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DEMobilIZATION.

The announcement by the Government in our last issue of their latest demobilization plans and the speeding up of this important matter will have been read with much satisfaction by Canadian soldiers. Demobilization is a matter which it is difficult to hurry. Hustle is all very well in its way, but it is sometimes wise to make haste slowly. Eager as the boys are to return, to take up again the story of their civil occupations and to explore what the future may hold for them, it is essential that an orderly return should be arranged by the military and civil authorities, and that all should exercise patience during the final phases of the great conflict. The game of patience is always tiresome and is sometimes troublesome as well. The war is not yet over, even though fighting has ceased. A subtle enemy is sullenly watching for any sign of tiredness and relaxation on the part of the forces which have so successfully overcome his military resistance. The most difficult thing to do is to wait on events which will not be rushed. More schemes have perished from lack of patience on the part of the promoters than from any other single cause. Moral force is shewn in an ability to hold on. It was so in the dark days of March last when to many it appeared that all was lost. Nerve and staying power won the day, as they will win in the end. To spoil all in the final lap by discontent and impatience would be to play into the hands of Bolsheviks and Pacificists—to give to the enemy that which he could not secure by the might of his arms. That there will now be no unavoidable delay in releasing troops which can be spared is taken for granted, and it is of good augury that the arrangements for demobilization of Canadians at present in France has been placed in the hands of so competent a soldier as General Sir Arthur Currie. Already a big movement westward is being made. Those auxiliary services which have been so helpful—the Railway and Forestry Corps—are clearing up and departing, and when movement fairly sets in it will gather momentum until the last man is safely landed once more on Canadian soil. To philosophically accept the situation as one of the necessary evils of the war is to help it to rapidly disappear and to reduce irritation to a minimum. In the meantime there are Khaki College centres where time can be utilised to the full in study and practical preparation for the return to normal conditions and to civil pursuits.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Next Sunday afternoon the Mass Meeting at the Lyceum in connection with the Canadian Citizenship Campaign will be of a very special and interesting nature. The address will be given by the Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P., and Lt.-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C., will occupy the chair.

All Canadians are welcome at these meetings, and are recommended to take their seats early. Doors are open at 2.30, and the proceedings commence at 3.

CHECK ON BOLSHEVISM.

Rhineland Grateful for Presence of Allied Troops.

From FRED JAMES, Official Correspondent, Canadian Overseas Ministry.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES,
BONN, GERMANY,
JAN. 11th.

With the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II. from the throne of Germany and the subsequent outbreaks of violence in Berlin and other parts of the Fatherland, followed by the hitherto strong machinery of government falling into a rickety condition, it can be understood that the majority of the people of Rhineland were quietly pleased with the arrival of the Allied Forces of occupation.

They knew our presence meant security for their persons and their property, and Bolshevism in its violent form could not get beyond our outpost line east of the Rhine.

Three days ago the Bolsheviks, who are known in Germany as the Spartacus element or party, started trouble in Dusseldorf, a city on the Rhine about 35 miles from Bonn, but were careful to launch it just outside the Allied zone occupied by Belgian troops. Banks, railways, etc., were seized, and the now recognised Jesse James or Nick Carter tactics of the factious Bolsheviks were employed. The police of the city and district stood to their oath until forcibly coerced to yield, and up to the present the situation still is serious.

Now the inhabitants of Bonn, Cologne, and the centres in the Allies' area are more than ever thankful for our occupation. As I have stated before, the disciplined German fears Bolshevism as he would a visit of the Seven Plagues of Egypt.

Along the left bank of the Rhine, particularly in Bonn, most of the people are of the "Junker" class, as they are known here, which takes in the ultra conservative and the property owners; and they look on the batteries of heavy and light guns—each gun with a few dozen shells beside it—that stand ready for action in the park of Bonn University, along the river bank and elsewhere, also our Allied Forces, with a feeling of gratitude.

Prince of Wales with Canadians.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES,
BONN, GERMANY.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales came to Germany yesterday for the first time since the British troops have been on the Rhine, and is spending a few days at Canadian Corps Headquarters.

The Prince left Charleroi, Belgium, in the morning in his motor-car, and when he got as far as Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and rather prosaic medium of his motor-car, so he got aboard an aeroplane and flew to Cologne. When the machine was over the Rhine the Prince persuaded the pilot to do a few stunts, which he enjoyed. From Cologne the royal flyer came to Bonn, and in the evening went to a dance at a Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters at Volberg, where he dined with Canadian nursing sisters till after midnight. This evening he attended the show at the Stadt Theatre given by the "See Toos," the 2nd Division Concert Party.

After a few days with the Canadians he is going to Coblenz to spend a day with the American troops there, and on January 14th he will present the colors to the British Guards' Regiment in Cologne.