

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY JANUARY, 24th, 1919

REPATRIATION

Much is being said and written about repatriation, much that is helpful, some that is hurtful. The soldiers are coming home now in thousands. Up to last week some 35,000 of them had been brought home and several thousands more were on the way. Other thousands are on the way now and the stream will continue for months.

Repatriation means more than getting the soldiers to Canada, more than getting them to their homes. It means replacing them in the industrial, commercial and civil life which they left, so replacing them that those of them who are able shall resume the duties they left when they went overseas and that those of them who had no duties shall be given something useful to do.

This is not exclusively the work of Repatriation. Committees or of governments, or other organizations upon whom we can conveniently lay the blame for any failure that may occur; it is the work of all the people unitedly and individually.

Already complaints are heard about the treatment accorded returning soldiers. Some of these are well founded, many of them greatly exaggerated by mischief makers, some of them arise from the faults of the soldiers themselves.

It will require the united and sympathetic efforts of all to remove causes for complaint. Not only must the civilians prove themselves worthy of what the achievements of our soldiers secured for them but the soldiers also must prove themselves worthy of what has been done and is being done for them. To the regret of all and particularly of the great majority of the soldiers themselves, there have been a few instances in which returned men have not measured up to the standard expected of men who had risked their lives in defence of great.

their country. To receive the welcome home and the kindly assistance that their fellow-countrymen are anxiously waiting to extend to them the soldiers must prove themselves worthy and this the great majority of them have done and may be expected to do. It is unfair that the conduct of a few should cast a reflection upon the fair name won by our soldiers as a whole and it is up to the soldiers themselves to prevent as far as possible the falling away of their few weaker brethren. They have stood by each other in the stress of war and of danger and death; their folk at home stood by them also, scamped and saved and sacrificed in order that their burdens might be lightened through the hardships of war. Now on their entry into peace they must stand together in order that the rehabilitation may be complete and to the mutual advantage of all.

The government has set machinery in operation calculated to give all possible despatch both to demobilization and to rehabilitation. This machinery is in charge of officials. Delays will necessarily occur, for the undertaking is a stupendous one. It is quite possible that some of the delays are inexcusable and in this case it is the duty of civilians to make strong protest for it is not expedient for the soldier to protest against his superior officers.

It is only by mutual help and hearty co-operation of civilians and soldiers that the great task now before Canadians can be carried through satisfactorily. It is a work for all, not for any organization alone or any government alone and the next few months should see more mutual help and helpfulness than ever before in the history of Canada and never was the need so great.

UNREPENTANT LIBERALS

Under the above caption the Toronto Globe, Ontario's leading Liberal paper, has the following in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's appeal to patriotic Liberals to return and all will be forgiven:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is still obsessed by the notion that Liberal Unionists parted from him in a moment of aberration, and are smitten with remorse. His speech at the Eastern Ontario Liberal Convention was marred by an affront, perhaps unintentional to the self-respect of Liberals who could not see eye to eye with him on the conscription issue and took the only consistent course open to them. While urging that the past be forgotten, he implied that they had done something to be ashamed of."

"If a man comes to me and tells me: 'Well, I was a Unionist at the last election,' I will tell him: 'My friend, I will not rebuke you for it. You have rebuked yourself already sufficiently. Come, put your hand in mine; we will not look back to the past; we will look to the future. There is the only horizon for us.'"

A QUEBEC VIEW

Le Soleil a Quebec Liberal journal, is delighted over the fact that Canada will be treated like the other nations at the peace conference. "Our Dominions will be placed on the same equality as Belgium, Serbia and Roumania," it says; "consequently we cannot expect anything more satisfactory. In presence of such a question all secondary considerations should be forgotten and we do not hesitate to express our entire approbation at witnessing the triumph of the legitimate national aspirations of the Dominion. Honor therefore, to whom honor is due. We must recognize also that the official recognition of our petition was not without its difficulties from the fact that the admission of these nine new delegates representing the Dominions and India counter balances alone the representation of France, the United States and Italy united. It is, therefore, not to be doubted

that the community of views held by the representatives of the Dominions India and those of Great Britain constitute at the peace table a very preponderating bloc. On the other hand, France might have insisted on the rights of her grand colonies, whose importance cannot be questioned. It does not appear, however, that France ever contested this fact, or called in question her gratitude to Canada and the other British dominions for their efforts during the war. In all sincerity, the results surpass anything that we could have hoped for or claimed, as we never asked for more than one representative at the table. . . . Canada will, therefore have her word to say and will play a role at the conference quite in keeping with those sacrifices which she so freely made. It will, therefore, depend upon our delegates to play this role with honor."

SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT A ONE-DAY SENSATION

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—The Sinn Fein Parliament provided only a one day's sensation. Its members held a brief

meeting at the Mansion House this afternoon but behind closed doors. Afterward Count Plunkett told the reporters that a statement of the business transacted would be furnished to the press later, thus following the precedent of the Paris conference.

REPATRIATION

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE MAKING "THE SOLDIER A CIVILIAN"

Q.—Who is in charge of the demobilization of the Canadian army? A.—The actual demobilization is in charge of the Militia Department.

Q.—Why say "The actual demobilization?" A.—Because a new department of the Government has been formed to give the after-care that Canada owes to her invalided and disabled soldiers.

Q.—What is this new department? A.—It is the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment with headquarters at Ottawa. Sir James Lougheed is the minister in charge.

Q.—What does this department do? A.—It's hard to say in a paragraph all that this department does. It first comes into contact with the soldier in England. There it finds out the soldier's previous experience, the employment he now prefers to take up, the locality in which he intends to settle.

Q.—How is this information obtained? A.—Through questionnaires, which will be signed by every Canadian soldier now overseas.

Q.—Why is this not done on the transports? A.—Because this information must be secured and sent to Ottawa before the men sail on the transports. But there is a representative of the department on every transport, to inform the men exactly what the country is prepared to do for them, to advise them and to give them any advice necessary or any information they desire.

In addition to this, a staff representing the department will be at every dispersal station.

Q.—Then what happens? A.—Returned men then are placed in touch with the local employment office, where another representative of the soldiers civil re-establishment department will introduce him to the officials of the employment office, who will see that the returned man gets the preferential treatment to which he is entitled.

Q.—Does the department do anything else? A.—Lots of things the most important is this—special representatives have been appointed whose duty it will be to travel about the country interviewing returned men, hearing complaints, making suggestions and reporting generally as to how the government machinery is working.

Q.—That's all for men in good physical condition. What about disabled and invalided men? A.—Special provision has been made for disabled and invalided men. In their cases require continuous treatment, they are taken on the strength of the department and receive the same pay and separation allowance as they received in the army. In addition they are granted an allowance for their families in place of patriotic fund allowance.

Q.—What about men who need temporary treatment, or artificial limbs, or vocational training? A.—These are all taken care of. They will be subjects for another series of questions and answers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE "WAR SERVICE GRATUITY"

Q.—What is a War service gratuity? A.—It is a grant of money made by the Dominion government to every soldier discharged from the Canadian army.

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

THE QUIET LIFE

Happy the man, whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground. Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread, Whose flocks supply him with attire; Whose trees in summer yield him shade, In winter, fire. Blest who can unconcern'dly find Hours, days, and years, slide soft away In health of body, peace of mind. Quiet by day. Sound sleep by night; study and ease Together mix'd; sweet recreation, And innocence, which most does please With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown; Thus unlamented let me die; Steal from the world, and not a stone Tell where I lie.—A. Pope.

Information Wanted

Q.—What is the idea of giving the men a gratuity? A.—After the signing of the armistice it was thought advisable to change the method of giving soldiers Post discharge pay.

Q.—Has the war gratuity got anything to do with the post discharge pay? A.—Nothing whatever. It takes the place of what was called post discharge pay prior to the signing of the armistice.

Q.—What is the reason for giving the soldiers a grant? A.—So that every man will have enough money to "tide him over" the time between his discharge from the army and the time he gets a job.

Q.—Is the war gratuity the same amount of money as post discharge pay? A.—No. It is larger.

Q.—Does it include back pay or pensions or clothing allowance to which a man may be entitled? A.—No. It is given over and above any allowances mentioned.

Q.—Does the gratuity go to every man who serves at the front? A.—It will be given to every man who serves at the front whether he was discharged before or after the armistice. Those who were on active service at the date of the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11th, 1918, will also receive the new gratuity.

Q.—If a man was discharged prior to the signing of the armistice and did not serve at the front, does he get the gratuity? A.—No. He will be entitled only to post discharge pay. But all soldiers discharged after Nov. 11, 1918 will receive gratuity.

Q.—How much money does each man get as a gratuity? A.—The amount is graded. If a man has served overseas for three years or more is given a gratuity equal to six months pay and allowances. The man who has served in Canada only is given three months pay and allowances.

It is graded down to one month's pay and allowances, according to length of service and where the soldier served.

Q.—What about a man whose dependents have been receiving separation allowance? A.—If the monthly pay allowance is less than \$100, he is given \$100 a month as gratuity. Part of the gratuity, equal to separation allowance, will be paid directly to the dependents entitled to it. If the monthly pay and allowances for a man without dependents amounts to less than \$70 a month, he will be given \$70 a month.

Q.—What is the smallest gratuity given? A.—Every gratuity granted will amount to at least one month's pay and allowance.

Q.—When is the money to be paid? A.—Men who already have been discharged will be given the gratuity to which they are entitled, less any post discharge pay they have received after Feb. 1, 1919.

Q.—That means that any post discharge pay already received will be deducted from the amount of the gratuity? A.—Certainly.

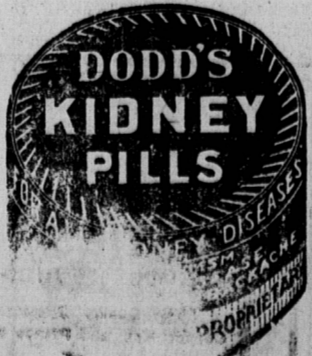
Q.—If there is any "kick" about the amount paid to a soldier, what does he do to have it adjusted? A.—Application for an adjustment must be made to the paymaster of the district from which the soldier was discharged.

Q.—Must the application be made in writing? A.—Yes. The forms necessary may be obtained at the Military Headquarters of each district, from district and unit paymasters, and from officers commanding militia units.

Q.—What about men who are still in the service? A.—They will receive their first month's gratuity immediately upon their discharge.

Q.—What about men who are in the care of the Soldiers Civil Re-establishment? A.—They will get their gratuity as soon as they cease to receive full pay and allowances.

Q.—Is the amount of the gratuity equal to that paid by other nations whose soldiers served at the front? A.—The amount to be paid to every Canadian soldier is larger than that paid to any soldier of any other nation which had men in the firing line.



Information Wanted

Sir.—Education and training are of vital importance to blind children. With it they can become active and useful citizens. Without it they are doomed to lives of helplessness dependence.

Clergymen, physicians, teachers and in fact all public spirited men and women, can help forward the work for the blind by sending to the undersigned the names, ages, and addresses of parents of any blind child or children that they may know about, including all such children as have not sufficient sight to attend the public schools.

The School for the Blind at Halifax, is a free school for the blind youth of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. It is my heartfelt desire that no blind child shall grow up without receiving a suitable training. I trust that whoever reads this communication will give the matter earnest thought and will send me the information which is so difficult to secure, viz: the names, ages and addresses of totally or practically blind children.

I am Sir etc. C. F. FRASER, Superintendent. School For The Blind Halifax, Jan. 18th, 1919.

Your Problems Solved

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D.D. (All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott, in this column will help you solve your heart problems—religious, natural, social, financial, and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required, enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

"A DISSATISFIED CHRISTIAN": complains that he has neither time nor inclination to systematically read the Bible nor to pray at any great length. He states however that he is living a right life, that he loves God and everybody, and wonders why he is not inclined to read the Bible and pray as other Christians say they are. If you will practice reading the Bible and practice praying like you do other essential things, you will soon learn to delight in both. We are under obligation to do what we ought to do whether we are inclined to do it or not.

THE BEST CURE: "I have the care of many important interests and am so filled with anxiety that I have but little appetite for food or desire to sleep. Can you say anything that will help me?" writes "A Man of Affairs." It is very easy to prescribe for your trouble. Do not carry any more interests than you are able. Drop some of them, or put the burden on other shoulders. Then do not worry, it is very foolish: "Cast your burden upon the Lord"; worry makes your load heavier, why carry it? Just now you badly need the rest cure and I advise you to take it.

A hustling young chap who was stranded Through the Want Ads a job had just landed. In a swell restaurant Where he serves what you want In a way that is quite "open-handed." Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Advertisement for 'THE HABERDASHERY' Men's Mackinaws To Clear at \$10.00, Men's Ulster Overcoats To Clear at \$15.00, Youths Overcoats To Clear at \$10.00, Boy's Overcoats To Clear at \$5.00. Includes text: 'Help the Salvation Army, They Helped the Boys at the Front.' and 'Henderson & Cudmore 101 GRAFTON STREET'.

Advertisement for PRE-INVENTORY Sale of China. Text: 'In order to reduce our stock of China before stock-taking we are offering a special discount of 20 p. c. off all our China. This includes not only our complete assortment of fancy pieces but also our stock patterns of LIMOGES AYNSLEY, CROWN DERBY, and NIPPON CHINA. This sale will only continue for the balance of the present month. W. W. WELLNER'.

Advertisement for Maritime Woven Wire Fencing and Gates. Text: 'THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF A GOOD FENCE IS GOOD WIRE. MARITIME FENCE IS GUARANTEED—As we know what it is made of, how it is made, and what it will do. In Maritime Fence you not only get the best as to structural feature and service, but in addition to quality that has heretofore been impossible, and which cannot be secured elsewhere. 3 CARLOADS in STOCK Heavy and Medium Wire. All sold at FACTORY LIST PRICES ready for spring FENCING GATES all sizes in stock. CARTER CO. LIMITED Agents for Maritime Woven Wire Fence Company'.