

**REPATRIATION LEAGUE FOR WELLAND CITY**

Welland, March 13.—A plan of organization for the formation of a Repatriation League is under way. Dr. A. H. Abbott, of Toronto, speaking on the

advisability of such a league, said that in former wars efforts were unsuccessful in repatriating returned soldiers. It takes a hard, long struggle to get back into civilian life, as military training develops characteristics the exact opposite of those required for success in civil life, and men returning are deficient as civilian citizens. Although they have an interest in Canada which they did not have prior to going overseas, our problem, he stated, is to turn the community spirit exercising among them into the individualistic spirit, and incorporate them as a great productive force.



Article No. 12  
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Reference

# Land and Loans—to Help Soldiers Become Farmers

It is anticipated that a great many soldiers who have served with the Canadian, British or Allied forces may want to become farmers in Canada. The vital need to-day is to increase production and the acreage under cultivation. It is thus in Canada's best interests to give these soldiers every assistance. The Government has therefore been developing a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

**The Present Plan.**

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, an eligible returned soldier is entitled, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, to a free grant of one quarter-section of Dominion Lands on homestead conditions.

For this purpose the Government has suspended homestead entry by others than soldiers on all remaining homestead lands in the Western provinces within fifteen miles of railway transportation, pending enquiry into their suitability.

As soon as a soldier goes on the land, the Board has power to grant him a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

This loan is granted to settlers to help them acquire land for farming, discharge incumbrances, undertake improvements, erect buildings and secure necessary livestock, machinery and equipment.

It is not given as an actual advance of cash, but in the form of payment for expenditures. In this way the settlers' transactions are carefully supervised.

The loan is made at the low interest rate of five per cent. It is to be repaid in twenty annual instalments. The first two payments may be deferred by the Board when desirable.

**The New Proposal.**

The Government have found it necessary to broaden these original plans for the following reasons:

- (a) It has been found that only a limited amount of suitable homestead land is available for soldier settlement.
- (b) Some Crown lands are held by the Provinces.
- (c) Homesteading may not suit all the returned soldiers.

It is now proposed that the Provincial Governments co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board in acquiring suitable lands at present held uncultivated by private owners. The Dominion Government has announced its intention of introducing necessary legislation along these lines at the opening of the next Session.

The lands so bought will be re-sold to the soldier at cost price. It is suggested that the purchaser be required to make a cash payment of one-tenth of the purchase price. The balance will be payable in equal annual instalments extended over twenty years or longer.

The amount of the land purchased by this plan, if it is approved by Parliament, will be limited in value to \$5,000. Interest will be charged at a low rate of five per cent.

When these new proposals for land purchase become effective the Board will be able to loan the soldier settler up to a total of \$1,500 for the purchase of livestock and equipment in addition to the loan for the purchase of his land. It will be granted on practically the same terms as the loans now allowed.

As the soldier improves his farm the Board may advance him a further \$1,000.

**Who May Apply**

The Act applies to any one who has served with an honourable record in the Canadian or Imperial forces in the present war, or to any Canadian who was on active service with the Allied forces, or the widow of any such person who died on active service.

The Board will loan money only to those who have had sufficient experience or training in farming. Each applicant may be required to appear in person before the Qualification Committee in his district.

**Training**

Those soldiers who have had insufficient experience in farming will be helped by the Board to secure the necessary training to qualify them for the loans.

Special instructional courses are being arranged with the agricultural schools and experimental farms.

Farmers will be asked to co-operate in giving the soldier practical training and knowledge.

**Expert Assistance**

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board is carried out by Supervisors in each of the provinces.

These supervisors have under them a staff of land appraisers to value the land, and farming advisors or practical farmers in the community to advise the soldier after he has definitely settled on his farm.

Qualification Committees are being appointed in each Province to advise the Board as to the qualifications of each applicant.

**Results**

Loans, amounting to over 1½ million dollars, have already been granted to over one thousand returned soldiers.

Since the regulations were completed last July, over eight hundred soldiers have made entries on Dominion Crown Lands under the Soldier Settlement Act.

Offices of the Soldier Settlement Board are located as follows: Post Office Bldg., EDMONTON, Alta.; Post Office Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.; Fernberth Bldg., VICTORIA, B.C.; McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, Sask.; 32 Adelaide St. E., TORONTO, Ont.; Drummond Bldg., MONTREAL, Que. In New Brunswick the Board is temporarily represented by the Secretary of the Provincial Farm Settlement Board, St. John; in Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Halifax, N.S.; and in Prince Edward Island by the Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

*[Signature]*  
Director of  
Repatriation

**The Repatriation Committee**

OTTAWA

## GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO PAY THEIR WAY

Three Hundred British Reservists Stranded at Halifax—Threaten to Sink the Ship

Halifax, N. S., March 13.—Conditions aboard the troop ship Toloa, are in a critical state to-day owing to the refusal of the military authorities at Ottawa to furnish transportation to their homes for three hundred British reservists who were proceeding to New York on the Steamer when she was ordered back to Halifax to coal owing to a strike in that Port. Captain Jackson came ashore this morning to receive the decision of Canadian authorities after he had been informed by a delegation that the men would sink the ship unless they were allowed to come ashore and proceed to their destinations by rail. Captain Jackson states that he has no guns aboard and that the ship is at the mercy of the men. Among the 293 men aboard the Toloa are eighty one American citizens, seventy of whom claim to be American born. They all came to Canada during the early months of the war and enlisted in the British Expeditionary Force. Captain Jackson contends that his orders from the British Admiralty were to take the men to Halifax and disembark them there.

### CONTROL RIVER RHINE BY A COMMISSION

(Special to The Journal)  
Paris, March 13.—Recommendation that navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination was made in a report to Peace Conference yesterday, by commission on railways and ports. It was suggested the Rhine be controlled by commission similar to the Danube Commission. The status of Kiel canal has been settled by commission on the basis of freedom of use and for all nations for merchant vessels or warships in time of peace. The canal would continue under German ownership and operations.

LOST—On Thursday forenoon, possibly on James St., a lady's bead bag, containing a purse with some money and the owner's calling cards. Finder please leave at the Journal office and receive reward.

### BORDEN TO SIGN TREATY

Ottawa, March 13.—In answer to a question by Mr. H. A. Mackie in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. R. N. Rowell said that he had no official information, but he believed that Premier Borden would be one to sign the peace treaty.

## SENTIMENT IS HIGH AGAINST ALL GERMANS

Will not be Permitted to Enter Paris When the Time Comes for Signing Peace Treaty

Paris, March 13.—When the time for the signing of the peace treaty arrives, it is understood, Germany's representatives will be housed in one of the palaces at Versailles, and will not be permitted to enter Paris, as the French Government does not care to undertake to afford protection to Germans in Paris.

While the German signatories will not actually be prisoners, and must not be treated as such, public sentiment against Germany is so high in Paris that the French Government is unwilling to risk unpleasant incidents which might occur were the official German representatives to appear publicly.

Evidence shows that London, Ont. has a magnificent technical school, splendidly equipped but the attendance is small, being in the day classes around one hundred. It does not warrant a policy of large expenditure for an inter-community school in this district.

The erudition shown by the editors of a number of Canadian newspapers upon gardening subjects at this season is simply wonderful. For instance we are told a fork is better to dig with than a spade, that both a rake and a hoe are necessary and will be useful and that the best way to get rid of potato bugs is to can them in an old tomato can.

### A CIVIC WHITE ELEPHANT

The loss of money which the city has sustained through the purchase and operation of the gas plant has been heavy. What the total will amount to is not now clear but when calculated it will be found to be a large sum indeed.

Analysing the figures furnished by the Public Utilities Commission which has the responsibility of administering the affairs of the plant for the last year or so, it will be found that they reveal a statement of annual fixed charges which nothing but a miracle could overcome. There seems to be absolutely no possibility of undertaking a policy which will put the plant in a position to earn even eighty or ninety per cent. of its cost of maintenance etc.

In the past, of course, it has been the unfortunate practice of those who have had to do with the utility to fall to take the interest and sinking fund charges into consideration when audits were being made and when estimates were being given to the public as to receipts, expenditures, etc. In other words it was assumed, evidently, that whatever had to be raised annually to meet these two debts should not, in any case, need not, be included in the statement put in the yearly audit report of the city. Had these charges been included as indeed they should have been, there would have been a loss of several thousand dollars yearly. Since the plant has gone into the hands of the Public Utilities Commission that body has properly entered these charges with the inevitable result that when they are provided for, there is a deficit for the last year of about \$16,000.

It is a serious reflection on civic administration that the losses on this plant should not have been made known more frankly and completely in the years that have gone. It seems incredible that the ratepayers should have been led to believe that the earnings were meeting the fixed charges and cost of operation when as a matter of fact the loss yearly was several thousand dollars. It is only within the last year that the people have been given a true conception of what they have been facing and what they will have to face till the white elephant is disposed of in a definite and business-like way.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing "freezing" the recent discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

A quarter of an ounce costs very little at any pharmacy, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shived that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

**SEND IN YOUR ORDER**

Any one desiring to have The Journal delivered should call telephone 59, circulation department. Carrier boys are now going to all parts of the city and arrangements can be made to have the paper delivered every evening at your home.

Superintendent Robertson of the N. S. & T. stated this morning that the Steamer "Dalhousie City" will be ready for the opening of navigation on March 31st.



**DR. ARTHUR P. DENTIST**

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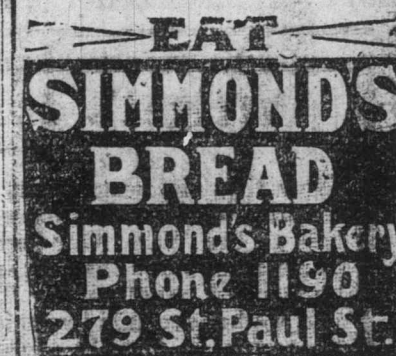
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MARIETTA CRAIG, who appears in a fascinating sketch "NO HALF WAY" on an unusually fine 6 act vaudeville programme, March 14, 15

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