

or captured. A hostile attack during the morning was beaten off and after losing 14,000 of their best and bravest, the men from the west could now from the top of the famous PASSCHENDAELE ridge survey at last the spires of ROULERS, MOORSLEDE and MENIN.

On Nov. 10th. British and Canadian troops attacked northwards from PASSCHENDAELE and GOUDBERG gaining after heavy fighting further ground on the main ridge.

It had been hoped at General Headquarters that the taking of Passchendaele would be the beginning of the end, and that now the Germans would evacuate northern Belgium. Our captures in Flanders since the end of July totalled 24,065 prisoners, 74 guns, 941 machine guns and 138 trench mortars. But alas, the fruits of victory could not be reaped. German troops and guns were pouring into the West from Russia, which had lamentably disappointed the hopes reposed in her. With forty fresh enemy divisions now to face, the winter on the British front and in the Ypres Salient appeared a gloomy prospect.

Nevertheless, the winter was endured and scarce was over than the enemy on the 21st March 1918, made their desperate spring which overthrew for a brief space all our defences. This was accompanied by a furious bombardment night and day. PASSCHENDAELE was given up. The Salient grew smaller daily ; yet the British divisions fought grimly on.

On April 26th. KEMMEL fell, and POPERINGHE was gradually evacuated of the civilian population. But no thought of leaving YPRES entered the head of the army commander. A day soon came when the defeat of the Germans in the great battle of AMIENS rendered its safety assured and made possible the triumphant march of the Allied Armies to the Rhine.

On October 14th. 1918 His Majesty King Albert, who had been given the command of all the Allied troops in Belgium ordered an attack on the whole front between DIXMUDE and COMINES. The British 2nd. Army of the veteran