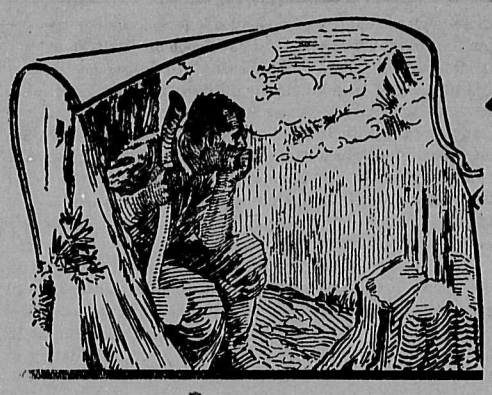

The Week

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

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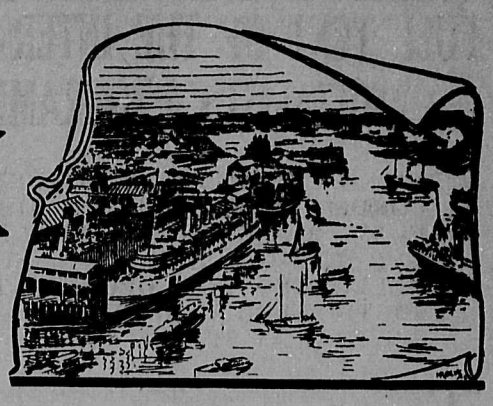

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"No Cake for Anyone Until All Have Bread"

See Inter-Allied Socialistic Programme on Page Two

Ships That Pass in the Night

THERE passed through Victoria this week two visitors from the Old Country, Mr. and Mrs. Young, who had some very interesting things to say about things political. Mr. Young is Australian born and went to the Old Country nine years ago. He went to England a Conservative and is returning a Socialist. He says that things are moving rapidly in the old land, and that the big hope for the future lies in the new Labor Party which is taking into its ranks so many men of prominence and ability. He speaks most enthusiastically of the Labor pronouncement (which was published in THE WEEK a short time ago), and regards it as one of the most important documents ever drawn up. The drafting of it was largely in the hands of the Fabian Society—Sidney Webb and Ramsay McDonald being the chief workers. He has little or no hope of the present Government, which he says is nothing less than a Conservative Government under another name. Lloyd George is the nominal head but it is really dominated by Lord Northcliffe and a few of the big landowners. Everything that THE WEEK has said in regard to the Northcliffe press is fully corroborated by Mr. Young. This press has not only stretched out its hands for power all over the British Empire but also bought out one of the principle Russian Imperialistic papers. This was just before the Revolution, and it has since been seized by the Bolsheviki. Mr. Young and his wife are most enthusiastic internationalists and are firmly convinced that the only thing the individual can do is to preach and practice the law of love to all men—irrespective of nationality, race or creed. To use Mr. Young's own words: "Hate is the only thing that keeps the war spirit alive, and love is the only thing that will kill it."

The Strike in Winnipeg

REPORTS from Winnipeg indicate that the strike situation there is getting serious, and that there is danger of it spreading so as to cause a tie-up of industry. The "line up" follows the usual lay out: Organized Labor on the one hand and "Prominent Businessmen" on the other. The latter, we are told, passed a strong resolution asking the Government to make all strikes *illegal during the war*, and any strike at all of the police or firemen a criminal offence. Thus and so is the world to be made safe for Democracy. The war is to be a long one—all authorities tell us so—and the "Prominent Businessmen" want to tie the hands of labor for its duration. No doubt the same "Prominent Businessmen" would be quite willing to allow Labor to state its case in matters of dispute with their employers; they would no doubt allow them to *ask* for higher wages, or whatever they thought they were entitled to—but to have the privilege of quitting work—that must never be allowed while the war lasts. They must keep on the job on such terms as the "business" interests see fit. Oh, "Democracy," you are certainly having a hard time of it. At no time and place were you ever in greater danger than right now in Winnipeg. It is to be sincerely hoped that organized labor will prove itself dignified and considerate in its attitude during the crisis.

General Leckie Inspects Hospitals

WE are pleased to know that some attention is being given to the condition of the hospitals in which soldiers are receiving treatment. Tuesday morning last week, an official inspecion of the Military Hospital at Esquimalt was made by Major-General Leckie, G.O.C.M.D., and according to a press report everything was found in first class shape. The General is posting himself personally on this matter and it is to be earnestly hoped that as a result of his action the public mind will no longer be disturbed by unpleasant rumors regarding this branch of the service.

Strikers and Loafers

IN nine cases out of ten—probably ninty-nine out of a hundred—unions will not go on strike unless they have good reasons for so doing. Men are, as a rule, very very slow to run the chances of suffering and privation a strike often means to themselves and their families, and they will not vote for it unless they are quite satisfied that their cause is just. Every one who has had any experience in these matters knows this is a fact, and any unbiased observer who honestly seeks to get at the truth can easily verify it. For this reason when once the men have made up their minds one can quite readily see why it is so hard to get them to change it and also why other unions are willing to back them up. "United we stand, divided we fall," has been so drilled into the minds of the workers that the time has come when they actually believe this proverb. This accounts for what is known as the sympathetic strike. One union being supported by others, because of the belief that the cause of the first one is right. It is childish to say that such action is not justifiable. To quote a good authority, "No man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself." This is as true of a trade union as it is of a man or a nation. "The injury of one is the injury of all," and all are equally justified in helping to prevent it. For this reason, when Premier Borden says that men out on sympathetic strike may be treated as loafers, he is treading on very dangerous ground. If he carries this idea far enough he may find that he has more loafers on hand than he knows what to do with.

FOR FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS

Following we print a few gems which fell from the lips of two prominent men speaking at the banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, held recently at the Waldrof-Astoria Hotel, New York City, which are just as timely for Canadians as for their cousins south of the line.

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS
United States Secretary of the Navy

"The people do not long pin their faith to editors who feed them on chaff when they ask for bread."

"To print the truth is the supreme duty of the press."

"Free speech and a free press are two of our most precious possessions."

"Frank and honest criticism keeps clear the running stream."

By CHARLES E. HUGHES
Ex-Governor New York State, ex-Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Republican Nominee for President of U.S. at Last Election

"The mightiest power behind the fighting men is public opinion."

"A public officer learns more from his critics than he does from his admirers."

"If we had to choose between partisanship with criticism, and the absence of both partisan- and criticism, I should unhesitatingly choose the former, for *the country cannot afford to turn its destiny over to anyone who is guarnteed immunity from candid criticism.*"

"It goes without saying that the country should have the facts."

University Highwaymen

IN 1872, Dr. David Starr Jordan graduated from the Cornell University and had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him. Forty-six years have rolled by since then and Dr. Jordan's name has come into world-wide prominence. Today he is a pacifist and it is stated maintains a critical attitude towards America's War Aims. As a result, the flag-wavers of the University have no more use for him than those in England have for Bertrand Russell. Out he has to go. The class of 1873 unanimously adopted a resolution asking the board to revoke all degrees conferred on him. There is little reason to doubt that the board will do so. Colleges and churches all over the world are vieing with each other in showering anathema on those who dare to think and speak contrary to the prevailing mode, and in all probability Dr. Starr Jordan will have to walk out and become plain Mr. S. Jordan. This is highway robbery with a vengeance, but it is gratifying to know that no amount of University burglary is able to take one iota from the worthy Doctor's ability and that he will be just as big a man when they get through with their fleecing as he was before, even if he is shorn of a few titles. *"A man's a man for a' that."*

Sir Robert Climbing Down

It is a hopeful sign when a man is willing to acknowledge that he has made a mistake and more hopeful still when he is willing to rectify it. Sir Robert has hardly given both these hopeful signs, but he has at least withdrawn one of his big mistakes—for the time being at all events. The motion which was before the house giving the Speaker of the House or the Chief Censor full power to omit from the reports of the house *"any statement, report, or opinion, which may tend to weaken, or in any way detract from the united effort of the people of Canada of the prosecution of the war, made by any member of the House of commons,"* has been withdrawn. In answer to a question by Mr. Bureau as to the reason for withdrawal, Sir Robert replied: "I explained that it was on account of the advanced stage of the session. *It may or may not be necessary to take it up next session.*" We like to throw bouquets whenever we get a chance and here is where we hand a small one to Sir Robert. He has tried to put one over that won't go, and he very wisely backs down. We will be ready to hand him another when he decides *not* to bring it upon at the next session.

When the people of Canada send representatives to Ottawa they have a right to know what these representatives are saying—no matter what it is—and it will be a black day for Canada when this right is questioned.

Getting Back to God

IN the same paper that we have the report of President Wilson's speech at the launching of the Red Cross Campaign of $100,000,000 (in which he says there will be no limit to the number of men sent to the front), we read of a fearful explosion of T.N.T. in the chemical works at Oakdale, near Pittsburg, Pa., in which 200 men were blown to—somewhere else.

Theological students may be able to trace the hand of Providence in all these things. They may take comfort in the expression used so often by so many of our clergy, "The war is bringing us back to God." No doubt these good people mean well. They may even think they believe what they say. But one of two things is patent to the man who is not afraid to look things honestly in the face—either that we were an awful long way away from God before the war, or that it's a very peculiar God we are getting back to. The President says he will *send men without limit*, just as he said he would use force *without limit*. The question as to whether the men want to go, or are satisfied that it is right they should go does not concern him. He says men will be *sent*. He also says that "There are two duties to face. The first is to win the war. The second is to win it greatly and worthily." This reminds us of the father's advice to his son, "My boy, get money—honestly if you can, but get it." So President Wilson would "win the war"—win it worthily if possible—but *win it!* Doubtless the worthy President is as fully convinced as all the leaders in this world holocaust, that he is on the side of God. Doubtless, also, the Almighty is duly appreciative of the value of the U. S. A. as an auxiliary, but it sometimes seems to us that he never had less reason for blessing some of the methods being used than He has right now. We have deliberately set ourselves to fight this thing out in our own way. We have thrown all the instruction He ever gave us on to the scrap heap and if we ever expect to get back to Him, nothing but a "right about face" will do it. The way we are travelling now may bring us back to God, but it won't be the kind of God we shall be pleased to see when we meet him.

The Church the Ally of the State

By WALTER WALSH, D.D.

ONE naturally thinks of the Church as the conscience of the State: and only when he dips into Gibbon and *The Church Times* does he change his mind. The obvious duty of any religious body is to lift political life up to the religious level; certainly not to sink itself to the political level. Yet the scandal of Christendom in every age is its promptness to ban the cross and bless the sword whenever the political powers have said the word. There is no such thing as a Christian conscience. There is nothing in Europe at this hour but a variety of political opinions sanctified by the Church of each of the warring nations, whether Roman, Greek, Anglican, or Protestant. Not one Church has shown any disposition to correct or condemn the military enterprises of the nation to

(Continued on Page Four)

FULL TEXT OF THE INTER-ALL[illegible] SOCIALISTIC PROGRAMME

ADOPTED AT THE LABOR CONFERENCE IN LONDON, ATTENDED BY DELEGATES FROM GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND BELGIUM, AND BY CONSULTATIVE DELEGATES FOR ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, ROUMANIA AND THE SOUTH SLAV STATES.

THIS is the document that American Labor is asked to endorse. We invite our readers careful attention to it, to *read every word* and see if there is anything whatever in it that looks like pro-Germanism. We print it in full so that every one can have a chance of forming a fair judgment on it. *If this is pro-German, than pro-Germans would have a hot time in Berlin!*

I.—The Origin of the War

The Interallied Conference declares that, whatever may have been the causes of the outbreak of war, it is clear that the people of Europe, who are necessarily the chief sufferers from its horrors, had themselves no hand in it. Their common interest is now so to conduct the terrible struggle in which they find themselves engaged, as to bring it, as soon as may be possible, to an issue in a secure and lasting peace for the world.

The conference sees no reason to depart from the following declaration unanimously agreed to at the conference of the Socialist and Labor Parties of the allied nations on February 14th, 1915:

This conference cannot ignore the profound general causes of the European conflict, itself a monstrous product of the antagonisms which tear asunder capitalist society and of the policy of colonial dependencies and aggressive imperialism, against which international Socialism has never ceased to fight, and in which every government has its share of responsibility.

The invasion of Belgium and France by the German armies threatens the very existence of independent nationalities, and strikes a blow at all faith in treaties. In these circumstances a victory for German imperialism would be the defeat and the destruction of democracy and liberty in Europe. The Socialists of Great Britain, Belgium, France and Russia do not pursue the political and economic crushing of Germany; they are not at war with the peoples of Germany and Austria, but only with the governments of those countries by which they are oppressed. They demand that Belgium shall be liberated and compensated. They desire that the question of Poland shall be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Polish people, either in the sense of autonomy in the midst of another state or in that of complete independence. They wish that throughout all Europe, from Alsace-Lorraine to the Balkans, those populations that have been annexed by force shall receive the right freely to dispose of themselves.

While inflexibly resolved to fight until victory is achieved to accomplish this task of liberation, the Socialists are none the less resolved to resist any attempt to transform this defensive war into a war of conquest, which would only prepare fresh conflicts, create new grievances, and subject various peoples more than ever to the double plague of armaments and war.

Satisfied that they are remaining true to the principles of the International, the members of the conference express the hope that the working classes of all the different countries will before long find themselves united again in their struggle against militarism and capitalist imperialism. The victory of the allied powers must be a victory for popular liberty, for unity, independence, and autonomy of the nations of the peaceful federation of the United States of Europe and the world.

II.—Maying the World Safe for Democracy

Whatever may have been the objects for which the war was begun, the fundamental purpose of the Inter-Allied Conference in supporting the continuance of the struggle is that the world may henceforth be made safe for democracy.

Of all the conditions of peace none is so important to the peoples of the world as that there should be henceforth on earth no more war.

Whoever triumphs, the peoples will have lost unless an international system is established which will prevent war. What would it mean to declare the right of peoples to self-determination if this right were left at the mercy of new violations, and was not protected by a supernational authority? That authority can be no other than the League of Nations, in which not only all the present belligerents, but every other independent state, should be pressed to join.

The constitution of such a league of nations implies the immediaate establishment of an international high court, not only for the settlement of all disputes between states that are of justiciable nature, but also for prompt and effective mediation between states in other issues that vitally interest the power or honor of such states. It is also under the control of the League of Nations that the consultation of peoples for purposes of self-determination must be organized. This popular right can be vindicated only by popular vote. The League of Nations shall establish the procedure of international jurisdiction, fix the methods which will maintain the freedom and security of the election, restore the political rights of individuals which violence and conquest may have injured, repress any attempt to use pressure or corruption, and prevent any subsequent reprisals. It will be also necessary to form an International Legislature, in which the representatives of every civilized state would have their allotted share, and energetically to push forward, step by stey, the development of international legislation agreed to by, and definitely binding upon the several states.

By a solemn agreement all the states and peoples consulted shall pledge themselves to submit every issue between two or more of them for settlement as aforesaid. Refusal to accept arbitration or to submit to the settlement will imply deliberate aggression, and all the nations will necessarily have to make common couse, by using any and every means at their disposal, either economical or military, against any state or states refusing to submit to the arbitration award or attempting to break the world's covenant of peace.

But the sincere acceptance of the rules and decisions of the supernational authority implies the complete democratization in all countries; the removal of all the arbitrary powers who, until now, have assumed the right of chosing between peace and war; the maintenance or creation of legislatures elected by and on behalf of the sovereign right of the people: the suppression of secret diplomacy, to be replaced by the conduct of foreign policy under the control of popular Legislatures, and the publication of all treaties, which must never be in contravention of the stipulation of the League of Nations, with the absolute responsibility of the government, and more particularly of the Foreign Minister of each country to its Legislature.

Only such a policy will enforce the frank abandonment of every form of imperialism. When based on universal democracy, in a world in which effective international guarantees against aggression have been secured, the League of Nations will achieve the complete suppression of force as the means of settling international differences.

The League of Nations, in order to prepare for the concerted abolition of compulsory military service in all countries, must first take steps for the prohibition of fresh armaments on land and sea, and for the common limitation of the existing armaments by which all the peoples are burdened, as well as the control of war manufactures and the enforcement of such agreements as may be agreed to thereupon. The states must undertake such manufactures themselves, so as entirely to abolish profit-making armament firms, whose pecuniary interest lies always in the war scares and progressive competition in the preparation of war.

The nations, being armed solely for self-defense and for such action as the League of Nations may ask them to take in defense of international right, will be left free, under international control, either to create a voluntarily recruited force or to organize the nation for defense without professional armies for long terms of military service.

To give effect to the above principles, the Inter-Allied Conference declares that the rules upon which the League of Nations will be founded must be included in the treaty of [illegible]nd will henceforward become [illegible]sis of the settlement of differ[illegible]ces. In that spirit the conference expresses its agreement with the propositions put forward by President Wilson in his last message:

(1) That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

(2) That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game now forever discredited of the balance of power; but that

(3) Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states.

(4) That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe, and consequently of the world.

III.—Territorial Questions

The Inter-Allied Conference considers that the proclamation of principles of international law accepted by all nations, and the substitution of a regular procedure for the forceful acts by which states calling themselves sovereign have hitherto adjusted their differences—in short, the establishment of a League of Nations—gives an entirely new aspect to territorial problems.

The old diplomacy and the yearnings after domination by states, or even by peoples, which during the whole of the nineteenth century have taken advantage of and corrupted the aspirations of nationalities, have brought Europe to a condition of anarchy and disorder which have led inevitably to the present catastrophe.

The conference declares it to be the duty of the Labor and Socialist movement to suppress without hesitation the imperialist designs in the various states which have led one government after another to seek, by the triumph of military force, to acquire either new territories or economic advantage.

The establishment of a system of international law, and the guarantees afforded by a League of Nations, ought to remove the last excuse for those stategic protections which nations have hitherto felt bound to require.

It is the supreme principle of the right of each people to determine its own destiny that must now decide what steps should be taken by way of restitution or reparation and whatever territorial readjustments may be found to be necessary at the close of the present war.

The conference, accordingly, emphasizes the importance to the Labor and Socialist movement of a clear and exact definition of what is meant by the right of each people to determine its own destiny. Neither destiny of race nor identity of language can be regarded as affording more than a presumption in favor of federation or unification. During the nineteenth century theories of this kind have so often served as a cloak for aggression that the International cannot but seek to prevent any recurrence of such an evil. Any adjustments of boundaries that become necessary must be based exclusively upon the desire of the people concerned.

It is true that it is impossible for the necessary consultation of the desires of the people concerned to be made in any fixed and invariable way for all the cases in which it is required, and that the problems of nationality and territory are not the same for the inhabitants of all countries. Nevertheless, what is necessary in all cases is that the procedure to be adopted should be decided, not by one of the parties to the dispute, but by the supernational authority.

Upon the basis of the general principles herein formulated the conference proposes the following solutions of particular problems:

(a) Belgium

The conference emphatically insists that a foremost condition of peace must be the reparation by the German Government, under the direction of an international commission, of the wrong admittedly done to Belgium; payment by that government for all the damage that has resulted from this wrong, and the restoration of Belgium as an independent sovereign state, leaving to the decision of the Belgian people the determination of their own future policy in all respects.

(b) Alsace and Lorraine

The conference declares that the problem of Alsace and Lorraine is not one of territorial adjustment, but one of right, and thus an international problem the solution of which is indispensable if peace is to be either just or lasting.

The Treaty of Frankfort at one and the same time mutilated France and violated the right of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to dispose of their own destinies, a right which they have repeatedly claimed.

The new treaty of peace, in recognizing that Germany, by her declaration of war of 1914, has herself broken the Treaty of Frankfort, will make null and void the gains of a brutal conquest and of the violence committed against the people.

France, having secured this recognition, can properly agree to a fresh consultation of the population of Alsace and Lorraine as to its own desires.

The treaty of peace will bear the signatures of every nation in the world. It will be guaranteed by the League of Nations. To this League of Nations France is prepared to remit, with the freedom and sincerity of a popular vote, of which the details can be subsequently settled, the organization of such a consultation as shall settle forever, as a matter of right, the future destiny of Alsace and Lorraine, and as shall finally remove from the common life of all Europe a quarrel which has imposed so heavy a burden upon it.

(c) The Balkan

The conference lays down the principle that all the violations and perversions of the rights of the people which have taken place, or are still taking place, in the Balkans must be made the subject of redress or reparation.

Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Albania, and all the territories occupied by military force, should be evacuated by the hostile forces. Wherever any population of the same race and tongue demands to be united this must be done. Each such people must be accorded full liberty to settle its own destiny, without regard to the imperialist pretentions of Austria-Hungary, Turkey or other states.

Accepting this principle, the conference proposes that the whole problem of the administrative reorganization of the Balkan peoples should be dealt with by a special conference of their representatives or in case of disagreement by an authoritative international commission on the basis of (a) the concession within each independent sovereignty of local autonomy and security for the development of its particular civilization of every racial minority; (b) the universal guarantee of freedom of religion and political equality for all races; (c) a Customs and Postal Union embracing the whole of the Balkan States, with free access for each to its natural seaport; (d) the entry of all the Balkan States into a federation for the concerted arrangement by mutual agreements among themselves of all matters of common interest.

(d) Italy

The conference declares its warmest sympathy with the people of Italian blood and speech who have been left outside the boundaries that have, as a result of the diplomatic agreements of the past, and for strategic reasons, been assigned to the Kingdom of Italy, and supports their claim to be united with those of their own race and tongue. It realizes that arrangements may be necessary for securing the legitimate interests of the people of Italy in the adjacent seas, but it condemns the aims of conquest of Italian imperialism and believes that all legitimate needs can be safeguarded without precluding a like recognition of the needs of others or annexation of other people's territories.

Regarding the Italian population dispersed on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, the relations between Italy and the Yugo-Slav populations must be based on principles of equity and concilation, so as to prevent any cause of future quarrel.

If there are found to be groups of Slavonian race within the newly defined kingdom of Italy, or groups of Italian race in Slavonian territory, mutual guarantees must be given for the assurance to all of them, on one side or the other of full liberty of local self-government and of the natural development of their several activities.

(e) Poland and the Baltic Provinces

In accordance with the right of every people to determine its own destinies. Poland must be reconstituted in unity and independence with free access to the sea.

The conference declares further that any annexation by Germany, whether open or disguised, of Livonia, Courland, or Lithuania, would be a flagrant and wholly inadmissible violation of international law.

(f) The Jews and Palestine

The conference demands for the Jews in all countries the same elementary rights of freedom of religion, education, residence, and trade and equal citizenship, that ought to be extended to all the inhabitants of every nation. It further expresses the opinion that Palestine should be set free from the harsh and oppressive government of the Turk, in order that this country may form a free state, under international guarantee, to which such of the Jewish people as desire to do so may return and may work out their own salvation free from interference by those of alien race or religion.

(g) The Problem of the Turkish Empire

The conference condemns the handing back to the systematically cruel domination of the Turkish Government any subject people. Thus, whatever may be proposed with regard to Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia, they cannot be restored to the tyranny of the Sultan and his Pashas. The conference condemns the imperialist aims of governments and capitalists who would make of these and other territories now dominated by the Turkish hordes merely instruments either of exploitation or militarism. If the peoples of these territories do not feel themselves able to settle their own destinies, the conference insists that, conformably with the policy of "no annexations," they should be placed for administration in the hands of a commission acting under the Supernational Authority or League of Nations. It is further suggested that the peace of the world requires that the Dardanelles should be permanently and effectively neutralized and opened like all the main lines of marine communication, under the control of the League of Nations, freely to all nations, without hindrance or customs duties.

(h) Austria-Hungary

The conference does not propose as a war aim dismemberment of Austria-Hungary or its deprivation of economic access to the sea. On the other hand, the conference cannot admit that the claims to independence made by the Czecho-Slovaks and the Yugo-Slavs must be regarded merely as questions for internal decision. National independence ought to be accorded, according to rules to be laid down by the League of Nations, to such peoples as demand it, and these communities ought to have the opportunity of determining their own groupings and federations according to their affinities and interests. If they think fit they are free to substitute a free federation of Danubian states for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

(i) The Colonies and Dependencies

The International has always condemned the colonial policy of capitalist governments. Without ceasing to condemn it, the Inter-Allied Conference nevertheless recognizes the existence of a state of things which it is obliged to take into account.

The conference considers that the treaty of peace ought to secure to the natives in all colonies and dependencies effective protection against the excesses of capitalist colonialism. The conference demands the concession of administrative autonomy for all groups of people that attain a certain degree of civilization, and for all the others a progressive participation in local government.

The conference is of opinion that the return of the colonies to those who possessed them before the war, or the exchanges or compensations which might be effected, ought not to be an obstacle to the making of peace.

Those colonies that have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made the subject of special consideration at the Peace Conference, as to which the communities in their neighborhood will be entitled to take part. But the clause in the treaty of peace on this point must secure economic equality in such territories for the peoples of all nations, and thereby guarantee that none are shut out from legitimate access to raw materials, prevented from disposing of their own products or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

As regards more especially the colonies of all the belligerents in tropical Africa, from sea to sea, including the whole of the region north of the Zambesi and south of the Sahara, the conference condemns any imperialist idea which would make these countries the booty of one or several nations, exploit them for the profit of the capitalist, or use them for the promotion of the militarist aims of the governments.

With respect to these colonies, the conference declares in favor of a system of control, established by international agreement under the League of Nations and maintained by its guarantee, which, while respecting national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them, and in particular:

(1) It would take account in each locality of the wishes of the people, expressed in the form which is possible to them.

(2) The interests of the native tribes as regards the ownership of the soil would be maintained.

(3) The whole of the revenues would be devoted to the well-being and development of the colonies themselves.

IV.—Economic Relations

The Inter-Allied Conference declares against all the projects now being prepared by imperialists and capitalists, not in any one country only, but in most countries, for an economic war after peace has been secured either against one or other foreign nations or against all foreign nations, as such an economic war, if begun by any country, would inevitably lead to reprisals, to which each nation in turn might in self-defense be driven. The main lines of marine communication should be opened without hindrance to vessels of all nations under the protection of the League of Nations. The conference realizes that all attempts at economic aggression, whether by protective tariffs or capitalist trusts or monopolies, inevitably result in the spoilation of the working classes of the several countries for the profit of the capitalists; and the working class sees in the alliance between the military imperialists and the fiscal protectionists in any country whatsoever not only a serious danger to the prosperity of the masses of the people, but also a grave menace to peace. On the other hand, the right of each nation to the defense of its own economic interests, and, in face of the world shortage hereinafter mentioned, the the conservation for its own people of a sufficiency of its own supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, cannot be denied. The conference accordingly urges upon the Labor and Socialist Parties of all countries the importance of insisting in the attiude of the government toward commercial enterprise, along with the necessary control of supplies for its own people, on the principle of the open door, and without hostile discrimination against foreign countries. But it urges equally the importance, not merely of conservation, but also of the utmost possible development, by appropriate government action, of the resources of every country for the benefit not only of its own people, but also of the world, and the need for an international agreement for the enforcement in all countries of the legislation on factory conditions, a maximum eight-hour day, the prevention of "sweeting" and unhealthy trades necessary to protect the workers against exploitation and oppression, and the prohibition of night work by women and children.

V.—The Problems of Peace

To make the world safe for democracy involves much more than the prevention of war, either military or economic. It will be a device of the capitalist interests to pretend that the treaty of peace need concern itself only with the cessation of the struggles of the armed forces and with any necessary territorial readjustments.

The Inter-Allied Conference insists that, in view of the probable world-wide shortage after the war of exportable foodstuffs and raw materials, and of merchant shipping, it is imperative in order to prevent the most serious hardships, and even possible famine, in one country or another, that systematic arrangements should be made on an international basis for the allocation and conveyance of the available exportable surpluses of these commodities to the different countries, in proportion, not to their purchasing powers, but to their several pressing needs; and that, within each country, the government must for some time maintain its control of the most indispensable commodities, in order to secure their appropriation, not in a competitive market mainly to the richer classes in proportion to their means, but, systematically, to meet the most urgent needs of the whole community on the principle of "no-cake for any one until all have bread."

Moreover, it cannot but be anticipated that, in all countries, the dislocation of industry attendant on peace, the instant discharge of millions of munition makers and workers in war trades, and the demobilization of millions of soldiers—in face of the scarcity of industrial capital, the shortage of raw materials, and the insecurity of commercial enterprise—will, unless prompt and energetic action be taken by the several governments, plunge a large part of the wage-earning population into all the miseries of unemployment more or less prolonged. In view of the fact that widespread unemployment in any country, like a famine, is an injury not to that country alone but impoverishes also the rest of the world, the conference holds that it is the duty of every government to take immediate action, not merely to relieve the unemployed, when unemployment has set in, but actually, so far as may be practicable, to prevent the occurrence of unemployment. It therefore urges upon the Labor Party of every country the necessity of their pressing upon their governments the preparation of plans for the execution of all the innumerable public works (such as the making and repairing of roads, railways, and waterways, the erection of schools and public build-

ings, the provision of working-class dwellings, and the reclamation and afforestation of land) that will be required in the near future, not for the sake of finding measures of relief for the unemployed, but with a view to these works being undertaken at such a rate in each locality as will suffice together with the various capitalist enterprises that may be in progress, to maintain at a fairly uniform level year by year, and throughout each year, the aggregate demand for labor, and thus prevent there being any unemployed.

It is now known that in this way it is quite possible for any government to prevent, if it chooses, the occurrence of any widespread or prolonged involuntary unemployment; which, if it is now in any country allowed to occur, is as much the result of government neglect as is any epidemic disease.

VI.—Restoration of the Devastated Areas and Reparation of Wrong-doing

The Inter-Allied Conference holds that one of the most imperative duties of all countries immediately peace is declared will be the restoration, so far as may be possible, of the homes, farms, factories, public buildings, and means of communication wherever destroyed by war operations; that the restoration should not be limited to compensation for public buildings, capitalist undertakings, and material property proved to be destroyed or damaged, but should be extended to setting up the wage earners and peasants themselves in homes and employment; and that to insure the full and impartial application of these principles the assessment and distribution of the compensation, so far as the cost is contributed by any international fund, should be made under the direction of an international commission.

The conference will not be satisfied unless there is a full and free judicial investigation into the accusations made on all sides that particular governments have ordered and particular officers have exercised acts of cruelty, oppression, violence, and theft against individual victims, for which no justification can be found in the ordinary usages of war. It draws attention, in particular, to the loss of life, and property of merchant seamen and other noncombatants (including women and children) resulting from this inhuman and ruthless conduct. It should be part of the conditions of peace that there should be forthwith set up a court of claims and accusations, which should investigate all such allegations as may be brought before it, summon the accused person or government to answer the complaint, to pronounce judgment, and award compensation or damages, payable by the individual or government condemned, to the persons who had suffered wrong, or to their dependents. The several governments must be responsible, financially and otherwise, for the presentation of the cases of their respective nationals to such a court of claims and accusations, and for the payment of the compensation awarded.

VII.—International Conference

The Inter-Allied Conference is of opinion that an international conference of Labor and Socialist organizations, held under proper conditions, would, at this stage, render useful service to world democracy by assisting to remove misunderstandings, as well as the obstacles which stand in the way of world peace.

Awaiting the resumption of the normal activities of the International Socialist Bureau, we consider that an international conference, held during the period of hostilities, should be organized by a committee whose impartiality cannot be questioned. It should be held in a neutral country, under such conditions as would inspire confidence; and the conference should be fully representative of the Labor and Socialist movement in all the belligerent countries accepting the conditions under which the conference is convoked.

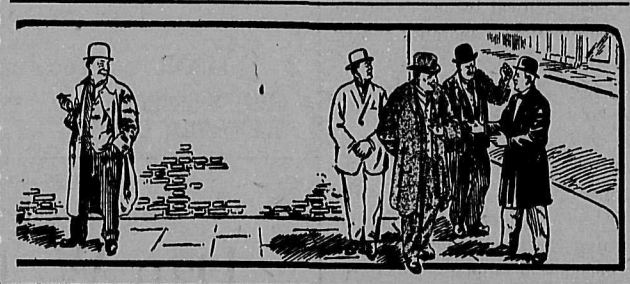
As an essential condition to an international conference, the commission is of the opinion that the organizers of the conference should satisfy themselves that all the organizations to be represented put in precise form, by a public declaration, their peace terms in conformity with the principles "No annexations or punitive indemnities, and the right of all peoples to self-determination," and that they are working with all their power to obtain from their governments the necessary guarantees to apply these principles honestly and unreservedly to all questions to be dealt with at any official peace conference.

In view of the vital differences between the Allied countries and the Central Powers, the commission is of opinion that it is highly advisable that the conference should be used to provide an opportunity for the delegates from the respective countries now in a state of war to make a full and frank statement of their present position and future intentions, and to endeavor by mutual agreement to arrange a programme of action for a speedy and democratic peace.

The conference is of opinion that the working classes, having made such sacrifices during the war, are entitled to take part in securing a democratic world peace, and that M. Albert Thomas (France), M. Emile Vandervelde (Belgium), and Arthur Henderson (Great Britain), be appointed as a commission to secure from the governments a promise that at least one representative of Labor and Socialism will be included in the official representation at any government conference, and to organize a Labor and Socialist representation to sit concurrently with the official conference; further, that no country be entitled to more than four representatives at such conference.

The conference regrets the absence of representatives of American Labor and Socialism from the Inter-Allied Conference, and urges the importance of securing their approval of the decisions reached. With this object in view, the conference agrees that a deputation consisting of one representative from France, Belgium, Italy, and Great Britain, together with Camille Huysmans (Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau), proceed to the United States at once, in order to confer with representatives of the American democracy on the whole situation of the war.

The conference resolves to transmit to the Socialists of the Central Empires and of the nations allied with them the memorandum in which the conference has defined the conditions of peace, conformably with the principles of Socialist and international justice. The conference is convinced that these conditions will commend themselves on reflection to the mind of every Socialist, and the conference asks for the answer of the Socialists of the Central Empires, in the hope that these will join without delay in a joint effort of the International, which has now become more than ever the best and the most certain instrument of democracy and peace.



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

Patron Saints and Free Speech

I have always fought a little bit shy of societies named after Saints. It may be a little bit foolish on my part but the names St. Patrick's Society, St. George's Society or St. Andrew's Society never appealed to me. Now I hear that the St. David's Society of Edmonton has been trying to knock the high spots off the Morning Bulletin of that city.

The following, taken from that paper, dated May 6th, explains itself and makes me still more prejudiced against societies that use the prefix "Saint."

* * *

Suppression of Free Speech

Tyranny is contagious. Once the idea of Might displaces that of Right it spreads like the plague. The succession of acts by which the Canadian people are deprived first of the means of self government and next of the hitherto supposedly inherent right of free speech, finds approval in unlooked for quarters. A Welsh national society is probably the last place on earth where any one would expect a demand to be made for the suppression of effective criticism of government policy. But the St. David's Society of Edmonton has gone publicly on record as having formally demanded of the government of Canada the restriction of the right of criticism of British Government policy in regard to Ireland by The Bulletin. The society calls upon Sir Robert Borden to exercise against The Bulletin the powers recently taken by the Government to suppress any newspaper the Secretary of State sees fit, because The Bulletin in pursuance of its duty as an exponent of public opinion discussed with some frankness but in moderate terms the new Irish policy of the British Government, of which Lloyd George is Premier. No doubt the Government has power to take the action suggested. It has the power just the same whether the article that the St. David's Society complains of had been written or not. It is quite possible that the demand of the society will have the effect desired. But for the information of the Society of St. David, the suggestion is ventured that so long as The Bulletin is not suppressed as requested, it will endeavor to do its duty in the discussion of important public questions in terms befitting their importance and in words that can be understood. It is fortunate for Sir Edward Carson, recent colleague of Premier Lloyd George, that he is in Great Britain not Canada, or the St. David's Society of Edmonton would be sicing Premier Borden on to him for "lese majesty" or something worse—if worse there be. Only the other day he was quoted over the cable on the same question as that discussed by The Bulletin, as saying,

"In the present condition of Ireland it seems little short of insanity for any government to open the question of home rule. This indeed is statesmanship manufactured out of panic and founded on broken pledges of trust."

Sir Edward's criticism follows that of The Bulletin so closely that he might almost be supposed to have taken his idea from it. So far as heard from no one in the British Islands is as yet advocating his arrest or suppression.

The following is the resolution of the St. David's Society as it appeared in The Journal of Edmonton on Thursday evening:

* * *

A Protest from St. David's Society

Editor The Journal.

Sir.—The attached letter was forwarded to Ottawa today.

Yours, E. E. Davis.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden.
Ottawa, Canada.

Hon. Sir.—The St. David's (Welsh) Society of Edmonton held a special meeting on Saturday last to discuss what appears to be an extremely disloyal article, amounting practically to a malicious attack on the Hon. David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, and which was published in the Edmonton Bulletin of Friday evening and Saturday morning, April 26th and 27th. The Society feels that the powers granted under the recent order in council to deal with malicious and disloyal criticism of cabinet ministers and the policies of the government, should if possible, be exercised to stop such articles being published, especially in this district where an alien (in some instances not too friendly) element exists.

Feeling sure you will give this matter your consideration, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

E. E. Davis, President.

May 1st, 1918.

MAKING A NEW WORLD

By T. Rhonda Williams

The hope of a better world must be a very slow process if it is to be realized only by securing a better human breed by selection. This theory is built upon the mistake that inborn heredity is the main factor in progress. The future is not in the hands of those who are going to arrange the *mechanism of heredity in the individual* to a preconceived end, but in the hands of those who will direct social heredity to a preconceived end. The future of man as a social creature does not depend upon increasing variation in the structure of his body, nor in the size of his brain, nor in any inborn physical instincts, but in variation in the type of social culture to which he is being submitted. What we need, therefore, is to have clearly in our minds the kind of future for the world which we desire. Let it dominate our mind and our teaching, and create the social atmosphere around us. Let the leaders of the nation do this, and systematise their education upon it, and that future is as sure as tomorrow's sun, and it will not be long in coming. There never was a truer word spoken than that word of Jesus: "Repent, and the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." The Kingdom of Heaven is quite near if only we definitely change our minds. Preachers have applied this text too exclusively to the individual; it has a grander meaning and a wider application. Let the leading minds of the world at any particular time change their outlook, their ambition to that of an ideal order, and the Kingdom of God for their people is at hand.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

WHILE the Members of Parliament at Ottawa are falling over one another in the worship of Samuel Gompers, Esq., god of American Labor, we find the American Labor Delegates getting their eyes opened "across the pond." By the time they get through there they will discover that the English Labor Party is about two years ahead of them in their War and Peace Policy and that Samuel could, with profit to himself, go back to England to school.

(From the Christian Commonwealth, April 24, 1918.)

An Anglo-American Entente

If the first meeting of the American Labor delegation with the representatives of the organized workers in this country has not produced a miraculous change of heart on either side, it has certainly laid the foundations of a better understanding. In view of its bearings upon Labor peace policy the visit of the American delegates is of considerable importance. So much was evident at the gatherings in the House of Commons last Wednesday, where good-fellowship and the traditions of hospitality did not prevent the visitors hearing, apparently for the first time, and to their own manifest surprise, that British Labor has had a longer experience of war than the American workers and is in a position to give rather than to take lessons from American Labor on the duties of the working class movement in war time. It is perhaps unfortunate that the American delegation was not more fully informed about the real working class policy of the Allied nations; it is still more unfortunate that the delegation should have seemed to be critics of this policy; but it is altogether satisfactory that in the first interchange of views the visitors should have recognized the importance of a thorough exploration of the differences and agreements between their war policy and that of the Allied workers.

At Cross Purposes

It must be admitted that the circumstances attending the visit of the American Labor delegates gave color to the suspicion that American Labor had conceived a totally wrong impression of the nature of the democratic peace policy to which it was *invited to lend its support*. The Allied deputation which was to have visited America to explain this policy was postponed in consequence of the announcement that a delegation had been appointed by the American Federation of Labor to discuss the situation with representatives of Labor on this side of the Atlantic. But the difficulties encountered by the Allied deputation in arranging to go to America, contrasted with the celerity of the arrangements made to facilitate the visit of the American delegation, travelling under Government auspices, gave the latter mission an equivocal appearance. There seemed to be more anxiety to enable British Labor to hear what the Americans had to say than to enable American Labor to hear what the Allied working class leaders had to say in justification of the policy unanimously adopted at the recent joint conference. In view of the fact that the present American delegation has no power to commit the American Federation of Labor to any new policy on war aims, it is not surprising if the visit is regarded here as delaying the policy of international conciliation.

Removing Misunderstanding

For these reasons it is all the more gratifying to be able to record that upon their arrived last week the American delegates were brought into immediate contact with the members of the two national committees responsible for the policy of international action embodied in the memorandum on war aims. The visitors met at the House of Commons not only the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor Party, but the members of the Parliamentary party, and listened to several enlightening speeches in a private conference. I gather that the visitors were deeply impressed by two of the speeches on this occasion—as they could not fail to be; the two speeches were extraordinarily convincing and earnest expositions of the reasons that led the organized workers of Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy to formulate the policy which American Labor is invited to support. After hearing these speeches the visitors decided to continue the discussion at a later conference, the date of which was announced at the dinner in the evening. The conference will begin next Monday in the Central Hall, and it may prove to be quite as important as the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist conference last February.

The Political Outlook

Rumors of a political crisis involving the position of the Labor Ministers, and especially the position of Mr. G. N. Barnes in the War Cabinet, were current last week. They were set at rest by the speeches of the Prime Minister and Mr. Barnes in the closing debates on the Military Service Acts. Those two speeches disclosed the fact that the Labor men in the Government had sought assurances from the Government that conscription would not be imposed upon *Ireland until Home Rule was granted*; and a pledge was made that a Home Rule measure would be introduced at once upon which the Government would be prepared to stake its existence. It cannot, however, be said that the Government is now secure. Its position, in fact, puzzles even expert politicians. It is faced by a remarkable coalition of opponents to conscription in Ireland, and most Labor people agree that its conscription proposals are already a dead letter. This would seem to imply that the Government itself is doomed, and I have heard confident predictions that Mr. Lloyd George would be out of office within a month from the passing of the Act. A Home Rule measure, it is argued, will not save the Government. On the contrary, the introduction of the promised Bill will be the signal that the Government proposes to commit suicide on Sir Edward Carson's doorstep. I give this reading of the political situation for what it is worth.

New Labor Recruits

It is announced that at Mr. Arthur Henderson's lecture under Fabian Society auspices next Friday, Rev. William Temple will preside. I gather that Mr. Temple is expected to make the interesting announcement that he has joined the Labor Party, and he may be trusted to deliver an impressive apologia for this significant step. I think I shall not be violating any confidence in saying that Mr. Temple is not the only prominent and influential minister of religion to be found in the ranks of the Labor Party since individual membership has been established under the new party constitution. At a social gathering held under the auspices of the Westminster Labor Party, at least half-a-dozen ministers and clergy were to be seen, and it will interest readers of this journal to know that one of them was Rev. Stanley Russell. I learn also with great pleasure that Rev. T. Rhondda Williams has become a member of the party. He has long been distinguished among Free Church ministers by his support of democratic causes, and often stood on the advanced platform when it required more courage to do so than it does today. His enlistment in the Labor ranks was done with characteristic modesty, but the labor movement will not be long in discovering that in men like him and Mr. Russell and Mr. Temple it has received a great accession of strength.

DEFENCE FUND

On account of the holiday this week, we go to press a day earlier than usual, consequently there is a short week to account for, and the amount received is not as large as last.

The Editor of this little "rag" is not much of a hand at "passing the hat." If he ever gets bawled out and has to take a good licking he will let some one else do the howling for him; but while he is at liberty he intends to do all the fighting he can for the men—no matter who they are—who are not getting a fair show.

There ought to be at least a thousand people in Victoria who are both willing and able to put up from fifty cents to $5 a piece for the liberty of the press. Now is the time for them to "do their bit."

The following is a sample of the letters we get:—

Amount announced last week		$123.95
May 17,	No. 38	25.00
May 18,	No. 39	5.00
May 20,	No. 40	13.00
	No. 41	1.00
	No. 42	5.00
	No. 43	2.00
May 21,	No. 44	5.00
	No. 45	2.00
May 22,	No. 46	4.50
	No. 47	1.00
	No. 48	1.00
Total		$189.45

Victoria, May 19.

Dear Sir:—

Herewith I forward one dollar bill for your defence fund. I am giving up morning paper and will forward you remittance for that amount each month. I have implicit faith in your sincerity and would like to see you put this thing through successfully.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it TODAY.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.,
Room 579T, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

.....

.....

.....

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.

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,
Victor Vigelius, Agent.

June 22.

SOTTO VOCE

BY THE HORNET

☛ That The World, in talking of Mr. H. B. Thomson, says, "He stands over six feet on the hoof."

That this is not a nice way to talk of Thomson's "feet."

That he is not to blame for the size, or the shaps of them, and—

That The World ought to apologize to H. B.

☛ That Rev. Benjamin Spence, of Toronto, has been getting into trouble again.

That he has been reprinting some of Arthur Mee's temperance literature, and that the Censor has heard of it.

That criminal proceedings have been instituted against him.

That the Hornet is "real sorry" for Ben.

That he advises him to hunt up a Bishop in Toronto and find out whether has has read "The Finished Mystery."

That if he can locate one and finds he HAS read it, he should at once communicate with the Hornet who will give him some further advice free.

☛ That advertisers are keen on taking advantage of popular titles.

That a new washing compound is being pushed under the caption "The Finished Misery."

That Censors and Editors will please take notice.

That this sort of thing may be construed as an attempt to cast ridicule on the Censor—and ought to be stopped—right away—quickly—at once—or sooner.

☛ That Government Proclamations are enough to give one the "pip."

That they talk about "Our loving subjects" like a Sunday School teacher, and in the same sentence threaten with five years hard labor.

That no doubt it is all right, seeing they are issued over the authority of a string of titles that use up seventy-two words in expressing them.

☛ That a man has been arrested for writing a letter to Sir Robert Borden in which he calls him "The Loyde George Pimpe."

That this was certainly very naughty of him.

That he might easily have found a more suitable cognomen without running the chance of offending Lloyd George.

Belgian Relief

Montreal, May 8, 1918.

To the Editor of The Week.

We enclose herewith copy of cable just received from Washington, which will show you how desperate the position of our gallant Allies in Belgium is. It is, as a matter of fact, worse than had been imagined so far.

Struck by the necessity of coming at once to the rescue of Belgium, in her now desperate plight, the Belgian Relief Committee in Canada have decided that the best way to help is to take under their care the children of Belgium; for this purpose the following two courses will be followed:

(1)) Establishment in Brussels of a Canadian Bureau. This bureau will be administered by Mr. Baetens, a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who will look specially after the numerous orphans of Belgium, whose condition beggars description. Charity will be given in the name of Canada and in this way Canadian donations will not lose their identity.

(2) Active help to the thousands of little Belgian children who have so suffered from privations as to have their health critically impaired. These children are taken out of Belgium into Holland, Switzerland and France, where they are looked after under the supervision of Mr. Berryer, Minister of the Interior of Belgium, to whom the Canadian donations will be sent direct.

We need not dwell on how urgently funds are required to save these little ones from death, the cry "Twenty days without bread" is eloquent enough.

May we ask you to be so good as to insert this appeal in your valuable columns so that your readers may be made aware of the seriousness of things on the realization of which they will no doubt give with a generous heart to the poor children of Belgium.

Thanking you in anticipation as also for your past support of our Fund, yours very truly,

L. S. COLWELL,
Hon. Secy-Treas.

U.S. TO SEND 3,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT TO BELGIANS

Washington, D.C.—Food shipments to the civilian populations of the Allied countries will be suspended for ten days to move three million bushels of grain to the Belgians, who are declared to be in desperate straits.

A part of the wheat will go to the populations in the German occupied territory of Northern France. The decision to concentrate on the shipment of this grain was made following the receipt of urgent cablegrams from the Belgian Relief Commission's representative in Brussels. One of the cables said: "Provided all shipments now en route arrive and provided an equal distribution between all parts of the country, Belgium and Northern France will be without bread from exotic grains for twenty days."

APPRECIATION

Amersfoort, April April 16.

Dear Sir.

I thank you very very much for the sympathy that you have had to insert, in your esteemed paper, my advertisement for used postage stamps. I am very glad for your goodness. Receive, dear sir, all my best wishes for good health and all my kindest regards. Yours respectfully,

JOHN CORTHALS,
Belgian Soldier Interned in Holland

WHY WORRY?

According to an official announcement published in the New York Times with regard to the inoculation of soldiers:

"The Public Health Service will endeavor to find methods for securing a more reliable serum for meningitis and will then, through its control over the sale of these products in interstate traffic, see that these methods are used. It is expected that some improvements will also be made in the case of serums used in the prevention and cure of other communicable diseases."

It is interesting to note that the medical authorities are willing to admit that there is room for improvement in secums. But if the extraordinary claims already made for them are true, why should it be necessary to improve them?

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS

One thousand British Columbia boys, between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years of age, are available to assist you to increase production. These boys are anxious to do their little bit, in order to help you produce your crop. There are numerous complaints about a shortage of labor. Here is a source of supply.

Application forms are in every post office, or may be had from Mr. James H. Beatty, "S.O.S." Office, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. Food will help in winning the war.

Well Protected

"Remember the Boer War!" is the cry of the inoculator for typhoid. Well—there were 328,224 British troops engaged int he Boer War; they were supplied with 400,000 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine, and the result of this "protection" was that they had 57,000 cases of typhoid fever, with 8,000 deaths.—Living Tissue.

Victorian "Boosting" the Interior

L. B. Warner, late of Vitcoria, is now editor and publisher of the Interior News at Smithers. If Mr. Warner's editorial effort is in a small degree in keeping with his typographical ability, the Buckley Valley will soon have reason to be proud of the News.

A world federation of free workers would be a world unmarred by strife.

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.

The Church the Ally of the State

(*Continued from Page One*)

which it belonged, or those political policies of which such enterprises were the necessary outcome.

On the contrary, the churches of every warring people display the most extraordinary skill in their efforts to justify such policies and enterprises; and being past masters in the arts of "becoming all things to all men," and proving that "the end justifies the means," they end in becoming little other than adjuncts of the War Offices of their several nations. Although the "gospel" is spoken of in set terms, it is adulterated with the vilest expediency and political subserviency. Hatred and ignorance are condoned. Military tyranny is bolstered up. The ideals of religion and civilization are discarded; and the Church says "ditto" every time.

Examine, for a moment, the claims of the State, and see whether it is not so. Of late years we have witnessed a stupendous revival of old-world Cæsarism, from the glamour of which the most liberty-loving peoples have not wholly escaped. In Great Britain, as elsewhere, we hear the doctrine that there is no power above the State—that the State is absolute and amenable to no law; that all other rights are relative; that the proper end of the State is not peace, but power, to the preservation and extension of which armies and navies and air fleets must become larger and larger. This claim implies—not only the inferiority of such political factors as democracy and self-government, but the subordination of morality and religion. The State is the Nebuchadnezzar who sets up his golden-headed image in the plain, to tuck of drum and blast of bugle, upon the hearing of which the Church also must bow down and worship, in which act, one would think, a Church that was not blinded by political subserviency would see the feet of clay on which the idolatrous image was supported. Nebuchadnezzar claims to be above moral law and individual conscience. The State becomes a super-State, which demands spiritual homage, unquestioning obedience, and unlimited sacrifice. But these are the peculiar demands of religion, made in the name of God. Therefore, in snatching them, Nebuchadnezzar assumes the seat of Divinity, and we get those blasphemous assumptions which the early Christians confronted in a different spirit, stigmatising as "Anti-Christ" a Nero or a Caligula who usurped authority over the souls of men—"who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God"!

Why does not the modern Church say plainly that above the State is God? That above the State is moral law and religion, and the soul, and humanity, and "all that is called God"?

The Church prefers to hide itself behind an ambiguous text of the New Testament, saying to every protestant and objector, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Good. But instead of severely drawing the border line between Cæsar's territory and God's, and daring Cæsar on his peril to put so much as his big toe across it, the obsequious Church concedes every new and idolatrous demand of the war lord, and puts its hand over its mouth while its Daniels are haled off to prison and to death as "shirkers" and "slackers."

The Church, failing to delimit Cæsar's territory and God's, is able to make no effective resistance when Cæsar claims some portion which plainly belongs to God. Mere taxation—even excessive taxation—is a comparatively small matter. But Cæsar is not content with plunging his hand to the bottom of our pockets. He conscripts our bodies, steam-rollers our consciences, brutalises our souls, crushes our liberties, wounds our independence and self-respect, and degrades us in our own eyes; and the Church—whose divine province those things surely are—exerts herself only to excuse him, and to furnish forth a prostitute's arguments in his defence.

The claim of the State is, in fact, a cunning mimicry of true religion, which a true Church would condemn and not condone. That is why the State always sets up a Church, establishes and endows a Church, knowing that such a Church must always be subservient, and must always endorse, as history plainly shows, the policies, slaveries, wars, and even sins of the State. Nor are the dissenting, non-conformist, or "free" Churches far behind in the race for political subserviency, especially in time of war. They, too, are anxious to demonstrate their loyalty, to prove that they are citizens first and Christians afterwards, and to fuse religion and patriotism into such an amalgam that one can never know which is which, or distinguish the one from the other. When the State's claim is peculiarly insolent, they openly proclaim an "interim" religion, so as to damp down all protest within their borders, and remove all objections (and objectors) from the tyrant's path, as if they had never so much as heard of a realm called the Kingdom of God!

Plainly, the Church has abdicated her function as the exponent of moral law. Faithless of moral forces, she joins with those who look to fleets and armies, submarines and airships to establish justice and freedom among men. She has failed to teach the world that above all patriotism is religion, above all rulers is God. She has given no international lead. She has not made the bonds of spiritual kinship stronger than those of political partizanship. She has not guided but followed the kings and governors of the earth. She has not insisted that the moral law is binding equally upon nations and individuals; is equally valid for public as for private affairs. In every European country, throughout long years, she condoned the ideals and policies which inevitably bring war, then fervently blessed the war she had done nothing to prevent, and now she proposes to turn the infinite tragedy to good account in a "National Mission"!

"But if the *salt* have lost his savour, *wherewith* shall *it* be salted?"

Wherewith, indeed!

SUB ROSA

Democratic Government?

"The Military Service Bill is now law. Millions of men are directly and indirectly affected by it.

"The House of Commons of 670 members, each drawing £400 a year from a grateful country, received the Bill on Thursday night from the House of Lords which had inserted an importment with——

"No, not enthusiasm. When the Commons sat to deal with the amended Bill soon to become the law of the land, the most far-reaching piece of legislation ever passed because of its direct effect upon the people, there were not more than 40 members present. More than 600 did not trouble to put in an appearance.

"Maybe they were playing chess."

Thus does the Evening News talk of chess, and very fittingly the Weekly Dispatch gossips of moves, like this:

"There is a move to induce the Government to allow boys of 17 to join the Volunteers so that they may get a year's training before being called up. Hundreds of boys of this age WANT to begin their preparation for military service in this way. They would be the Volunteer Reserve, which for purposes of home defence would be found very useful when the Volunteer force was mobilized."

• • •

Then, over the page, defending counsel steps into view and enlightens us on the Irish problem in this style:—

"'General Mahon is a servant of the King, and neither against him nor against the chauffeur is an action sustainable,' said the defending counsel when a man before the Dublin Recorder, claimed damages against Sir Brian Mahon, G.O.C. in Ireland, for injuries sustained in a collision with the General's motor-car. The action was dismissed."

• • •

While a little further down I read that some charity is to profit by "a letter written by Roger Casement, to be sold at auction at Violet Loraine's concert at the Alhambra this afternoon. It was written in 1914, and will be read aloud in full being being sold, for it contains some most interesting facts about the political situation at that time."

• • •

And lastly, there is this ghastly news item, which makes the pits of Bannockburn look like a diversion of the Church Lad's Brigade:

"At one place on the River Lys, says The Evening News, the Germans came on in such crowds that the men in front were pushed into the water, and on top of them came more and more Huns, until a drowned and drowning human mass was level with the river banks. Over this awful bridge the other Huns moved on and on into the British lines."

• • •

It's a long, long way from the Kaiser to the Christ but the Rev. F. C. Spurr says the world is travelling away from the Empire of the one to the Kingdom of the other, and as it is just as well to mix a little religion with your oats in these glorious days of blood and iron, here is a gentle spur for you:—

What did Jesus mean by "the Kingdom"? The Kingdom of God was what He came to establish; He never used the word "religion"; the word ever upon His lips was "Kingdom." The Kingdom was that order in which God rules. The subjects of the Kingdom were indicated in the Beatitudes; they were those who were aiming after human weal. The Kingdom Jesus came to establish was the kingdom of rightness, peace, joy, all centred in the Spirit, and what He meant by being born again had reference to that Kingdom. To enter the Kingdom a man must undergo a radical change of spirit, but it was a change in which he himself must co-operate. The new birth brought with it no new faculties; when a man is regenerated, he takes all his faculties with him into the Kingdom. We enter the Kingdom not with new faculties, but with the old faculties directed towards a new goal and baptized in a new spirit. Regeneration and the new birth have nothing to do with sacraments at all. The power that takes a man into the Kingdom is a power from above. To be born again is the love and power of God entering the heart and lifting it to new levels of consciousness and power. The only thing asked is the consent of the human will.

The average workingman knows a lot, but the only trouble is that most of the lot he knows isn't right.

The burglar works as hard as the capitalist; the difference is that we put the burglar in jail.

The first thing Socialism will do will be to make secure the material side of life.

The Week can't make you free. All it can do is to make you want to be free. You must do the deed yourself.

FREE LECTURE!

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SPEAKER: MR. CLI FFORD ROBERTS

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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.

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