERS). Commons July 29, 1941
 GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. Commons July 29, 1941
 SUPPLY. Commons July 30, 1941
 2 speeches — UNCLASSIFIED SERVICES. Commons July 30, 1941
 EGGS. Written Answers July 31, 1941
 2 speeches — NATIONAL FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION (RECOGNITION). Written Answers July 31, 1941
 9 speeches — COAL SUPPLIES. Commons August 5, 1941
 POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION, SCOTLAND (COUNCIL). Commons September 11, 1941
 2 speeches — AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' WAGES. Commons October 21, 1941
 SCOTTISH AFFAIRS (DISCUSSION). Commons October 21, 1941
 speeches — RETURNED MINERS (EQUIPMENT). Commons October 21, 1941
 WAR LOANS (BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES). Commons October 21, 1941
 speeches — REFUSAL OF WORK (CONVICTION, DUNFERMLINE). Commons November 18, 1941
 speeches — WAR LOANS (BANK COMMISSION). Commons November 18, 1941
 speeches — DUKE OF WINDSOR (VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES). Commons November 25, 1941
 KING'S SPEECH. Commons November 25, 1941
 2 speeches — "DAILY WORKER." Commons November 27, 1941
 PROPOSED DOG-RACING TRACK, STEVENSTON. Written Answers December 9, 1941
 MILK COWS. Written Answers December 9, 1941
 2 speeches — CIVIL DEFENCE. Commons December 18, 1941
 MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. Commons December 18, 1941
 2 speeches — CONSTITUTION. Commons December 18, 1941

1942

LEVER BROTHERS AND UNILEVER, N.V. Commons January 27, 1942
 MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. Commons January 28, 1942

4 speeches — DIRECTED WOMEN WORKERS (COMPLAINTS). Commons January 29, 1942
 2 speeches — WARSHIPS WEEKS, EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW. Commons February 3, 1942
 WAR LOANS (STOCKBROKERS' COMMISSION). Commons February 3, 1942
 IMPRISONED MINERS' LEADERS (RELEASE). Written Answers February 3, 1942
 WORK DIRECTION. Commons February 5, 1942
 GATESIDE COLLIERY, LANARKSHIRE. Written Answers February 10, 1942
 VIEWPARK COLLIERY, UDDINGSTON. Written Answers February 10, 1942
 WAR SITUATION. Commons February 25, 1942
 8 speeches — COAL SITUATION. Commons March 17, 1942
 POLITICAL PRISONERS. Commons March 19, 1942
 WOMEN DETAINEES, HOLLOWAY (CLOTHING PURCHASES). Written Answers March 26, 1942
 WAR SITUATION. Commons May 19, 1942
 INDUSTRY (WAR-TIME REGULATION). Commons May 21, 1942
 LOCAL AUTHORITIES' MEETINGS, SCOTLAND (PUBLICITY). Written Answers June 2, 1942
 2 speeches — COVENTRY MAGISTRATE. Commons June 10, 1942
 5 speeches — COAL POLICY. Commons June 10, 1942
 4 speeches — Unemployed Miners (Guaranteed Wage). Commons July 1, 1942
 CENTRAL DIRECTION OF THE WAR. Commons July 2, 1942
 4 speeches — HEALTH, HOUSING AND EDUCATION (SCOTLAND). Commons July 8, 1942
 OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. Commons July 29, 1942
 3 speeches — School-Leaving Certificates. Commons August 4, 1942
 Domestic Poultry Keeping. Commons August 6, 1942
 3 speeches — MOBILE WOMEN WORKERS, SCOTLAND. Commons August 6, 1942
 LOCAL ELECTIONS AND REGISTER OF ELECTORS (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) BILL. Commons September 30, 1942
 Suppression of Disorder (Use of Aircraft) Commons October 1, 1942
 7 speeches — COAL SITUATION Commons October 1, 1942
 speeches — DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS Commons November 17, 1942
 DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS Commons November 19, 1942
 Land Sales Commons November 24, 1942
 COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT Commons November 26, 1942
 speeches — CAPTURED ENEMY GENERALS Commons December 1, 1942
 2 speeches — CLAUSE 6.—(Calculation of weekly payments in case of changes in rates of remuneration.) Commons December 9, 1942
 2 speeches — Coal (Price Increase) Commons December 15, 1942
 2 speeches — University Grants Commons December 15, 1942
 2 speeches — Coal Output, Scotland (Regional Controller's Statement) Commons December 17, 1942

1943

2 speeches — Housing Commons February 16, 1943
 Pre-fabricated Houses Commons February 23, 1943

8 speeches — Executive Officer, South Ayr Agricultural Committee Commons February 23, 1943

speeches — FIFE COAL COMPANY (MINERS' WAGES) Commons February 23, 1943

speeches — HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL Commons February 24, 1943

speeches — Rating System (Committee) Commons March 16, 1943

speeches — Agricultural Workers' Wages Commons March 23, 1943

speeches — Utility Goods Commons March 23, 1943

ARMY OFFICER'S LETTER TO PRESS Commons March 23, 1943

speeches — Milk (Price) Commons March 30, 1943

speeches — South Ayrshire War Agricultural Executive Committee Commons March 30, 1943

speeches — School Holidays (Harvest Help) Commons March 30, 1943

6 speeches — INDIA (SITUATION) Commons March 30, 1943

Coal Strippers, Bowhill (Medical Examination) Commons April 1, 1943

3 speeches — Indians, South Africa (Status) Commons April 22, 1943

2 speeches — LIEUT.-COLONEL GATES Commons April 22, 1943

2 speeches — CLAUSE 1.—(Establishment of North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.) Commons May 5, 1943

2 speeches — CLAUSE 2.—(General powers and duties of the Board.) Commons May 5, 1943

2 speeches — CLAUSE 5.—(Constructional schemes.) Commons May 5, 1943

speeches — White Immigrants from South Africa Commons May 6, 1943

CLAUSE 6.—(Distribution schemes.) Commons May 6, 1943

speeches — CLAUSE 20.—(Consumers to benefit from reduction in charges.) Commons May 6, 1943

NEW CLAUSE.—(Supply of electricity.) Commons May 6, 1943

2 speeches — CLAUSE I.—(Extension of time for applying for assistance under s. 4 of the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938.) Commons May 6, 1943

ARMY LECTURES, IPSWICH (CANCELLATION) Commons May 12, 1943

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY (INSPECTION STAFF MEETING, CHILWELL) Commons May 18, 1943

4 speeches — Maybole Town Council (Filling of Vacancies) Commons May 18, 1943

SCOTTISH BANK NOTES Commons May 19, 1943

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (ARRESTS AND SENTENCES) Written Answers May 27, 1943

3 speeches — Food Situation Commons June 3, 1943

12 speeches — SCOTTISH HOUSING AND HEALTH Commons June 8, 1943

5 speeches — COAL SITUATION Commons June 23, 1943

5 speeches — Mobile Women Workers, Scotland Commons July 15, 1943

Educational Reconstruction Commons July 27, 1943

2 speeches — CLAUSE 10.—(Withdrawal of support where notice of approach required by retained lease.) Commons July 27, 1943

AGRICULTURE Commons July 28, 1943

Oatmeal (Dietetic Value) Commons August 3, 1943

speeches — Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers Commons August 3, 1943

speeches — SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS Commons August 4, 1943

Coalfields (Malicious Damage) Commons September 21, 1943

Farm Tenancy, Cumnock Written Answers September 22, 1943

Unmarketed Herring Catch, Ayrshire Written Answers September 22, 1943

3 speeches — Underground Mining Commons September 23, 1943

INDIA (FOOD SITUATION) Commons September 23, 1943

4th Indian Division (Visit to Britain) Written Answers September 23, 1943
 BILLETING ORDER, GIRVAN (PROSECUTION) Written Answers September 24, 1943
 speeches — COALMINING SITUATION. Commons October 12, 1943
 HOUSE BUILDING PROGRAMME Commons October 13, 1943
 speeches — COALMINING SITUATION Commons October 13, 1943
 RENT OF FURNISHED HOUSES CONTROL (SCOTLAND) BILL?? Commons October 19, 1943
 Bengal Government Commons October 21, 1943
 speeches — CLAUSE 1.—(Application of Act by Order of the Secretary of State and appointment of Tribunal.) Commons October 27, 1943
 CLAUSE 7—(Offences.) Commons October 27, 1943
 SCHEDULE.—(Provisions regarding Constitution of Tribunals.) Commons October 27, 1943
 4 speeches — CLAUSE I—(Supplementary allowances). Commons October 27, 1943
 INDIA (FOOD SITUATION) Commons November 4, 1943
 Hydro-Electric Scheme (Finance) Written Answers November 9, 1943
 Bank-End Farm, Cumnock (Tenancy) Written Answers November 9, 1943
 2 speeches — Coalmining (Recruitment Publicity) Commons November 10, 1943
 TUBERCULOSIS Commons November 10, 1943
 Mining Industry (Underground Work) Commons November 11, 1943
 speeches — INDIA (FOOD SITUATION) Commons November 11, 1943
 War Factories (Closing) Commons November 23, 1943
 Prosecutions (Imprisonment Sentences) Commons November 23, 1943
 SIR OSWALD MOSLEY (RELEASE) Commons December 1, 1943
 Indians, South Africa (Status) Commons December 2, 1943
 COALMINING (COMPULSORY RECRUITMENT) Commons December 2, 1943
 Tenant Farmers, Montgomeryshire (Notice to Quit) Commons December 9, 1943 2 speeches —
 SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS Commons December 9, 1943
 speeches — CLAUSE 1.—(Continuation of s. 1 of 2 and 3 GEO. 6. c. 9. 10 and 11 GEO. 5. c.
 50.) Commons December 16, 1943
 3 speeches — COALMINING (RECRUITMENT) Commons December 17, 1943

1944

speeches — Women Mine Workers Commons January 20, 1944
 Infant Mortality (Report) Commons February 1, 1944
 Conscientious Objectors (Employment) Commons February 1, 1944

CLAUSE 4.—(Construction and citation.) Commons February 17, 1944
 speeches — INDIA (WOMEN MINE-WORKERS) Commons February 17, 1944
 3 speeches — CLAUSE 1.—(Continuation of 4 & 5 Geo. 6 c. 8.) Commons February 18, 1944
 NEW CLAUSE.—(Annual returns of certificates under 4 and 5 Geo. 6, c. 8.) Commons February 18, 1944
 6 speeches — EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) (CHARGES) Commons February 24, 1944
 3 speeches — Prestwick Aerodrome (Broadcasts) Commons March 1, 1944
 PAY AND ALLOWANCES Commons March 2, 1944
 School, Banavie (Accommodation) Commons March 7, 1944
 2 speeches — POST-WAR HOUSING POLICY Commons March 8, 1944
 6 speeches — NUTRITION AND INFANT MORTALITY Commons March 8, 1944
 speeches — PRESTWICK AERODROME (BROADCAST) Commons March 29, 1944
 EDUCATION BILL (QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE) Commons March 29, 1944
 INDIA (FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY) Commons April 18, 1944
 NEWSPAPER CARTOON Commons May 2, 1944
 WATER SUPPLY Commons May 3, 1944
 AGRICULTURE (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL Commons May 16, 1944
 speeches — RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE BILL Commons May 18, 1944
 LOCATION OF INDUSTRY Commons June 7, 1944
 2 speeches — CLAUSE 3.—(Extension of duties of local authorities and joint boards as to water supply.) Commons June 8, 1944
 NEW CLAUSE.—(Provision for combining local authorities or joint boards.) Commons June 8, 1944
 2 speeches — NEW CLAUSE:—(Ownership of water supplies). Commons June 8, 1944
 NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE, STRANRAER Written Answers June 14, 1944
 Congress Leaders (Detention) Commons June 15, 1944
 19 speeches — HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES, SCOTLAND Commons June 20, 1944
 EMPLOYMENT POLICY Commons June 22, 1944
 3 speeches — Building Trade Workers, Stranraer Commons July 4, 1944
 Prefabricated Houses (Subsidies) Commons July 4, 1944
 8 speeches — DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND Commons July 4, 1944
 "SALUTE THE SOLDIER" WEEKS Written Answers July 4, 1944
 HERRING INDUSTRY BILL Commons July 5, 1944
 speeches — Government Borrowings (Bank Commission) Commons July 6, 1944
 speeches — MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER Commons July 13, 1944
 8 speeches — SUPPLY Commons July 13, 1944
 12 speeches — HOUSING (SCOTLAND) BILL Commons July 19, 1944
 speeches — HOUSING (TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION) BILL Commons August 1, 1944
 BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE Commons October 4, 1944
 speeches — EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) COAL (CHARGES) Commons October 11, 1944
 3 speeches — CLAUSE 6.—(Exception of university constituencies.) Commons October 12, 1944
 5 speeches — COAL INDUSTRY (RECRUITMENT) Commons October 18, 1944
 NEW CLAUSE.—(Assessment of compensation in connection with acquisition of land for public purposes by reference to 1939 prices.) Commons October 19, 1944
 2 speeches — Teachers' Salaries Commons October 24, 1944
 Evacuated Schoolchildren Commons October 24, 1944
 Education (Scotland) Bill Commons October 24, 1944
 2 speeches — Small Burghs (Rates) Commons November 7, 1944
 United States Mission (Report) Commons November 7, 1944

2 speeches — INDUSTRIAL INJURY INSURANCE Commons November 9, 1944
 DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS Commons November 29, 1944
 Prestwick Airport Written Answers December 6, 1944
 8 speeches — HOUSING (SCOTLAND) Commons December 21, 1944
 1945
 EIRE (WAR CRIMINALS, RIGHT OF ASYLUM) Commons January 16, 1945
 CLAUSE 5.—(Annual elections of one-third of councillors.) Commons January 17, 1945
 BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE Commons January 18, 1945
 5 speeches — EXPORT GUARANTEES BILL Commons January 31, 1945
 5 speeches — TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) BILL Commons February 14, 1945
 SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE Commons March 8, 1945
 DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BILL Commons March 21, 1945
 speeches — HOUSING Commons March 22, 1945
 PRESTWICK AIRPORT Commons March 29, 1945
 speeches — Potato Harvesting (School Children) Commons April 10, 1945
 Hydro-Electric Schemes (Inquiries) Commons April 10, 1945
 Housing Commons June 5, 1945
 Profits Commons June 5, 1945
 speeches — BUSINESS AND SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE Commons August 16, 1945
 speeches — Newspaper "National Herald" (Prohibition) Commons August 23, 1945
 speeches — Political Prisoners Commons August 23, 1945
 2 speeches — Famine Inquiry Commission Written Answers August 23, 1945
 Public Services (Australian Nationals) Written Answers August 23, 1945
 Appendix N - Historic Prestwick Airport speech by Alexander Sloan and Letter of Appreciation from AEU.

HISTORIC SPEECH IN
HOUSE OF COMMONS
BY
ALEX. SLOAN, M.P.



PRESTWICK
AIRPORT

FOREWORDS BY
DAVID KIRKWOOD, M.P.
WM. GALLACHER, M.P.

3d

PRESTWICK AIRPORT

I want to raise the question of the Prestwick Airport, which has been exercising the mind of the people of Scotland. I do not want to create the impression that we Scotsmen are trailing our coat, or wagging our kilt, but I want the House to understand that we are overpoweringly serious about it. I do not know of any subject which has so stirred Scottish opinion. You have to go back to Bannockburn to find a parallel. This airport is situated in my constituency, and is centred in one of the most historic parts of Scotland. As a matter of fact it is the cradle of Scottish history, and it may be of interest to the House to know that it is adjacent to the "Barns o' Ayr," where William Wallace experimented with the first incendiary bombs and successfully razed the barns to the ground after he had securely tied the English inside. **The suggestion that there will be no place, or a very limited one, for Prestwick Airport has spread anxiety and alarm amongst all classes of Scottish people.** I will not attempt to enumerate the various public bodies and organisations which have keenly interested themselves in the matter. Their name is legion. Nothing that breathes the heather or wears the tartan has been left outside.

PAST THE TEST TUBE STAGE

A Motion was placed on the Order Paper some time ago signed by almost every available Scottish Member of Parliament. By this action we should be meeting the wishes of the Noble Lord who spoke for the Government in another place and said that, if there was one thing that he would beg for in relation to civil aviation, it was that it should not fall into party politics. Scottish Members have removed Prestwick Airport from the realm of party politics. We stand united in this matter. Indeed, we vie with each other as to who will be the most successful propagandist. If the Government turns a deaf ear to their demand, its blood will be on its own head. We are seriously perturbed at the tardiness of the Government in making a statement as to the future of Prestwick. This reluctance is creating grave suspicion, and past history proves that we have every reason to be distrustful. **The want of a clear and definite statement is causing confusion, it retards development, it is holding up planning and**

creating a difficult situation for local authorities. It is shoving off people who would be likely to engage in light industry if they were assured that there was to be a place in the sun for Prestwick Airport. Scottish opinion is the more alarmed because we are not presenting you with something that is in the experimental stage. It is long past the test tube period. It has been tried and proved. It has served the nation well in time of war and it will be a boon to us in time of peace. It has been tested on the anvil of experience and throughout all the mighty hazards of war it has never failed. The port is loved and adored by the gallant pilots who have used it and has been pronounced one of the best. This aviation centre has been built up by years of effort. It has carved out its own place. It employs some 5,000 workers and it is really a godsend in an area which drastically requires industries to provide employment for its people. Scotland has become air-minded much more rapidly than any other part of the United Kingdom. This is largely due to the early development in the Islands and Highlands, where air transport was quickly becoming a matter of course. It is not surprising that a clear-cut expression of regional opinion on British air matters should come from the Northern end of the country.

EXPRESS SERVICE

Personal experience has given the people of Scotland a true appreciation of the true purpose of commercial air-transport. The people of the Islands have seen sick members of the community transferred by air at short notice to hospitals on the mainland to be treated and cured, where otherwise these patients might have died within a few hours. There, people have been given a daily service by air as compared with fortnightly services by ship. There, people have seen more passengers arrive by air on their shores than were ever brought in by sea. **There, people have seen over a period of years a greater frequency of service by air between Scotland and America than there are trains between Scotland and London.** Therefore a race which has been accustomed to the commerce of the seas, and which takes a world-wide view in transport matters, is in no doubt whatever that the future of Britain as a great Power and the prosperity of succeeding generations of British citizens lie in the air.

DEVELOP OUR OWN AIR LINES

It seems to us natural, in fact inevitable, that the Scottish people should insist on full development of the unique advantages of Prestwick as a world airport. It is in commercial flying the equivalent of their River Clyde in commercial shipping. **It is only reasonable that they should insist upon having a real opportunity to develop their own air lines, the air equivalent of their merchant shipping, and that they should insist upon having every chance to develop their own commercial aircraft manufacturing industry, the air equivalent of Scottish shipbuilding.** They are demanding all these things, and demanding them with extraordinary unanimity. It has been said that we Scots have been only too vocal on this subject, but the reason is that we know a little more about it than our neighbours, and are extremely conscious that Scotland is more dependent upon the orderly and rapid development of world aviation than any other region of Great Britain. The demand for this Debate proves that Scotland is well aware of the relative importance of internal and overseas air lines, and we consider it our duty to press for an official decision on the full development and employment of Prestwick airport as a permanent air base, **for the reason that it is the one and only asset which the British mainland has to offer to Transatlantic air travel as compared with either existing or potential air bases on the Western air approaches to Europe.** We have our own peculiar reasons for this insistence. They are not based on narrow nationalism, because we are thoroughly convinced that what is here good for Prestwick and Scotland would be to the eternal benefit of the country as a whole.

THE REASONS ADVANCED

What are the main reasons we advance on behalf of Scotland? They are numerous and I do not want to weary the House, but I should like to state a few of them. Scotland is more dependent on the orderly and rapid development of commercial aviation than any other region in Britain, on account of her present dependence on shipping, shipbuilding and the heavy industries; on account of the present efforts to produce a better balance of industry by the introduction of new forms of commerce and manufacture; and on account

of the present poverty of Scotland in the commercial and industrial sense, which is acknowledged in the Distribution of Industry Bill. Secondly, the indicated air policy of the Government means the abandonment of well developed facilities and advantages peculiar to Scotland. Geographically Scotland has the advantage of being closer to the North American Continent, the Northern capitals of Europe and the air traffic routes of the Northern hemisphere.

Prestwick is the only all-the-year-round, clear weather airport in Europe. That fact cannot be too strongly emphasised and the Minister ought to take note of. The use of Prestwick for inter-hemisphere operations over the past five years has become habitual to the air transport organisations of all Allied nations. **It is the only civil organisation in Great Britain possessing the necessary leadership commercial aviation mentality, technical staff, up-to-date experience and practical facilities for the immediate operation of a large scale air line service.** Finally, the Prestwick staff constitutes the only civil organisation in the United Kingdom with actual experience of the management and handling of a Transatlantic air terminal and Transatlantic air traffic in every detail on a modern scale and with good will abroad and an international reputation for efficiency. Can we afford to disregard these facts and disperse this valuable organisation?

SCOTLAND'S LOPSIDED ECONOMY

I come to a very important issue which we as Scotmen cannot afford to ignore, and if the Government ignore it they will do so at their peril. Scottish economy has been tied to shipping, shipbuilding, coal and steel and the heavy engineering industries, and in the air age Scotland must have an equal opportunity to develop the air equivalents of her basic industries, especially commercial aircraft manufacture and all the ancillary trades and industries attached to air line operations. Unless we get in here on the ground floor it will be another Culloden for Scotland. If we have no

It has been made abundantly clear in Debates in this House and outside that Scotland must have a share of the light industries. We must not have a repetition of the 1918 post-war experience. Then as now great changes were effected in our economy. Our old industries declined and new light industries took their place—but not in Scotland. Scotland contains about 11 per cent. of the population, but in 1935, out of a total of 247,948 people employed in electrical engineering in the United Kingdom, only 3,512, or about 1 per cent., were in Scotland. The corresponding figures for the manufacture of motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft were 270,576 in the United Kingdom and 9,172, or about 3 per cent., in Scotland. We had in Scotland only one small aircraft factory. We cannot, we dare not, we will not allow a return to such an unbalanced economy.

OUR REPUTATION AT STAKE

I would repeat that in this matter we are sincerely in earnest, and I would caution the Government to pay serious regard to the representations that will be made to-day by hon. Members from Scotland on both sides of the House. We are at the cross roads, which might mean for us the parting of the ways. The Government are facing grim and determined men, men with a purpose they intend to see fulfilled. We are not prepared to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. We are not inclined to be "fobbed off" with an evasive reply. **Our reputation, our honour, our national prestige are at stake,** and when Scotmen can face the Government with a solid, united front, as they are doing now, it gladdens our hearts. It reminds us that it is from scenes like these that Scottish grandeur springs, that makes us loved at home and revered abroad; and whatever the result of this Debate we will retain a quiet confidence, **and we will fight to the last ditch for the retention of this airport, which will mean so much to the social and economic life of Scotland.**

Amalgamated Engineering Union

General Office : 110, Peckham Road, London, S.E.15

BRANCH SECRETARY'S ADDRESS

R. B. RITCHIE,

Riverside,

Straiton,

Ayrshire.

YOUR REF. :

21st Nov. 1945



PRESTWICK 2. 30. P. S.

BRANCH No.

Dear Mr Sloan,

At a meeting of the above Branch I was instructed to write & express to you our very sincere condolence on your recent sad bereavement.

We remember with deep gratitude the assistance your Father gave to us, both inside & outside Parliament, in connection with our campaign for the retention of Prestwick Airport. His sincerity & loyalty to the Common People was never in doubt. Not only has the Labour Movement lost a personality it will be difficult to replace, but we feel that we have also lost a personal friend & comrade.

As a tribute to your Father's memory we pledge ourselves to continue to the utmost, the work for which he lived & died.

Yours fraternally

R. B. Ritchie