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AS SOON AS SOLDIERS DISEMBARK FROM VESSELS THEY WILL BE SENT HOME.

Ottawa, December 11—A new system of returning soldiers to their homes in Canada, which will it is hoped eliminate the delays and difficulties met with heretofore, has been adopted by the Militia Department and will be in operation early in the new year.

The new system, which will be set in operation as soon as the necessary machinery can be established in England, provides for the issuing of all papers before the men set sail for Canada. Before leaving the Old Country all soldiers will have to go before the medical boards for examination after which their discharge, along with pay cheques and other necessary documents will be placed in an envelope which the soldier will be given. On arriving in Canada, the men will be given no furlough. They will be disembarked from the vessel upon which they crossed and transferred without delay to troop trains in batches of five hundred.

Twenty-one dispersal areas, covering the Dominion, have been created by the Militia Department, and in each of these an important centre has been chosen for a dispersal station. The soldiers may proceed to the station which is nearest his home, and he will be given leave until he arrives

at the disposal station. On arriving there, the envelope containing his discharge and other documents, will be opened by the dispersal officer in charge and he will be discharged if everything is in order. This system will simplify the work of handling the men on this side of the water, and enable the railways and Militia Department to take care of them in a more satisfactory manner, from the time they arrive in Canada until they reach their homes.

The problem of sending notifications of the arrival of soldiers is engaging the attention of the military authorities and it may be solved in the near future. It has thus far proven extremely difficult to make sure of getting the notification of arrival of trains, etc. through in a satisfactory manner.

The new system of sending the men through to their dispersal stations in lots of five hundred and allowing none of them furlough before their discharge, may help in the solution of this problem.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

PRINCIPAL DATES IN THE WAR.

1914.
 June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, murdered at Sarajevo.
 July 5—Kaiser's crown council at Potsdam resolves upon war.
 July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia.
 July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia.
 July 31—Russia mobilizes her armies.
 August 1—Germany declares war on Russia and invades Luxemburg and Belgium.
 August 3—Germany declares war on France.
 August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.
 August 20—Germans occupy Brussels.
 August 23—Japanese bombard Tsingtau.
 August 25—Germans burn Louvain.
 September 2—Russians occupy Lemberg.
 September 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign agreement to make no separate peace, Japan and Italy adhering later.
 September 6-9—Battle of the Marne in which the French turned back the tide of invasion and forced the Germans to retreat to the Aisne.
 September 11—Australians capture New Guinea and Bismarck archipelago.
 September 16—Russians under General Rennenkampf retreat from East Prussia.
 September 22—British cruiser Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy sunk by submarines in North Sea.
 October 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
 October 14—Allies occupy Ypres, halt Germans on the Yser.
 November 1—British cruiser Montmouth and Good Hope sunk in action off the Chilean coast.
 November 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey and annexes Cyprus.
 November 7—Japanese capture Tingtau.
 November 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island by Britain.
 December 2—Austrians capture Belgrade.
 December 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands—South African rebellion collapses.
 December 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.
 December 17—Egypt declared a British protectorate.
 December 24—First German air raid on England.

1915.
 January 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger Bank.
 February 18—German submarine blockade of Great Britain began.
 February 19—Anglo-French squadron begins attack on Dardanelles.
 March 1—British order in council issued to prevent commodities of any kind reaching or leaving Germany.
 March 17—The Russians capture Przemysl.
 April 17—Second battle of Ypres begun. Gas used by Germans for first time.
 April 26—Allies land in Gallipoli.
 May 2—Russians, defeated in battle of Dunajec, begin retirement in Galicia.
 May 7—The Lusitania sunk by a submarine.
 May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
 June 2—Italians cross the Isonzo.
 June 3—Austro-Germans retake Przemysl.
 June 22—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
 July 9—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
 August 4—Germans capture Warsaw.
 August 19—The Arabic sunk by a submarine.
 August 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.
 September 23—Turks defeated at Kut-el-Amara.
 October 5—Allies land at Saloniki.
 October 11—Bulgarians invade Serbia.

1916.
 October 12—Nurse Cavell shot by Germans in Brussels.
 October 14—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
 November 22—Battle of Ctesiphon in Mesopotamia.
 December 2—Fall of Monastir and Austro-German conquest of Serbia complete.

1917.
 January 8—Allies evacuate Gallipoli.
 January 13—Austro-Germans capture Cetinje.
 February 16—Russians capture Erzeroum.
 February 13—The Cameroons conquered.
 February 21—Battle of Verdun begun.
 March 10—Germany declares war on Portugal.
 April 19—American ultimatum to Germany threatening to break off relations unless Germany modified her submarine policy.
 April 29—General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to Turks.
 May 31—Naval battle of Jutland.
 June 2—Third battle of Ypres begun.
 June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
 June 21—Grand Sheriff of Mecca proclaims himself King of the Hedjaz.
 June 27—Russians capture Czernowitz.
 July 1—Battle of the Somme.
 July 9—German submarine merchantmen arrives at Baltimore.
 August 21—Roumania enters war on side of the Allies; Italy declares war on Germany.
 September 15—British capture Courcllette; first appearance of the Tanks.
 September 29—Venizelos forms a provisional Greek government at Saloniki.
 November 18—French capture Monastir.

1918.
 January 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
 February 2—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
 February 24—British capture Kut-el-Amara.
 March 11—British capture Bagdad.
 March 12—Revolution begun in Russia; Tsar abdicates.
 April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
 May 5—French gain the Chemin des Dames.
 June 7—British capture Messines Ridge.
 June 26—First American troops land in France.
 June 29—Greece enters war against Germany.
 July 20—Kerensky becomes Russian Premier.
 July 23—Russians retreat in Galicia.
 August 19—Italians begin drive on Isonzo front.
 September 3—Germans capture Riga.
 October 25—Italians driven back from Isonzo line.
 November 7—Kerensky overthrown, Bolsheviks seize power in Russia; British in Palestine capture Gaza.
 November 9—Italians reach the Piave line.
 November 20—General Byng attacks with tanks near Cambrai.
 December 9—Jerusalem captured by the British.
 December 22—Bolsheviks begin peace negotiations with Central Powers.

1918.
 January 3—President Wilson announces fourteen points for settlement of world war.
 March 3—Bolsheviks sign Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace with Central Powers.
 March 21—German drive on the Somme began, to separate British and French armies.
 April 5—Japanese, American, French and British marines land at Vladivostok.
 April 9—Germans begin Lys drive for Channel ports.
 April 14—General Foch appointed commander in chief of all Allied Armies.
 April 22—British naval forces raid Zeebrugge and Ostend, blocking submarine harbors.
 May 1—Germans occupy Sebastopol and seize Russian Black Sea fleet.
 May 1—Ostend again raided and the Vendictive sunk at entrance to harbor.
 May 27—German drive on the Aisne began, reaching the Marne.
 June 6—Americans attack at Chateau-Thierry.
 July 1—Americans capture Vaux.
 July 16—Tsar Nicholas reported murdered.
 July 18—Foch begins counter offensive below the Marne.
 August 2—French recapture Soissons.
 August 4—Allies cross the Vesle.
 August 15—American troops reach Vladivostok.
 August 25—British smash Hindenburg line.
 August 31—Germans retreat from Lys salient.
 September 4—Germans evacuate Lens.
 September 12—Americans begin

action, wiping out St. Mihiel salient in three days.
 September 18—Bulgarian front crumbles before Allied drive from Macedonia.
 September 22—British defeat the Turks, capture Nazareth.
 September 30—Bulgaria surrenders.
 October 1—British take Damascus.
 October 17—Belgians reach Ostend and Bruges; Lille taken; British in Douai.
 October 19—Belgian coast won.
 October 20—French reach the Danube; Germany asks President Wilson for armistice.
 October 21—Czecho-Slovaks recognized as a nation and army joins the Allies.
 October 25—Italy begins counter offensive, driving the Austrians from the Piave.
 October 26—General Allenby captures Aleppo.
 October 28—Austria asks for separate peace, accepting all of President Wilson's terms; American long range guns shell Longuyon.
 October 29—Italians drive Austrians out of Piave line.
 October 30—Turkey surrenders, signs armistice.
 November 2—Americans rout Germans in the Argonne.
 November 3—Austria surrenders, signs armistice, effective three p. m.; November 5; Serbians re-enter Belgrade.
 November 4—Allied Supreme War Council agrees on terms of armistice to Germany.
 November 6—Germany breaks relations with Bolsheviks.
 November 9—Maubeuge, Hirson and Mezieres captured by British and French.
 November 11—Germany signs armistice.

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