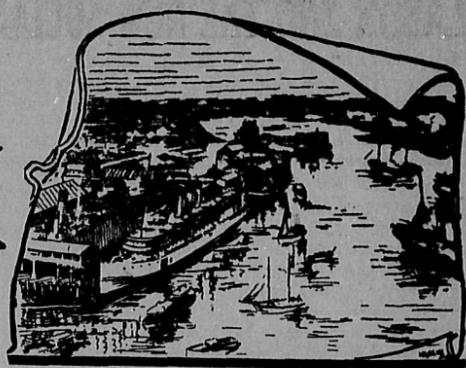


The Week

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



Vol. XV, No. 42--15th Year

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, April 13th, 1918

5c. a copy \$2.00 a year

Labour and the New Social Order

The Most Wonderful Document Since the Magna Charta. - See page 2

An Answer to Bishop MacDonald

IT is to be regretted that some of our public men are not a little more careful and guarded in the way they rush their thoughts into print. Bishop MacDonald, for instance, says things about single tax and about the Pacifist which do not reflect great credit on his reasoning powers nor on his ability as a writer. They will undoubtedly have the effect of lessening the confidence of a good many readers in the good Bishop's ability to lead public opinion. Under the heading of "Pacifism" in the *Colonist* of April 6, he says:

"The pacifist is a downright fool, and the more hopelessly a fool that he seems unable to realize the fact. The pacifist who writes in THE WEEK, for instance, would have us stop the war now. Very well, but will he get Germany to repair the wrong she has done, to desist from further wrongdoing, and to stop the war, too? Till he does what he never will or can do, he had better quit trying to get peace, Trotzky-like, by the naive process of writing and circulating pacifist literature, and learn from the Bolsheviki how people can have peace from Germany by 'taking it lying down'."

One would hardly have expected a Bishop to write like that. It sounds more like something "hot" from a sporting editor.

We plead guilty of being the offending person he refers to. "We want to stop the war now," and would do so without the slightest hesitation if we had the power—and we fail entirely to see why that should place us in the class mentioned by the Bishop. If it is foolish to want to stop the war then it is ten thousand times more foolish to want to continue it. It has been said there are two kinds of cowards today: Those who are afraid to go on with the war, and those who are afraid to stop it. The latter are ten times more cowardly than the former.

With all due respect to the Bishop and to the paper in which he has seen fit to express himself, we submit that had the Pacifist expressed himself in a similar way about the Bishop the letter would have been refused on the ground that it was personal and abusive. We had always been under the impression that the Bishop was a gentleman and his letter came to us in quite the nature of a shock. No matter what our opinion of him, we would never think of calling him names in print and we regret, for his sake, that he should descend to that level himself. The columns of THE WEEK are always open to him and if he felt it necessary to call us names *it would have been more manly to do so to our face*, instead of using a medium through which we could not reply. However, although *we refuse to come down to his level of argument by abuse*, we will nevertheless try to answer what he says.

He asks: "Will he ('the Pacifist') get Germany to repair the wrongs she has done?" We reply by asking the same question in another form: "Will he (the Bishop) by his plan of fighting to the bitter end, get anybody to repair the wrongs already done, to say nothing of those that will yet be done?"

It is now over a year since the Pacifist first pointed out that peace could be secured by reconciliation. The same argument that the Bishop now uses was used against him then, and since that time the wrongs committed, which he wants to have repaired, *have doubled*. Are we getting any nearer the goal we want, or *are we drifting farther away*? No satisfactory conclusion can be reached by asking such questions of the Pacifist. He is not responsible for all the wrongs that have been done. Had he been listened to a year ago there would have been far less wrongs to put right. He sees no more chance of having them righted than the Bishop does but he wants to stop any more being committed, on either side. After nearly four years of war we are farther away from a satisfactory settlement by a force of arms than we ever were, and each day only adds to the sacrifices being made and the amount of wrong to be put right.

If the Bishop really believes that Peace can only come after justice has been done, what has he to say to the prayer of Christ on the Cross: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do"? Forgiveness came first, as it must always come, and Justice and Peace follow after. The cry for Justice without forgiveness is nothing but a cry for revenge.

This is the plea of the Pacifist: He believes in the message of the Christ, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." He is firmly convinced that not only is it the best way but that it is the only way for us today. The difference between the Pacifist and the Bishop is that the former believes in this message and the latter only thinks he believes in it.

There are approximately ten million men facing one another on the Western Front and not one of them has any personal grievance against the one he has to attack. We want a chance to "do to them" what we would like them "to do to us." We plead for an armistice to give them a chance to prove that it is Peace they want and not war.

The Pacifist has a boy who is back from the Front and has been suffering from shell shock for nearly two years. Never a week passes but that he pays the awful price for having "done his bit"—and there are thousands like him who have a lifetime of suffering to look

PRAYER FOR VICTORY

O God of Love and Truth and Mercy, we are engaged in a great world-war. Our enemy says that might is right and he will dictate a German peace by might. We accept the challenge, we will meet force with force without stint so that we ourselves may decide the issue by force, dictate our own peace, refusing any peace not first based on victory. Some unpatriotic men have suggested that we take steps to organize the world into a league for forcing the decision to be made in the international court and avoid the taking of human life in the mere matter of deciding present disputes; but it is our national policy to make the final decision only on the battlefield. Give our leaders the moral courage to adhere to the end in this policy, so that there can be no doubt that millions shall yet be slain in making the decision. When we shall have had a victory of might-is-right on our side, and have set up the world as we feel it should be set up, then and then only shall we consider the matter of establishing jurisprudence for settling future disputes. Grant to us all necessary power to settle present disputes by force. To this end we are willing to sacrifice all the bravest and best men of our gallant armies; but to sacrifice a point of our war-aims by substituting the court for arbitrary dictation in settling the final terms of peace, never!

Germany has no just defence; the defence which she thinks she has is only on the battlefield; enable us, gracious God, to keep it there till one or the other of us is wiped out of the struggle. May nothing that we wish for be left to reason or to a conference; may our enemy be humbled to accept our will without question. To this end may every bullet find its billet and no shell miss its mark. May every bomb dropped by our airmen on enemy cities drench the earth with the blood of children and women till we have paid the enemy back with compound interest for all atrocities, because this is our policy. May the law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth prevail over the law of Jesus Christ because we wish it to do so in this instance. Give us, O Lord, the victory of might, and when we shall have reached success in this way, we will commence to consider organizing the world to put might behind right in making future decisions by jurisprudence. We will dictate peace only through the might of our sword, so help us, God. Amen.

forward to because Great Britain has imagined she can wipe out her share of the responsibility for the world war by sending her sons by the million to the slaughter.

The argument so often put forward to prove the justice of our cause that it is impossible for both parties in a fight to be right sounds very plausible; and while it may be perfectly true, it is also true that it is quite possible for both parties to be wrong. This is the point it is necessary for us to acknowledge before we can hope to obtain Peace. That there is no nation on earth that is not to some extent responsible for this world conflict is a fact. None of us dare claim that we are entirely blameless, consequently none of us DARE adopt the "I am holier than thou" attitude.

The Bishop may think the Pacifist is a fool. If he is, then Christ was the master fool of the ages. Perhaps He was: the Bishop ought to know. But the Pacifist refuses to believe it. He takes his stand by the ideals Christ set up and refuses to acknowledge any other. As he sees things, the Bishop and all those who want to fight to the finish are openly acknowledging the failure of Christianity by refusing to put it to the test. They are crucifying their Lord afresh, and denying Him His rightful place as Prince of Peace and King of the whole Earth.

The Incident on the Rainbow

IN fulfilment of the promise made in our issue of last week, we publish the full story of a recent regrettable affair on board the *Rainbow*. It appears that the order went forth that certain men were to be vaccinated. All told there were about fifty men involved in the order. Of these, four men objected on grounds of conscience. These were informed by the doctor that if they persisted in their attitude they would be severely dealt with and this would eventually involve their discharge from the naval service. They still expressed their intention of exercising their right to keep their blood pure. They were then taken before Lieut. Wingate. A brilliant idea struck this martinet. He therefore warned the objectors that unless they consented to vaccination they would be turned over to the military authorities for service at the front. He reminded them that this involved the possibility of being killed and strongly advised them to reconsider the matter. Thus we have an officer of the service painting active service at the front in quite novel colors. To this officer, at any rate, active service in the war zone—with the possibility of being killed—is not a privilege to be sought but an ordeal to be avoided. The place of danger is depicted, not as the reward of merit, but as a punishment for misdemeanor. To the credit of the jack-tars involved, he it said, they absolutely refused to be frightened at the possibility of war service and still maintained their refusal of vaccination. They were then informed that the matter would be taken before the Captain to be dealt with.

It was about this time that our friend Harry Price became involved in the narrative,—and let it be at once said that the part he played is an entirely creditable one.

One of the men decided that he would lay a written statement of his reasons for refusing vaccination before the Captain. This man, however, doubted his own ability to draw the statement without assistance and on inquiry was informed that the man to go to was "Dr. Price" and that "Dr. Price" had an office on Government St. To "Dr. Price" he accordingly went and found a somewhat unprofessional looking individual. But Harry has always displayed every willingness to give a helping hand to others and he quite cheerfully did his best for this jolly Jack of the *Rainbow*. The statement set forth that this man had lost a brother as the direct result of vaccination, that he and his family had been led to a close study of the whole question, and that they had come to the conclusion that vaccination is futile as a protection against smallpox, and is attended by the gravest risks to health and life.

In due course the men were taken before the Captain. The first man wavered in his determination and accepted vaccination. The second consented subject to a civil doctor's certification that he would be unharmed by the operation, whilst the third and the fourth again refused. The Captain thereupon inquired as to their reasons. One man made a verbal statement of his reasons and the other presented the document drawn by "Dr." Harry Price. The Captain contemptuously refused to peruse the document although it stated that the man presenting it had sustained an irreparable family loss as the result of vaccination.

Such is the way that some Captains—placed in authority over their fellows—proceed to demonstrate that they are gentlemen by birth and instinct. The man again firmly insisted that he had the right to have his statement given respectful treatment. The Captain, then opened the paper, scanned it without reading it, and handed it back with scant courtesy. The man then made a verbal statement of the grounds of his objection to vaccination. He told the Captain that some leading medical practitioners were opposed to the practice and instanced Dr. Treves, medical adviser to King Edward VII. He drew attention to the fact that experts on health and physical culture, like Bernard MacFadden and Thomas Inch, were solid in their opposition to the introduction of poisons into the blood, and finally he pointed out that from 800 to 1,000 children in the city of Victoria had presented certificates of conscientious objection, thus proving that he was by no means an exceptional case.

All this caused the Doctor and the Captain to laugh heartily. The latter declared that he parents of these children were all fools—and let it be said in passing that the Captain is an expert on folly—and peremptorily demanded of the two men if they intended to persist in their obstinacy. On receiving an affirmative answer, the Captain curtly informed them that they would hear further from him.

At about this time vaccination duly commenced amongst the members of the crew of the *Rainbow*. At the time it began there were no cases of sickness in the "sick-bay." Before vaccination had proceeded very far the cases of sickness became very numerous. Cases of sore arms, skin diseases, and eruptions became quite common and finally the authorities decided that they had an epidemic of measles. It is strange how persistently "measles" has followed vaccination at the Willows, Vancouver, and on the *Rainbow*. Did the men really get "measles" or is that only a euphemistic name for some other ail-

(Continued on Page Three)

LABOR AND THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER

Foreword

The following document is earnestly recommended to the readers of *The Week* as worthy of patient and painstaking examination. It is the proposed "Reconstruction" programme of the British Labor party. We say "proposed" because it has not yet been officially adopted. It has merely been prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Executive for consideration by the party, and before being adopted it will be discussed in detail both by the membership of the party's constituent organizations and by a general party conference. In its present form, consequently, it is only a draft, and it may be modified in many respects before it is adopted as the official platform of the party. *The Week* is republishing it in the belief that it is worthy of consideration in this country no less general and serious than that which it will receive in Great Britain.

Tentative as the document is in its existing form, it is probably the most mature and carefully formulated programme ever put forth by a responsible political party. Its several sections do not consist of war cries or of bait for votes as in the case of ordinary political parties. Neither do they consist of pious aspirations and happy thoughts about political and social reform, as in the case of so many platforms of progressive parties in this country. It is the result of an exhaustive criticism of the whole English experience in social legislation during the past four generations. It is the result of a careful discrimination between what the state can and must do in order to bring about social improvement and what the contribution must be of the workers themselves. It is the result of an adjustment between many opinions and interests, whose conflict in the past have impaired the unity and hampered the growth of the British labor movement. It is, consequently, at once an historical, a scientific and a political document which, although it was worded by a sub-committee, was written as a result of the sufferings, the struggles, the experiments, the failures, the successes, the aspirations and the thinking of the British wage-earning class during its four generations of conscious development.

Many readers who are accustomed to the timidities and tepidity of American progressivism will shrink from the drastic character of much of the proposed social and financial legislation. But they must harden themselves to consider the social problem as a far more grave and unescapable responsibility than it was before the war. If we are too limited or too blind to admit a programme of this kind into serious political discussion, we shall only provoke and even justify a far more drastic and dangerous kind of agitation. The social reconstruction proposed in this programme is not put forth by some little group of social reformers or of anti-social revolutionists. It is proposed as the platform for one of the most powerful parties in Great Britain—a party which will contest almost every constituency in the coming election and which, unless it is opposed by a coalition, may elect a majority to the House of Commons. This is no reason why we should not reject the proposed programme with the utmost good will, but it is a reason for taking care that we do not reject it merely because it clashes with our familiar prejudices and can be condemned by some such opprobrious word as "socialistic." The British Labor Party has lifted quantitative socialism of the kind long advocated by the Fabian Society up to the level of immediate practical political discussion. Its proposed programme may be applied to this country without many modifications, and it will go ill with us unless a party is formed in Canada which will formulate and fight for a programme of reconstruction which, however different from the following document, will at least not fall below it in courageous, scientific and thorough-going radicalism.

It behooves the Labor Party, in formulating its own programme for reconstruction after the war, and in criticizing the various preparations and plans that are being made by the present government, to look at the problem as a whole. We have to make clear what it is that we wish to construct. It is important to emphasize the fact that, whatever may be the case with regard to other political parties, our detailed practical proposals proceed from definitely held principles.

The End of a Civilization

We need to beware of patchwork. The view of the Labor Party is that what has to be reconstructed after the war is not this or that government, or this or that piece of social machinery; but, as far as Britain is concerned, society itself. The individual worker, or for that matter the individual statesman, immersed in daily routine—like the individual soldier in a battle—easily fails to understand the magnitude and far-reaching importance of what is taking place

around him. How does it fit together as a whole? How does it look from a distance? Count Okuma, one of the oldest, most experienced and ablest of the statesmen of Japan, watching the present conflict from the other side of the globe, declares it to be nothing less than the death of European civilization. Just as in the past the civilization of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Carthage and the great Roman empire have been successively destroyed, so, in the judgment of this detached observer, the civilization of all Europe is even now receiving its death blow. We of the Labor Party can so far agree in this estimate as to recognize, in the present world catastrophe, if not the death, in Europe, of civilization itself, at any rate the **culmination and collapse of a distinctive industrial civilization**, which the workers will not seek to reconstruct. At such times of crisis it is easier to slip into ruin than to progress into higher forms of organization. That is the problem as it presents itself to the Labor Party.

What this war is consuming is not merely the security, the homes, the livelihood and the lives of millions of innocent families, and an enormous proportion of all the accumulated wealth of the world, but also the very basis of the peculiar social order in which it has arisen. The individualist system of capitalist production, based on the private ownership and competitive administration of land and capital, with its reckless "profiteering" and wage-slavery; with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and its hypocritical pretense of the "survival of the fittest"; with the monstrous inequality of circumstances which it produces and the degradation and brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom, may, we hope, indeed have received a death blow. With it must go the political system and ideas in which it naturally found expression. We of the Labor party, whether in opposition or in due time called upon to form an administration, will certainly lend no hand to its revival. On the contrary, we shall do our utmost to see that it is buried with the millions whom it has done to death. If we in Britain are to escape from the decay of civilization itself, which the Japanese statesman foresees, we must ensure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order, based not on fighting but on fraternity—not on the competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but on a **deliberately planned co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain**—not on the utmost possible inequality of riches, but on a systematic approach towards a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born into the world—not on an enforced dominion over subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex, but, in industry as well as in government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy. We do not, of course, pretend that it is possible, even after the drastic clearing away that is now going on, to build society anew in a year or two of feverish "reconstruction." What the Labor Party intends to satisfy itself about is that each brick that it helps to lay shall go to erect the structure that it intends, and no other.

The Pillars of the House

We need not here recapitulate, one by one, the different items in the Labor Party's programme, which successive party conferences have adopted. These proposals, some of them in various publications worked out in practical detail, are often carelessly derided as impracticable, even by the politicians who steal them piecemeal from us! The members of the Labor Party, themselves actually working by hand or by brain, in close contact with the facts, have perhaps at all times a more accurate appreciation of what is practicable, in industry as in politics, than those who depend solely on academic instruction or are misled by great possessions. But today no man dares to say that anything is impracticable. The war which has scared the old political parties right out of their dogmas, has taught every statesman and every government official, to his enduring surprise, how very much more can be done along the lines that we have laid down than he had ever before thought possible. What we now promulgate as our policy, whether in opposition or for office, is not merely this or that specific reform, but a **deliberately thought out, systematic, and comprehensive plan for that immediate social rebuilding which any ministry, whether or not it desires to grapple with the problem, will be driven to undertake. The four pillars**

of the house that we propose to erect, resting upon the common foundation of the democratic control of society in all its activities, may be termed:

- (a) The Universal Enforcement of the National Minimum;
- (b) The Democratic Control of Industry;
- (c) The Revolution in National Finance; and
- (d) The Surplus Wealth for the Common Good.

The Universal Enforcement of a National Minimum

The first principle of the Labor Party—in significant contrast with those of the capitalist system, whether expressed by the Liberal or by the Conservative Party—is the **securing to every member of the community, in good times and bad alike** (and not only to the strong and able, the well born or the fortunate), **of all the requisites of healthy life and worthy citizenship.** This is in no sense a "class" proposal. Such an amount of social protection of the individual, however poor and lowly, from birth to death, is, as the economist now knows, as indispensable to fruitful co-operation as it is to successful combination; and it affords the only complete safeguard against that insidious degradation of the standard of life which is the worst economic and social calamity to which any community can be subjected. We are members one of another. No man liveth to himself alone. If any, even the humblest, is made to suffer, the whole community and every one of us, whether or not we recognize the fact, is thereby injured. Generation after generation this has been the corner-stone of the faith of Labor. It will be the guiding principle of any Labor Government.

The Legislative Regulation of Employment

Thus it is that the Labor Party today stands for the universal application of the policy of the national minimum, to which (as embodied in the successive elaborations of the Factory, Mines, Railways, Shops, Merchant Shipping, and Truck acts, the Public Health, Housing, and Education Acts and the Minimum Wage Act—all of them aiming at the enforcement of at least the prescribed minimum of leisure, health, education, and subsistence) the spokesmen of Labor have already gained the support of the enlightened statesmen and economists of the world. All these laws purporting to protect against extreme degradation of the standard of life need considerable improvement and extension, whilst their administration leaves much to be desired. For instance, the Workmen's Compensation Act fails shamefully, not merely to secure proper provision for all the victims of accident and industrial disease, but what is much more important, **does not succeed in preventing their continual increase.** The amendment and consolidation of the Factory and Workshops Acts, with their extension to all employed persons, is long overdue, and it will be the policy of Labor greatly to strengthen the staff of inspectors, especially by the addition of more men and women of actual experience of the workshop and the mine. The Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act must certainly be maintained in force, and suitably amended, so as both to ensure greater uniformity of conditions among the several districts, and to make the district minimum in all cases an effective reality. The same policy will, in the interests of the agricultural laborers, dictate the perpetuation of the Legal Wage Clauses of the new Corn Law just passed for a term of five years, and the prompt amendment of any defects that may be revealed in their working. And, in view of the fact that many millions of wage-earners, notably women and the less skilled workmen in various occupations, are unable by combination to obtain wages adequate for decent maintenance in health, the Labor Party intends to see to it that the Trade Boards Act is suitably amended and made to apply to all industrial employments in which any considerable number of those employed obtain less than 30s. per week. This minimum of not less than 30s. per week (which will need revision according to the level of prices) ought to be the very lowest statutory base line for the least skilled adult workers, men or women, in any occupation, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Organization of Demobilization

But the coming industrial dislocation, which will inevitably follow the discharge from war service of half of all the working population, imposes new obligations upon the community. The demobilization and discharge of the **eight million** wage-earners now being paid from public funds, either for service with the colors or in munition work and other war trades, will bring to the whole wage-earning class grave peril of unemployment, reduction of wages, and a lasting degradation of the standard of life,

which can be prevented only by deliberate national organization. The Labor Party has repeatedly called upon the present government to formulate its plan, and to make in advance all arrangements necessary for coping with so unparalleled a dislocation. The policy to which the Labor Party commits itself is unhesitating and uncompromising. It is plain that regard should be had, in stopping government orders, reducing the staff of the national factories and demobilizing the army, to the actual state of employment in particular industries and in different districts, so as both to release first the kinds of labor most urgently required for the revival of peace production, and to prevent any congestion of the market. It is no less imperative that suitable provision against being turned suddenly adrift without resources should be made, not only for the soldiers, but also for the three million operatives in munition work and other war trades, who will be discharged long before most of the army can be disbanded. On this important point, which is the most urgent of all, the present Government has, we believe, down to the present hour, formulated no plan, and come to no decision, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative Party has apparently deemed the matter worthy of agitation. Any government which should allow the discharged soldier or munition worker to fall into the clutches of charity or the Poor Law would have to be instantly driven from office by an outburst of popular indignation. What every one of them will look for is a situation in accordance with his capacity.

Securing Employment for All

The Labor Party insists—as no other political party has thought fit to do—that the obligation to find suitable employment in productive work for all these men and women rests upon the Government for the time being. The work of re-setting the disbanded soldiers and discharged munition workers into new situations is a national obligation; and the Labor Party emphatically protests against its being regarded as a matter for private charity. It strongly objects to this public duty being handed over either to committees of philanthropists or benevolent societies, or to any of the military or recruiting authorities. The policy of the Labor Party in this matter is to make the utmost use of the trade unions, and, equally for the brainworkers, of the various professional associations. In view of the fact that, in any trade, the best organization for placing men in situations is a national trade union having local branches throughout the kingdom, every soldier should be allowed, if he chooses, to have a duplicate of his industrial discharge notice sent, one month before the date fixed for his discharge, to the secretary of the trade union to which he belongs or wishes to belong. Apart from this use of the trade union (and a corresponding use of the professional association) the government must of course avail itself of some such public machinery as that of the employment exchanges; but before the existing exchanges (which will need to be greatly extended) can receive the co-operation and support of the organized labor movement, without which their operations can never be fully successful, it is imperative that they should be drastically reformed, on the lines laid down in the Demobilization Report of the "Labor After the War" Joint Committee; and, in particular, that each exchange should be placed under the supervision and control of a joint committee of employers and trade unionists in equal numbers.

The responsibility of the Government, for the time being, in the grave industrial crisis that demobilization will produce, goes, however, far beyond the eight million men and women whom the various departments will suddenly discharge from their own service. The effect of this peremptory discharge on all the other workers has also to be taken into account. To the Labor Party it will seem the supreme concern of the Government of the day to see to it that there shall be, as a result of the gigantic "General Post" which it will itself have deliberately set going, nowhere any degradation of the standard of life. The Government has pledged itself to restore the trade union conditions and "pre-war practices" of the workshop, which the trade unions patriotically gave up at the direct request of the Government itself; and this solemn pledge must be fulfilled, of course, in the spirit as well as in the letter. The Labor Party, moreover, holds it to be the duty of the Government of the day to take all necessary steps to prevent the standard rates of wages, in any trade or occupation whatsoever, from suffering any reduction, relatively to the contemporary cost of living. Unfortunately, the present Government, like the Liberal and Conservative Parties, so far refuses to speak on this

important matter with any clear voice. We claim that it should be a cardinal point of Government policy to make it plain to every capitalist employer that any attempt to reduce the customary rates of wages when peace comes, or to take advantage of the dislocation of demobilization to worsen the conditions of employment in any grade whatsoever, will certainly lead to bitter industrial strife, which will be in the highest degree detrimental to the national interests; and that the Government of the day will not hesitate to take all necessary steps to avert such a calamity. In the great impending crisis the Government of the day should not only, as the greatest employer of both brainworkers and manual workers, set a good example in this respect, but should also actively seek to influence employers by proclaiming in advance that it will not itself attempt to lower the standard rates of conditions in public employment; by announcing that it will insist on the most rigorous observance of the fair wages clause in all public contracts, and by explicitly recommending every local authority to adopt the same policy.

But nothing is more dangerous to the standard of life, or so destructive of those minimum conditions of healthy existence, which must in the interests of the community be assured to every worker, than any widespread or continued unemployment. It has always been a fundamental principle of the Labor Party (a point on which, significantly enough, it has not been followed by either of the other political parties) that, in a modern industrial community, it is one of the **foremost obligations of the Government to find, for every willing worker, whether by hand or by brain, productive work at standard rates.**

It is accordingly the duty of the Government to adopt a policy of deliberately and systematically preventing the occurrence of unemployment instead of, as heretofore, letting unemployment occur, and then seeking, vainly and expensively, to relieve the unemployed. It is now known that the Government can, if it chooses, arrange the public works and the orders of national departments and local authorities in such a way as to maintain the aggregate demand for labor in the whole kingdom (including that of capitalist employers) approximately at a uniform level from year to year; and it is therefore a primary obligation of the Government to prevent any considerable or widespread fluctuations in the total numbers employed in times of good or bad trade. But this is not all. In order to prepare for the possibility of there being any unemployment, either in the course of demobilization or in the first years of peace, it is essential that the Government should make all necessary preparations for putting instantly in hand, directly or through the local authorities, such urgently needed public works as (a) the rehousing of the population alike in rural districts, mining villages, and town slums, to the extent, possibly, of a million new cottages and an outlay of three hundred millions sterling; (b) the immediate making good of the shortage of schools, training colleges, technical colleges, etc., and the engagement of the necessary additional teaching, clerical, and administrative staffs; (c) new roads; (d) light railways; (e) the unification and reorganization of the railway and canal system; (f) afforestation; (g) the reclamation of land; (h) the development and better equipment of our ports and harbors; (i) the opening up of access to land by co-operative small holdings and in other practicable ways. Moreover, in order to relieve any pressure of an overstocked labor market, the opportunity should be taken, if unemployment should threaten to become widespread, (a) immediately to raise the school-leaving age to sixteen; (b) greatly to increase the number of scholarships and bursaries for secondary and higher education; and (c) substantially to shorten the hours of labor of all young persons, even to a greater extent than the eight hours per week contemplated in the new Education Bill, in order to enable them to attend technical and other classes in the daytime. Finally, wherever practicable, the hours of adult labor should be reduced to not more than forty-eight per week, with out reduction of the standard rates of wages. **There can be no economic or other justification for keeping any man or woman to work for long hours, or at overtime, whilst others are unemployed.**

In so far as the Government fails to prevent unemployment—whenever it finds it impossible to discover for any willing worker, man or woman, a suitable situation at the standard rate—the Labor Party holds that the Government must, in the interest of the community as a whole, provide him or her with adequate maintenance, either with such arrangements for honorable employment or with such useful training as may be found

practicable, according to age, health and previous occupation. In many ways the best form of provision for those who must be unemployed, because the industrial organization of the community so far breaks down as to be temporarily unable to set them to work, is the Out of Work Benefit afforded by a well administered trade union. This is a special tax on the trade unionists themselves which they have voluntarily undertaken, but towards which they have a right to claim a public subvention—a subvention which was actually granted by Parliament (though only to the extent of a couple of shillings or so per week) under Part II of the Insurance Act.

The arbitrary withdrawal by the Government in 1915 of this statutory right of the trade unions was one of the least excusable of the war economies; and the Labor Party must insist on the resumption of this subvention immediately the war ceases, and on its increase to at least half the amount spent in Out of Work Benefit. The extension of state unemployment insurance to other occupations may afford a convenient method of providing for such of the unemployed, especially in the case of badly paid women workers and the less skilled men, whom it is difficult to organize in trade unions. But the weekly rate of the state unemployment benefit needs, in these days of high prices, to be considerably raised; whilst no industry ought to be compulsorily brought within its scope against the declared will of the workers concerned, and especially of their trade unions. In the twentieth century, there must be no question of driving the unemployed to anything so obsolete and discredited as either private charity, with its haphazard and ill considered doles, or the Poor Law, with the facilities and barbarities of its "Stone Yard," or its "Able-bodied Test Workhouse." **Only on the basis of a universal application of the Policy of the National Minimum, affording complete security against destitution, in sickness and health, in good times and bad alike, to every member of the community can any worthy social order be built up.**

THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

The universal application of the policy of the national minimum is, of course, only the first of the pillars of the house that the Labor Party intends to see built. What marks off this party most distinctly from any of the other political parties is its demand for the full and genuine adoption of the principle of democracy. The first condition of democracy is effective personal freedom. This has suffered so many encroachments during the war that it is necessary to state with clearness that the complete removal of all the war time restrictions on freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of the press, freedom of travel and freedom of choice of place of residence and kind of employment must take place **the day after peace is declared. The Labor Party declares emphatically against any continuance of the Military Service Acts a moment longer than the imperative requirements of the war excuse.** But individual freedom is of little use without **complete political rights.** The Labor Party sees its repeated demands largely conceded in the present Representation of the People Act, but not yet wholly satisfied. The party stands, as heretofore, for complete adult suffrage, with not more than a three months residential qualification, for effective provision for absent electors to vote, for absolutely equal rights for both sexes, for the same freedom to exercise civic rights for the "common soldier" as for the officer, for shorter Parliaments, for the **complete abolition of the House of Lords,** and for a most strenuous opposition to any new Second Chamber, whether elected or not, having in it any element of heredity or privilege, or of the control of the House of Commons by any party or class. But unlike the Conservative and Liberal Parties, the Labor Party insists on **democracy in industry as well as in Government.** It demands the progressive elimination from the control of industry of the private capitalist, individual or joint-stock; and the setting free of all who labor, whether by hand or by brain, for the service of the community, and of the community only. And the Labor Party refuses absolutely to believe that the British people will permanently tolerate any reconstruction or perpetuation of the disorganization, waste and inefficiency involved in the abandonment of British industry to a jostling crowd of separate private employers, with their minds bent, not on the service of the community, but—by the very law of their being—only on the utmost possible profiteering. What the nation needs is undoubtedly a great bound onward in its aggregate productivity. But this cannot be secured merely by pressing the manual workers to more strenuous toil, or even by encouraging

the "Captains of Industry" to a less wasteful organization of their several enterprises on a profit-making basis. What the Labor Party looks to is a genuinely scientific reorganization of the nation's industry, no longer deflected by individual profiteering, on the basis of the common ownership of the means of production; the equitable sharing of the proceeds among all who participate in any capacity and only among these, and the adoption, in particular services and occupations, of those systems and methods of administration and control that may be found, in practice, best to promote the public interest.

Immediate Nationalization

The Labor Party stands not merely for the principle of the common ownership of the nation's land, to be applied as suitable opportunities occur, but also, specifically, for the immediate nationalization of railways, mines and the production of electrical power. We hold that the very foundation of any successful reorganization of British industry must necessarily be found in the provision of the utmost facilities for transport and communication, the production of power at the cheapest possible rate and the most economical supply of both electrical energy and coal to every corner of the kingdom. Hence the Labor Party stands, unhesitatingly, for the national ownership and administration of the railways and canals, and their union, along with harbors and roads, and the posts and telegraphs—not to say also the great lines of steamers which could at once be owned, if not immediately directly managed in detail, by the Government—in a united national service of communication and transport; to be worked, unhampered by capitalists, private or purely local interests (and with a steadily increasing participation of the organized workers in the management, both central and local), exclusively for the common good. If any Government should be so misguided as to propose, when peace comes, to hand the railways back to the shareholders; or should show itself so spendthrift of the nation's property as to give these shareholders any enlarged franchise by presenting them with the economies of unification or the profits of increased railway rates; or so extravagant as to bestow public funds on the re-equipment of privately owned lines—all of which things are now being privately intrigued for by the railway interests—the Labor Party will offer any such project the most strenuous opposition. The railways and canals, like the roads, must henceforth belong to the public.

In the production of electricity, for cheap power, light, and heating, this country has so far failed, because of hampering private interests, to take advantage of science. Even in the largest cities we still "peddle" our electricity on a contemptibly small scale. What is called for immediately after the war, is the erection of a score of gigantic "super-power stations," which could generate, at incredibly cheap rates, enough electricity for the use of every industrial establishment and every private household in Great Britain; the present municipal and joint-stock electrical plants being universally linked up and used for local distribution. This is inevitably the future of electricity. It is plain that so great and so powerful an enterprise affecting every industrial enterprise and, eventually, every household, must not be allowed to pass into the hands of private capitalists. They are already pressing the Government for the concession, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party has yet made up its mind to a refusal of such a new endowment of profiteering in what will presently be the life blood of modern productive industry. The Labor Party demands that the production of electricity on the necessary gigantic scale shall be made, from the start (with suitable arrangements for municipal co-operation in local distribution) a national enterprise, to be worked exclusively with the object of supplying the whole kingdom with the cheapest possible power, light and heat.

But with railways and the generation of electricity in the hands of the public, it would be criminal folly to leave to the present one thousand five hundred colliery companies the power of "holding up" the coal supply. These are now all working under public control, on terms that virtually afford to their shareholders a statutory guarantee of their swollen incomes. The Labor Party demands the immediate nationalization of mines, the extraction of coal and iron being worked as a public service (with a steadily increasing participation in the management, both central and local, of the various grades of persons employed); and the whole business of the retail distribution of household coal being undertaken, as a local public service, by the elected municipal or county councils. And there is no reason why coal should fluctuate in price any more than railway fares, or why the consumer should be made to pay more in winter than in summer, or in one town than

another. What the Labor Party would aim at is, for household coal of standard quality, a fixed and uniform price for the whole kingdom, payable by rich and poor alike, as unalterable as the penny postage stamp.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

TROUBLE AT THE POLICE STATION

It is high time that something definite was done by our Police Commissioners in the way of putting things in better order at the Police Station.

For a long time they have been drifting and muddling along under the management (or lack of management) of a Chief who has long since gone past his period of usefulness.

The head of the Police Force ought to be so thoroughly in touch with all his staff that he would know just where to put his hand on the man he wanted for any job that came under his direction. He ought to keep in personal touch with his staff and see that they are fully informed of any change in the law and in the means required to carry it into effect.

At the time that the Prohibition Law was passed, instead of the fullest information and instructions being given to the men on the force they were left to find out what they were expected to do themselves. This is not the way to get results.

The Chief of the Staff should not only understand fully what the law requires, but he should see to it that every man on the staff understands it also.

THE INCIDENT ON THE RAINBOW

(Continued from Page One)

ment? One man contracted spinal meningitis and died of the same. We are informed that his nursing left much to be desired and that his life might have been saved by better treatment. Whether the epidemic was caused by vaccination as some suppose or by the sanitary conditions aboard the ship—why can say? Certain it is that the drinking water for use on board was kept stored near the men's toilets. This matter should receive the instant attention of authorities.

But to return to the Captain. He finally decided to rid his vessel of the obstinate men and make them an example to the rest of the crew. He informed them that their services were no longer required and that they would be handed over to the military authorities. Both the men in question were volunteers, both were men of the highest character without a flaw on their service records, and in both cases their discharge papers are permanent testimony to the fact. They neither objected—but rather welcomed—active service at the front, but they both strongly objected to being treated either as miscreants or as conscripts. They had willingly responded to their country's call for men, they had both made good progress in their service duties, and they were both eager to continue to serve their King and Country. Yet the efficient recruiting officer who has charge of the *Rainbow* wishes everyone to know that so far as he is concerned, anti-vaccinists are not wanted in the naval service. But therein he comes into sharp conflict with Imperial Service Regulation. In the Imperial Navy at least—and quite probably in the Canadian Navy also—vaccination is not compulsory.

Time after time this matter has been raised in the Imperial Parliament and time after time responsible Ministers of the Crown have stated that vaccination and inoculation are quite optional. Therefore Commander Shenton has dismissed from the service two men whose only fault was that they exercised a right of the Imperial Service.

The men were placed under arrest, deprived of even those articles of service attire which long custom has marked out as the right of men leaving the service, given a cheap shoddy suit of civilian cloths for which they had to pay and handed over to the Military Police. The Military Police seem to have behaved with every courtesy. Just as soon as they discovered the real nature of the offence committed by their two prisoners they were indignant. Instead of marching the men as prisoners through the streets, they took certain steps which it would be injudicious to reveal, to show their resentment at the Captain and their sympathy with the two ex-Jack Tars. Likewise also did the Military Officers show every kindness. Captain Tweedale proved himself a thorough gentleman, did his best to soften the hard feelings which, not unnaturally, the men were beginning to form at service treatment, informed them that with their discharge papers in hand they were free to go where they liked, that he had no power over them and wished them success in civil life.

Thus were two men lost to their country's service at a time when she is appealing for men. With no suspicion of bad conduct against them and with every eagerness to serve they have been sent back into civil life. But the rage of the Captain when he learned of the result of his action can be better imagined than described. The men were re-arrested, but after re-examination by the Military Authorities were again allowed to proceed on their way.

Of course, the men on board watched the proceedings with the liveliest interest. And their joy when they knew that their chums were free knew no bounds. Hence it is—as we stated last week—that the men are having a glorious time at the expense of their superior officer.

Are We All Going Mad?

If the news that is dished up to us in the daily press can be taken as giving a fair registration of the pulse of the country, there is no doubt whatever that it is beating at a very dangerous rate and that our temperature is altogether above normal. In one issue of

There is trouble now in the ranks of the men over the promotion of one of their members. The facts as stated by the men are as follows:—

Constable Boulton joined the force as a Special shortly after the war broke out, filling the place of a man who left for the Front. He has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant to take the place of Robt. Duncan who has resigned to go farming. The promotion means a substantial increase in his pay. At the time he joined, three years ago, he had no experience in police duty. There are at least ten men on the staff whose qualifications have been overlooked in the matter. Some of them have served 14 or 15 years, but they have to take a back seat in favor of a man who has the necessary "pull," both inside and out.

The men claim that whenever a vacancy occurs it should be thrown open to applicants, who should be subjected to a thorough examination and suitable tests, so as to be sure of getting the best man. Due regard should also be given to the length of time the applicants had been on the force.

The Week believes that the men have a just cause for complaint and is willing to stand behind them in any fight for fair play.

We shall probably have more to say about it next week.

Ottawa, Ont., April 9, 1918.

Wm. E. Scott,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,

Had another interview with Allied buyers about dehydrated vegetables and after repeated cables to England they state there are no present requirements and they cannot forecast future needs. We greatly regret our efforts have been unavailing but we cannot overcome existing conditions. Please give this information wide publicity among growers.

HENRY B. THOMSON,
Chairman, Canada Food Board.

our evening daily we are told that in two Allied air raids on German towns, eighty-six people were killed and hundreds injured, and the neighborhood heaped with ruins. That a Socialist miner in Maryville was taken by a crowd and hung for making derogatory remarks about President Wilson. That a corporal, who had been gassed, is reported as saying: "Yes, they fixed me up this way, but that does not matter. I am revenged. I shall survive my burns, but the thousands of Germans I saw fall will never be seen again." That a party of American soldiers at the front "had their bayonets sharpened like razors and were sworn to avenge an awful crime against their comrades." And, finally, that an Order in Council was read by the Prime Minister of Canada authorizing the Military Authorities to intervene with troops under his command and use such force as he may determine to be reasonably necessary to quell and suppress rioting, insurrection in civil disturbance, and to restore the peace, whether or not any requisition be made or order given to such military authority by any civil magistrate or civil authority.

Do these items, which are only a partial list of one day's report, reflect any credit on us as a people?

Do they not sound like an echo from some ancient civilization or what would be expected from a tribe of Redskins or Cannibals?

If it were possible for some one to visit us from another world would he think we were reasonably sane or would he pronounce us as stark staring mad?

If the last item from Ottawa is to be allowed to stand, then of surety the last vestige of Canadian liberty is in danger of disappearing altogether. Under this regulation the Military here could override Mayor Todd; could decide that a meeting held to discuss terms of Peace was an incentive to insurrection, and by breaking it up could cause a riot that would provide ample excuse for the use of machine guns right here in Victoria. They could have the whole island under martial law and thousands of law-abiding citizens who would have been ready to stand by the Mayor and civil authority in defence of civil law would probably take a stand against Military interference.

This is the sort of thing some of our Preachers are trying to run us into when they talk of putting the whole country under martial law. Such a thing may under very extreme cases be necessary, but it must be the last resort of all, and only be submitted to after all other means have failed and the civil authorities have acknowledged their failure.

The parties at Ottawa are playing with fire, a fire that at any time may get beyond them and be impossible to check.

Bombastic Speeches

"DURING the next few weeks America will give the Prussian Military Junta the surprise of their lives."—Lloyd George.

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."—President Wilson.

Brave words these, but they do not get us anywhere—unless it be nearer to our own destruction. Both these gentlemen have proclaimed over and over again that what is really required before any satisfactory step can be taken towards Peace is a change of mental attitude on the part of the German authorities. We ask in all seriousness whether such talk will do anything whatever towards producing that change. If not, then it is all worse than useless.

It is but a proclamation that we will accept a decision obtained by force—provided the decision is in our favor.

Go to it Uncle Sam! You don't know where you're going, but you're on your way. It will not take you long at the rate you are travelling to reach the place where Democracy will be safe—but it will be the safety of the graveyard. When you have finished off all the men who are willing to kill and be killed and you and the other leaders are the only ones left to fight, you will come to the conclusion that "force without stint or limit" has been carried far enough. After that, it may be, you will see that it is not more force but more sense that is required.

Treatment of Conchies

FOUR Conscientious Objectors in Winnipeg—all Bible Students—who were serving a two-year sentence for refusing to obey orders, have been taken from jail to be sent overseas with the next draft. Thus does Canada follow in the footsteps of the Mother Country in the diabolical treatment of men who refuse to bow down to human authority when they feel it conflicts with the Divine. The road to Calvary was trodden many years ago by a man who defied the military. It is being trodden by thousands still. Some day the conscience of those who refuse to allow others to use theirs will be seared as with a hot iron when they hear the judgment: "inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of one of these, ye did it unto me."

Making Things Safe

"BOLSHEVIST madness is every whit as dangerous to the peace and liberty of the world as Prussian Militarism. The Allies must subdue both if the future is to be safe for humanity."—Colonist, April 7th.

For a long time we have been under the impression that the *Colonist* regarded Prussian Militarism as the very limit of devilment—now we see there is something else just as bad—and one has only to whisper the awful word "Socialism" and we have three equally bad things on the list.

The *Colonist* now seriously informs us that the Allies must subdue both the Bolsheviks and Prussianism if the future is to be safe for humanity. It is interesting to note that she does not use the word Democracy. The future is to be safe humanity—not Democracy. This is a relief to us. "Making the world safe for Democracy" was beginning to get "on our nerves," and seeing that the Bolsheviki (defective as they no doubt are) represent the nearest approach to Democracy that we have yet seen, it is certainly good taste on the part of our contemporary to leave the word out and call it humanity.

We suggest to the *Colonist* that a marked copy of her paper be sent to the Allies with instructions how to do the subduing. To us it looks like a pretty big job.

There is more Prussianism in America now than we ever dreamed there would be when the war broke out, and the *Colonist* will probably find that the same thing will happen when she tries to subdue Bolshevism. She will have more here than she knows what to do with. In the meantime we suggest that there is no code of International Law that gives us the right to dictate to Russia what she should or should not do. Our hands are just about as full as we want them. There will be plenty of time to throw stones at the Bolsheviki when we have put our own house in order.

C. H. SMITH & CO.
Photographic Supplies
Pictures
Picture Framing
Other Things Too!
611 Fort Street

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:
.....
.....

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME
NOTICE is hereby given that the Jas. A. Cavanagh Finance Company Limited intends, after the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for approval of the changing of its name to The International Brokers, Limited. JAS. A. CAVANAGH, Managing Director. Apr 6-5t

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hospital Buildings, Quarantine Station, William Head, B.C.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Monday, April 22, 1918, for the construction of a scarlet fever hospital, and minor diseases hospitals, Quarantine Station, William Head, B.C. Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Postmaster, Vancouver, and the Resident Architect at Victoria, B.C. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed 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 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 Honourable 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 declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tenderer has 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, March 23, 1918. (Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.)

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 Title to the above mentioned lands, Numbered 141881 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 new 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. April 3-May 11

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, Numbered 4771 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. April 3-May 11

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 Title to the above mentioned lands, Numbered 141881 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 new 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. April 3-May 11

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, Numbered 4771 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. April 3-May 11

COWARDLY ACCUSATIONS AGAINST BIBLE STUDENTS

IN AMERICA IT IS "GERMAN" MONEY THAT IS BEING USED
IN GERMANY IT IS "AMERICAN" MONEY

WHAT THE BIBLE STUDENTS BELIEVE

THE international Bible Students believe that Jesus Christ is the great Redeemer of mankind; that he promised before his ascension into heaven that he would return again and receive his church unto himself; that he would reign for a thousand years thereafter, during which time he would give every man a fair trial for life and all the obedient ones would be restored to human perfection, happiness and eternal joy, the wilfully wicked being everlastingly destroyed; that ultimately the earth will be filled with a race of happy, joyful people. The word "millennium" means one thousand years; therefore the millennial reign of Christ means the thousand-year reign of Christ mentioned in the Scriptures. (Revelation 20:1-4.) *They believe that the Lord's reign and great blessing is at hand. The bringing of this hope to the people at this time has greatly angered the clergymen and they have vehemently denounced it, because, if true, the power of hypocritical clergy is about to end.* As a sample, we quote from Dr. Shirley J. Case, who has recently written a book against Millenarianism, and who, speaking against the work of the International Bible Students' Association, says: "Two thousand dollars a week is being spent to spread the doctrine. Where the money comes from is unknown; but there is strong suspicion that it emanates from German sources. In my belief, the fund would be a profitable field for government investigation." Have such representations had anything to do with the investigation of the Bible Students' Association's books? Something has caused it. We have nothing to conceal. We here mention that recently the United States Government officials took possession of the books of the Bible Students' Association and made a thorough investigation. No trace was found of German influence or the use of German money. We gladly state that all the money used in our work is voluntarily contributed by conscientious men and women throughout the country who regard it a great privilege now to declare the message of peace and hope that the Bible holds out to the poor, groaning creation.

PERSECUTION IN GERMANY

TO show a well-organized effort on behalf of the clergy to persecute these Bible Students, we see their activities have not been confined to our country alone, but to many countries. For a number of years the International Bible Students' Association has maintained an office in Germany and in many other foreign countries. A paper in Copenhagen, Denmark, recently published the following:—

"A WARNING AGAINST THE MILLENNIUM SECT"

"The Consistory of Kiel (Holstein, Germany) is calling the attention of the (Lutheran) priests to the activities carried on by the Millennial sect, which calls itself 'Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society,' and also 'Bible Students' Association.' The Imperial War Department has recently requested us to keep a watchful eye on the activities of this sect, which consist in selling the writings of its founder, the recently deceased Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, North America, in *untiring propaganda work, accomplished with American money.* The Consistory does, therefore, call the priests' attention to this sect and requests that they take action against it and report to the Consistory their observations of its dangerous activities."

NOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

THESE clergymen, Catholic and Protestant, who are joining hands together to gain greater political power in the land and who are unable to answer the teachings of the Bible concerning themselves, like the persecutors of our Lord, have raised a great howl that the International Bible Students are disloyal and against the Government, and therefore guilty of treason. Nothing is further from the truth. There is not a disloyal one amongst the members of the International Bible Students' Association. We are not against the Government in any sense.

We are not against the war. We recognize and have long taught that the Bible, three thousand years ago, foretold the present great war, and that God's hand would be in the matter. When President Wilson asked the ministers to pray for peace, Pastor Russell, in an address in the New York City Temple, said, "While I have the greatest respect for our honorable President, I must decline to join in a prayer for peace, because the Word of God shows that this war must come at this time; and for me to pray for peace now would be to ask Jehovah to change the Divine plan."

For more than thirty years, Pastor Russell and other members of the Association have been telling the people that the war would begin in 1914. The clergy throughout the land ridiculed and scoffed at the idea. Had the advice of Pastor Russell and the International Bible Students' Association been heeded, the people would not have been so surprised when the war came, and would have been better prepared and fortified for it.

We recognize that this war, foretold by Jehovah, will be overruled by him and result in much good to mankind. The Bible says, "There shall be a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation, even to that same time." (Daniel 12:1; Matthew 24:21.) *If it is disloyal to call attention to the meaning of this great trouble upon the earth, then it is disloyal to repeat the Lord's prayer.* He taught all his followers to pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven."

Furthermore, the Lord said: "Wait ye unto me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger; for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy (not literal fire). For then will I turn to the people a pure message, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent." (Zephaniah 3:8, 9.) Thus Jehovah points out that after the trouble is over, a great blessing shall come to the people.

Now we are attempting to teach the people what is going to follow after this war—not teaching according to our own wisdom, but according to what the great Teacher, Christ Jesus, made clear. Again the clergy are trying to keep both the governments and the people in ignorance. *The clergy cry long and loud about their own loyalty and patriotism; whereas, as a matter of fact, they are really a*



SOTTO VOCE BY THE HORNET

That Comrade Sibble is in town renewing acquaintances—and subscriptions to good literature.

That the fishing season is over at the City Hall.

That "Idleness" is now to be a punishable offence.

That we had almost come to regard it as a virtue by allowing those who worshipped it most to draw the biggest pay.

That if the act is enforced it will give some of the "higher ups" in Victoria the time of their lives.

That it won't be.

That Paris reports say the German big gun killed eight chickens.

That it must have hit a vaudeville house.

That in one of Uncle Sam's towns they had a bonfire of German books.

That Laurier wants to have a bonfire of titles.

That this will shock the I. O. D. E.

That Hughes is calling for Australia's "last man."

That the Czar of Russia some time ago made an offer of the same individual.

That he now occupies that position himself.

That the idea of a National Banking System is gaining ground—here and elsewhere.

That the National Wage Minimum is also gaining ground.

That we shall get them in time—if not sooner.

That Lloyd George has made another bad break.

That he offers Ireland "Home Rule" coupled with Conscriptation.

That he makes a remarkable acknowledgement when he says: "When the young men of Ireland have been brought in large numbers into the firing line, it is important that they should not feel that they are fighting to establish a principle abroad THAT DOES NOT EXIST IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY."

That events on the Western Front are causing a good deal of anxiety.

That there is really no cause for alarm.

That Professor Odium has been here.

That he says "the Allies are sure to win."

That what he says MUST be true, so "why worry"?

A Deep Secret

He was a B. C. legislator (whatever that is), and between the intervals of sipping a cup of tea he confided to me a deep secret, to-wit: "All the resources of Canada are in the hands of the banks, and the legislators are powerless!" "How did this come about?" I whispered. "By the issue of printed paper money," he explained; "but for God's sake don't mention my name in connection with this information."

SUB ROSA

Once upon a time, I tried on the hat of a certain Bishop I knew. In that hat I could "right about turn" while the hat remained "eyes front." Some hat; yes, and some Bishop. Ever since then I have been very careful how I speak of men whose hats are several sizes larger than their boots. Like certain city officials, I may claim that I have always treated my superiors with due respect when by good fortune I chance to meet any of them; which in confidence I may tell you is very seldom.

A gentleman who calls himself the Bishop of Victoria, but who, I understand, is actually and only the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria, writes to the daily press complaining of the hopeless foolishness of a certain writer in The Week. Well, well, that's one thing there is no monopoly in, anyhow.

menace to both governments and people. The people can be trusted with all the knowledge possible to be given them. Knowledge of righteousness will do good and not harm. Let the people understand what the future holds and their fears will be calmed. The International Bible Students' Association is earnestly endeavoring to help the people along this very line.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Spring Shipment of Men's and Boys' Cotton Outing and Work Shirts

—Shirts here for all purposes—with specially good selections for outing wear, also for the working man or youth. Note the following values:

Boys' White Chambray Sport Shirt; coat shape, deep band cuffs, open or closed sports collar attached. Sizes 12 to 14 neck. Special value at 85c.

Boys' Sport Outing Shirts, with band cuffs. In white chambray with fancy stripe sports collar to wear open or closed. Sizes 12 to 14 neck. Each, \$1.00.

Boys' Fancy Outing Shirts, all white, with turndown reversible collar attached; band cuffs. Sizes 12 to 14 neck. Special at 90c.

Men's Outing Shirts, of cream Oatmeal cloth, finished with deep band cuffs; collar band and separate collar to match. All sizes. Each, \$1.50.

Men's Fancy White Cord Cloth Outing Shirts, with turndown reversible collar attached and band cuffs. Very strong and durable. All sizes. Each, \$1.50.

Cream Duck Outing Shirts, finished with turndown reversible collar attached; pocket and band cuffs. All sizes. Each, \$1.50.

Men's Chambray Outing Shirts, in light fancy woven stripes, with reversible collar, pocket and band cuffs. All sizes, and exceptionally good value at \$1.35.

Similar Shirt to above, but with fixed turndown collar. In dark and light stripes. All sizes. Each, \$1.25.

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

See Big Window Display on View Street

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE WORLD HAS ENDED! MILLIONS NOW LIVING MAY NEVER DIE!!



Pastor Russell's Predictions Have Come to Pass!

HEAR S. A. CATER
OF VANCOUVER

PANTAGES THEATRE
SUNDAY, APRIL 14

AT 7:30 P.M.

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

Superior Fruit Service

Dan W. Poupard
Fruit Specialist

Balmoral Block Douglas Street, Victoria
Phone 3321

For Sale, Cheap

Small Electric Motor
in Perfect Order

F. HAYNES, Watchmaker

1124 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

But as I was saying, I am rather observant and cautious, hence my decisions are very near infallible. In this I am like unto Bible students, clerics, censors, editors, doctors, Orangemen, and other sons, daughters and fleas of the empire generally.

For some time I have had my periscope trained on the aforementioned gentleman's effusions to the press, and I have now concluded, regretfully concluded, that his boots must be at least two sizes larger than his hat. If I were to add his name to that Sinn Fein troupe of aerial literati, Messrs. Foster, Perry and Dooley, they would probably refuse to go on with the next act.

I have never met this particular R. C. Bishop, neither in India, Egypt, Africa or Victoria, so, so far as I am concerned, he can keep up the name—calling game till he is tired, but don't any of you common herd start anything of that sort, for I am liable to take it seriously from you, and in return give you a real hard wallop, for, for all you know, I may be one of those Irishmen that enjoy beating up their friends.

In conclusion, I want to say, that if there are writers in this paper who want to stop the war, I am not one of them. I want the war to go on and on until the belief's of bishops are blown to blazes as contemptuously as are the bodies of our boys, for then and not till then will the odour of this universal sacrifice begin to rise into the realm of recreating thought there to fecundate the vision of the federation of the world.

And, finally, my brethren, for Germany to fail, after forty years of preparation for war, will teach Germany, Britain, America, France and Japan as well, that preparation for war is a crime only one degree less blasphemously foolish and futile than war itself.

Then let us pray, that come it may, As come it will for a' that, When man to man the world o'er Shall Brithers be for a' that.

—Burns.