

QUERIES REGARDING MILITARY SERVICE

Address Your Problems to the Military Editor of The London Advertiser and They Will Be Answered From Our Own Information.

PELCE ISLAND: Q.— I am a farmer 62 years of age, and have about 200 acres of land, with only one very young son to assist me. I have a son in the army who was drafted last May. Is there any possibility of him getting home if I were to pay his fare?

A.— Where can I write regarding this matter as I need him very badly at home?

A.— Yes.
2. Write to A. A. G. M. D. No. 1, Volunteer Barracks, London, Ont., giving full particulars of case, and include your full name, date of enlistment, present unit, regimental number, and rank. The case will then be referred to Ottawa for consideration, and if a decision is reached in favour of your son, his return to Canada will likely be arranged for the near future.

KHAKI READER: Q.— I enlisted in the Canadian army on January 4, 1916, and served in England only. I was returned to Canada and discharged in March, 1918, and received three months' post-discharge pay on discharge, the first time. How much more service gratuity am I entitled to when discharged again?

A.— Will I receive it on being discharged or will I have to wait for same?

A.— Up to the present you have served in both enlistments more than two years (about 33 months) and less than three years, which you will receive 132 days' pay and allowance at a minimum rate of \$100 per month for a married man, and minimum rate of \$70 per month for a single man. If before being discharged your service totals three years or more you will receive 153 days' pay and allowance at the same rate, minus post-discharge pay already received.

2. On discharge you will receive the first month's war service gratuity, and monthly payments will follow until the amount to which you are entitled is received.

MOTHER: Q.— My son's address in England is Machine Gun Section, Third C. C. D. Battalion, Sussex, England. What Canadian division is he in, and when should he be home?

A.— This unit is the Canadian Cavalry Depot, and is not attached to any particular division. The strength is a floating one—that is to say, as members of the various units are sent home as casualties, they are assembled at this depot, and later sent out to the fighting line as reinforcements. Your son will not return to Canada with this particular division, but will be returned with miscellaneous details, although the exact time of his return cannot be known to the military authorities in Canada. It is likely that he will return in the near future, but further than this there is no official information available at this office.

WAR WOMAN: Q.— My husband enlisted in the Royal Canadian Dragoons of Toronto in December, 1916. He proceeded to England and was later transferred to the 20th Canadian Battalion. He saw heavy fighting in France. How much war service gratuity is he entitled to?

A.— It is only wounded soldiers who receive a pension.

A.— For two years' service and less than three years, he is entitled to receive 132 days' pay and allowance of rank held at discharge at a minimum rate of \$100 per month for a married man.

2. No. In addition to wounded soldiers, men suffering from disabilities resulting from injuries received in accidents, and as a result of service, are also entitled to pension, provided that the disability was due to service in the army.

M. D. Q.— My husband enlisted in August, 1914. My husband was killed in December, 1915. Am I entitled to any war service gratuity, as he had ten months' service in England and six months' service in France?

A.— Are mothers who receive pension entitled to war service gratuity the same as wives?

A.— To whom should I write regarding same?

A.— Yes. Regulations under the war service gratuity act.

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IF THE HEAVENS WEEP, SHE WILL WEEP, TOO!



EDUCATION COST IN LONDON BELOW THAT OF OTTAWA AND TORONTO FOR THE YEAR 1918

Inspector Edwards Compiles
Figures Showing Average
Here Per Enrollment Is
\$32.64.

Inspector C. B. Edwards has prepared a statement comparing the cost of education per pupil in London with that of Toronto and Ottawa. In the following extract he also outlines the methods of arriving at the cost of education.

As yet no uniform system of estimating the cost of education in rural and urban districts has been formulated and approved by the department of education, as is done in the United States by the national bureau of education.

The annual reports of the 122 cities disclose a variety in the methods of estimating the annual cost per pupil in the public schools.

Business practice would seem to indicate that the logical way to arrive at the desired result would be to include the salaries of all persons employed by the school board, either in the administrative departments or in teaching, in the maintenance of the school plant, fuel, repairs and improvements, light, water and all the services necessary to education, and authorized by the school law. To these expenditures should be added the amount paid for interest on debentures and sinking fund payments. All expenditures of capital, i.e., for building and equipment should be provided for by the debenture issue.

Having ascertained the total expenditure for the year, there remains the problem of selecting the divisor. Three methods have been adopted for this: (1) The total number enrolled for the calendar year. Most cities do this. There is, however, a more business-like method, i.e., of using the total number enrolled for the school year, from September to June inclusive. The third method is to use the average monthly enrollment.

In order to make a fair comparison as to the public school cost per pupil in the different cities they must employ the same method.

The total amount expended by the board of education for public schools during the year 1918, after deducting the deductions indicated above, was \$212,353.82, and based on the total annual enrollment for that year (6,509), the average cost per pupil enrolled was \$32.64, a decrease of 65 cents over the cost of 1917.

From the annual report of the city of Toronto, 1917, the following information is obtained: It must be explained, however, that in the method of estimating the annual cost per pupil, based on the total enrollment for the year, the amount expended for interest on debentures and sinking fund is deducted, and even then the annual cost per pupil is given as \$43.58.

In the financial report the annual charges for sinking fund and interest on debentures amount to about one-third of the total operating charges, and if this ratio be added to \$43.58 it would amount to approximately \$58 per pupil.

In the report of the senior inspector of the Ottawa public schools for 1918 the average cost per pupil in the grades, based on the enrollment for the month of November, is given as \$50.61, while in the kindergarten classes the average cost, based on the average enrollment, is \$34.92. The nearest approach that can be made to compare with Ottawa public schools in the matter of cost would be to use as a divisor the average monthly enrollment, and include the kindergarten with the public schools. This would give for London an average cost per pupil of \$40.20.

**KEMP WILL VISIT THE
FOURTH DIVISION AND
CANADIAN BATTLEFIELDS**

LONDON, April 18.—Sir Edward Kemp is again going to France and Belgium, where he will visit the Canadian fourth division and the various places where Canadians have been made battlefield history, notably the Ypres district. The Canadian troops in France are being rapidly demobilized.

WINDSOR PHYSICIAN SINKING.
WINDSOR, April 18.—Physicians in attendance upon Dr. Richard Carney, who was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago, state tonight that the patient's condition is very low and his death seems but a matter of hours. Dr. Carney is over 70 years of age.

but let us have liberty, who are worthy of it and not more of it.
Yours respectfully,
R. B. S.

THE PUBLIC AND THE
RETURNED MAN.
[Press Department, Repatriation Committee.]

If the disabled soldier is to achieve useful, comfortable and self-respecting employment, the public must have a sympathetic understanding of the problem of re-education and the program of rehabilitation.

The rehabilitation of the disabled soldier is the responsibility of every family, every employer and every individual in the community. It is necessary to see the hopeful aspect of disability and ignore the depressing. The importance to the disabled soldier of vocational training for self-support should be appreciated by all, and the soldier should be encouraged to take advantage of it.

The public must get behind the plans for re-education and make them successful. Friends of the disabled soldier during the course of training should encourage him at every turn. This will maintain a proper morale and help the disabled soldier to win through.

Through generosity individuals are apt to do things that tend to pauperize the returning man and put a barrier upon him in his honest desire to be successful through the usual channels of opportunity. Successful crippled and blind men testify that the handicap of public opinion is a greater obstacle than amputation, limb loss or loss of sight. The disabled soldier is to be restored to self-respect and self-support; the public must assume the right attitude of mind.

In a circular issued by the Red Cross in the United States a square deal is asked for the disabled soldier. It says that, in the past, people have assumed him to be helpless and have only too often persuaded him to become so. It turns upon him the responsibility of his own needs in the kind of job he is fitted for and training in preparation for it. The individual duty is to find the disabled man a good, busy job, and encourage him to tackle it, for the disabled man who is handicapped is no longer handicapped.

In another statement the duty of the employer in reconstructing the disabled soldier is emphasized. His duty is to study the job under his jurisdiction and determine which might be satisfactorily held by disabled men; to give disabled men the preference for these jobs; to utilize to the greatest extent possible labor which would otherwise be unproductive; to do the returned soldier the honor of offering him real employment, rather than proffering him the ignominy of a charitable job.

It is the duty of every citizen, who is interested in the reconstruction of returned citizens and the country, to do his bit in educating his fellows to regard the disabled man as a useful, comfortable and self-respecting citizen. And it is the duty of every citizen to help him get it as soon as possible.

SARNIA'S MONEY BYLAW.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:—I notice in today's issue of The Advertiser a statement to the effect that the money bylaw to be voted on at an early date was to provide funds for the repair of Sarnia's street railway. This is a mistake.

I will, with your kind permission, state what it is intended for. Between ten and fifteen years ago a considerable length of pavement was put down on the most traveled street and this pavement was surfaced with what was supposed to be asphalt blocks. This surfacing has not stood well and is now some times worse than others. The first intention was to repair only the worst portions and some of the best of that pavement, but it is now evident that it will all require renewal. It is now certainly at a very early date, and the city council has deemed it wise while the Warren Paving Company have their plant here to have the whole of the so-called asphalt block pavement resurfaced with sheet asphalt. As, however, there are only funds on hand sufficient to do part of that work, it requires the consent of the property owners qualified to vote on money bylaws before sufficient money can be raised, and this is what is being submitted to them at the present time. Thanking you in advance for this correction, I remain, yours, etc.

WILLIAM NISBET,
Mayor.

Sarnia, April 17th, 1919.

E. C. COMMISSIONER.
VANCOUVER, April 15.—The provincial executive council has appointed Mayor Leslie of Vancouver to be chairman of a committee to investigate the utilities commissioner for British Columbia.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

R. B. S. ON THE REFERENDUM.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:—As the Ontario Temperance act was passed without taking the voice of the people and that it was wrong to do so, it should not be voted on by the people at all. The Government should just wipe it off the statute books and either amend the old law by restrictive amendments to prevent drunkenness, by doing away with the bar, allow a man who cannot use his privileges temperately to get anything to get drunk on. The O. T. A. was wrong from the very inception of it, and unscrupulous, unjust and tyrannical, therefore, there is no use in trying to pervert a thing that is wrong by substituting it in the people to vote on. Strike it out.

Another objection: These light beers who are run down, or people rising from a bed of sickness. They are just much sicker.

I hope the Government will be guided by what is taught in the scriptures, and not by the prohibitionist fanatics, and that the prices will be within the reach of the poor. I would suggest if Government is going to take liquor out of circulation and sale, the obtaining of orders be taken out of the hands of doctors and vested in the humble school at a small charge, say five or ten cents to pay them for their time and trouble.

Sarnia, April 17th, 1919.

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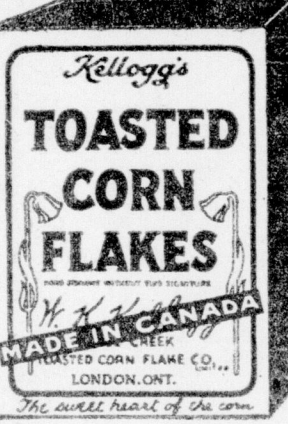
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