

LONDON TIMES URGES CAUTION IN TINKERING WITH COLONIAL OFFICE

Hopes Lord Milner Will Not Withdraw from Public Work as His Qualities Are Needed—“Leave Well Enough Alone,” Thunderer Says.

LONDON, Jan. 18 (By Mail, Canadian Associated Press).—In discussing the resignation of Lord Milner from the Colonial Office, The Times hopes he will not withdraw wholly from public work, declaring that the nation has need of his great and varied experience, his statesmanlike qualities, and his clear mind and firm will. The Times proceeds to say that there has been far less discontent with Colonial Office methods among the Dominions and Crown Colonies since Lord Milner has been Secretary, and noting that his departure from that office has been assumed somewhat prematurely to herald the approach of great changes in that “not too popular” department, the paper continues:

“We trust that the Government will take no hasty steps in the transformation of the Colonial Office, for there are many reasons why the utmost caution should be observed. It is no secret that the self-governing Dominions have grown impatient of Colonial Office control, and a scheme is afoot to transfer their relations with the Imperial authorities to the supervision of a new Dominions Department, which, it is suggested, might be placed under the Lord President of the Council. The story of strained intercourse between the Dominions and the Colonial Office is long and rather bitter, and it is beyond question that in the past the Dominions Governments have had much to complain of. Recently Lord Milner’s administration, which has been conducted with a better knowledge of the point of view of the Dominions, has served as an emollient; but it is expected that the proposed change will still be pressed. Our view is that nothing should be done at present. It is imperative to wait until the next meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, when the desires of the Dominions can be more clearly ascertained. From the home side it may be urged that this is not a time to tinker with departmental reconstruction, for the Government have many other and more important problems awaiting settlement. We are inclined to reserve judgment upon the main issue, but may express the general principle that we are reluctant to see the creation of new Departments of any sort. Such new Departments invariably mean more expenditure, and our bureaucracy is already far too complex and too costly.

Too Many Changes
“The passion of the Government for making new Departments is insatiable, and will have to be curbed. Meanwhile the best thing to do with the Colonial Office is to leave it alone until the financial situation is clear, and the taxpayers must not allow themselves to be deluded by deft Ministerial explanations purporting to show that by shuffling the estimates two Departments can be maintained for the cost of one.

Others, after their first appearance in the jury-box, made suggestions that women jurors should be compensated for disruption of their household routine and that “light refreshments” should be served during the afternoon court sessions. Those in the courtroom seemed to regard the spectacle of women telling their true ages, in most cases without noticeable hesitation, the most surprising part of the novel procedure. One was eighty-three and was excused. While, in the cases heard during the opening day, the majority of the verdicts were “not guilty,” litigants, both men and women, and their counsel seemed to be reluctant to have women sit in judgment in their cases. It was noticeable that men defendants in particular sought, through repeated challenges, to prevent their being seated as jurors. “Men know women can’t be hoodwinked and bamboozled so easily—others pleaded inability to leave household, shopping, business, care of babies or sought to evade service on the ground of their own illness or that of members of their families. “I know one thing we women will do,” said one jury-woman after sitting in the court for a half-hour. “We will make the lawyers wear clean wigs and have better man-

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WOMEN INVADE SEDATE OLD BAILEY; NOT FAVORED AS JURORS BY MENFOLK

“I’m Too Nervous,” Excuse of One Who Was Excused—Others Too Busy or Ask for Tea at Half-Time—Laughter in House of Sighs.

LONDON, Jan. 24. (By Mail, Canadian Press).—Excuses offered by women who for the first time have just been called to sit as jurors in Old Bailey, the world’s most famous criminal court, excited a good deal of laughter in that usually sedate place. Twenty-four women were summoned for jury service in criminal cases and mixed juries were formed with, in at least one case, a woman serving as foreman. The charges included murder, arson and manslaughter. The women appeared quite as anxious as men to avoid service on the juries. “I’m too nervous,” was the plea of one. “I’m not strong-minded enough,” said another. She was excused. Others pleaded inability to leave household, shopping, business, care of babies or sought to evade service on the ground of their own illness or that of members of their families. “I know one thing we women will do,” said one jury-woman after sitting in the court for a half-hour. “We will make the lawyers wear clean wigs and have better man-

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Dr. C. K. Clarke, Head of Committee on Mental Hygiene, Says There Are No Patients Not Getting Benefit at D.S.C.R. Institution Near London, Ontario.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8. (By Canadian Press).—The Department of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment has, for some months past, been operating a Psychopathic hospital at Westminster, near London, Ontario. In this hospital the Department has provided the most approved and up-to-date methods of treatment for former members of the Forces suffering from mental diseases, ranging from those who merely require long periods of observation, to those who are violently insane. A short time ago, a deputation of well known neurologists, psychiatrists and representatives of veterans’ associations, visited the hospital in order to study the situation. Among these were Dr. C. K. Clarke, Medical Director, Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In a statement issued by Dr. Clarke, he says: “Why should civilians not receive just as good care and advanced treatment? At this institution notable things are being accomplished, new ideals are being established, and everything possible is being done to place the care and treatment of the nervous and mental diseases on a scientific and humane basis. The war has brought to the surface the fact that the hard and fast lines heretofore laid down by neurologists and psychiatrists, in regard to certain types of nervous and mentally handicapped persons, were much too narrow and artificial. Neuro-psychiatry as known today is practically a new field. It would be difficult to imagine a better equipped hospital from the standpoint of cleanliness, good house-keeping and management, and while the buildings are substantial and well constructed, nothing has been expended on useless ornamentation. “The D.S.C.R. has recognized the important fact that in dealing with patients of the types admitted to Westminster, it is essential that the staff must not only be sufficient in number, but properly qualified to do the work assigned to them efficiently and intelligently. It is not a case of so many patients, so many crude ward attendants, but rather an organization assigned to deal with each individual in a way likely to produce the best results in his case. Such an organization is expensive, but not more so than that of a general hospital, where it is taken for granted that patients must receive every assistance that can reasonably be provided to ensure his recovery. The course of most mental hospitals has been the fact that they have only too frequently been allowed to degenerate into nothing better than custodial institutions, simply because the cry of economy has thwarted medical staffs that would be efficient if given opportunity in their efforts to rise to standards demanded in general hospitals. In connection with this point it is interesting to study the composition of the Westminster staff. “The moot point in regard to the organization of the Westminster Hospital is one much discussed by neurologists and psychiatrists, and refers to the type of patient to be admitted there, some asserting that it must be detrimental to associate nervous cases with distinctly mental ones. It is a difficult question to decide, but the visit disarmed much of the criticism, it being so evident that the patients in the institutions were being benefited, and were in every instance, happy and content. Even the “chronic kickers” refused to register a complaint, and spoke of the kind treatment received on every hand.”

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BRITAIN LEADS WORLD IN SHIPPING TONNAGE

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MISS PANKHURST ANGRY AT GIBBS

British women are in no mood to hear defenders of Germany’s plea that she cannot pay her indemnity. Down in New York Mrs. Pankhurst has been turning her guns on her countryman, Sir Philip Gibbs, for his attack on the Allies’ reparations demands, and said that “fiction writers” could speak with no special authority upon international affairs. “The Allied Premier’s acted upon the advice of financial experts,” she said. “Many English novelists have ven-

TRIPLE ALLIANCE ON SHIPBUILDING

London Express Suggests Anglo-American Japanese Agreement as Necessary BETTER RELATIONS Striving to Strengthen the Bonds Between Britain and United States. LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador to America, is conferring with Premier Lloyd George and making suggestions to the head of the British Government for promoting a still better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, declares the London Daily Express. The Express leads with the suggestion of the necessity of a shipbuilding agreement among Great Britain, the United States and Japan. It points out that bearing on the question is the renewal or otherwise of the Anglo-Japanese alliance or superseding it with a new pact in which it is suggested that the United States might be included. Public opinion in Japan is emphatically in favor of the renewal of the pact in its present form, it is declared. Japanese statesmen, however, have become fully convinced of Great Britain’s immovable resolve to hold clear of any entanglement which is likely to impair relations with America. Accordingly there has been a growing disposition in favor of joint consideration by the powers interested in the Pacific Ocean and of framing a more comprehensive agreement. A despatch from Tokio, dated February 3, which has just reached London, declares that the Japanese Foreign Office denies newspaper rumors that Japan is seeking to lighten her obligations under the Anglo-Japanese alliance in view of the British intimation that the 1914 alliance would not be operative as against America. Japan desires a triple alliance of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, but this is impossible because of the United States’ dislike of alliances. Japan has declared that she makes her alliance with England a rapprochement with the United States using it for the guiding principle of her policy.

LANDRU OUTWITS FRENCH OFFICIALS

Alleged Slayer of Eleven Women Gets Another Postponement of Trial. IN JAIL TWO YEARS Over 7,000 Documents Must Be Copied For His Examination. PARIS, Feb. 8.—(By Canadian Press)—Henri Desire Landru, under indictment charged with the murder of eleven women to whom at various times he had promised marriage, and whose trial before the French Assises had been set for March 1st, has succeeded in obtaining another postponement of his trial. Landru has been in jail for two years and recently was sentenced to five years in jail and subsequent deportation for swindling. Under French law, a man accused of crime has the right to take cognizance of the dossier in his case before facing the jury. He may make a fight upon the legality of any of the documents being submitted to the jury. The dossier in Landru’s case includes 7,000 documents, all of which have to be copied, as the Public Prosecutor does not trust the originals in the hands of the accused. The work of copying the documents will occupy more than a month. Landru has informed the Court that he will require several weeks in which to study the documents as he intends to challenge all of them as irrelevant. Landru caused considerable worry and annoyance to Judge Benoit while the latter was investigating the case and now that it has been turned over to the Prosecutor of the Republic he has adopted the same tactics. To one of the assistants of the Prosecutor, who reproached him with procrastination, saying that French justice has other things to look after than the Landru case, the alleged Gambais Bluebeard replied: “Nearly three hundred guests attended the At-Home of the Great War Veterans Association last night at the Johnstone Academy of Dancing. The affair was most enjoyable. The hall was especially decorated for the occasion. Miss Johnstone won the prize for obtaining the balloon containing the red ribbon and thereby a box of chocolates. The Grant orchestra of six pieces put on a very fine dancing program and won many commendations. During intermission Mrs. (Col.) A. P. Allen’s fine voice was heard in the soprano solo, “Love Will Find a Way” from “The Maid of the Mountains,” a show seen by thousands of Canadian soldiers who visited London in 1917 and 1918, and which brought to mind those “good old days.” Mrs. Singer also sang very acceptably. The committee in charge of the At Home were: President, E. D. Finkle; Secretary, Treanor, E. H. Liddle. Patrons: Mrs. E. D. Finkle, Mrs. C. F. Wallbridge, Mrs. R. D. Ponton, Mrs. E. D. O’Flynn, Mrs. Garn E. Dobbs, Mrs. A. F. Allen, Mrs. E. A. Geen, Mrs. F. W. D. Wiggins, Mrs. E. H. Liddle, Mrs. W. J. Cook, Mrs. H. A. Singer, Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, Mrs. C. R. Baker, Mrs. (Dr.) Cronk. Stewards—G. A. Irvine, L. G. Madden, F. W. D. Wiggins, J. H. Batesman, F. R. Rayfield, J. C. Horie, H. Anderson, E. G. Roberts. The proceeds of the dance will be placed in the Soldiers’ Memorial Fund. BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The German Govt. will accept the invitation to participate in the Allied conference on reparations in London on March 1. It was announced here today. Patches are coming back into favor with well dressed Parisiennes and they are very small round, and worn generally with black gowns.

BRITAIN LEADS WORLD IN SHIPPING TONNAGE

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