

## HOME COMING BY ORDERLY PROCESS.

### What the "Ottawa Citizen" says about Demobilization.

The Government would seem to be providing for the return of the main Canadian Army by demobilization plans carefully worked out in almost every detail. The department of Militia and the Department of Civil Re-establishment have their spheres of responsibility clearly defined. The provinces are agreed on the part they must take in receiving the men back to civil life. Co-operation between all interested departments of the Federal Government has been set up through the Committee of Repatriation. Voluntary organizations are proffering their services, to help in the national work ahead, when the support of every constructive force in the country will be needed to restore Canada without disorder and hardship from a state of mobilization to a new state of competitive industry.

#### Manner of Return.

Upon the Department of Militia and the Canadian High Command overseas would seem to rest the responsibility of deciding how the men shall be assembled in England to determine the order of their homecoming. It has apparently been decided that the fighting corps shall come home as units, with each battalion or unit composed, as nearly as possible, of men from the same locality. The remainder of the Canadian troops are to be demobilized in standard drafts of 500 men. The homecoming drafts are also to be made up of men who wish all to return to the same dispersal area.

There will be a dispersal station at leading centres. The dispersal station is going to be a point of tremendous interest; it is there that the returning Canadian soldier will officially become a civilian again. At the dispersal station, the Department of Militia will give up its control of the movement of the homecoming men, and the burden of responsibility of serving the returned citizens till they are re-established in civilian occupations will come directly upon the Department of Civil Re-establishment.

The process of transferring the men from military units to free civil life has been under preparation for several months. Shortly after the signing of the Armistice the Department of Civil Re-establishment sent a representative officer to the front to secure information and to impart information to the men, with regard to the plans of the Government to help them on their return from overseas. A personal canvass is being conducted among the men at the front: each man is asked to fill in a questionnaire card, including questions with regard to the man's previous experience, the employment he would now prefer to take up, and the locality in which he intends to settle. In addition, a special representative of the Civil Re-establishment Department is appointed to each transport, to impart information and advice as the men may desire it on their voyage home.

The experience of men in particular industries, or the choice of occupation they propose to follow on their return, may to some extent affect the order of their home coming. When definite requests go from Canada for the urgent return of men who are trained in certain occupations, for the purpose of providing labor where there is a genuine shortage, homebound drafts will be formed in England with industrial and labor conditions in Canada kept particularly in mind. In general, however, the first drafts are to be

composed of long service men, and in making up the drafts married men will have priority over their single comrades.

Arrangements have been made to give the men their discharge papers without delay, when they arrive at the city of their dispersal area where the dispersal station is situated. They will come in special troop trains; and the populace will have the opportunity of welcoming them—as surely never have men been more joyfully and gratefully welcomed—on their march from the railway station to the dispersal station. The dispersal station will be a building containing offices, with passage throughout; conveniently situated, where the men will hand in all equipment other than clothing to the ordnance officer, meet the representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department for information and advice, receive a cheque from the Paymaster, and then from the O.C. Dispersal Station be handed a discharge certificate. In the act of receiving his discharge certificate, the returned man passes from military to civil life.

For the men who live in towns in the district round about the dispersal station, a railway agent will be in attendance to issue transportation tickets for the remaining stage of their home journey. Rations, quarters, and meals will also be supplied at the dispersal station for the out-of-town men till train time. At the Ottawa dispersal station for instance, men who live in the neighbouring towns—like Pembroke, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Arnprior, Carleton Place—will be given their railway tickets and provided for while they wait for their train home.

#### Special Committees.

Where the responsibility of the department of Militia ends, at the dispersal station, the responsibility of the department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is just beginning. It is the duty of Sir James Loughheed, Minister of Civil Re-establishment, to see that every discharged man is served by the Department until he is properly settled back to civilian life, with permanent employment under satisfactory conditions. For the purpose of helping the returned men to find employment, the Government has formed a special repatriation and employment committee of the Cabinet, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Calder, and associated with the chairman are the following ministers, Sir James Loughheed, Mr. N. W. Rowell, Mr. Arthur Meighen, Senator Gideon Robertson, and Mr. T. A. Orerar. This Committee is behind the Director of Repatriation and Employment, who is carrying out the task of co-ordinating all possible national services and public enterprises, for the purpose of finding a worthy place for every returned Canadian citizen in the home and industrial life of Canada.

#### \$800 IN TEN MINUTES.

During war time it has been the custom of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association to subscribe towards a soldiers' tobacco fund at its annual dinner.

On this occasion it was decided to make an effort for the Khaki Club, with the result that \$4,247 were raised in ten minutes. This club aids returning soldiers passing through Montreal.

## 3rd Canadian Division.

### Dispersal Areas and Stations in Canada.

Complete arrangements have now been made for the demobilisation of the various divisions comprising the Canadian Corps. The 3rd has already begun to move toward Canada, and the remaining troops will embark as soon as ships are available. The following dispersal stations have been decided upon:—

Unit.	Dispersal Area.	Dispersal Station.	
<b>7th Canadian Inf. Bde.</b>			
Royal Can. Regt.	"B"	Halifax	
P.P.C.L.I.	"G"	Ottawa	
42nd Battalion	"F"	Montreal	
49th Battalion	"S"	Edmonton	
<b>6th Canadian Inf. Bde.</b>			
1st C.M.R. Battalion	"N"	Brandon	
2nd C.M.R. Battalion	"U"	Victoria	
4th C.M.R. Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
5th C.M.R. Battalion	"F"	Montreal	
<b>9th Canadian Inf. Bde.</b>			
43rd Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg	
52nd Battalion	"L"	Port Arthur	
58th Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
116th Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
<b>9th Bde. C.F.A.</b>			
31st Battery	"J"	Hamilton	
33rd Battery	"I"	Toronto	
45th Battery	"H"	Kingston	
36th Battery	"B"	Halifax	
<b>10th Bde. C.F.A.</b>			
38th Battery	"M"	Winnipeg	
39th Battery	"Q"	Med. Hat	
40th Battery	"J"	Hamilton	
35th Battery	"F"	Montreal	
No. 1 Sec., 3rd Div.	Amm. Col.	"G"	Ottawa
No. 2-3 Sec., 3rd Div.	Amm. Col.	"I"	Toronto
7th Engineer Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
8th Engineer Battalion	"G"	Ottawa	
9th Engineer Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
3rd Pontoon Brigade	Trans. Unit	"I"	Toronto
3rd Div. Sig. Co.	"G"	Ottawa	
3rd Machine Gun Batt.	"I"	Toronto	
No. 8 Field Ambulance	"R"	Calgary	
No. 9 Field Ambulance	"F"	Montreal	
No. 10 Field Ambulance	"M"	Winnipeg	
No. 1 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"S"	Halifax
No. 2 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"I"	Toronto
No. 3 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"M"	Winnipeg
No. 4 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"R"	Calgary
3rd Can. Div. M.T. Co.	"M"	Winnipeg	

#### CANADA'S MAIMED SOLDIERS.

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the commission has up to the present time listed 200 occupations.

For the actual training of the man existing technical schools and university engineering and agricultural departments have been largely utilized, although in some places vocational schools have been especially equipped. Most of the training, however, is given in industries. In many cases, before a man can satisfactorily take his place at the factory bench, he requires to have some preliminary training in the use of certain tools, the operation of machines, or possibly in some kind of "book learning," which he has not previously had,