businesslike solution to the city's financial difficulties.

Notes of dissent from some returned soldiers have been heard with regard to the public welcoming of the Empress of Asia with her thousand soldiers back from the war. But it may be hoped that these murmurs do not represent the general feeling. Because some of our returned heroes did not meet with the ecstatic welcome they deserved, was no reason for withholding it from those on the Asia.

In this instance, as in others, there seems to be an uncertain element that is very much like luck. Just as one writer will receive recognition and his book become a "best-seller," while another, equally meritorious, pines in obscurity; just as one soldier is decorated by the

King and another, apparently just as worthy, is not, so in this public welcome. There have, no doubt, been cases where trains of returned men have glided in, only to be received with moderate enthusiasm. It is excusable that these should occasionally orget the dictum: "Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

People with an ordinary amount of human feeling must have had their sympathies excited by the news that King George and Queen Mary had lost their little son. Those who have experienced such a loss know the heartache and the sense of irrevocable destiny that goes with it. The King and Queen have too often shown an active insight into the life of their people for their bereavement to be passed by with indifference.

Editorial

TREATMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

IFFERENT opinions may be held regarding the assignment of lands to, and the provision of other opportunities of resettlement in civil life for returned men who, with health unimpaired, feel unfitted or indisposed for former callings. But there is little room for doubt or discussion as to the treatment that should be assured to men who have been handicapped by loss of limbs or injured in health and strength through war service. Disabled British soldiers in former generations, it must be recalled with regret, if not also with something of shame, were too often allotted only a pittance of a pension, which, paid quarterly, often tended to regular celebrations in more ways than one with kindred spirits, and justified in another connection the couplet used by Goldsmith:

The broken soldier, kindly bade to

Sat by the fire and talked the night away.

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It is to be hoped that no disabled soldiers of the British Empire, and certainly none belonging to this far-flung Canada of immense natural resources within the Empire, shall have his war experience supplemented by anxiety as to the provision of a living income either for himself or those who may have been dependent upon him before his disablement.

Training of such men at government charges for other vocations for which they may be fitted in their impaired health or handicapped condition, is all very well, but pending each man's settlement at work which guarantees not only "a living wage" in the present, but a prospect of provision of a competence against his latter days, any government worthy of the name should see that all the warriors wounded in the service of the Empire and the freedom of the world are freed from any fears of want. Such treatment need not be held inconsistent with the spirit of independence, for the allowance or pension—and its measure or continuTH

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