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REGINALD E. HORE

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## OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Canadians are responding nobly to the call to arms. In the early days of the war few of us understood that Great Britain, with her little regular army, would undertake important operations on land. Then came the announcement that the first army had been transported to the Continent to support the gallant Belgians. Soon others followed, and the magnificent fight put up by the small British force in the retreat to the Marne and in the saving of Paris and Calais, showed that, even in these days of huge continental long-trained armies, Britain's force on land was not to be despised. Gradually the force has been increased and it is now reported that the British hold 100 miles of the line in Belgium and France, as well as undertaking the major part of the task at the Dardanelles.

Events show that Britain must and will take an ever-increasing part in the land battles as the war goes on. In these battles Canada will be well represented. So far we have undertaken to furnish 150,000 men for overseas service. We must be prepared to send more.

It is to be expected that a large percentage of Canadian soldiers will be killed or wounded. They are going to Europe to fight, and they will fight hard. Our first contingent did so at St. Julien in April and wherever those that survived, have had an opportunity since. Those who follow will uphold the reputation made by the first contingent in the face of the Huns' poison gas attacks.

We all delight in reading of the valor of our troops. We are glad to learn that Canadians can hold their own on the battlefield with the best trained soldiers of Europe. But our thanks should not be expressed merely in congratulatory messages. We must, among other duties, provide for those unfortunates, and there will be many of them, who return disabled for life. The way is open.

The Government has appointed a Commission, called the Military Hospitals Commission, of which a member of the Government is the president, to administer out of the public funds the maintenance of military hospitals and convalescent homes for our sick and wounded soldiers. Upon discharge from these hospitals and homes, the disabled will receive pensions at fixed rates.

These pensions, while being larger, per man, than those allowed to the British soldier, will, in numerous instances, be insufficient to meet the needs of the recipient, and to the end of further assisting them in the making of their livelihood, the Government is, in response to many suggestions, receiving a fund to be known as the "Disablement Fund." The plan of administering this fund by the above-mentioned Commission would depend upon its amount. If a sum is ob-