

1. The entering of the first prosecution while the banning of the book in question was still under discussion by the Censorship Committee of the Privy Council.

2. The entering of a second prosecution in the face of the explicit letter of the Minister of Justice that if a nolle prosequi was entered, the Government "would not insist upon further prosecution."

3. The refusal to allow trial by jury, this being a reversal, without explanation, of a position taken by the Crown in May, 1918, when consent was given to a jury trial.

4. The action of the Censor in giving an interview to the press, and the publicity campaign by officials of the Government or persons in their confidence, obviously intended and calculated to prejudice the public mind.

These four matters are dealt with in detail in the accompanying statement.

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No man dare impugn Mr. Spence's patriotism. Early in the war his services were placed at the disposal of his country, to be used in any capacity, at home or overseas, as a combatant or as a clerk. Indeed, the Director of National Service advised him personally that he was doing a greater national service in connection with the work to which he has devoted his life than in any other way he could suggest.

During the war he has taken as active a part as he was able upon the War Lecture Bureau, in connection with which he has made hundreds of addresses in different parts of the Province—all upon an entirely voluntary basis. His whole heart was in this great struggle; indeed it was this intense earnestness to help win the war that prompted the preparation of the book in question, the publication of which in Canada we believed would have done good. The Government deemed otherwise, and its judgment was loyally accepted. His reward has been prosecution upon prosecution. Why?

Mr. Spence stands to-day ready and willing to face a jury of his fellow-citizens upon this or any other charge that may be brought.