

Mr. ROWELL: It will be available for distribution as soon as it is formally introduced and printed, and that is why I am anxious to get the resolution through.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT: It is well understood that a provision will be enacted in the Bill which will prevent the deduction of earnings from the pension?

Mr. ROWELL: That is in the Bill that the Government intend to introduce.

Mr. McMASTER: Mr. Chairman, I am well aware of the difficulty that anybody who drafts a pension law encounters in the effort to do justice to the recipient of the pension and still deal fairly and reasonably with the taxpayers. But I must say that I would like to see the Government go a little farther with regard to those men who are naturalized citizens of Canada and who, at the outbreak of the war, went to their respective armies and fought in the cause of freedom and of the Allies. The matter comes home to me because of a striking incident that occurred in a town in the county which I have the honour to represent. There was a Frenchman who came and settled in this country and was naturalized as early as 1900. He was a skilful military man, having spent eight years in the French army. At the outbreak of the war he was anxious to join the Canadian army, but the French consul in Montreal instructed him that it was his legal and, I presume moral, duty to join the army of France. By the end of August he was in France. On arrival there he was not able to join the regiment to which he belonged. He was placed with some 70,000 other men in taxi-cabs, omnibuses and other means of conveyance and sent by the military governor of Paris to take part in the great drive against the German army in the early days of 1914. He took part in the victorious battle of the Marne. After that, although a man of over forty, he fought with a regiment composed of young men for three months. He was then on duty of a most dangerous character with his own regiment for months, after which he was employed guarding the lines of communication in the rear. While he was watching a line of railway, a bomb was thrown from an aeroplane near the railway track along which a trainload of British soldiers was coming. He ran to the bomb, which was on the point of bursting, picked it up, carried it for some yards and, just as it exploded, threw it away. He was injured about the face and the great part of both hands was blown away. (He comes back to

[Mr. Archambault.]

Canada where his family have resided for many years. He is a naturalized citizen of Canada. He will not receive from the French Government the same pension, or nearly the same pension, as if he had been allowed, as he desired in the first place, to join the Canadian army.

Mr. LEMIEUX: What is the name of that hero?

Mr. McMASTER: That hero's name is Julien Grandjean and he lives in Sutton, in the county of Brome, province of Quebec. I think a man of that calibre should enjoy the same rights and benefits of Canadian citizenship as the man who was born in Canada and who was able to enlist in the Canadian army. I would press upon the Government the justice of treating this man and other men of the same class with the same generosity that we have treated our own native-born Canadian citizens.

Mr. GRIESBACH: Has the hon. gentleman investigated that story to satisfy himself that it is a mechanical possibility for an aeroplane bomb to lie around and wait to be picked up and to be carried off? A bomb thrown from an aeroplane would penetrate the ground for several feet so that even if it did fail to explode a man would be unable to get it out. The probability is that it was not an aeroplane bomb at all. I think that before you base an argument upon an incident of that kind it would be well to investigate and make perfectly sure that it is a true story.

Mr. McMASTER: I have not the technical knowledge of the hon. and gallant gentleman who has just spoken, but I can say that the facts in regard to this matter were given to me by a man whom I believe to be an honest and truthful man. I believe the story to be true.

Mr. MAHARG: The truth of the story has no bearing on the matter at all; it is the principle that is at stake. It does not matter how he was injured so long as he was injured.

Mr. McMASTER: I have seen his hands myself. On one hand he has the little finger and thumb left and on the other he has the little finger, the ring finger and thumb left.

Mr. ROWELL: I am sure we will all agree with the hon. member for Brome in appreciation of the splendid heroism of a man who has served his country, France, and his country, Canada, in the way that my hon. friend has mentioned. We cannot