

VERY FEW OF THE PAROLED MEN RETURN TO CRIME

FIGURES SHOW SUCCESS OF PROBATION SYSTEM

Dominion Parole Officer Archibald Demonstrates in Report that Humane Treatment of Prisoners is Factor in Decrease of Crime in Canada.

The success of the parole system applied to individuals serving prison sentences in Canada is demonstrated by the fact that only 2.4 per cent of prisoners on parole have forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction during the whole period of nineteen years since the system was inaugurated as shown by the report of Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, for the year ended March 31, 1918.

The report shows the great advantages to the state as well as to the men released on parole, of the system as it now works. The state besides the great advantage to it of the re-establishment of a citizen in the community, derives practical benefit not having to maintain the paroled man at a per capita cost of \$1.02 per day. The men themselves are given an opportunity to earn an honest living and find out the compensations of an upright life.

PAROLES' FINE RECORD.

The report calls attention to the fact "that the number of delinquents in the parole system is on the decline, and figures for the past year reveal a very small percentage of those released failing to respond to kind and humane treatment."

In only 2.4 per cent of cases has the system been a total failure, and for the same period from 1899 to March 31, 1918, only 3.7 per cent have failed to report or have had their licenses cancelled through non-compliance with conditions; thus the total delinquency is only 6.1 per cent.

The Dominion Parole Officer, in the report, calls attention to the fact that "during the fiscal year just ended eight hundred and eighty-three prisoners were released from Canadian penal institutions, four hundred and sixty-four from the penitentiaries and four hundred and nineteen from the jails, reformatories and other provincial institutions, and of the eight hundred and eighty-three released, thirty-five or nearly four per cent have failed to report, or, through non-compliance with conditions of license, have had their licenses cancelled. The forfeitures (those who have committed a subsequent offence after being released on parole) are only eight or not quite one per cent, and these have consequently been returned to prison. This is the lowest percentage of forfeitures for any year since the inception of the system. The total number of delinquents, including revocations and forfeitures, is forty-three, or 4.8 per cent.

CRIME ON DECREASE.

The report quotes from the latest volume of Canadian criminal statistics to show that crime and law-breaking are on the decrease in the Dominion and makes the statement that for the past five years out of

one hundred and thirty persons convicted of murder in the Dominion of Canada only twenty-six or one-fifth of the total number, were of Canadian birth.

Several life prisoners have, according to the report, been released on parole during the past few years in Canada, after serving a substantial portion of their sentences. One man was released after serving twenty-six years and four months in prison. Others who have served lesser periods have been placed in a helpful environment and assisted in various ways. Only one of the whole number has done anything that would be a reflection on the parole system.

"To every candid observer," writes the Dominion Parole Officer, Mr. W. P. Archibald, in the report, "it must be evident that the parole system is gradually coming into its own as an organic entity, working in harmony with the most advanced ideas on the social treatment of crime and offering both to society and the criminal, a hope for the future which imprisonment alone can never afford. Friends of the parole and probationary systems may logically advocate the principle that until Governments spend on the oversight of man out of prison the equivalent of what they spend on man while in custody, a parole or conditional release has not been given its full value.

WENT INTO ARMY.

"At the end of the last fiscal year, four hundred and ten men who had

previously been released on parole and were industriously employed in their various avocations, had volunteered and having been accepted by the military authorities, were sent to the front in various units. During this year (1918) about one hundred paroled men have also enlisted, making a total of a little over five hundred of these men who have rendered active service in the great war. Invariably the reports received concerning these men are gratifying, several having won distinctions for bravery and good conduct."

Khaki University.

The Khaki University of Canada in London is extending its courses in horticulture and poultry keeping to women, the wives of soldiers, for whose benefit a course in household science has been organized. Mrs. G. C. Cunningham, formerly a domestic science instructress in Manitoba, has been placed in charge of this branch of work. The extension of the work of the university to women is due to requests made by soldiers taking the courses, according to the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture.

Put spare "quarters" into Thrift Stamps.

The following is a tabulated statement received from the Dominion Police for the nineteen years of operation of the parole system: From 1899 to March 31st, 1918:

Released on parole from penitentiaries...	5,395
Released on parole from other prisons...	5,705
Total...	11,097
Licenses revoked...	409
Licenses forfeited...	268
Sentences completed on parole...	9,647
Sentences not yet completed...	773
Total...	11,097

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY RESIGNATION

Department of Justice to Take Over Duties Owing to Changed Conditions.

The resignation of Mr. C. H. Cahan, Director of Public Safety, and the transfer of the business of his office to the Department of Justice is authorized by an Order in Council passed on January 16, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th January, 1919, from the Acting Minister of Justice, submitting herewith the resignation of Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., from the office of Director of Public Safety.

The Minister observes that this office and the Public Safety Branch of the Department of Justice were constituted by Order in Council of 7th October last for the efficient administration of the laws, orders and regulations enacted for the preservation of public order and safety during the continuance of the war.

The Minister further observes that conditions have changed owing to the armistice, that the operations of the Dominion police have been restricted and a considerable portion of their former duties have been transferred to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, as provided by Order in Council of 12th December, 1918, and Mr. Cahan desires to be relieved of his duties, the performance of which, as he states, involves considerable personal sacrifices on his part.

The Minister, in the circumstances, considers that it is unnecessary for the future that there should be a separate branch of the Department of Justice for the administration of business connected with public safety.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the resignation of Mr. C. H. Cahan be accepted, that the aforesaid branch of the Department of Justice be abolished, that the said Order in Council of 7th October, 1918, be repealed, and that the papers and business now pending in the Public Safety Branch be remitted to the Department of Justice as a part of the ordinary departmental business.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Lobster Catch Values.

The lobster catch is reported worth \$5,508,054 for the year 1916-17, or \$1,001,899 more than the previous year. The increased value is not due to a larger catch but to a large increase in prices, according to a report on the lobster industry issued by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service.

W.S.S. means \$5 for \$4 in 1924.

TOTAL FRENCH CASUALTIES 4,385,300; COST OF WAR ABOUT \$44,500,000,000

The French High Commission authorizes publication of the following:

FRENCH LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

Up to November 1, 1918:

Dead (killed in action and dead of wounds)...	1,028,800
Missing (given up for lost).....	299,000

Total (Colonial troops not included).... 1,327,800

Colonial troops:

Dead.....	42,500
Missing	15,000

Grand total of dead and missing..... 1,385,300

Wounded (about)..... 3,000,000

(Of which 700,000 crippled and pensioned. To this figure must be added a great number of the 435,000 Frenchmen war prisoners henceforth unfit to work.

Grand total of French casualties..... 4,385,300

COST OF WAR TO FRANCE.

Expenses—\$23,500,000,000 (up to December 31, 1918).
Damages—\$12,000,000,000 (approximate figure).
Pensions—\$8,000,000,000 (approximate figure).