

pany of this battalion particularly distinguished itself by its coolness and efficiency in continuing at work under heavy fire during a terrific bombardment of Hill 70 near Lens. Three well-known athletes were here. Tom Longboat, Joe Keeps and John Mackaway. The fact that the fever for war took hold of Indians in all chances and conditions of life is shown by what John Campbell, a full-blooded Indian, did. He lived on the Arctic coast when the war broke out, and he travelled 3,000 miles by trail, by canoe and river steamers in order to enlist at Vancouver. Surely if ever an Indian had a good excuse to quietly keep out of the zone of danger this one certainly had, but he did not take advantage of that excuse.

The one section of warfare in which the Indians distinguished themselves most was sniping. Naturally taking to the use of the gun, they proved expert and deadly marksmen. It is said that they were unexcelled in this branch of fighting. It is claimed that they did much towards demoralising the entire enemy system of sniping. They displayed their old-time patience and self-control when engaged in this work, and would sit hour by hour at a vantage point waiting the appearance of the enemy at his sniping post. These Indian snipers recorded their prowess by the old-time picturesque method of notching their rifles for every observed hit. Corporal Pegahmagabow won the M.M. and two bars while doing this work. It is officially recorded of him as having killed the extraordinary number of 378 of the enemy by sniping. He is an Indian of Ontario, and the province I hope appreciates having such a deadly person within it. He has a great deal to answer for, but he is not dead yet. Private Philip McDonald, an Iroquois, was killed after having destroyed 40 of the enemy by his deadly sharp-shooting. Lance Corporal Norwest, an Alberta Indian of the 40th Batt., was credited officially with 115 observed hits. He was at last killed by a German sniper in August, 1918, while endeavouring to locate a nest of enemy sharpshooters. He won the M.M. and bar. One of our own Saskatchewan boys, Johnney Ballantyne of Battleford, killed 58 of the enemy and then had to come home on account of a kick he received on the knee while playing football. No German bullet ever touched him. As soon as he was well again he re-enlisted and went back to the front. His brother, Jimmie Ballantyne, was another sniper who today wears as a souvenir a piece of German shrapnel an inch or so from his heart.

Many of our boys received decorations. In Ontario over ten men received either the D.C.M., the M.M. or the Russian Medal. The Iroquois alone received four or five. The British Columbia Indians, though in the past always a peaceful people, won the D.C.M. medals, and one M.M. at least. One of our Saskatchewan Indians, Alexander Brass of File Hills, won the M.C., and three others, Joe Thunder, Joe Dreaver and Nathan Sanderson, each won the M.M. Joe Dreaver's sister is now at our Onion Lake Boarding School. These are not all, but they are enough to show that the Indian held his own in the manly game of war.

Besides deeds of mere bravery, some of noble self-sacrifice and also of having secured information of great military value are recorded of them. John Pandash of Ontario, besides saving life under heavy fire, procured information at Hill 70 which saved a strategic point, and a serious reverse was averted in consequence. Dave Kesik of the 52nd Batt., the tallest