

Canadian citizen-soldiers who have been disabled by their service and are receiving pensions would be among the first to resent the granting of pensions to men unentitled to them by reason of a disability incurred in military or naval service. They would not be slow to ask, "Why should public money be given to men who have suffered nothing by their service to the State? Why should such men be supported by the labour of their fellow-citizens?"

The manner in which French public opinion on these matters was formed to sound lines is very striking. At first, there was a universal tendency to assume that there is nothing left for a disabled man but a lifetime of stagnation as an idle pensioner. A definite policy of public instruction was commenced. In it every method of conveying information was used with all the prestige and authority that official approval could lend. Newspapers, magazines, posters, clergy, trades' unions, manufacturers' associations, boards of trade, public service corporations, all united in insisting upon the dual obligation existing between the State and its citizens: There is an obligation upon the State to insure an independent position to those who have been disabled in its service; and there is an obligation upon the citizen, both to be self-supporting in the measure of the ability remaining to him and to receive from his fellow-citizens no more than is his due. There are few in France, now, who have not a sound understanding of the circumstances in which a disabled man is discharged from military service. It is much less usual, now, for a disabled soldier to refuse the treatment by which his disability might be lessened or for him to decline the vocational training by which he might be made self-supporting. At the commencement of the war the situation was otherwise. The change in public opinion is due to the teaching of men such as Barrès, Brioux, Brisac, Capus, and so on down the alphabet. They stated, with all the emphasis at their command, the measures which should be adopted in providing for the return of ex-soldiers to civilian life. They did much to teach France that it is not enough to say "poor fellow" in seeing a wounded