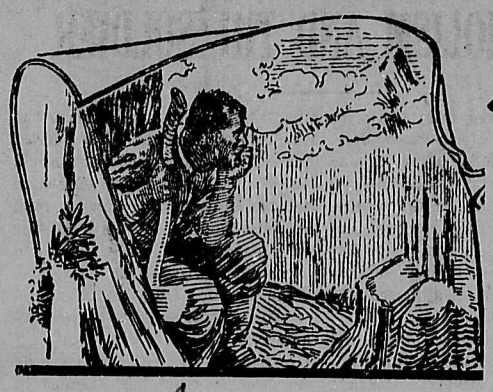
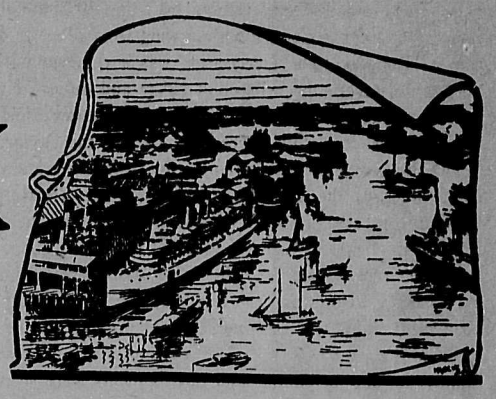


The Week

Published by W. E. Peirce, in the Interest of Good Government, Temperance, Single Tax and Sane Socialism

Room 524 Sayward Building — Phone 1472



Vol. XV, No. 47--15th Year — VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, June 1st, 1918 — 5c. a copy $2.00 a year

THE LOUNGER'S DREAM

"A Clear Conscience."

WHEN Lloyd George speaks, he speaks for the whole British Empire. When he speaks wisely it is placed to our credit, and when he speaks unwisely it is placed on the debit side. We cannot evade it nor can he avoid it. As the mouthpiece of the British Empire, what he says involves the whole of us, and by it we stand or fall. For this reason we hold that when he makes a mistake—and even his most ardent admirers must admit that this does sometimes happen—we should at least be allowed to make a protest, seeing that we also have to share the responsibility.

He says: "*As we are approaching what may be the decisive struggle of the war it is encowaging to know that we are entering it with a good heart and a clear conscience.*"

If we as a nation are entering this final phase of the war with a "clear conscience," we would like to know just what Lloyd George means by the world "clear." So far as our intentions are concerned, no doubt Lloyd George is speaking correctly. We entered this war with the highest of motives. We wanted to make the world safe, and we have thrown an almost inconceivable amount of energy into the undertaking. So far so good; but what of some of the means we have adopted? Have we, or have we not, done things we ought not to have done, and left undone things that we ought to have done? Hundreds of men have suffered almost unbelievable punishments inflicted by the governments of every part of the British Empire, simply because *their* conscience would not permit them to do the things that our consciences told us they ought to. Who is to judge between them and us? Can we—dare we—claim that our consciences are clear when we imprison our Stephen Hobhouses and Gabriel Zincks for acting according to their consciences? Can we—dare we—hold up our hands and say they are clean when the blood of men sent to France to face a firing squad is on them?

If Lloyd George means that we have made sacrifices untold, we agree with him. Britain has always been ready to make sacrifices. We *have* made sacrifices, and we have made one too many. In our anxiety to do our utmost to prove our loyalty to the State we have sacrificed the right to be loyal to God. It is useless to try to hide this from others and delude ourselves into the idea that such sacrifices were necessary if we were to make the world safe for democracy. No safety and no democracy is worth the sacrifice of a single soul. Lloyd George on behalf of the British Empire may boldly say "we have a clear conscience," but it is not true. Before the bar of eternal justice we stand convicted of murder. We have tried to make our Daniels bow down to our conception of right, and because they would not we have thrown them into the burning fiery furnace.

Then Lloyd George goes on to say: "I can honestly say that the government has neglected no possible means of finding out whether there was any honorable outlet from this war—*from its horrors and tragedies.*" Is this fully in accord with facts? Where did the British government stand when the attempt was made to hold the Stockholm conference? Was there not at least a chance that a way might be found to end all the "horrors and tragedies"? Was there not at least a possibility that the coming together of the common people might have found some way of averting further bloodshed; and did the government not neglect it? If Lloyd George had stated that the government had neglected no possible means of finding a way to carry the war *through to a successful issue* we might have agreed with him, but when he says we have neglected no possible means of *finding an honorable outlet from the war,* then we are compelled to differ. Many things that Lloyd George has said have served to aggravate the bitter feeling aganst him in Germany. As head of the British Empire he might have refrained from using many expressions which he has used, so that the peace element in Germany might have been encouraged and strengthened. Instead of that he has adopted the stand that peace can only come by victory, and in place of honestly seeking to find an honorable way *out* of the war is seeking only to pound our way through it.

Doubtless the British government has reasons which they considered quite sufficient and satisfactory for refusing to consider any means towards peace which did not come by way of the recognized accredited channels. Doubtless they were quite genuine in their belief that the ordinary man, the common man at the bottom of things, was not capable of handling or discussing such things. This must only be done by government diplomats, men trained in the art of saying what they do not really mean in such a way as to make others believe it. Doubtless the introduction of plain men into international controversy—men who would call a spade a spade—would upset the whole applecart of international diplomacy, and make such intricacies and camouflage as we have been accustomed to a thing of the past. This would never do, and so the question of world peace had to be hedged about with all sorts of difficulties—difficulties that would make it impossible of approach except through the medium of the highly trained and highly salaried government officials who have made so many muddles in the past, and at last got us into the world-wide confusion that now exists.

We have done many things to force a decision. We have met force with force, gas, with gas, air raid with air raid. We have "bombed with compound interest." We have raised the "knockout blow" and "no peace without victory" cries, but we have left out the one way along which there is any hope for the future of the world. We have shut out altogether a little plan called the Golden Rule. Of course we realize that it was only started by a very plain, simple man. That is a very big disadvantage, but nevertheltss it has been accepted (in theory, at least) as being the very best means of settling all disputes. It is possible, of course, that it was only meant to be applied in cases of personal disputes between man and man, and not to apply to big affairs like differences between England and Germany. It is possible, we say, to so interpret it; but we do contend that so long as this way has not been honestly tried we are not entitled to say we have tried every possible means. It is a simple rule—so simple that a child can understand it—and that is probably the reason it is persistently overlooktd. We have done everything we can think of to settle things in every way but that. We have searched all earth and heaven and hell for evidence to prove that we are the chosen people of God, his battleaxe to destroy the enemy, but we have left untried the one little plan of putting ourselves in the other fellow's place: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." Not what we think we ought to do to the other fellow, but what we would like him to do if he were in our place. Would we we want him to insist o nus howling that we "had enough," or would we want him to be big enough and brave enough to say, "We have all had enough; let's quit"? When we sneer at Germany for wanting to be at the head of a league of nations, are we quite sure it is not because we want that position ourselves? When we say that "Germany will never be in a proper mood to discuss terms of peace until she is thoroughly beaten, may we not find on careful examination that what we really mean is, "We will not be willing to discuss terms of peace until we have thoroughly beaten her." This is quite another thing, and does not reflect great credit on us as a professedly Christian nation.

¶ The Red Cross appeals to you for help on Saturday.

¶ Your boy, who is at the front, is prepared to make the supreme sacrifice if necessary.

¶ Make your sacrifice to the Red Cross now so that you can look him in the eye when he returns.

¶ If you have no boy at the front, there is al the more reason why *you* should make a sacrifice.

¶ *Everybody must give liberally!*

Dr. Hunter and The Week

UP to a few weeks ago we had never met Dr. Hunter, nor had Dr. Hunter ever met us. We feel sure of this, because if he had seen us he would never have dreamed of collecting $10,000 from us. An army general couldn't do it, still less a man like the Doctor. We stated a few days ago that we did not know him from Adam. After having seen him and conversed with him, we can no longer make that statement. We think we could distinguish between them now. The Doctor is much younger and dresses differently.

We had quite a little talk together, and neither of us got hurt. We tried to convince the Doctor that the publicity we had given him lately ought really to have been placed to our credit and charged to him as advertising, but he couldn't see it in that light. On the other hand he tried to show us that we had done him a great amount of harm, but we were not convinced. We asked the Doctor to write us a letter giving a full statement of his side of the case. This we offered to print on our front page, but the Doctor declined. He evidently confines himself to short stories written on prescription pads. Two particular points in the statements published by us were objected to by him. In one the statement is made that "Howe was examined by Hunter and clapped into the guard house, where he lay for some days." The Doctor argued that the inference was that he (the Doctor) had put him in the guard house, when as a matter of fact he had nothing to do with it. His duties ended with his examination. The other statement was that made by Pte. Howe in his first letter. He said: "Five men have died since I came here, and, I believe, through carelessness or ignorance on the part of Dr. Hunter." This, Dr. Hunter assures us, is not correct. Only two men died during the period spoken of, and he was in no way responsible for either of them. His responsibility ended when he had examined them and sent them to hospital. As we stated two weeks ago, our intention in publishing the letters and statements was not to do harm to any innocent person. Our one object was to secure a square deal for the men at the Willows, and we understand that there has been considerable improvement in this regard since THE WEEK made young Howe's case public, consequently we have every reason to feel satisfied with the result of our effort.

We may say further that immediately the writ was served upon THE WEEK, His Honor ex-Judge McInnes was engaged as counsel for the defence, and after careful deliberation and acting on his advice we have forwarded to Dr. Hunter the following letter. This covers the case so far as Dr. Hunter is concerned, and we think that the public who have interested themselves in the matter will feel that the advice of our counsel has their approval:

"Victoria, B. C., Canada, May 24th, 1918.

"Dr. J. D. Hunter,
"Victoria, B. C.

"Dear Sir:

"In reference to the issue of THE WEEK of May 4th, 1918, and the article contained therein headed 'What Some Men Are Up Against at the Willows,' I beg to say that my object in publishing the said article was to draw attention to alleged unfortunate conditions which have existed at the Willows Camp. The association of your name with the matter referred to was only an incident and not considered by me vital.

"So far as you are personally concerned I am pleased to say, because it is right I should say so, that after investigation into the matter I find that the references made to you in the said article are unwarranted and untrue. I am sorry under these conditions that an injustice and injury has been done you, and certainly apologize.

"I beg to remain,
"Yours faithfully,
"W. E. PIERCE."

Willows Camp

NEXT week we hope to publish the full report of two special WEEK investigators into the late Pte. Howe's charges against the military authorities at Willows Camp. These investigators were received with every courtesy by Col. Major, Officer Commanding, and every facility placed at their disposal. We understand that the report will show that several of Pte. Howe's most damaging charges cannot be sustained. But watch for the full report next week.

The Military Call

WE were always under the impression that up to the age of 21 a young man was under the control of his parents: that nothing that he could do was legal unless sanctioned by them; in fact, that he was not recognized as a man until he attained that age. It seems that this is only another hallucination that we have been living under, and that the military authorities have dispelled it. Under the call for registration, which takes effect today, a boy is a man at 19, and he has no need to consult his parents at all. The State calls him, and he has to go; that's all there is to it. What is puzzling now is how much authority will be left to his parents by the time we are through. If the State can knock two years off the legal age, why not another two, and make the age 17, and another two, and another two, and so on until the children are called as soon as they are born; and if we once get that far, why not take the parents and compel them to raise children for the army? It is only carrying the thing to its logical conclusion, and it does not look good to us. We would much prefer to go down to defeat as free men than go to victory as slaves.

June 3rd

THERE are a few people who imagine that THE WEEK is very unpatriotic. Some go as far as to brand it seditious, when it has done nothing to merit such epithets. True, we have occasionally criticized the "powers that be," and we sometimes poke fun at them. We have even gone to the extent of stating that we believe the day of monarchies of any kind is about over, and yet we claim to be thoroughly loyal to our country, our Empire and our King. We recognize that our form of democracy; imperfect and ineffective as it undoubtedly is in some respects, is the best that has yet been put into operation, and that insofar as our King is the visible head of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," he is entitled to the honor due to the highest authority in the land. Insofar, also, as he has proved himself to be a man of clean character and sterling qualities, and one who has the welfare of his subjects at heart, we will join with all good citizens on June 3rd in singing "God Save the King."

"The Declaration of London."

"*. . . . . It would be difficult, if not impossible, for any of the Allies to recognize the Bolsheviki inasmuch as they have been responsible for making Russia regard the Declaration of London as a scrap of paper.*" —*Colonist* editorial, May 28th, 1918.

In a speech delivered in the House of Commons on August 23rd, Lord Robert Cecil made the subjoined statement with reference to the Declaration of London:—

"There were several reasons why the British Government had issued the Order in Council withdrawing from adoption of the Declaration of London. The Declaration was a compendium of rules purporting to govern the belligerent rights and duties of nations and to be founded on the rules of international law prevailing before it was made, subject to certain alterations made by the Declaration. . . . . When the Government came to consider the Declaration of London in connexion with the rule of law which was very clearly propounded in the Zameora case, it became perfectly clear that the Declaration of London might do *us* injury and could not do *us* good, and therefore it was desirable to get rid of it. That was not theonly difficulty. The experience gained during the war had shown that an attempt to codify belligerent rights was not practicable at present, and he did not know whether it ever would be. The circumstances of war changed so rapidly, its new inventions and developments were so numerous, that what might have been a perfectly reasonable rule ten years ago might be utterly unreasonable at the present time. Therefore, the Government came to the conclusion that even if the Declaration of London were an absolutely perfect code, it was undesirable to attempt the codification of the rules of belligerent rights at the present moment. For those broad reasons and *some others* the Government came to the conclusion that it was *desirable* to withdraw the Declaration of London. *Personally he was very glad that course was taken.* He was not sure whether the Order in Council that was drawn up was settled by the Law Officers of the Crown; but it met with the approval of a very high legal authority indeed, and he believed it to be a sound legal document. He did not believe the withdrawal of the Declaration of London had in itself made any great difference in our blockade. *It was desirable to get rid of the Declaration,* and to do so had made our way clear, and exposed us to less misconception from neutrals in the future than we had had to bear in the past."—From *"The Navy,"* the Organ of the Navy League, London, England, October, 1916.

It is a good thing that "Aunty" was too busy with petty politics in 1916 to be able to observe what was going on overseas, or no doubt Britain would have been the victim of one of her "deadly" editorials.

The Truth as to the Shipyard Situation

Published by the Victoria Metal Trades Council.

IN view of the misrepresentations, either intentional or due to lack of knowledge by the press of the city, which has been made as to the issue between the shipyard workers and the Imperial Munitions Board, Wooden Shipbuilding Department, the following statement is issued:

In June, 1917, a joint meeting of employers and the representatives of organized labor was held in the Board of Trade rooms. At this meeting organized labor pledged itself to enter into an agreement with the employers who were then figuring on ship and engine contracts.

The next meeting of any importance was one arranged by Mr. R. P. Butchart in the Vancouver Hotel, on August 15th.

At this meeting a scale of wages covering the different crafts was drawn up and agreed to, to become effective on October 1st, and to remain in effect for one year, with the proviso that in the event of the cost of living being advanced over five per cent. that the scale of wages would be revised, the proof of the increase in the cost of living to be based on the figures gathered and published by the Department of Labor.

The scale was submitted to the I. M. B. for ratification, who came forward with a counter proposition, requesting organized labor to await the findings of the Wage Adjustment Board appointed by the United States Government, who were investigating as to conditions prevailing in the shipyards of the Pacific Coast, the I. M. B. agreeing to put the findings of the Wage Adjustment Board into effect from September 1st.

In addition to this the I. M. B. agreed that if organized labor on the American side was successful in obtaining any increase in wages, that they would grant a similar increase. This was agreed to both verbally and by letter.

Later an appeal was lodged by the members of organized labor on the American as well as on the Canadian side against the findings of the wage adjustment board, and as a result of this a ten per cent. advance was given in wages on the American side as a war premium, the date of this award being December 8th. This premium to become a permanent wage increase on the first of February, 1918.

The Metal Trades Council notified the I.M.B. as to the award given out by the Wage Adjustment Board on the American side, and Mr. Butchart immediately raised the question of the award being a bonus and not a wage increase, and did not think, in his opinion, the board was morally bound to pay it. Organized labor was prepared to concede this point, but immediately it became a permanent wage increase on February 1st, then, taking the I. M. B. promises, both verbal and written, to the effect that any permanent wage increase on the American side would be granted on this side, they demanded the fulfilment of these promises. Still Mr. Butchart contended that, in his opinion, the I. M. B. were not morally bound to pay the increase, and wired to Sir Joseph Flavelle, who sustained this position, and as a result a strike was called.

The Dominion Government then appointed the Murphy Commission, and on request of Judge Murphy, who appeared before the Metal Trades Councils of Vancouver and Victoria, it was decided that the strike would be called off until such time as the commission reported.

In view of the foregoing facts it cannot be truthfully said that the men have not tried to come to some amicable settlement, and that they have been unreasonable. Mr. Butchart, as representing the I. M. B., has broken his promises, which were accepted by the men as the promises of a responsible official, and had no doubt that they would be lived up to.

The conclusions of the Murphy Commission as to the justice of the demand for the ten per cent. increase as from February 1st are as follows: "That the men were morally and legally entitled to the ten per cent. increase. Further, Judge Murphy, in his report to the government, pointed out that if the men were not granted the same rates of wages as paid on the American side, and they were denied the right to leave the coutnry in search of higher wages, that it would mean industrial conscription, which the government had stated was not their policy.

The Government have approved of the Commission's report and have agreed that the ten per cent. increase should be paid, same to be retroactive as from February 1st. In addition to this the Commission stated that Mr. Butchart was in error in deducting fifty cents per day from the carpenters while the Macey Board's decision was being awaited, and that this money should be refunded to the men concerned.

Have these conditions been granted by Mr. Butchart? The answer is "No." Mr. Butchart has not taken any steps to put this into effect. Delegations have waited upon him, and have as yet been unable to reach any settlement, and as a result the strike has been called.

The issue as now put forward by Mr. Butchart is the question of the 44-hour week as versus the 48-hour week. It should be noted that the question of hours has never entered into the negotiations until after the Murphy Commission reported, and is only raised at this time to find a loophole for the I. M. B. to evade the payment of the retroactive pay, which, it is estimated, will amount to the sum of a quarter of a million dollars.

In proof of this statement we would point to the fact that the shipyards in Vancouver have never worked the 48-hour week and as Judge Murphy pointed out were etnitled to the retroactive pay, as they were never asked to work more than 44 hours a week. In addition, the machine shops and other works which are affected in Vancouver and Victoria have not at any time worked more than the 44-hour week, and with six ways in the shipyards in Victoria idle, and men being laid off every week, there is no necessity for the men working an increased number of hours. Further, Mr. Butchart himself has given the yards in Victoria the 44-hour week, the Cameron-Genoa and Foundation yards and the Ogden Point plant being at this time closed down on Saturday afternoon.

In further proof that the 44-hour week is not the issue, but that the stake Mr. Butchart is playing for is the quarter of a million dollars retroactive pay, is the notice posted in the yards in respect to wages, etc., which calls for the 44-hour week. And it should be noticed that if the men work 44 hours they only receive pay for 44 hours, and not for 48 hours.

The notice referred to is an insult to the members of organized labor after all our efforts to come to a namicable settlement. It is a denial of our right to collective bargaining, giving as it does a take it or leave it proposal, and closes the avenues for labor to have any say in the conditions under which they will work, or as to what wages they shall receive.

The Murphy Commission, in commenting on the men who have carried on the negotiations, states that they should be congratulated on the way in which they had presented their case. In addition to this the statement was also made that the efficiency of the men was not questioned. In giving evidence before the Commission Mr. Butchart stated: "May I express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy given me by representatives of organized labor at the many meetings I have had with them during the past year. They will agree that the meetings invariably were characterized by a mutually good feeling between us, even if we could not always see eye to eye with each other. On my part I have learned to greatly respect the majority of the men I have met at these meetings, and appreciate that it is largely through their efforts that during this unfortunate time of unrest a strike in the yards has not occurred." Does that statement bear out the inference that the men have been unreasonable, that they have not tried to prevent a tie-up, or does it prove that the responsibility now rests on the I. M. B.? On whom does the future of the shipbuilding industry rest? We are confident that if the same spirit had been shown by the I. M. B. as has been shown by the men that the trouble could have been averted. In the Commission's report comment is made on the statement as above given by Mr. Butchart as one of congratulation that organized labor has been so reasonable and sincere in its efforts to prevent a cessation of work, and as in contradistinction we would point out that on the American side a very different attitude has been taken on these questions by the people directing the shipbuilding programme and a more sympathetic attitude adopted.

In conclusion, it has been stated that the men are going to kill the shipbuilding industry on this Coast. This, on the face of it, is a ridiculous statement, as the demise of shipbuilding would affect their economic position, but with statements in the press to the effect that contracts can be secured by the contractors for more ships, we are wondering why six ways are now idle in the City of Victoria while the Skinner & Edd Co. at Seattle can secure contracts to the extent of one hundred million dollars during the last few days, and that firm is paying a higher rate of wages than is being paid here, and why it is that other firms are not allowed to establish new yards in the Province. It is a fact that the contractors in the city could take contracts if the present yards were free from the I. M. B., and that a contract from Italian interests for fifty-three ships had to go begging, and that the I. M. B. has stated that it was not possible to have more ships constructed, as there was a shortage of labor on this Coast.

The organized labor movement knows that these are facts, as they have been approached by representatives of people who are desirous of undertaking shipbuilding on this Coast, and wires have been received from New York asking if agreements could be made with organized labor, which have been answered in the affirmative, and that representatives of the Norwegian government have been informed by the I. M. B. that it is not possible to construct ships on this Coast, as there was a shortage of labor. This is incorrect. There is no shortage of labor, and it is time the people of this Province looked into this question, if they do not desire to see the industry killed, not by organized labor, but by incompetent administration.

On the American side of the line in the shipyards will be found many returned Canadian soldiers. If the shipyards on this Coast were run to capacity there would be no need for men to leave their own country to seek employment in any other country, and as time goes on more and more of our men will be returning from the front to again take up their activities in civil life, and these men should receive every consideration. The wages asked for are not out of proportion to the increased cost of living. Many members of our organizations are returned men, and many are still overseas, and it is our duty to see that when these men return the standard of living and conditions are no worse than they were when the y left.

We recognize the need of ships and think we have shown that we do not wish to retard their construction, and are prepared to do all in our power to construct them, but we demand a square deal from the I. M. B., or whoever may have charge of the shipbuilding operations. Meantime, we rest our case on the fairness of the position we have taken, and the justice of our demands.

Signed on behalf of the Victoria and District Metal Trades Council Press Committee.

W. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

ALCOHOLISM AND THE SOLDIER

We have received full reports, as they affect the temperance question, of the evidence given at the Senate enquiry in Victoria into the effect of alcoholism on the soldier. They make interesting reading and prove up to the hilt that drink has delayed transports, injured soldiers and geenrally caused a lamentable amount of trouble.

The witnesses include Brigadier-General R. E. Williams, acting commandant Third Military District; Frederick Doyan Bird, surgeon Major-General Eberley, D. S. O., president standing boards, Victoria barracks; William Booker Vance, of the Caulfield Hospital; Captain G. H. W. Brewis, R. N., naval transport officer, Melbourne; Samuel John Hallet, senior constable, Russell street, Melbourne; Arthur Maddock David, secretary Victorian branch of the Victorian Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Association; Albert York Bramwell, officer in charge of employment section of the State War Council; A. J. Sims, sergeant o police, and Sergeant A. E. Brooks Seymour.

Brigadier-General Williams, in answer to a question by the chairman as to whether the efficiency of the army had been in any way lessened by a number of soldiers taking drink, said: "Any man who takes drink unduly or immoderately loses his efficiency, whether he is in the army or out of it. There has been less trouble with the soldiers in the camps since the hotels closed at 6 o'clock than before, but they still get drink after 6 o'clock." He did not say they got it at the hotels, but they got it.

Surgeon F. D. Bird stated, in answer to a question by the chairman, as follows: "Can you say from your experience with the troops if drink has effected their efficiency?" It certainly did affect our troops in Egypt for a while, because for a while there was a great deal of drunkenness, but later the position improved considerably."

By the chairman: "Do you think that if, instead of being supplied with rum when they came off duty, our men could have been supplied with hot coffee during the cold weather, it would have been better?" Answer: "I am sure it would."

By Senator Grant: "Then you believe that good liquor, taken in moderation, would be beneficial?" Answer: "What I said was that humanity would be better if alsohol were eliminated altogether; but if this cannot be done, it would be better to have good liquor rather than the inferior article."

By Senator Buzacott: "In your remarks about the ill-effects of liquor on the human system, did you take into account the fact that many men between 40 and 45 years of age have ben accustomed to their glass of beer every day, and do you not think that if it were cut off straight away it would have some prejudicial effect upon their nervous system?" Answer: "I really do not think it would do them any harm.'

Samuel J. Hallett, plain-clothes senior constable, Russell street, Melbourne, giving evidence, said, in answer to the question by Lieut.-Col. Boulton: Have you formed any opinion as to the extent which 6 o'clock closing of hotels has affected the liquor trade?" "The watch house returns will show a big falling off in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness. The 9:30 closing will indicate a falling off as compared with 11 o'clock, and 6 o'clock will show a big falling off as compared with 9:30."

Senator Grant: "Could you tell how many soldiers have been arrested for drunkenness in sly-grog shops?" "No; the police do not care to arrest them, and if any charges are laid against them they are withdrawn."

Mr. A. M. David, secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Association, was asked by the chairman: "Are you of the opinion that drink has played any part in disturbances at the front or in lessening the efficiency of our soldiers?" "I think it has."

The chairman: "You do not favor prohibition?" "I cannot help recognizing that intoxicating liquor as a commodity is a distinct disadvantage to the nation. I have never been an advocate of prohibition, but I cannot help saying that the greater restriction upon the drink traffic then the better for the community."

The chairman: "Have you noticed a number of cases of men being actually stranded a day or so after their return?" "Yes."

The chairman: "I suppose that drink has been an unfortunate factor in that respect?" "In 90 cases out of 100 it has been."

By Senator Col. Boulton: "Having regard to the real problem of repatriation, the small number of men who have returend and the large number that will have to be dealt with, would you deem it an extreme suggestion that the state should impose total prohibition during the term of war and repatriation?" "No; I would welcome it in view of the seriousness of the situation today and the need for efficiency. It would be a great advantage."

By Senator Grant: "Are the men who come to your club stranded in that condition because they have been drinking excessively in and around Melbourne?" "Yes."

"Are there many of them?" "Very few as compared with our numerical strength as an organization."

"How many during your twelve months as secretary?" "About three cases a week, but they are not members of our organization."

By Senator Buzacott: "Do you think it necessary to close the hotels at ports of call?" "It is a distinct advantage. The men have only a few hours' leave, and it gives less chance of their missing the boat or getting into trouble."

"Closing at 6 o'clock is a distinct advantage?" "Yes."

"When you were in Egypt the ravage of venereal disease must have come under your observation. Did drink lead to those cases?" "I am absolutely certain it did in a majority of cases. . . . The case of a boy whom I had to visit was particularly painful. The doctor said he had come home to die of syphilis."

"Was he led to that by drink?" "Yes; he said he would never have gone to the place if it had not been for the fact that it was in a hotel and had drink."

By Senator Grant: "Did any other cases come under your notice where drink was responsible?" "I know of any amount of cases where men said to me that had it not been that they were 'potty,' to use their own word, they would not have got into brothels."

"Have cases of venereal disease come under your notice while the persons were sober?'" "I could not say that; one would have to associate with the individuals to know that."

"What percentage of cases would be due to indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and what percentage would occur while the parties were in a state of sobriety?" "I could not say that while a man is actually drunk he has gone into these places, but I do say that men have been made careless in the condition of their minds as a result of even a moderate use of drink, and have gone into these places as men do after having liquor. In many cases I have endeavored to persuade men not to go into them."

"Were they teetotallers?" "No; they were men who had taken liquor, and they were careless as to whether they would do this or not. Had they not had some drink they would not have gone into these places, in many cases."

Major-General Eberling, D. S. O., president standing boards, Victoria barracks, gave lengthy evidence, in which he stated that liquor militated not only against the efficiency of the man who took it, but the men who shared the tent with him. A man returning drunk disturbed his tent mates when they were in the middle of their rest, and next day they were all tired, and did not take to their training as they might if they were fresh.

On being asked if drink amongst some of the soldiers had added to the difficulty of training the men, and to some extent lessened their efficiency, answered "Yes."

"Do you think that the drinking habit of a certain proportion of our men will make the work of repatriation?" To which the Major-General answered: "I do; one has only to walk from Swanson street to Collins street and Flinders street to realize that."

"Do you think that if the drink traffic were abolished altogether it would be advantageous?" "I think it would."

"Do you think that if all officers and soldiers were total abstainers, all-round benefits would result?" "I am sure they would."

"Suppose the people were to say that for the sake of the soldiers they would close up the liquor traffic during the currency of the war?" "I do not think that would be a very great sacrifice for the nation to make."

"Were you on duty at any time in Cairo with the city guard?" "I was on duty on one occasion with the city guard for a week. I had with me four officers and 120 men. The only men we locked up were those we found drunk after hours. During that week we averaged over fifty arrests of Australians, New

Zealanders and Territorials each night.''

''Were the conditions in Cairo good or bad for the troops?'' ''Very bad, particularly as regards the facilities for obtaining alcohol.''

''Did the conditions affect officers as well as men?'' ''Yes.''

The Major-General also declared that in view of his experience if the liquor question was put to a popular vote he would vote for prohibition. The only effective way to deal with it was to stop the source of supply. He did not think that the wet canteen in Egypt had the effect of keeping tht men in camp instead of their going to Cairo. Ht was in favor of closing hotels while the transports were in port.

Dr. William Broker Vance, of the General Hospital, Caulfield, asked by the chairman: ''Can you say if drink affects invalided soldiers to any extent?'' said: ''Yes, very much, inded, because if a man takes drink while under treatment he does not make satisfactory progress.''

''Do you find that a certain number of men get intoxicating liquors while under treatment?'' ''Yes, a certain proportion do. Last year I had before me ninety-one men at the orderly room on a charge of drunkenness, but that number did not represent all the soldiers who had taken drink while under treatment. Quite a large number of men absent without leave were also 'on the burst.' They told me they were ashamed of themselves and preferred to get sober before they came back to the hospital.''

''In your opinion does drink seriously affect the progress of patints?''

''Yes; it retards their recovery.''

''If a man is a total abstainer, would he recover more quickly than a man accustomed to drink?''

''There is not the slightest doubt about that. As a medical man I can tell the committee that a total abstainer will stand disease very much better than a man who is in the habit of taking alcohol.''

''Do you think that the evil is so great that the general public should be included, as well as the soldier, in this class of legislation?'' ''Absolutely yes.'

''Would you be in favor of complete prohibition during the currency of the war?'' ''Yes, absolutely, and for everybody, either in regard to the sale or manufacture.''

The chairman: ''I gather from your experience that you think that drink is of no good to the soldiers at all?'' ''That is so absolutely.''.

''Are you in favor of wet canteens?'' ''No.''

By Lieut.-Col. Rowell: ''I suppose we may take it for granted that you are a total abstainer?'' ''I am not, but I do not drink.'

(Continued next week.)

PERFORMING ANIMALS

(Second part of a paper read before the Local Council of Women, Victoria.)

Lewis Griffin in ''Our Dumb Animals'' writes:

''Theatre goers who watch with delight the antics of trained animals as they go through seemingly impossible tricks little realize the means employed in the training of dumb animals.

''I have only to close my eyes and the memory of what I have seen in many years of stage life comes crowding upon me with all its terrors. I have seen the little dog who said his prayers and did such clever things that the women exclaimed, 'his trainer must have had wonderful patience,' mercilessly thrashed in the dressing room for a slight hesitation in one of his special tricks. I have seen also that same little dog so atrociously starved in his lodging house a s to arouse the landlady to indignant protest.

''I have seen rollicking bears, those merry hearted, irresponsible creatures, cooped up in semi-darkness under a cold and dismal stage scarcely able to move, let alone stand upright. The only possible movements they could obtain was a kind of jerky side to side motion, which did little to help their cramped position. It was at this exercise that they passed their half-starved existence. When at last they were trotted out on the stage they stretched heir necks in sheer deligh and showed such unmistakable signs of activity that the the onlookers could not help but exclaim, 'How humanly they act!' They little realized that the bruin was out to enjoy every moment of his short freedom, and that within a few minutes he would again be thrust back in his iron-bound cage.

I had the misfortune to witness the breaking in of a den of lions by the greatest lion trainer that ever lived. It was a fantastic nightmare of cruelty.

''There is no punishment too great that could be meted out to these so-called entertainers, who reap an easy living by the result of afflicting torture on inoffensive rabbits. ducks, geese, guinea pigs, pigeons and the like.''

''The Pitiful Story of a Performing Animal'' is a remarkable pamphlet written by an ex-trainer and edited by the National Canine Defence League. The man so disliked the cruelties practised that he withdrew from the stage. Drugged, goaded, claws and teeth cut, dragged about the world in boxes and cages, in confinement behind stages, with little or no exercise, they are treated with cruelty that we may enjoy a few hours of doubtful amusement.

The New York Telegraph publishes the decision of Manager Robinson to discontinue all animal acts and congratulates him on his action, commending it to all other managers. Having the courage of his convictions Manager Robinson issued an edict that he has cancelled all animal acts at the New Brighton Theatre. He has had more than one controversy with trainers, and a recent infraction of his rules brought about his decision that henceforth only those who can fight their own battles shall entertain his audiences.

Milton Dode, the well-known theatrical manager, says: ''It is quite true that I refuse to have any performing animals in our theatres. I refuse to book theatre acts because I am sure the training cannot be done without gross cruelty, and professional friends have told me of the cruelty they have witnessed.''

Mr. F. B. Morse, of San Francisco, denounces the practice of training animals for the stage or moving pictures and quotes from the lips of a well-known trainer who finally gave up the business owing to the revolting nature of the cruelty practiced on the unhappy victims.

A meeting was recently called in London to protest against such abuses, and American and Canadian humanitarians are fighting the question also.

Jack London, before he died, struck the hardest blow ever given the ''trained animal performance.'' He was no man to complain of cruelty where it did not exist. He was far from a sentimentalist, but he knew what lies behind the trick animal exhibitions in our theatres and vaudeville houses. Listen! ''Never have I been so appalled and shocked by the world's cruelty as I have been appalled and shocked in the midst of happy, laughing and applauding audiences when trained animal turns were being performed on the stage. Cruelty as a fine art has attained its perfect flower in the trained animal world. No normally healthy human would tolerate such performances did he or she know the terrible cruelty that lies behind them and makes them possible.''

The Remedy.

There is one way, sure, effective, to crush this cruelty out of existence. He tells us what it is: ''It is so easy. We will not have to think of dues or corresponding secretaries. We will not have to think of anything save when in any theatre or place of entertainment a trained animal turn is presented to us. Then, without premeditation, we may express our disapproval by getting up from our seats and leaving the theatre for a promenade or a breath of fresh air outside, coming back when the turn is over, to enjoy the rest of the program. Show the management that such turns are unpopular, and in a day, in an instant, the management will cease catering such turns to its audiences.''

D. K..
Former Secretary W. A. S. P. C. A.

RED CROSS TAG DAY SATURDAY NEXT

This is no time for reason or weighing up the pros and cons as to whether you can or can not afford to give to the Red Cross. Would you tear up your best handkerchief to staunch a hero's wound or stop to consider the value of the handkerchief? It is **now** that the money is wanted—now, when the great offensive is sapping the lives of our dear men at the front; now, when we can to some extent relieve their sufferings on the blood-stained fields of battle.

Never mind whether the others are doing their share. Have the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing yours.

Make cheques payable ''Victoria Red Cross.''

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Letters to the Editor on any subject of general interest will be published in these columns. They must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will be treated in strict confidence if so desired. Short letters are preferred.—Editor.)

The following letter was refused publication in the columns of the Colonist, although the writer conformed to the rules by singing name and address.

The Colonist is evidently determined to put an extinguisher upon justice and truth, judging from the letters and editorials which daily appear in its columns. All who disagree with its preconceived opinions are boycotted as pro-German and consigned to the waste box.

In May, 1910, Georgiana Seymour Kent wrote two letters to the Times entitled ''Fear'' and ''Doubt.'' ''A Lover of Justice and Truth'' made reply to both, and the same writer under the same pseudonym replies below to Mrs. Kent's personal attacks on conscientious objectors.

It was easier for justice and truth to obtain a hearing in 1910 than in 1918, for ideals of justice and truth are always unpopular and under the ban when a country is at war. The editor of the Colonist said: ''This war has changed a good many people's minds.'' It has indeed, for the great majority find it easier to swim with the current. It is the only way to win public favor. To be ready to wave the flag at the sound of the trumpet and to fall down and worship before the idols that the world sets up is the sure and safe way to advancement and worldly honor.

Conscientious Objectors

To the Editor Colonist.

Sir:—Will you kindly grant me space to reply briefly to Mrs. Kent's letter entitled ''Conscientious Objectors,'' which appeared in your issue of the 18th instant?

I shall not take up your valuable space attempting to defend or define the ideals of conscientious objectors, but I will say that had the mothers of men in every land been true to Christ's teaching, and were conscientious objectors to war, and had brought up their sons and daughters in this faith, there could not have been such a thing as a world-war today.

War will not cease until the mothers of men arise in their might and revolt against the inhumanity and bestiality of war, against the barbarity and brutality of race hatred.

Before permanent peace can be established on earth the mothers of the race must be spiritually quickened and made alive, for love alone can bring redemption and healing to the nations. Not the power of might, but the power of righteousness can permanently triumph over evil conditions.

The personal pronoun figures very largely in Mrs. Kent's horizon. In her latest effusion she says:

''Now I seriously object to the conscientious objector being shielded or protected in any way.

''I seriously object to his being fed at my expense in jail for a year or two, luxuriating in safety and emerging a martyr, while my boy is up to his eyes in mud and filth and vermin, etc.

''Why should my home stand the grind and worry and anxiety of two years' service while the home of the C. O. is freed from strain, and protested from all annoyance by the military authorities?

''I think that the military authorities should see to it that the conscientious objectors are shown that their place is at the front.''

Just to show Mrs. Kent how far she has fallen away from her ideals of a few years ago, I shall quote from a letter entitled ''Doubt,'' which Georgiana Seymour Kent wrote to the Times in May, 1910. In that letter she claims to be a follower of new thought and closes with the following words:

''Finally, there is no room in the heart of a new thoughter for selfishness. You give yourself to anyone with whom you come in contact. You give your time, your money, your advice. You become all things to all men, and by so doing you are able to lift humanity when it will be lifted.

''You accede the right of each individual to work out his own salvation in his own way, even when it is only a pocket edition of true religion. You bear no envy, hate, malice or uncharitableness, because these things retard your own growth spiritually. You place your life at an angle so that it mirrors Christ on earth.''

BBy quoting Mrs. Kent's own words I am holding up a mirror for her to obtain a good view of herself and her transition to an angle where her words and ideals are far from being a reflection of Christ on earth.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH.

Victoria, B. C., May 21, 1918.

To the Editor:

I wonder if the public fully realizes the terrible danger to our community and the Empire which lurks behind this diabolical ''Russellite'' movement. Seriously, sir, I feel that the authorities may one day find grave cause to regret their apathy. They ought to ruthlessly suppress this obnoxious and treasonable sect, which represents slaskness, pacifism, Bolo-ism and conscientious objection in its most unholy form.

We, as a community, owe a debt of gratitude to the local gentleman whose sleuth-like activities have resulted in the uncovering of a plot on the part of those treacherous persons to destroy shipyards and public buildings. The glorious patriotism and imperialism of such a sublime type of British manhood should inspire all patriots to deeds of emulation and the suppression of the detestable body known as Bible students.

In the United States they have an efficient system of dealing with this type of menace. As a rule, I ignore Americans and their methods, being an Englishman and a devoted supporter of British institutions, but, in this respect, our Yankee neighbors furnish an example which we might profitably copy. They find that a lamp-post can occasionally be utilized for purposes other than that of supporting an electric globe.

This Bible student menace is, in my opinion, one of the most serious to be reckoned with today, and I never miss an opportunity of impressing this fact upon my family, as the following incident will suffice to illustrate:

On Victoria Day, while at lunch, the boys and I were startled by a loud explosion which shook the house and seemed to originate in the basement. Being equipped with sharp, pointed swords, improvised from bread knives, and toy automatic pistols, the boys are now trained sufficiently, through frequent drilling and practice, to be able to cope with any such situation. Rushing down stairs at the double, we found lots of smoke and a powerful odor of gunpowder. In a dark corner of the basement there crouched a figure, wearing a black mask and a badge on which was inscribed the words, ''Bible Student.'' At the command ''Charge,'' the boys rushed at the creature, and pointing their swords at her throat (I say ''her,'' it being my wife who, it had previously and secretly been arranged, played the part), called upon her to surrender, which she did. Handing one of the boys a stout rope, I ordered him to tie her hands tightly behind her back and march her to the lawn. I had previously affixed a strong piece of board to one of the pillars supporting the roof of the verandah, and from the board was suspended a thick rope, the lower end forming a noose. Under the noose was placed a chair. I ordered one of the boys to take up a position on the verandah near the rope. I then commanded the ''criminal'' to stand on the chair, at the same time giving the boy the signal to throw the noose over her neck. This having been done, I ordered two of the boys to stand at attention while the third kicked the chair from under his mother's feet. Being strictly disciplined in the law of obedience, he did not hesitate to carry out the startling order.

The result was that my wife, instead of finding herself dangling in midair, fell with a thud upon the grass. I had beforehand inserted a thin piece of paper instead of rope where it was attached to the cross-piece, and of course this snapped easily immediately the chair was knocked away. After I had addressed them in words befitting the occasion the ceremony was concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

It is, of course, obvious that in cases of ''real life'' the strip of thin paper would be dispensed with.

God Save the King.

RULE BRITANNIA.

RED CROSS TAG DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 1st

Writing you cheque for Red Cross tag day is like taking a plunge into cold water. If the cheque is big it will make you gasp at first, but the after glow is worth while. Think; have you, or any real, red-blooded Britisher regretted being a bit over generous to the glorious work of the Red Cross Society? Make cheques payable ''Victoria Red Cross.''

CANADA

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the latter.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Failure to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntington, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Verchères, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Mégantic, Rimouski and Témiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.

MALE HELP WANTED

$20.00 WEEKLY, showing samples for Large Grocery Corporation, all goods sold at Factory prices to consumers, granulated suger 6½c. Pure lard 5 pound pail $1.00, Sunlight, Gold or Surprise Soap 7 for 25c. Everything at cut-rates. Men wanted everywhere. Sample case free. THE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE.

Arrow Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Sooke District.

Where located: On lot 93, Sooke District.

TAKE NOTICE thatI, Wallace C. Munkley, of Victoria, B. C., the lawful holder of the above named mineral claim, Free Miners Certificate No. 17198-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant for the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37 must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 24th day of April,, A. D. 1918.

WALLACE C. MUNKLEY,
Owner.

June 22. Victor Vigelius, Agent.

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE.

Safety Mienral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Sooke District.

Where located: On lot 93, Sooke District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Harry D. Reid, of Victoria, B. C., the lawful holder of the above named mineral claim, Free Miner's Certificate No. 17199-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant for the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 24th day of April,, A. D. 1918.

HARRY D. REID,
Owenr.

June 22. Victor Vigelius, Agent.

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE.

Trional Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Sooke District.

Where located: On lots 93 and 153, Sooke District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Annie M. Maxam, of Victoria, B. C., the lawful holder of the above mineral claim, Free Miners Certificate No. 17197-C, intend, sixt days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant for the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 24th day of April,, A. D. 1918.

ANNIE M. MAXAM,
June 22. Victor Vigelius, Agent.

SOTTO VOCE

BY THE HORNET

That the Red Cross is out for a big drive today—and

That everybody should support it to "the limit."

That Sir Robert Borden does not like the idea of men going on strike in war times.

That nevertheless he threatened to go on strike himself if his amendment on the question of titles did not carry.

That the Hornet is glad he did this, as it shows the stamp of man we have at the head of affairs.

That the man who called him a "pimp" may have been very unwise and indiscreet, but

That he was not very far out in his estimate.

That titles may have their uses, but they don't appear to have done Sir Robert any good.

That Dr. Tolmie voted for the "title" bunch, and

That McIntosh did not vote.

That 95 per cent of the people of Canada have absolutely no use for affixes and prefixes.

That the only letters the Hornet expects after his name are C.O.D.

That Lord Cecil says the British Government will not recognize the Bolsheviki.

That this is really too bad.

That the B. G. might refuse to recognize the moon—but

That it would be there just the same.

That it's too late to make a fuss about it now.

That they should have recognized them six months ago, when it might have done us some good—but

That the Bolsheviki will now probably decide to get along without our recognition.

That the wisest thing we can do is to leave them alone—and watch—

That we may learn a thing or two worth knowing.

That Mrs. Mary Moody writes a pathetic letter to the Colonist denouncing the shipyard strikers.

That she says that Mrs. Ackroyd feels the same as she does.

That she doesn't say **what** she fels, and the Hornet hopes it is not painful.

That she speaks of titled ladies in England working in munition plants.

That they work "till their hands are yellow and their nails discolored," and yet they do it cheerfully.

That the Hornet is simply astonished—yellow hands—and discolored nails—for titled ladies—and still cheerful. It must be the titles that do it.

That the wicked strikers will no doubt feel the rebuke and go back to work at once—or earlier.

That if they don't, it is highly probable that Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Ackroyd and Mrs. Kent will get after them jointly—and

That such a thing is too dreadful to contemplate.

That the Hornet would like to know if the excessive cost of ships as built by the I. M. B. is due to the demand for so-called excessive wages, or to mistakes on the part of the I. M. B., and

If the I. M. B. are trying, by keeping down the rate of wages, to cover their own incompetency?

He would also like to know whether John Day is still in the pay of the I. M. B., and if so what function in the shipbuilding industry does the manufacture of rubber tires at the rubber factory at Cloverdale perform? Is it the intention to re-tire the ships built by the I. M. B.?

Also whether R. P. Buchart is interested in rubber, as he has been seen at the rubber factory in question?

That it is reported R. P. has purchased the Cameron Genoa Mills.

That the Big Libel Suit is "off."

That Dr. Hunter and the Editor have met and decided to bury the hatchet.

That the $10,000 won't have to be forthcoming, and that a lot of expense and hard feeling have been avoided.

That this goes to prove that the best way to settle a quarrel is to bring the quarrelers together.

That this is the end of round one.

That conditions at the Willows have improved considerably lately, and that the boys there have the "Week" to thank for it.

SUB ROSA

I feel a little bit like the Major of whom we were wont to sing:

Cabdul Kandahar, and Afganistan,
Out among the Boer boys, from whom we never ran;
Ashantees and Zulus, with them we've had a tare,
But if you want the Major you will find him in the rear.

Not that I wish you to think of me as a super cowardly specimen. I merely desire to see as much of the fight as possible, and therefore when my turn comes to appear on the casualty sheet I would prefer to be found among the list of "Generals killed, wounded and missing."

To change the figure of speech, it is much more interesting to be the fellow who is "not out" when stumps are drawn than to be the poor duck that was bowled the first ball. In the military game, the "duck egg" score is very easily obtained, but to "pull down" something of the Samson order and have the innings "declared closed" is much more difficult. All of which is respectfully submitted and means nothing unless you have the code. The code is sculptured on the imperishable tablets of the spirit that is in man, and in case Carnegie is not able to supply you with a copy I will give you a rough translation of the foregoing stuff.

There are people who think the editor of this paper turns out some "hot copy." If they knew him they would perceive him to be the mildest of men, quite incapable of writing anything that the Harmsworth Press would pay ten cents for. Well, when there are all kinds of Hunters with big guns after the inoffensive and cultured scalp of a citizen of his harmless character, what's the use of the red-haired writers on the paper trying to keep within the limits of the orders that pass for law? For instance, I could explode some dictionary dynamite about that Irish question which would expose every caterpillar thought on "no man's land" between the concrete trenches of the Colonist and the non-camouflaged position of The Week; but why should I give valuable criticism in exchange for a possible term in jail? Certainly not. Let the Government blunder on. I am a coward, who will "wait and see" how Ireland and Belgium will be delivered. Within a few weeks after the death of the simple and sincere civilian, John Redmond, England has to send one of her first rank fighting generals to—to—to—let's say, to "work" in Ireland. It looks as though the words of the poet I used to hear when I was a boy are coming near fulfillment. Needless to say he was a profane poet, and was quoted only when the argument began to warm up.

"Ireland was Ireland when England was a pup,
And Ireland will be Ireland when England's all ——— up."

Of course you understand I do not admit that England is anything of the kind, but at the same time I hope to have it clear in your mind that it is America who is going to win the war. Germany started it, France, Britain and some others have carried it on, and America is going to finish it. "Force to the limit" will limit force, and may the forcers live to see it.

Now you begin to see what I mean—that it would be foolish for a Philistine like myself to let myself go on any little every-day subject, when the saint like Boss of the paper, who never threw a brick in his life, gets into trouble for publishing the letters of a poor, disheartened and now dead soldier. I have therefore very great pleasure, ladies and gentleemn, in withdrawing my cowardly self and in substituting a few words from the brave ex-Justice Hughes, who tried to get President Wilson's job.

"Of course it is just as easy to be a partisan in assailing criticism as in criticism itself. The man who defends everything that is done by his party or his party leaders is just as partisan as the man who assails everything that the opposing party does or plans. War demands fighting men who see straight and shoot straight. It also demands fighting critics, who see straight and are honest and candid in criticism. **It is a commonplace that a public officer learns more from his critics than he does from his admirers. He seldom learns from anyone but his critics.** If we had to choose between partisanship with criticism and the absence of both partisanship and criticism I should unhesitatingly choose the former, for while the venomous shafts of partisan malice seldom hit the mark, **the country cannot afford to turn its destiny over to anyone who is guaranteed immunity from candid criticism.**

"It goes without saying that the country should have the facts. Plainly, there are matters which for military reasons must be concealed so as not to aid the enemy. But anyone who conceals the facts, even in wartime, has a heavy burden of proof as to the necessity for such concealment.

"Furnishing material for criticism is by no means the same thing as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let the truth be known. The anxiety should be not to avoid disclosures but rather to prevent error. Rarely will the enemy be the gainer from our knowledge of the facts. He will thrive on our apprehensions and misconceptions. Publish the facts and disarm the critics. Or publish the facts and make amends, if there are amends to be made.

"But, manifestly, with this relative freedom from accountability to a parliamentary majority, and with this almost exclusive accountability to public opinion, the function of a free, intrepid, candid and honest press is of the highest importance. There is only one rule acceptable to war. It ought to be the only rule in peace, but a state of war should drive it home to our consciences—the truth, the whole truth (save in a few instances where military exigencies forbid), and certainly nothing but the truth. An honest critic is the noblest product of a newspaper publishers' association.

"This is a time of rare privilege for the men who can go abroad to fight. It is also a time of rare privilege for those who stay at home to fight battles of speech and pen."

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

The other night I had a dream, and, like many other dreams of mine, it was intensely real to me. I dreamed that I was a telephone operator and was working on the prayer switchboard between earth and heaven. It seemed that everybody was in a hurry. Calls were being made from so many places that I had difficulty in making the connections. Everybody seemed to want to speak at once.

The Kaiser rang up. "Give me heaven," he called, "I want to speak to God."

I connected him and then listened to the conversation that passed between Berlin and the heavenly mansion.

"Hello! I want to speak to God."

"Yes," came the answer. "**He's speaking. What is it?**"

"Lord, this is the Kaiser speaking, and I am speaking for Germany. We feel that there is something that needs a little explanation—something that has not been thoroughly understood between us. There is a big war on down here and everybody is getting mixed up in it. We are fighting some powerful enemies and we are fighting for you. We, the rulers of the Central Empires have done everything we can think of. We have raised millions and millions of marks. We have enrolled thousands upon thousands of men. We have made fearful sacrifices and are prepared to make even more. And we come to you to put our case before you. We are ready to throw all our resources into the fight to assist you in conquering the—"

"**Hold on William!**" came the answer. "**When did I ask your assistance? Did I ever send you a message that I needed your help? Do you imagine that all your pop guns and toy war vessels are of any help to me? What is your conception of my power that you talk that way?**"

"Lord God, that may be so," answered the Kaiser. "Probably you could settle this trouble at once if you chose to, and we feel that too much is being left to us. We are trying to make the world safe, and we feel that we have not been getting all the support we are entitled to."

"**Kaiser,**" came the answer, "**you will think it a strange thing, but since you started talking the rulers in France and England and Canada have said the same thing to me.**"

"Is it possible?" cried the Kaiser, in surprise. "And what dod you tell them?"

"**I said the same to them that I say to you. Do you imagine that I am going to destroy one-half of my people to please the other half? And can you not see a little way ahead a world famine is facing you?**"

"Lord, we know it," answered the Kaiser. "We can see it coming, and that is why we are anxious to get this thing settled quickly. That is why we come to you for assistance. That is why we are calling out every man who is able to fight. That is why we are suppressing everything that can in any way hinder our military efforts."

"**Kaiser!**" came the answer, and the words were very grave and stern, "**who gave you authority to dictate to the consciences of the people of Germany? That is a prerogative that belongs to me, and to me only. This very day have men from your empire come into my presence, sent here by you because they believed they could best serve me by refusing to serve you. Kaiser, there is blood on your hands, the blood of innocent men, and there is blood on the hands of all the rulers of earth today. Get away from the idea that you can establish freedom in one part of my dominions by abolishing it in another. Set my children free, those you have imprisoned and forced into your service—absolutely free to act as I dictate to them, and leave the issue in my hands. Have no fear that might will overcome right while I am still omnipotent. Establish justice in your own borders and ring me up again.**"

The line was disconnected, and as the Berlin end hung up I heard the Kaiser remark:

"It's no use. We can get no help from that quarter. Call out the 19-year-olds."

RED CROSS TAG DAY

If we are importunate for cheques on our tag day, forgive us and remember that we are so deeply immersed in Red Cross work that we know the needs of the Red Cross Society. We must have money to carry on. Our boys will carry on, anyway, but for honor's sake we must try to make their suffering as light as possible.

You have admiration for the boys fighting for us. Have you love for them? Perfect love is perfect self-sacrifice.

What will your sacrifice be on Tag Day? Will you wear your tag with the full knowledge that is it your "perfect self-sacrifice"?

Make cheques payable "Victoria Red Cross."

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS

By mutual arrangement between the Dominion Census and Statistics Office, and the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, for the collection of Agricultural Statistics, card schedules calling for a return of crop areas and live stock on farms as on June 15th, 1918, are being mailed to all farmers whose names appear as such on the Provincial Voters' Lists, as revised in 1917.

Last year the Provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia adopted this plan with such success that this year all the other Provinces in the Dominion have co-operated.

In appealing to farmers for their hearty co-operation by filling in and returning the cards sent out, it is unnecessary to point out the extreme shortage of food products in our Allied countries as a result of the present war, but it is desired to emphasize the importance of the Governments having as accurate knowledge of conditions and supply as possible, in order to accomplish proper distribution. Compiled results will guide farmers in marketing their products and making future arrangements.

The satisfactory response from farmers in 1917, when 46 per cent of the farms in this Province were reported upon, was perhaps due in no small measure to the spirit of patriotism applied in a practical sense. It is hoped that this same spirit will be even more manifest in June, 1918, and when every farmer in the Province will send in a report.

Your individual return is imperative towards the most reliable results, and the success of the system now adopted. It is by far the most economical plan and one which can be used every year.

Failing in such a plan where the farmer's co-operation is necessary, in order that the collection of statistics be continued, the Dominion would then require to resort to a census as taken by personal visit, but which would at the present time cost over $1,250,000. This would at once prove unpopular with our taxpayers, and would be an unnecessary drain on public funds.

Farmers are assured that their individual reports will be treated as strictly confidential and will not in any shape or manner be used as a basis for taxation or other liability. Only totals will be published.

Those farmers whose names do not appear on the Provincial Voters' Lists as such and, therefore, have not received a card schedule, may obtain one, as well as a return envelope, from their postmaster or the Secretary of the Farmers' Institute.

A report is desired from every farmer who is raising crops or live stock, whether owner, tenant or operator on shares.

More than one report from one farm should be avoided as far as possible.

W. T. McDONALD,
Acting-Dep. Minister of Agriculture

"Unless we can get more food now, we shall go under, and 1,000,000 people will starve. This is my conviction; and I know as much about the situation, perhaps, as any one."—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Advisory Council, Canada Food Board.

Tenders for Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for furnishing cast iron pipes and specials and lead for William Head, B.C., Quarantine Station," will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Friday, June 7, 1918, for above piping materials for water service, at Quarantine Station, William Head, B.C.

The following quantities are required: (1) Cast iron pipes about 372 tons. (2) Standard special castings about 34 tons. (3 Pig lead for jointing pipes about 35 tons. Each person or firm may tender for any or all of the above materials, but a separate tender shall be submitted for each. (No bulk or conditional tender will be entertained.)

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, of the District Engineer, Victoria, B.C., Chipman & Power, Engineers, Mail Building, Toronto, Ont., and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and the place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 17th, 1918.

FREE LECTURE!

The Three Hells

SPEAKER: MR. CLI FFORD ROBERTS

PRINCESS THEATRE
YATES STREET

SUNDAY, JUNE 2

AT 7:30 P.M.

AUSPICES ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS

ADMISSION FREE! EVERYBODY WELCOME!
EVERYBODY COME! NO COLLECTION!

Superior Fruit Service

Dan W. Poupard
Fruit Specialist

Balmoral Block Douglas Street, Victoria
Phone 3321

C. H. SMITH & CO.

Photographic Supplies
Pictures
Picture Framing

Other Things Too!

611 Fort Street

Bargains in Homes!

5-Room New House (Victoria West); basement, good plumbing, house well finished; lot 46 ft. x 112 ft. Near car and school. Price **$1,300**; $250 cash; balance to arrange.

4-Room New Cottage (Oak Bay); basement, house is well finished. Lot 50 ft. x 140 ft. **Near school.** Price, **$1,650**; $450 cash; balance to arrange.

3-Room New Cottage (Victoria West); with chicken houses and outbuildings; some fruit trees. Lot is fenced. Lot 45 ft. x 118 ft. **Near car and school.** Price **$1,200**; terms to suit purchaser.

5-Room New Cottaga (Oak Bay); basement, house is well finished, and is in a very good part of Oak Bay, close to car and school. Lot 41 ft. x 128 ft. Price **$2,300**; terms.

Currie & Power

1214 DOUGLAS STREET
PHONE 1466

In answering this ad say you it in The Week

DEFENCE FUND

Amount announced last week	$189.45
May 25—No. 49	2.00
May 25—No. 50	2.00
May 25—No. 51	5.00
May 25—No. 52	5.00
May 28—No. 53	7.00
May 28—No. 54	4.00
May 28—No. 55	2.00
May 28—No. 56	1.00
May 28—No. 57	2.00
Total	$217.45

Note—In last week's report No. 48 should read $2.00.