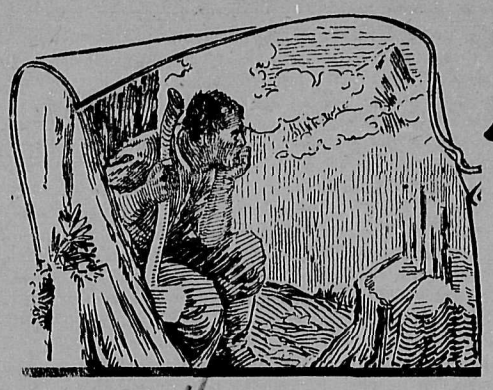
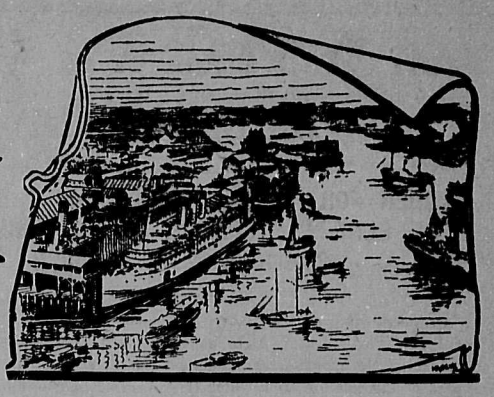
Don't Light the Fire With This Paper---Use the "Daily" and Pass This on to Someone Who Needs "Enlightening."



The Week



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

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A $10,000 LIBEL CASE

Thou Shalt Have None Other Gods But Me

NEVER since the words were thundered forth on Sinai were they more explicitly accepted than in the year of grace 1918. The most pious Jew that ever lived was not more devout in his worship of the Almighty than the present day devotee. The most abject heathen in his worship of his divinity was not more thorough in his subjection than those who bow down today. "Thou shalt have none other gods but me" is accepted today, absolutely and literally, *but we worship the wrong god.* Our deity, the one we obey absolutely and unconditionally, bears the sign of the "$" and has no connection whatever with the ancient God of Israel. If any one doubts the statement, let him look around, and on every hand he will find ample evidence of the truth of it. As a simple illustration let him take the attitude of the daily press when some big financial interest demands their homage. Let him read the wonderful effusion showered upon the President of the C. P. R. by our morning contemporary. Let him read what is said about the marvelous loving kindness and tender mercy the C. P. R. has shown to Canada and what an enormous debt of gratitude we owe to the founders and builders of this gigantic octopus whose shareholders to the extent of ninety per cent live outside of Canada. Let him ponder a few minutes over the grovellings of the scribe before this monster, then turn over the page and see the very large spread of well paid advertising matter, paid for by the same C. P. R., and decide if the press is not as thorough as a hottentot in its subjection to its divinity. Thou shalt have none other gods but me $.

Those Firemen

THE City Firemen are demanding an increase in pay and the Civic Fathers cannot see their way to agree to their demands. The men base their claim on the increased cost of living and the aldermen base their refusal on the unsatisfactory condition of the civic finances. Both parties to the dispute are right. It is unreasonable to expect men to work for less than a living wage and it is unreasonable to expect aldermen to pay away money already pledged to other uses. If the men cannot make a living in the service of the city they will inevitably make a beeline to greener pastures. Their invaluable experience and painstaking training will be lost to those who have paid for it. Their places will be filled by others who lack the qualifications necessary and as an inevitable result the security of the city will be placed in jeopardy. Fire Chief Davis—one of the best Fire Chiefs on the North American Continent—has made it quite plain that he views the loss of his men with great alarm. An outbreak of fire will menace the city. Therefore, he urges the aldermen to meet the very modest demands of the men. But the city is feeling blue. It is faced with an ever decreasing revenue. Citizens are not paying their obligations. Some could, but won't. Others would, but can't. The latter, like the Firemen, find themselves adversely affected by the increased cost of living. The ideal solution of the impasse would seem to be a reduction in the cost of living. The men would then be content with present wages and the city would be secure in the protection of an efficient fire brigade.

The cost of living could easily be reduced by increased production. Increased production could be effectively ensured by forcing idle land into use. Land will be put to productive use when it no longer pays to keep it idle. It would not pay to keep land idle if the entire cost of government—federal, provincial and municipal—were placed upon the idle or unimproved value of land. Thus the Civic Firemen are the victims of governmental ignorance. Instead of floating bonds the Federal authorities should have levied taxation on land-values. Instead of robbing the poor by customs dues, fining the thrifty by income taxes, and robbing the dead by estate duties, the Government should have secured needed revenue by collecting economic rent. Then would idle land have been put to productive use and the cost of living reduced. Surplus labor would have found employment, wages would have risen, business men would have enjoyed prosperity, taxes would have been paid and the City of Vic- would not be at this moment in the groggy financial condition it is in. To the ignorant, the single-tax proposal seems but a feeble instrument of reform. But to the economic student it stands out as the one proposal which is both sound in theory and beneficial in practice.

My Duty As a Citizen

¶ *"My duty as a citizen must override my duty as a soldier."*—Major-General Maurice to the Lloyd George Government.

Here is one of the biggest and boldest statements a military man could possibly make. Of course, his duty as a citizen must override his duty as a soldier and if it holds good in the case of a General it holds good all down the line.

General Maurice has at last located citzenship where is belongs: in the front place.

¶ As a result of what was published in our last issue, the following notice was delivered to the Editor on Tuesday afternoon:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

No. H136, 1918.

BETWEEN Joseph Douglas Hunter, Plaintiff, and W. E. Peirce, Defendant.

GEORGE *V.*, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

To W. E. Peirce, of Victoria, B. C.:

WE COMMAND YOU, that within eight days after the service of this Writ on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in an action at the suit of Joseph Douglas Hunter of 1045 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

AND TAKE NOTICE, that in default of you so doing, the Plaintiff may proceed therein, and judgment may be given in your absence.

WITNESS, the Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice, the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

N.B.—This Writ is to be served within twelve calendar months from the date thereof, or, if renewed, within twelve calendar months from the date of the last renewal, including the day of such date, and not afterwards.

The Defendant may appear hereto by entering an appearance either personally or by solicitor at the office of the District Registrar of this Court at the Court House, Victoria, B. C.

The Plaintiff claim is for ten thousand dollars ($10,000) damages for libel contained in the issue of the weekly newspaper called "The Week" of the 4th day of May, 1918—being a weekly newspaper published by the Defendant at the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

This writ was issued by Barnard, Robertson, Heisterman & Tait, whose address for service is at 10th Floor, B.C. Permanent Loan Building, corner of Douglas and Johnson Streets, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for the said Plaintiff who resides at 1045 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Hunter. We do not know him from Adam and have no more animosity towards him than we have toward the Lord High Chancellor of Timbuctoo. We simply used his name because it came to us with the evidence supplied. We should have been just as ready to publish a letter from him stating his side of the case as we have been to publish Sergt. O'Brien's defence of Catholicism today. We should have been quite ready and willing to offer an apology to the gentleman if through lack of knowledge on our part anything was said which was not perfectly true, and we should not only have been willing, but most anxious to make amends if any harm had been done to an innocent person.

The serving of the above writ has made it legally impossible to say any more on the matter, and as Mr. Hunter has himself chosen not to permit us to defend him, there is no other course open to us but to defend ourselves.

This will cost money—and probably quite a lot of it. The Editor of THE WEEK is not a wealthy man. He gets his wages by a steady grind of work six days in the week at his trade, and he has no income whatever from his editorial efforts. For years he has only just been able to make ends meet by the proverbial skin of his teeth, and that skin is not very thick. To meet the expenses of this law suit it is therefore necessary to open up a defence fund to which all who want to see this thing through are invited to contribute. All amounts sent for this purpose will be acknowledged in these columns by number in the order received. Receipts will be sent to the sender and the number on the receipt will correspond to the number published. No names will be used unless requested. The fight is now up to our readers. No contribution is too small and none too large. Let us hear from you at once.

Cowards

THERE probably never was a time in the world's history when there were more heroes *away* from home and more cowards *at* home. And the strange thing about it all is that the real cowards are those who are the most anxious to throw their accusation at some one else. A man *may be* a coward when he quails before a power superior to his own. He *is* a coward when he qualis before his equal. He is a far worse one when he shows fear of his inferiors—but what words are strong enough to show our contempt for the man who is actually afraid of a foe of his own conjuring—one that has no existence but in his mind. Those are the most dispicable cowards we know of and we have them here in Victoria by the dozen. They are exemplified to a remarkable degree in our public press.

Firmly entrenched behind the powers of the State, with all the strength of the Military to support them, they are just as nervous as a small boy in a churchyard at night—absolutely scared to death of things that do not exist. Every shadow is the ghost of some German spy and every sound they hear is enemy propaganda. It makes not the slightest difference to them that the substance that causes the shadow and sound comes out boldly in the open and exhibits a form just as tangible as their own. It makes no difference that the beings they fear are men of perfectly clean character and reputation known and respected by every citizen who has had any dealings with them—they are so obsessed with the fears of their fancy that nothing in the way of reason will appeal to them and they go on scattering their wild alarms till they make everyone around them just as scared as they are themselves.

The *Times*, in commenting on the statement made in our last issue about the case at the Willows, winds up with the statement that "Private enquiries in matters of this kind do more harm than good—they multiply distrust and suspicion in the public mind, and give rise to gross and unfounded rumor and furnish those conducting veiled propaganda against the country's military effort with excellent material for their noxious activities."

The *Times* objects to "private inquiry"—but will it explain how else under heaven we are to find out things but by private enquiry. We want a public enquiry just as much as the *Times* does, and would like to ask the *Times* what it has done, or what it would ever have done towards getting an enquiry if THE WEEK had not taken the initiative. Both daily papers might have taken the matter up. Either of them could have obtained the information that we had. There is very little reason to doubt that they already had it. But they were too desperately, dispically, cowardly to come out against popular opinion. They stand up and howl for the brave boys at the front and act the coward themselves at home and then sneer at those who put them to shame.

The world is full of cowards from the highest in the land to the lowest, who live in a miserable dread—not that right should suffer—but that *they should be proved wrong.*

Lusitania Day

THREE years ago, on May 7th, a shudder of horror went round the world when sixteen hundred innocent people were sent to their death by the insane sinking of the Lusitania. And the world has not stopped shuddering since for insanity in various forms seems to be making its impress everywhere.

The *Daily Mail*, on commenting on the event, says: "This is one of a hundred reasons why the war must go on until Germany has been hammered into sanity." It is easy for the *Daily Mail* to talk that way but it doesn't get us anywhere. Can anybody show a case any where, or any when, of any thing or any body ever being *hammered* into sanity? We may hammer men into pulp—but not into sanity. There is but one way of obtaining sanity (if that is what we really want), and that is by applying it—and the *Daily Mail* has not given much evidence that it possesses the genuine article. It is undoubtedly more of a success as a hammer than anything else.

PART OF SPEECH OF THE HON CHARLES MURPHY

MEMBER FOR RUSSELL COUNTY, ON THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, MARCH 19

At the opening of the first session of a new Parliament it is to be expected that frequent echoes would be heard of the election from which that Parliament has but recently emerged. Even in war time that is bound to be the case. Thus far in this debate we have heard several echoes of the late general election, but it is significant that, neither in the speech from the Throne nor in the speeches from the Government side of the House, has there been any echo heard of the race and religious issues that were deliberately raised by certain members of this Government and by their supporters, on the platform, in the pulpit, and in the press, for the express purpose of setting race against race, and creed against creed, in order that, in the resulting turmoil and fratricidal strife, they might snatch a lease of power, and so gratify ambitions that set a higher value on attaining public office, no matter how secured, than upon the promotion of national unity in the face of a foe whom these same gentlemen pretend we are fighting in order to assert the rights of small nationalities and to enforce the principle of national self-determination. These omissions, Sir, it shall be my endeavor to supply before I resume my seat.

Last year during the debate on conscription I appealed to the right hon. gentleman who was then, as he is now, the leader of the Government, not to proceed upon the line he then purposed following, but to adopt some one of the alternative proposals that emanated from this side of the House, in order to keep Canada united both at home and abroad. The appeal that I made was unheeded. Similar appeals from other hon. gentlemen on this side of the House met with a like reception, and while time has already vindicated those who made the appeals to which I refer, time has not, and time will not for many a day to come, eradicate the evil results of the late election. **Canadian Prussianism, as practised throughout the campaign, has done quite as much harm to our national life as German Prussianism could do, if it were set up in our midst and imposed upon our people by force of arms.**

For, Mr. Speaker, mark what has happened and what is in store for us. The seeds of distrust and hatred were sown wide and deep; the crop will not be of this year's harvesting nor of next; nor, in my belief, will it be gathered within the present generation; for, Sir, I venture to say that long after all those who engaged in sowing these seeds shall have passed away the fruits of their evil labors will continue to spring up to the confusion, embroilment, and division of Canadians who will have to deal with the survivors and the descendants of the three millions of people who either were disfranchised or whose religion was attacked and insulted for the miserable purpose of gaining a victory at the polls.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Murphy: Now, Sir, so that there may be no doubt as to my position, let me say at once that I have no quarrel with those who in the late election supported the Government in the honest belief that conscription was the only way to secure reinforcements for the troops at the front; in the honest belief that conscription would be promptly, uniformly, and honestly enforced if the Government were returned to power, and that 100,000 men to relieve the men in the trenches would be sent to the front as soon as the Government was installed in office. To induce such beliefs the most lavish promises were made on behalf of the Unionist candidates, and as I have said, with those who believed in such promises and who supported the Government on account of them, I have no quarrel. But the number of such persons is very small when compared with the total number who supported the Government for other and very different reasons.

Now, let me mention in general terms what those other reasons were. Briefly they were that Union Government would isolate Quebec and prevent the French and the Catholics from ruling Ontario and the rest of Canada; that the Pope and the Catholics generally were not in favor of the Allies in the present war; and, finally, that the issue was one between Protestantism and Catholicism, and that all who did not support the Government, as representing Protestantism, were slackers, traitors, and pro-Germans.

The campaign leading up to the open attack on Quebec and the French, as well as upon the Pope and the Catholics, with all of whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party were constantly bracketed, was widespread, thoroughly organized and lavishly financed. Within the compass of a speech, it is not possible to deal with all the ramifications of the conspiracy, and I must therefore confine myself to a few only of its many outcroppings.

Those who were members of the last Parliament know to what an extent the ranks of the Liberal party were honeycombed by race and religious appeals and I need not dwell on that aspect of the conspiracy against the Liberal party and its leader. While the conspiracy was in progress within this House, there appeared in the Parliamentary press gallery a new correspondent, evidently a stranger. In reply to inquiries I was informed that the stranger was the representative of the Christian Science Monitor of Boston. Upon expressing surprise that a religious paper like the Christian Science Monitor would go to the trouble and expense of sending a representative to Ottawa to report parliamentary proceedings I was further informed that the intention was to launch an anti-Catholic campaign that would fit in with the Government's preparation for the approaching general election. Of the correctness of that statement, proof was soon furnished by the appearance in the Christian Science Monitor of anti-Catholic, anti-French, and anti-Laurier articles, which later were reproduced by the Ottawa Citizen, the Toronto dailies, and other newspapers that were all smitten about the same time with a severe attack of a disease which, for lack of a generic term, and with apologies to medical nomenclature, I may describe as "Papalphobia." Following this outbreak, certain gentlemen closely identified with the Christian Science Monitor visited Ottawa and after a council of war with their Ottawa friends, were introduced, I am informed, to the right hon. the Prime Minister. What took place at that interview is immaterial, but what followed the interview is of very decided public importance. Early in October, 1917, a written memorandum issued from the office of the Prime Minister to the other members of the Cabinet urging them to subscribe for the Christian Science Monitor for their respective departments. The reason given for exercising this particular kind of war economy——

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh.

Hon Mr. Murphy: ——was that "the Christian Science Monitor frequently has very useful and interesting articles respecting Canadian affairs," and that it was "being subscribed for in the Privy Council office." The only articles on Canada that the Monitor was publishing at the time were anti-Catholic tirades, and these the Prime Minister, in the words of his office memorandum, found "very useful and interesting." There is, therefore, no room for doubt as to where the Prime Minister stood in the **matter.**

Now, Sir, I have heard of people being bribed with their own money, but this is the first and only time I have heard of people furnishing money to finance attacks upon themselves, as the Catholics of Canada undoubtedly did when the Prime Minister had the Christian Science Monitor placed on the subscription list of the several departments to be paid for out of public funds—funds contributed by Catholics equally with members of all other denominations.

But it must not for a moment be thought that the Christian Science Monitor enjoyed any monopoly in its chosen field. Quite the contrary. The English press of Canada, with a few honorable exceptions, joined in the hue and cry, and the Pope, Quebec, the Catholics and Laurier were the texts of their daily assaults. Nor was the campaign confined to the Tory press; it extended also to their Union confreres. The Toronto Globe was as mendacious as the Toronto Mail and Empire. The Toronto Star was quite as shameless as the Toronto News. And while the madness was at its height I am told that casual visitors to the Globe office, who were regarded as receptive to the new propaganda, were taken into the business manager's room, and there with doors closed and a nervous watch on the windows, and in bated breath, Mr. J. F. Mackay would expatiate on the machinations of the Pope and the necessity of defeating them by defeating Laurier. If the visitor did not appear to be sufficiently impressed, he was passed on to Mr. J. E. Atkinson of the Star, who would then exercise his slimy arts to complete what the less adroit Mr. Mackay had begun. And so the game was played throughout the land.

All this, Sir, was bad enough, but the turning of the churches into political cockpits was the crowning infamy of the whole campaign. Their pulpits were thrown open to laymen as well as to clergymen; and in some cases were occupied by individuals more competent to expound the dictrines of the Sodomites than to preach the gospel of the Prince of Peace. And why was all this done? Merely to arouse the rest of the country against Quebec and the Catholics for the sake of winning the election. Mr. Speaker, was there ever such a defilement of the House of God in any other land under the sun? I know of none, and for the sake of Christianity itself I hope there has been none.

Lest the women voters were not as highly inflamed as their male relatives, special appeals to their fears and passions and prejudices were made on the eve of the election. Perhaps the most inflammatory of these appeals, as it certainly was the most grotesquely false, was published by the Canadian Home Journal in its December issue. After moralizing on the tragic importance of the issue to be decided on December 17, it proceeded thus:

"Germany's reptile diplomacy uses many agencies in many lands, and the most important agency that it is today using on Canadian soil is the Roman Catholic Church."

No proof of this outrageous statement is offered or attempted to be offered, but it is followed by these equally brilliant gems:

"Lamentable as the fact is it is nevertheless a fact to be faced. As a consequence we find Roman Catholic Churches in Canada head centres of activity to place in power those whose policies aim at the withdrawal of Canada from the war, the desertion of our soldiers at the front and the betrayal of Great Britain."

And listen to this Mr. Speaker:

"By what promises and devices the kaiser's government has secured the support of the Roman Catholic Church is not wholly **clear."**

Not then and not now.

"He has promised to restore the Temporal home of the Pope in Europe and if victorious to extend his influence to South America.

"It is altogether probable that he has promised his aid in extending the powers the church now enjoys in the Province of Quebec to all Canada.

"The women of Canada are religious by nature. They are the backbone of our Churches. Let them remember what is at stake.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his candidates exalt the traitor and condemn the soldier. It is for the womenfolk of the soldier to give them their answer at the polls.

"Canada is menaced by open foes in Europe and insidious foes at home. To vote for Union Government is the woman's paramount duty.—the duty of the hour."

Mr. Speaker, could anything be more dastardly or criminal than the article from which I have just quoted?

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Murphy: And yet the writer of that article not only goes unpunished but I have no doubt he enjoys many a chuckle over his contribution to the devil's brew with which the Union Government filled, and maddened and misled a too-credulous public.

So that no doubt may remain in the mind of any honest man or woman as to the issue upon which the Union Government sought and obtained office let me quote from a full front page article which appeared in the Orange Sentinel of December 20th, 1917, under the caption, "Sound the Loud Timbrel":

"A crushing defeat for the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Quebec and their allies in the other Provinces is the result of the polling on Monday.

"The whole election campaign was fought upon the lines of the program of the Orange Association. For the first time in the life of the dominion a union Protestantism followed the lead of the Orangemen of Canada to a magnificent victory over reactionary forces whose triumph would have disgraced the country. The great order which the Sentinel represents has reason for gratification in having at last won that recognition from the Loyalists of the country which it has long deserved."

There you have a declaration after the event written by a gentleman who was endorsed by the Prime Minister as his candidate in West Toronto, and who now represents that constituency in this House. The Prime Minister has not in any way challenged or repudiated that declaration. As he endorsed the candidature of the man who wrote it, he will be held to have endorsed the declaration as well, and the public will judge him accordingly.

In view of the facts that I have presented, what becomes of the hollow pretense that the Government's election appeal was solely for the purpose of obtaining re-inforcements for the boys at the front, and to maintain Canada's part in the war? The article in the Orange Sentinel, with the Prime Minister's endorsement, supplies the answer to that question.

I have illustrated the attitude of the Unionist party towards the Catholics of Canada for daring to oppose them. Let me now show you that a Catholic who supported them met with no better or different treatment. Reading again from the article in the Orange Sentinel of December 20th, 1917. I quote the folowing:

"It is unfortunate that throughout the English-speaking Province, the one element which stood solidly behind the Laurier party is composed of men who belong to the Roman Catholic Church. That was the backbone of the Laurier organization in Ontario. Apart from Bishop Fallon none of the higher clergy of this Province gave any indication of friendship for the Unionist Government.

"There is every reason to believe, however, that his motive in supporting Union Government was largely a desire to punish those who have pursued him for twenty-five years.

"Therefore his action cannot be taken as an indication of the sentiment either of his brother Bishops or of the faithful among their flock."

It would be a thousand pities, Mr. Speaker, to spoil by any superfluous comment such warm-hearted appreciation by a leader of Unionism of the help proffered by His Lordship of London to the Unionist party. I will, therefore, merely repeat my previous observation that the article was written by the Prime Minister's personally endorsed candidate, and the Prime Minister's approving silence for three months shows that he also endorses the article itself.

As it is my desire to place on record for the information not only of Canadians today, but of Canadians of the future as well, all the data requisite for an understanding of the Union Government and the character of its election campaign, I realize that my task would be only half done, so far as Ontario was concerned, if I did not give the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Rowell) full credit for his share in the attacks made on the leader of the Liberal party and on the Catholics of this country. To fully appreciate that hon. gentleman's contribution it will be necessary to go back a few years to get the proper setting for a correct view of his more recent performances.

Let me premise, Sir, by saying that there was a time when, through lack of information, I regarded the hon. member for Durham as an unselfish servant of the public. Today, in the light of information supplied from a hundred sources, I desire to make reparation to those whom I labored to convert to my mistaken opinion by exposing, as briefly as possible, the facts relating to the hon. gentleman's public career as I now know them. Desiring at the same time to be fair to the hon. gentleman, I propose to take as the standard of judgment that ought to be applied in his case a standard that has been supplied by himself. Let me explain where that standard is to be found.

Speaking at North Bay on the 6th December last, the hon. gentleman arraigned the leader of the Liberal party and the people of Quebec for their alleged attitude towards the war, and for the moment I do not intend to make any further use of his speech than to cite the basis on which he laid his charge. I will return to the speech later on. The basis of his charge on the occasion to which I refer was the lack of sacrifice on the part of the people of Quebec. A man who will make such a charge as that should stand on very firm ground with regard to his own record in the matter of sacrifice, and if he does not so stand then it were better for him to have remained silent. Now let us see what the hon. gentleman's record is with regard to sacrifice.

Briefly stated, Sir, it is this: That while he preaches the gospel of sacrifice for others, he has consistently garnered and pocketed the fruits of selfishness for himself. As you are doubtless aware, Sir, the cult of commercialized Christianity, in Ontario, at least, has been placed on the basis of an exact science. The three great exponents of that cult are John Wesley Allison, Joseph Wesley Flavelle and Newton Wesley Rowell. Ego is their god, autos their creed and moi-meme their practice. In point of fact, Sir, they are the three great Canadian Sinn Feiners. In our political annals an infamous immortality was conferred on John Wesley Allison by my friend the present Minister of Public Works (Mr. Carvell) in connection with fuses and shells, a like service was performed for Joseph Wesley Flavelle by Food Commissioner O'Connor and Mr. George W. Kyte, late member for Richmond, N.S., in connection with bacon and eggs. And, Sir, it is my purpose to convince you and the country that Newton Wesley Rowell is well worthy of the place the public has assigned him as the third member of that delectable trinity.

Not to go further back than the days of the Ross Government in Ontario, it may be recalled that the hon. gentleman was very active in his support of that administration, but his support entailed no sacrifice; quite the reverse. Through it he managed to secure an appointment as solicitor for the Government at the time that the loan of $2,000,000 was made to the re-organized industries that Mr. F. H. Clergue had established at Sault Ste Marie; and by reason of representing the Government he secured another solicitorship with one of the companies concerned in the re-organization, and he held the two positions at the same time. When obliged to give up one of these positions, he was replaced by his partner, Mr. Thomas Gibson. My information is that as the result of his supporting the Ontario Government of the day and of his securing the positons mentioned, the hon, member for Durham increased his savings by an amount in excess of $100,000 within a period of four or five years. But the exact date is immaterial; so also is the length of time during which it was accumulating. The material thing is that it cannot be pretended that the hon. gentleman's active support of the Ross Government entailed any sacrifice on his part.

Now, Sir, what happened when the hon. gentleman entered the provincial field of politics? With his usual presence of mind he arranged with his friends to form a committee for the purpose of raising a fund to guarantee him against any loss while engaged in his work as provincial leader. Mr. A. E. Ames, of Toronto, was chairman of the committee, and in addition to Sir Joseph Flavelle, the contributors included several other Toronto gentlemen. The fund itself was called the "Secretarial Fund" and I am informed that it varied in amount from $9,000 to $11,000 a year. Again, the exact amount raised in any one year is immaterial; the point it establishes is that as provincial leader the hon. member for Durham was protected against any sacrifice whilst he retained that position. In other words, the hon. gentleman had placed his political services on precisely the same basis as that on which Sir Joseph Flavelle while Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, sold bacon for the soldiers to the British Government, namely, that the bacon would be supplied only after he had secured an undertaking to indemnify his company against all loss. Truly, Sir, it is perfectly wonderful how commercialized Christianity sharpens a man's sense of business.

A little over a year ago the hon. member for Durham and his press agent paid a visit to the battlefront. The trip was well advertised, as my hon. friend the Minister of Customs (Mr. Sifton) will recall. The member for Durham got many cable mentions out of it, but did he pay the expenses of the trip? Not he. The expenses were paid by the hon. gentleman's Toronto friends, who contributed, I am told, a sum in the neighborhood of $3,750 for the purpose. Once again there was no sacrifice on the part of the hon. member for Durham.

Without multiplying illustrations, it may be said that the contributions of Sir Joseph Flavelle and others to the hon. gentleman's several funds were made for the purpose of advertising, financing and placing the hon. gentleman on the political market in precisely the same way as Sir Joseph Flavelle advertises, finances and places his bacon and eggs on the commercial market. There was no sacrifice of any kind involved; it was simply a matter of business—of cool, calculating business, at that. Therefore I submit that it scarcely lies in the mouth of the member for Durham to attack the people of a whole Province for their lack or alleged lack of sacrifice.

. . . . In view of the widespread condemnation of the War-time Elections Act and of the clear call for its repeal issued by Premier Martin and by other supporters of Union Government, I shall suspend further observations on the subject until the Government shall have declared what it intends to do in the matter.

Mr. Speaker, if I have devoted considerable time to a review of some of the men and the methods employed to bring about Union Government, it is not because I think they are the chief concern of the moment. They are not. The chief concern of the moment is that Union Government has been accomplished at the expense of the loss of the good-will and confidence of three **millions of Canadians.** Smarting under a sense of wrongs inflicted either through disfranchisement or through wanton attacks upon their religion, three millions of Canadians are today sullen and distrustful, and they are not to be reinstated in their former respect for constitutional Government by the huckstering that is going on in farm tractors, postmasterships, senatorships and customs collectorships. That sort of thing may be smart trading, designed to placate certain classes and individuals, but it is not constructive statesmanship such as Canada needs at the present moment.

While such is the need of the moment, the newspapers announce that the member for Durham (Mr. Rowell) and some other ministers are chafing to get away to a conference in London. Mr. Speaker, if these ministers are well advised they will pay attention to what needs very careful attention in Canada and they will let British statesmen look after Imperial affairs in London. It is idle to pretend that several Ministers have to run off to England to the neglect of pressing Caandian matters. The unity of this Dominion is of vastly more importance to us than the discussion as to where new boundary lines for some European country are to be laid down—a discussion at which Canadian ministers would, in any event, be mere onlookers. AT PRESENT CANADA IS GOVERNED PARTLY FROM LONDON, BUT MOSTLY FROM WASHINGTON. Only a few days ago we were called upon to acclaim the opening of a direct wire from Ottawa to Washington. Let none of my friends on the opposite side of the House grow nervous; for the sake of cabinet harmony I will not make any allusions to the "no truck or trade with the Yankee' campaign of 1911. What I desire to point out is that the people of this country elect their parliamentary representatives on the understanding that they will be governed from Ottawa; that Canadian public business will be transacted by Canadians in Canada. Hence, the duty of ministers, particularly at this critical period, lies in Ottawa and not in London; and if there be any business in London that cannot be transacted by letter or cable, surely the High Commissioner can attend to it.

Mr. Speaker, it was an appreciation of conditions as they exist today that led Premier Martin to declare in his manifesto that

"There is a situation developing in this country which, if continued, will disrupt **Canada."**

And it was his keen realization of the need of national unity that caused him to add this:

"While there are men in the Government who were parties to the measures and the conduct which have thrown Canada into disorder today, still I have sufficient confidence in my friends who have entered that Government to believe . . . that they will put forth every effort to see that Canada is properly governed during the period of the **war."**

Before the present session shall have advanced very far it will be demonstrated whether or not the friends in whom Premier Martin expressed confidence will justify that confidence. If they do so by repealing the War-Time Elections Act, for which Premier Martin has specifically asked, and by adopting policies designed to bring people together rather than to keep them apart, they will have done much to repair the injuries from which the country is now suffering, and the continuance of which is alike inimical to national progress and to the part we all desire that Canada should play in this war.

Not only to Premier Martin's friends in the cabinet, but to all the members of the Government, to all the members of Parliament—aye, to all the people of Canada—there may be offered at this moment as an inspiration to that form of public service which alone can unify the discordant elements in our population, the example of the venerable leader of the Opposition who takes up his new burdens in the spirit that breathed through the words of Gladstone's Midlothian address: "While Nature cries aloud for rest, I am buckling on the **armour."**

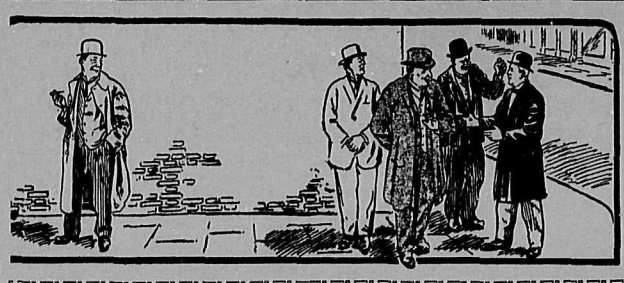
Tenders will be received until Noon, May 18th, 1918, for the purchase of one Motor Boat of thirty to thirty-five feet in length, with cabin or shelter. Boat to be capable of proceeding to Esquimalt under her own power.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned stating size and age of boat, power, make and age of engine, where to be seen and price required.

The envelope should be marked "Tender for Motor Boat."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

NAVAL STORE OFFICER,
H. M. C. Dockyard,
Esquimalt, B.C.



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

There are parts of the English Church service that have always been a puzzle to me. As a small boy I used to wonder over them—and I have been wondering ever since. When the minister said "Give peace in our time, O Lord," and we replied, "Because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only Thou, O God," it always seemed to me there was something wrong. There was always a sort of suggestion that the help we were liable to get wouldn't amount to very much and on that account we prayed for peace.

To this day I very much doubt whether one in a hundred could give any reasonable explanation for asking for peace because God was the only one to fight for us. Anyway, on Sunday last these words kept ringing in my ears till I felt thoroughly disgusted and went out to walk off the feeling. *I went into the country out* north of the city and into the orchards. The cherry trees were in full bloom and the apple blossoms were *just coming out.* The air was fresh and sweet after the rain. The birds and bees were singing the sweetest of anthems. The odor of flowers seemed like incense being offered from a world of beauty to a God of love—and there I met with God. Does any one doubt me? You folks who sometimes doubt—as I have doubted—whether there is such a being—throw aside all your preconceived ideas and all your creeds and beliefs and go into the country when the apple blossom is coming out. Sit you down under the trees and listen. You will find God there, and he will speak to you in the universal language. You may not be able to put into words just what he says but you will feel that he has spoken to you and you will be the better and the happier for it.

* * *

I had a dream the other day—and like a good many of the dreams I get it was VERY VERY real. It was *about the Kaiser and various other* people and I thought I would write it down for my readers this week. Somehow I have not been able to find time so it will have to be held over. Probably I may tell it next week.

WHY CHURCHMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

By REV. F. E. MERCER, *Edmonton, Alta.*

The proper attitude towards Socialism is one of the great questions of the day. The Great War has advanced the teachings and the teachers of this creed more than any other. Socialists have been included in the war-ministries of England, France and Italy; Socialists of various types compete for the rule of Russia, while the older parties have disappeared; Herr Scheidemann and Mr. Samuel Gompers *are recognized as men of national* importance in Germany or in the United States. The press of all countries bears frequent witness to the existence of the Socialist question. It is not, therefore, an unimportant question to discuss why churchmen should or should not be Socialists.

Socialism is the name given to a movement which includes as many sects as Christianity. Defenders of Socialism on this account cannot be held responsible for all the idiosyncracies of their fellow-Socialists any more than can Christians placed in a similar position. We can only be asked to speak of the movement on those points which are common to the majority of the "believers," along the lines which make us call ourselves by this name. It is a disaster as far as Canada is concerned that the Socialist Party of Canada has been captured by the more orthodox and revolutionary Marxian Socialists, because this fact tends to prejudice the minds of Canadians again Socialism.

As a matter of fact, it should be realized that the whole Trades Union *movement is impregnated* with Socialism and the new Labor Party which has been formed from the ranks of Labor will be a truer Socialist *party than that which calls itself the* Socialist Party of Canada. The history of the parallel movements in England is being repeated in our midst. Therefore when we are thinking of the churchman's attitude towards Socialism, we are tracing the attitude of the Church towards the recent movements of organized labor in general.

This being so, it is obvious that the Christian and the Socialist movements must have a vast effect upon each other, which effect may either be constructive or destructive. It is because we are convinced that the two movements in unison form the best basis on which the future happiness of mankind can be built, that we plead for churchmen to join the Labor forces at this time.

Perhaps, however, it would be wise to anticipate the accusations, that Socialism is essentially atheistic or essentially revolutionary, which still seem to prejudice the minds of many.

The unique influence which the personality and writings of Karl Marx have had on the movement explains how a movement, which was at the *first essentially* Christian as is shown by the names of Sir Thomas More, Kingsley, or Maurice, has incurred these accusations. Karl Marx found Socialism an inchoate mass of theories and left it a science. But he was a German Jew, a scientist at the time when science was given over to materialism, meditating on a world given over to industrialism. He was persecuted from city to city until he *found rest in seclusion in London.* His mind was full of the economic betterment of his fellow men. And, like all other German thinkers, he was *prone to become very dogmatic in his* teachings. Moreover his more prominent successors have been men of European or Jewish birth, treated as rebels against society because of their doctrine concerning property, and face to face with Christianity in the shape either of Clericalism or of Russian Orthodoxy. These successors have often been more Marxian than Marx himself and have built up an orthodoxy around his teachings which would seem to prevent orthodox Christians becoming orthodox Socialists.

But we are witnessing at this time a general movement against hidebound orthodoxy of any kind. As a matter of fact Socialism does not stand or fall on the Marxian doctrines of Value or Class Warfare or Economic Determinism any more than Christianity stands or falls on the doctrines of Predestination, Verbal Inspiration, or the Immaculate Con*ception of the Blessed Virgin.* The doctrine concerning Value is often repudiated by Socialist leaders; the Class Warfare will only remain a *dogma as long as the aristocratic and* the business classes consider that they alone have the brains and capacity for administration. We Christians who are ourselves going through the same experience of the toning down of dogmatism are in a position to learn from and to help these who have in the past fallen into the same trap (dogmatism) as ourselves. We are in the position where we can grant to them that they, whatever they may have thought of religion, have done far more to better the conditions of their neighbors than we have done; but at the same time we can plead that they have now become divided amongst themselves because of the very "institutionalism" which has handicapped the church so much in the past.

Socialism needs that inspiration which can alone come through the acknowledgment of the guidance of the Spirit of Christ. Selfishness is all *too prominent in the demands of La*bour—selfishness shown by one branch of labour making demands that must make another branch of labour suf*fer. And the real object of Socialism* tends to become hidden by strict devotion to the technicalities of the creed as, for example, in the case of Albert Thomas, the French Socialist Minister of Munitions, who was recently accused of having done nothing to better the conditions of the really poor people during the time of his ministry.

On the other hand the Church needs the support of the science of Socialism. Our leaders have attempted to improve mankind without any *real study of modern economics and* without any money with which to carry out what was necessary. Socialism offers the scientific method of dealing with the present day situation. There has been far too much sentimentality in the past. It has been thought that provided the master were considerate, all would be well. The great saying: "Unto him that hath, to him shall be given," has been forgotten. But Marx realized and proclaimed this fact: money makes money, that is inevitable. The few rich cannot help themselves, they must form combines as trade and manufacture become more complex. The combines must become vast accumulations of shareholders. The managements of these combines must become soulless instruments guiding the welfare of huge institutions in unscrupulous competition against similar forces. It has all become so true that President Wilson can write: "The dominating danger in this land is not the existence of great individual combinations — that is dangerous enough in all conscience—but the *combination of combinations, of the* railways, the manufacturing enterprises, the great mining projects, the great enterprises for the development of natural waterpowers of the country, threaded together in the personnel of a series of boards of directors with a "community of interest" more formidable than any conceivable single combination that dare appear in the open." "Have we come to a time when the President of the United States must doff his cap in the presence of High Finance and say: "You are our inevitable master but we will see how we can make the best of it? We are at the parting of the ways." (The New Freedom, pp. 15, 157.)

Marx foresaw this in 1850 and foretold the method in which it would be dealt with. Insofar that anything has been done to combat the danger to humanity, it has been done along lines which Marx suggested. Today many are declaring themselves in favor of the social ownership of all means of wealth-production and distribution without realizing that they are thereby declaring themselves Socialists.

For it is their attitude towards property that differentiates Socialists from other thinkers in politics. These last have been careful to defend property from all possible attacks from the central government which was put into the hearts of their ancestors by arbitrary kings. Conservatives are generally speaking the landowners, Liberals the factoryowners or the traders of any community. The Constitution of the United States is a standing example of the safeguarding of property ownership. "It is time," says the President, "that property, as compared with humanity, should take the second, not the first place." And let us remember in passing that it is because the church (in the most general sense of the word) is the possessor of a vast amount of property, that the church feels the attack of Socialism and tends to take sides with the rich against the poor.

The position of Socialism towards property is that everything belongs to the whole community and should be used for the benefit of the whole community. At the same time Socialists believe it to be a scientific truth that a man's possessions are the outward expression of his precious sense of selfhood; they are therefore anxious *to guarantee to the individual* every opportunity to develop his powers to the highest degree, believing that by such means each individual will most *benefit the whole state. But they de*clare that it is contrary to the benefit of any person that the minority should alone have the opportunity for such development through possession of all the wealth of the community. They declare that there need no longer be any fear of a strong central administration, that the community as a whole should be inalienably the owner and administrator of the land, of raw materials, of values and resources accumulated from the past and that private property must be of a terminable nature reverting to the community and subject to the general welfare. By this means and by this means alone they claim that property will be made the instrument of humanity, and humanity will be preserved from becoming the instrument of property.

It is with the wealth accruing from the social ownership of all means of wealth production that Socialists wish to go forward to benefit the whole human race. Dealing primarily with the separate nations, they have also international interests always in view *because all trade and wealth is in*evitably international and the peace of all people depends upon peace between all nations. The world situa*tion calls, not for "Christian"* theorists who seek to impose gracious ideals upon a stubborn world, but for scientific observers who can reveal and thereby expedite a natural process, and shall have at their disposal the means of carrying into effect their discoveries.

Here is where Socialism and Christianity are in entire agreement so *that the Christian Socialist can de*clare that Socialism is Christainity in action and in politics. Both movements have as their basic principle the betterment of the human race. But whereas the Christian Church as a whole seems at this present time to depend upon spiritual influence to put straight the existing inequalities, Socialists claim that there must also be a fundamental change in the matter of ownership of wealth in order really to tackle the tremendous problem. Circumstances force millionaires to make more money whether they want to do so or not. The charity of millionaires, however generous, cannot bring satisfaction to the recipients.

In the words of Mr. H. G. Wells the main generalization of Socialism is that: "The community should be responsible for the welfare and upbringing of every child born into the community. This responsibility may be entrusted in part or in whole to parent, teacher, or other guardian, but it is not simply the right but the duty of the state—that is to say, *of the organized power and intel*ligence of the community—to direct, to inquire, and to intervene in any default of the child's welfare. And this is to be done not to supersede the love, pride and conscience of the parent but to supplement, encourage, and maintain it." And as with the child, so also with the grown man. "The conditions of most labor are such that the laborer finds little scope for thought and emotional interest. To feed the same machinery with the same quality of the same material at the same pace so as to turn out an endless number of precisely similar articles is the absolute antithesis to art. If the tender could become as automatic as the machine he tended, if he could completely mechanize a little section of his faculties, it might be easier for him." (Hobson: Work and Wealth. It is to create the healthier attitude towards work which will accompany a juster distribution of it and of its rewards that Socialism exists.

Perhaps it would be to the point to refer to the actual programme *which the Labor Party in Alberta is* following along with similar minded persons in other parts of the world. We need not mention the many items of the Socialist Platform such as Better Education, Better Housing, or Votes for Women, which have now won universal acceptance, nor need we refer to the many ways in which the various countries have out-Socialised Socialism for the purpose of combining everything to win the war. But we will take as example of progressive policy the three points following:

(1) The fixing of wages quarterly by a wage commission in accordance with the changing cost of living.

(2) The fixing of compensation in the case of either permanent or temporary disability at the rate of the wage earned at the time of disability and in accordance with the changing cost of living.

(3) Free State Hospitals.

Now it is obvious that these points fit in with each other and will bring greater security to the working man. There is nothing anti-Christian in these desires. The first point has already been granted to the miners. But they will involve expenses which will cause the State to demand more *for administration than she has done* in the past. Socialists are convinced that the State is almost ready to make this demand and that by such means *the Socialist scheme* will be adopted for the government of the realm.

It is because we are convinced that these great changes are necessary for *the benefit of the world that those* of us who are members of the Labor Party, the evolutionary Socialists of Canada since revolutionaries have captured the "Socialist Party of Canada," appeal to our brother churchmen to join us. The criticisms hurled against our church are that she teaches men to be meek and gentle; that she enforces obedience to masters of any kind; that she defends the possession of property on the grounds that it is a sacred trust given to certain men. Her methods of charity are degrading and too often dependent upon evangelization.

"Organized Charity scrimped and iced
In the Name of a cautious statistical Christ."

Blessed are the poor if they are freed from the care of worldly interests; but cursed are the poor if they are, as men are at present, in a state of helpless bondage to these interests. *The world needs govern*ment of the people by the people for the people. This can only be attained by freeing the people from eco*nomic control of the Great Interests.*

But we would go further and claim that the teachings of Gospel involve mutatis mutandis, the teachings of Socialism. In the heart of every Socialist, as in the heart of every true Christian, is the assurance of his duty to "love the Lord his God with all his strength and his neighbor as himself." And more than that, he must *give all that he is worth for the good* of his neighbor. Calvary is ever present and the rule of sympathy, suffering together, in order that all may *arise to a New Life.* The Kingdom of God may commence here and now as well as continue in the unending hereafter. The Magnificat is the Christian Marseillaise.

Socialists need the presence of Christians among them. Without the religious influence the leaders tend to fall back upon the dry dogmas of Class Consciousness and Determinism; the movement tends to become an instrument of merely material betterment, an apotheosis of comfort.

"At each great world crisis the environment of the churches has been too often that of noise and heat, while outside is the austerity and the mystery and the silence of the night. Why should the organized church, we may well ask, always be content to live in the day before yesterday? Why should she always be a bad second after God has struck a blow for liberty and justice, generally by the hand of the secularist, the heretic or *the unbeliever?*" (*Osborne, Religion* in Europe and the World Crisis.)

SUB ROSA

In the great Republic to the south of us, a writer by the name of Bramly Kite rhymes thusly:—

I do not write to order,
Nor for my bread and cheese,
Nor for a laurel border,
But as I dam well please.

If friend Bramly came up north he would have to wind in his Kite quite a pieec and be content to do as I do, that is, "to speak the Truth, not so much as I would, but as much as I dare; and dare a little more as I grow older."

* * *

Dear Reader, if you cannot be a Patriot abroad, you can at least be a "Potatriot" at home. I understand that if you go for the former position you will get a little free rum but if you choose the latter you may have to pay extra for the necessary water.

* * *

Every once in a while I get a Chicago paper sent me and in the one just to hand I notice the following "ads":

Three pounds of coffee, 69 cents.

Ten pounds rolled oats, 60 cents.

Ham, 32c; and Brisket Bacon, 34c a pound.

Pot Roast and Prime Beef, 22c a *pound.*

Spare Ribs, 17c; and Corned Beef, 22c a pound.

Ten bars of Soap for 52c; and ten pounds of Onions for 5c.

I do not know how these compare with Victoria prices, but they evidently do not dump their surplus onions in Lake Michigan.

Possibly that fellow Hoover is not a myth after all.

Anyway, the newspaper is dated April 21st, 1918.

* * *

Belgium, though drenched in blood and suffering nameless barbarities, still has a wit to wring a smile from the rest of us.

It was a Belgian who invented the well known tale in which the kaiser ennobles God and bids Christendom address the Creator as "Von Gott," and it is a Belgian who tells of Bethmann-Hollweg's visit to heaven on a special mission from his emperor. At the pearly gates Hollweg demanded to see God.

"It's out of the question," said St. Peter. "I can't allow you to. He's *ill.*"

"Ill?"

"Yes, shockingly ill."

"What's the matter?"

"*I can't quite make out,* but he seems afflicted with delusions of grandeur. All day long he keeps walking up and down and muttering *to himself, 'I'm the kaiser! I'm the* kaiser! I'm the kaiser!'"

* * *

When the world of a thousand *years hence reads the history of these* times, what will it think? For instance, of this, "Youths of 18 and a half years may be sent to the Front *after six months' training.*"

* * *

Lord Beaverbrook, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Foreign *Press Association, declared that the* part played by the press in the war was quite as important as the effort of the armies, for propaganda was nothing but the dissemination of the knowledge of the few to the many. Lord Burnham deplored the fact that the censorship had been extended to the realm of politics, and even to Irish affairs, for in that quarter, he declared, it had done nothing but mischief from first to last.

Speaking at the West London Hospital, Dr. Robert Hutchison strongly *criticised the action of masters of* schools in allowing their boys to indulge in athletics at the present time on the ground that the deliberate taking of unnecessary exercise is equivalent to the wasting of food.

* * *

"What if we losses this blinkin' war after all, Bill?"

"Well, all I can say is—them what finds it is quite welcome to keep it."
—Tit-Bits.

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.)

Catholicism

Editor, The Week.

Sir.—One has not to go far afield to find Mr. A. Sutherland floundering hopelessly beyond his depth in attacking Catholicism; as he feebly attempted in his letter in The Week for April 27th.

Had Southerland one iota or smathering of enlightenment possessed by almost any member of this great church of which the Gentle Galilean Himself is the founder, he surely *would not commit himself to so miser*able a display of ignorance as he has done, with regard to so deep and scholarly a subject.

He says: "A structure of enlightenment is to be built in this land, which, to finish every man of intellectual power must contribute. The structure which I refer to is the structure of 'spiritual liberty,' as the spiritual part of man must have room to expand and grow. . . . I do desire to contribute my mite toward the completeness of this grand structure of free thought, which when completed will stand out upon the horizon of time as the towering monument of Christ and His cause."

Just so Mr. Sutherland.

But the very sacred institution you slyly attempt to slander, has stood out upon the horizon of time for sixteen centuries, as the towering monument of Christ and His Cause; and shall continue to stand out for all time, pre-eminently, for all that goes to give "spiritual liberty" to the world—at least at present to her three hundred and some millions of *adherents, and most devoted sup*porters.

He says further: "Roman Catholicism as taught by our modern priests and inspired by the papal power at Rome, is naught but distant rumblings of an antiquated chariot of darkness." And then goes on to quote the vaporings of some renigade priest, who back-slid into a world of chaos and a conglomeration of contradictory bleatings of the finite mind of poor mortal man.

To the first remark no comment is necessary, only that it shows nothing so much as Mr. Sutherland's innocence of well known facts.

As to the renegade, he can be referred to only with a feeling of pity, for his own sake; and his life would have to be looked into before any of his slurring sentences could be taken as truth.

It might be news for this inquisitive Bible sudent to know that the Universities of Paris, Salerno, Oxford and Cambridge were founded by the Catholic Church in the thirteenth century.

*In the fourteenth century she estab*lished the Universities of Rome, Dublin, Cologne, Heidelberg and others. In all the centuries of the Christian era her *priests have been recognized* as the best educated men of their day.

Today her scholars, her scientists, divide honors with the greatest men of the world. Among these we find the names of Pasteur, Madam Currie and Marconi. Among the master painters of the world she placed the names of Raphael, Murillo, Rembrandt, Reubens and Da Vinci.

Among the immortal poets we find the names of Dante, Dryden, Pope and Shakespeare.

America owes much to Catholic explorers—the torch bearers of civilization. Without their names and gallant deeds the story of powerful America could not be told. Here are a few of them: Columbus, De Soto, Joliet, Marquette and De La Salle.

In short, there is no more enlight*ened institution* under the sun than the Catholic Church today. She has not left science nor reason out of her vast expansion and growth; but has *blazed the way in the world's progress* and education. She bows to God but fears the face of no man, nor set of men, but strives in the best manner to lead souls to God and spiritual liberty.

Her doors are always open.

SERGT. O'BRIEN.

SOTTO VOCE

BY THE HORNET

That the following figures represent the amount of pension to be paid in various countries for total disability: Canada, $600; Great Britain, $390; Australia, $379; New Zealand, $505; France, $240; United States, $360; Italy, $243.

That the Canadian figure is the highest on the list and values her men at $12 a week.

That viewed in the light of present living expenses, it does not offer a very bright outlook for the totally disabled man.

That a bill to crush out the I. W. W. has been introduced across the line by Senator Walsh.

That it would make such organizations unlawful, providing ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine for membership, management, circulation of their literature, advocacy of their doctrines or rental of rooms for meetings.

That the object of the bill, no doubt, is to establish freedom in the land.

That Senator Walsh must have a keen sense of humor.

That another Bible Students' book has been banned.

That its title is "The Battle of Armageddon."

That it has been in circulation over twenty years.

That if there is anything wrong in it, it has had time to do a lot of harm already.

That the Hornet suggests that as so many books are being banned, it might be a simpler way to stop teaching children to read at all till the war is over.

That it would be much easier to tell them what is good for them than to let them read what is bad.

That a reverend gentleman in expressing his sympathy for Russia stated that he believed that Trotsky would ultimately be hung by the men he was misleading.

That the Hornet would like to know what the same gentleman thinks of the situation after reading the report from Moscow in the Colonist of May 8th.

That he would advise him to quit taking his cue from the press and do a little real hard thinking.

That the Old Lady on Broad Street and the Big Boy on Fort are responsible for a whole lot of fake statements about Russia.

That the public are beginning to find these out and place a heavy discount on all they say.

That the Hornet offers them both a little advice.

That he offers it free.

That it is as follows:

That any more articles they have to write on Russia and the Bolsheviki should be written with great care—early in the morning when the brain is clear.

That they should be left a day and carefully revised on the day following.

That they should be still further revised on the third day.

That they should be very carefully censored on the fourth day, and—

That they should be totally destroyed on the fifth.

That the adoption of this plan for the period of one month by both Editors will give the public a chance to do a little independent thinking and probably come to some sensible conclusions.

That both papers have such a pile of nonsense already on file to their credit that their reputations either as prophets or retailers of truth is hopelessly gone.

That Russia does not need our sympathy—still less our pity or advice, but—

That she is to be envied.

RUSSIA AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

It is really too bad that Russia should continue to give the press such a lot of trouble. Just a very few days ago readers will remember we were treated to big headlines announcing a bold attempt to re-establish the Romanoffs in power and with great glee our local luminaries explained to all and sundry that this meant the end of the horrid Bolsheviki.

Now we have the following from London on May 7th:—

"News from Russia through independent Swedish and Dutch channels in a dispatch to The Times definitely reports that rumors of the overthrow of the Bolsheviki Government which have been current recently are unfounded. **They probably are due to the fact that the soviet administration is now moving in the direction of greater moderation.**"

Of course this last sentence explains it all. Any one who is able to think at all will quite readily see that "The Soviet moving in the direction of greater moderation" would look **exactly** like a counter revolution and a very little imagination would fill in all that was necessary for a good yarn.

And just at the time when everything was supposed to be in a state of utter chaos, and we were led to expect to hear of most awful happenings, this is what was going on:

"May Day in Moscow.

"Moscow, Thursday May 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—May day was notably celebrated throughout Russia by the Soviets. The Soviet proclamation declared the day doubly important as it also marked the end of the sixth month of the workmen's government in Russia and the firm establishment of the Soviet power.

"The Moscow celebration centred about the Red Square, adjoining the Kremlin, where the victims of the October revolution are buried. Probably 100,000 working men and working women of the various unions, bearing gigantic red banners, proclaiming International Socialism and extolling the Soviet Government, marched in review before the members of the Central Government grouped about graves of the revolutionists. The streets were decorated with red bunting.

"Thousands of sailors and soldiers, representing all services of the Red military establishments, participated in the parade and patrolled the streets. Perfect order was maintained.

Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, together with the Turkish Ambassador, watched the parade from an automobile and later went to the drill grounds, where Leon Trotzky, War Minister, reviewed the troops. Trotzky, accompanied by hundreds of working men and several members of his staff, preceded the procession of troops to the reviewing point."

Colonist! You have one more guess coming, and then you had better quit.

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LIEUT.-GOVERNOR REFUSES TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST BOWSER

Port Alberni, B.C.,
May 3rd, 1918.

Editor of The Week,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

Sometime ago I wrote telling you that I would forward copies of all correspondence between myself and the Governor regarding the disgraceful discourse between Oliver and Bowser in Parliament. You will find all correspondence enclosed and I will be glad if you can find room for it in an early publication of your paper in order that the public may see that the Governor is no better than the rest of the bunch.

The idea of us paying a Governor $9,000 a year to see that things are kept straight when he will sit down and absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the disgraceful proceedings which have been going on in Parliament, during the last two sessions. The men we have in the Parliament have done nothing but sit down and abuse each other and throw away public money, working strictly for the monopolies and no one to check them. I would like you, Mr. Editor, to ask the public, how long do they intend to let this state of affairs pass by unheeded. We see our returned soldiers parading the streets both in Vancouver and Victoria seeking employment, while our Government was making presentations of $5,000 grant to Lady McBride and another $5,000 grant to Brewster's children. I would like the Governor to tell us where these men get their authority from to give public money to private individuals. Does he think the people of British Columbia are going to stand for this state of affairs always? If he does, he has another think coming.

Yours very truly,
J. A. KENDALL.

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Kendall's First Letter to Lieut.-General

Port Alberni, B.C.,
March 25th, 1918.

His Excellency,
Lieut.-Gov. Hon. Frank Barnard,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

The following is a copy of an item which appeared in the "Week" of March 16th, 1918, a Victoria paper, and which was addressed to ex-Premier Bowser by Premier Oliver in Parliament:—

"I say the Attorney-General (Bowser) who was sworn in to administer the law, was himself the greatest lawbreaker in the Province. I will go further and say that not only is he dishonest, but he had no regard for his oath.

"When he (Bowser) impugns the record of this Government in this time of stress, and attempts to compare it with the record he has left behind him, he perhaps can hardly be held accountable for his action. It is time, I think, we had a commission in lunacy for his case."

Now, Your Honor, I do not wish to infer that the foregoing statement is correct, but this I do say, that if incorrect the Honorable Mr. Oliver should be compelled according to law and honor to make a correct public apology to the Honorable Mr. Bowser, and if the Premier's statements are correct, Mr. Bowser should be dealt with according to the law, and the law should be strictly enforced.

In the first place Mr. Bowser is charged with being the greatest lawbreaker in the Province; if that is true, he must be the greatest criminal in the Province. Secondly, he is charged with dishonesty, otherwise speaking he has robbed the public. Thirdly he has no regard for his oath, in plain words, "guilty of perjury." The last statement the Premier makes is to the effect that he thinks there ought to be a commission in lunacy for Mr. Bowser's case.

According to the above statements, Mr. Bowser should either be in the Asylum or the Penitentiary.

Sir, the point I wish to make clear to you is the fact that I desire an investigation into this matter and if Mr. Bowser is found guilty of the charges laid against him by the Honorable Mr. Oliver, he should be removed from office and placed in the Asylum or the Penitentiary, for this state of affairs is a disgrace to the fair Province of British Columbia.

I appeal to you as an honorable gentleman to see that this dirty mess is cleaned up as I consider it an absolute disgrace to the British Crown to have such proceedings going on in Parliament.

Please make clear to me as to whether you intend to take any stand in this matter or not.

Yours very truly,
J. A. KENDALL.

Lieut.-Governor's Reply

The 28th of March, 1918.
At Government House,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, with reference to an item that appeared in the "Week" of the 16th of March, I am desired by His Honor to inform you that he is not cognizant of what transpires on the floor of the House, except through the medium of the Press, and if you desire an investigation of any statement made in the Legislative Assembly, your proper course would be to apply to the Speaker.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
H. J. T. MUSKETT,
Private Secretary.

J. A. Kendall, Esq.,
Port Alberni, B. C.

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Kendall's Second Letter to the Lieut.-Governor

Port Alberni, B.C.,
April 1st, 1918.

His Excelelncy,
Lieut.-Gov. Hon. Frank Barnard,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your favor of March 28th, and contents noted.

The fact of the matter is that you do know that the referred to report did appear through the medium of the press and the Hon. John Oliver did use the said terms, therefore Hon. Mr. Bowser is guilty and should be dealt with as a criminal.

As you clearly understand these men were placed there by the public to discharge their duties honestly and faithfuly, and after being placed in public trust we find they are criminals of the lowest type according to their own intercourse. We, as a public, cannot recall them at the present time. Further, I do not consider it to be my duty to refer this matter to the Speaker of the House, but I consider it to be your duty as the Supreme Executive Magistrate of the Province to see that such men as Hon. John Oliver describes Hon. Mr. Bowser to be, are withdrawn from the position they hold in parliament. Such men should be placed in jail and detained there until the dirty mess is cleaned up and if the Hon. Mr. Bowser is not a responsible character as intimated by Hon. Mr. Oliver, by all means place him in a mental hospital for the safety of the general public.

Sir. I ask you for the second time to make very clear to me as to whether you intend to take any action in this case. If not, I will be compelled to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities at Ottawa.

Yours very truly,
J. A. KENDALL.

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Lieut.-Governor's Reply

The 3rd day of April, 1918.
At Government House,
Victoria, B.C.

Sir,

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st, instant, and to state that your suggestion of referring the matter complained of in your former letter to Ottawa, might possibly be the best course to pursue.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. J. T. MUSKETT,
Private Secretary.

J. A. Kendall, Esq.,
Port Alberni, B. C.

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Kendall's Third Letter to the Lieut.-Governor

Port Alberni, B.C.,
April 16th, 1918.

Hon. Lieut.-Gov. Frank Barnard,
Government House,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 3rd, instant, contents noted. I was out of town when your letter arrived, hence the delay in my answer.

Twice I have called your attention to the rascality proceedings in Parliament and I wish to impress the fact upon your mind that you have not answered the question I asked as yet. You seem to think the best possible way out of the difficulty would be for me to refer the question to Ottawa. I wish you to clearly understand that I am not paid to attend to your busines. It is up to you to attend to this question. You are paid the salary of $9,000 per year, for the sole purpose of looking after such matters as previously referred too and I strongly advise you to attend to your business or hand in your resignation. If you think I am going to attend to your business and then help pay your salary, you have another think coming; and if you feel incapable of handling this question, pass me over your job and salary and I will attend to it without any delay.

It is just about time for someone to get around and clean this dirty mess up.

Yours very truly,
J. A. KENDALL,

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Mr. Kendall received no answer from the Lieutenant-Governor to his third letter.

DAYLIGHT SAVING, OLD IDEA REVIVED

We speak of the daylight saving idea as if it were new, as indeed it is comparatively new in practice, though not in theory. History tells us that back in 1784, Benjamin Franklin, then in London, commented on the advisability of people going to bed earlier, and getting up earlier in order that they might have the benefit of the daylight.

"In a walk through the Strand and Fleet street one morning at seven o'clock," writes Benjamin Franklin, who by the way was also the U.S. first postmaster general, "I observed there was not one shop open, although it had been daylight and the sun up above three hours, the inhabitants of London choosing voluntarily to live by candle light and sleep by sunshine; and yet often complaining a little absurdly of the duty on candles and the high price of tallow."

Soon after this incident, an article appeared among Franklin's essays, under the title of "An Economical Project," in which he elaborated the idea of daylight saving by turning the clock forward an hour each spring and back again the the autumn.

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SPEAKER: S. A. CATER, OF VANCOUVER

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LAND REGISTRY ACT.
Section 24

IN THE MATTER of the Northerly 50 feet of Lot 2, Block 1, Map 1220 A, Victoria District.

PROOF having been filed in my Office of the loss of the Certificate of Indefeasible Tible to the above mentioned lands, Numbered 14188I in the name of Duncan Stewart and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1913, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said Duncan Stewart a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of such lost Certificate.

Any person having any information with reference to such lost Certificate of Title is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 10th day of April, 1918.

J. C. GWYNN,
Registrar General of Titles.
Apr13-May11

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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.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.
Section 24

IN THE MATTER of part, 6.25 chains by 32 chains containing 20 acres more or less, of Section 6, Range 1 East, North Saanich District.

PROOF having been filed in my Office of the loss of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above mentioned lands, Numbers 477I in the name of George G. Sayles and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1908, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said George G. Sayles a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of such lost Certificate.

Any person having any information with reference to such lost Certificate of Title is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 10th day of April, 1918.

J. C. GWYNN,
Registrar General of Titles.
Apr13-May11