

pened to the rest of the command. I had seen them bombarded about 350 yards away and I wanted to know what had happened to my adjutant. He told me that my adjutant was killed. Fortunately that did not turn out to be true; he was badly wounded on the top of the head but he managed to crawl out afterwards. At that time the commanding officer of the hon. member for South Vancouver (Mr. Cooper) came over to me. He was a young man, Major Odlum, now Brigadier-General Odlum and one of the famous Canadian officers. His commanding officer had been killed the evening before near Kaiserleer when they went out to reconnoitre the German line. I refer to Col. Hart Maharg. Major Odlum came and asked me if I felt he would be justified in remaining in his position. I asked him what he thought he ought to do, and he said that he thought he ought to stick it. I told him to carry on. He did stick it and the 7th died in their trenches almost to a man. They were dug in between St. Julien and Kaiserleer. The hon. member for South Vancouver says he saw me that day and spoke to me. He said he had seen General Sir Arthur Currie also. If he saw, and spoke to me, it would be at the dressing station and if so he was out of his position or a casualty because he otherwise should have been with his men on the road. I do not recollect seeing him that morning, but if he did speak to me it was at the crossroads in the rear of Kaiserleer at the dressing station. I do remember that scattered units of men had carried wounded men to the dressing station. I ordered them back to the trenches on the reverse slope of Gravenstafel ridge as senior officer and it may be that I did sometimes use language rather more forcible than polite. I believe that one man did write home that I told him and his chum to get into the trenches and that if he moved out without orders he would have his blooming head shot off, or something of that kind. However, that is where I was that morning, and I did not leave that position that morning.

With regard to Sir Arthur Currie, the right hon. the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) has placed this question quite clearly before the House already, and as far as he (Gen. Currie) was concerned, there was nothing discreditable either to me or to himself, as far as I can see, in the whole transaction. He was at Fortuin his headquarters immediately south of St. Julien. Our brigade was on his left, and on our

left were the French. He had given us the 10th and the 7th to help us out the evening of the day when the battle opened. The 10th battalion was badly cut up that night. That battalion was formed of troops from Saskatoon and Moosejaw. The 16th battalion, the Highlanders from Vancouver, which the hon. member for Skeena (Mr. Peck) had the honour to command and the 10th were lined up immediately to the west of St. Julien. They were in reserve and they were lined up on Thursday night after the gas attack on the French. They formed line with fixed bayonets and went forward to meet the Germans at St. Julien wood. There never was a braver bayonet charge than that in the whole war.

They drove the Germans back half a mile and established themselves, and their losses were tremendous. On Saturday morning the 10th Battalion was withdrawn, or at least the remnant of it, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men under Major Ormond. It was sent down to our assistance in the terrible salient, that tract we were in, at Gravenstafel Ridge. Major Ormond reported to me that morning—and his report is in the archives of the Militia Department—to that effect. Sir Arthur Currie was at his quarters in Fortuin. We all expected that reinforcements would have arrived at daylight in the morning, but they did not. The reinforcements did not arrive until hours afterwards, until after noon, or rather late in the afternoon, when the Durham Light Infantry came into that sector. Sir Arthur Currie got tired of calling on the telephone for help, and walked down from Fortuin to Wiltchz, about a mile and a half away, and he had a "head-on" collision with the British commander, General Snow—at least I was so informed, I do not know personally. He wanted to know why they were not sending help to us. I wish to say that if I had not been in the position, the honourable position, that I was in on Gravenstafel Ridge, I would just as soon have been in his position, because there was nothing dishonourable about it, and I think when his report is brought before this House it will establish that fact. Now, as far as the point is concerned where I was located, and the hon. member for South Vancouver (Mr. Cooper), if there was one little spot in the whole world at that moment that the German Emperor wanted, it was that very place, Gravenstafel Ridge. If he had captured it that morning many believe the history of the world would have been changed. We held that ridge, and what is more we did not give it up. The ridge