

**ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES.**

On June 14, 15, 16 and 17, a very important Conference of the Allies was held in Paris to consider the economic conditions of the nations affected by the war and the part that the Allies intend to play in completely crippling German commercialism after the war.

The substance of the recommendations is as follows:—

Co-ordination of the laws and regulations in the Allied countries prohibiting trading with the enemy.

Absolute embargo on importation of goods originating in or coming from enemy countries.

Sequestration of control of business owned or operated by enemy subjects.

Stringent measures for restriction of enemy supplies.

Devising of joint means to secure to countries suffering from acts of destruction, unjust requisition, the restoration of their raw materials, industrial and agricultural plant, stock and mercantile fleet, or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

Denial to the Enemy Powers, for a period to be fixed by agreement, of "most-favored-nation" treatment.

Conservation for, and interchange between, the Allied countries of their natural resources.

Protective measures against enemy "dumping" and for preventing enemy subjects in Allied countries from engaging in industries which concern national defence or economic independence.

Measures to Be Taken—

To render the Allied countries independent of enemy countries in raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities.

To facilitate and improve the interchange of their products.

To assimilate the laws governing patents, indications of origin, and trade marks, and for the adoption of an identical procedure in regard to patents, trade marks, and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence in enemy countries during the war.

**FINAL RECOMMENDATION.**

Whereas for the purposes of their common defence against the enemy, the Allied Powers have agreed to adopt a common economic policy, on the lines laid down in the resolutions which have been passed, and whereas it is recognized that the effectiveness of this policy depends absolutely upon these resolutions being put into operation forthwith, the representatives of the Allied Governments undertake to recommend their respective Governments to take without delay all the measures, whether temporary or permanent, requisite for giving full and complete effect to this policy forthwith, and to communicate to each other the decisions arrived at to attain that object.

**MAYOR WAUGH AND RETURNED SOLDIERS.**

In the last issue of the Bulletin the name of his Worshy, R. D. Waugh, Mayor of Winnipeg, was omitted from the list of Members of the Manitoba Returned Soldiers' Commission. As the Mayor of Winnipeg has taken the keenest interest in the welfare of returned soldiers, he having been one of the principal founders of the Winnipeg Returned Soldiers' Association, the omission of his name from the

list of Members of the Manitoba Commission is much to be regretted. There is no man in Western Canada who has proved himself a better friend to the Returned Soldiers, than Mayor Waugh.—Military Hospitals Commission Bulletin.

**JUVENILE COURT.****History of This Movement in the Province of Ontario.**

In the year 1888, at the request of a group of Toronto citizens, an "Act for the Protection and Reformation of Children" was passed by the Ontario Legislature, and in it was a section as follows:

Sec. 7, "The Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the request of any municipal council, appoint a commissioner or commissioners, each with the powers of a police magistrate, to hear and determine complaints against juvenile offenders, apparently under the age of sixteen years."

This was the first step toward the present world-wide Juvenile Court Movement. The Act was drawn up by Mr. Beverly Jones on the suggestion of Mr. J. J. Kelso, then a member of the "Globe" staff. In the two years following some progress was made toward a separate system of dealing with youthful offenders.

In 1892 when the Children's Protection Act was introduced in the Legislature still further provision was made for separate trial and confinement of children:

Sec. 30. (1). "In cities and towns with a population of more than ten thousand, children under the age of 16 years, who are charged with offences against the laws of this Province, or who are brought before a judge for examination under any of the provisions of this Act, shall not, before trial or examination, be confined in the lock-ups or police cells used for ordinary criminals or persons charged with crime, nor, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall such children be tried or have their cases disposed of, in the police court rooms ordinarily used as such. It shall be the duty of such municipalities to make separate provision for the custody and detention of such children prior to their trial or examination, whether by arrangement with some member of the police force or other persons who may be willing to undertake the responsibility of such temporary custody or detention, on such terms as may be agreed upon, or by providing suitable premises entirely distinct and separated from the ordinary lock-ups or police cells; and it shall be the duty of the judge to try all such children or examine into their cases and dispose thereof, where practicable, in premises other than the ordinary police court premises, or, where this is not practicable, in the private office of the judge, if he have one, or in some other room in the municipal buildings; or if this be not practicable, then in the ordinary police court room, but only in such last mentioned case when an interval of two hours shall have elapsed after the other trials or examinations for the day have been disposed of."

(2) "Where any Children's Aid Society possesses premises affording the necessary facilities and accommodation, children, apparently under the age of twelve years, may, after apprehension under the provisions of this Act, be temporarily taken charge of by such Society until their cases are disposed of; and the judge may hold the examination into the case of such children in the premises of the said Society."

In compliance with this legislation a Court for Juvenile Offenders was opened in Toronto early in 1894, but entirely under police auspices and with the regular police magistrate in charge. Other cities in Ontario followed the principle laid down, and in many cases the agents of the Children's Aid branch did valuable service as probation officers.

This legislation being provincial, and not reaching cases brought under the Dominion Criminal Code, was but partial in its effect and it was necessary to conduct a long agitation for Dominion-wide powers. In 1908, with the valuable assistance of Mr. W. L. Scott, who drafted the bill, and Hon. G. W. Allan, who was its sponsor in the Senate, a Dominion law was passed recognizing and extending the provincial legislation. It then became necessary to have further Ontario legislation, and in 1910 an Act was passed by the Legislature declaring all police magistrates to be Juvenile Court Judges, all shelters to be detention homes and all agents of Children's Aid Societies to be probation officers. This was not effective and to overcome various difficulties a further Provincial Act was introduced in the Legislature of 1916 by the Attorney-General, Hon. I. B. Lucas, and in April was proclaimed law. This now brings the movement up to the point where both Provincial and Dominion Parliaments have unanimously endorsed the principle that all youthful offenders against the law and order should be considered as merely guilty of delinquencies and should be dealt with through benevolent and educational agencies instead of by those officials whose duty it is to administer the criminal law as it affects adults.