

at work to protect the honest doer and his property against those who will only be checked by external compulsion or the fear of it. Those who have in themselves that inward conviction of the two great commandments on which hang all the law, do not require positive enactments to prevent them from injuring others. Hence it is that so few of our citizens trouble themselves to know the provisions of our Criminal Code. Those who intend to do evil are much more likely to study them to see how far they may carry out their purposes without infringing the letter of the law, or how they may escape if they do.

The war has made manifest many conditions against the evils in which laws will have to be made and the good in which will have to be nurtured and brought to fulness, but in all the principle of fairness must be applied. For instance, new positive law will have to be enacted controlling conduct in the many phases of socialism accentuated and developed by the war. Socialism is a word that covers many right ideas and a multitude of errors, everything from Bolsheviki to I. W. W. and anarchism to the policy that aims at securing through the federal and provincial Governments a better distribution and in subordination to that a better production of wealth. In its best sense, socialism should be synonymous with democracy wherein every person serves and possesses according to the collective will of the people. Some of those new phases are shewn in more frequent strikes, not only by employees of private concerns but of the public, shewn in profiteering not only by these controlling capital but by labour, in the demand for the provincialising or nationalising of public utilities and national resources and for the conscription of wealth, for the adoption of different taxation so that its incidence may fall equal on the people for whose benefit and safety our ordinary war debts were incurred, and for the national control of organizations the government of which is outside of Canada. As a result of the war and its disclosures, there must also be changes in our international law, clearly so in respect of the right of asylum. Lord Hawkesbury's answer in 1802 to Napoleon Bonaparte was: "Englishmen have been chivalrously sensitive on this point. Having undertaken to protect the stranger, they have resented any menace to him as an insult to themselves."