

a copy I shall be entirely satisfied." such as the Moravian village

appreciate that in Major Dinnick this city has a British-Canadian of the most verile, able and pleasant type.

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Canada's Duty to Her Blind Soldiers

While Canada will owe much to every man who has been fighting and will fight her battles overseas and returns home there will probably be none who will have as great a claim upon her as those who have sacrificed their sunlight for the rest of their lives that

the world may not be plunged into the darkness of military despotism. This being so is it not time that Canadians as a people and as individuals bestirred themselves to provide a means of making life easier for these unfortunates so that they will at least be able to do something to earn their own living and break the monotony of a sightless life with interesting work or recreation in the way of reading? It will be no easy task to teach these men to begin life over again, but it is a task that should be, and must be, undertaken. One Canadian at least, who has been blinded on the firing line is already being trained by Sir Arthur Pearson in the National Institute in London, England, in the touch system of typewriting, but at the end of the war the Dominion cannot depend on the Mother Country to look after this work, as she will be sufficiently occupied in taking care of her own at home. There are already three thousand sightless in Canada, and for their education there exists but five schools, one of which is located in Brantford, Ont., one in British Columbia, and the most completely equipped institution of its kind in the Dominion at Halifax. The others are situated in Montreal. Sir Frederick Fraser, head of the Halifax College for the blind has made the pertinent suggestion that the Canadian Free Library for the Blind in Toronto should prepare to meet the coming demands for educational facilities for the blind by broadening its sphere of operations to meet the needs of Ontario thru the establishment of a training shop in Toronto. He would then have this followed up by the establishment thru the field secretary, of local workshops in other parts of the province and would seek to secure legislation for the maintenance and aid of such shops. If such a step were taken in every province he is of the opinion that it would guarantee employment not only for the soldiers who return blinded, but for those of the three thousand blind already in the province who need it. Something must be done and this ggestion seems to offer the best possible solution.

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Is Proven

Guilty

In addressing the grand jury at the open-Innocent Until He ing of the January assizes, Mr. Justice Middleton deplored the fact that the ignorant and thoughtless have been in the habit of referring to persons who have been suspected of being mentally unbalanced, on their release

from custody, as "jail birds." He pointed out the grave injustice of such an attitude on the part of the public; but while the public may be partly to blame the fault lies chiefly with the present system of detaining those suspected of mental deficiency until the medical officers have passed upon the state of their health. So long as they are detained in jail until freed from suspicion or turned over to the hospitals for the insane they are in danger of the stigma which, in the public mind. attaches to the man or woman who passes the doors of a jail, whether innocent or guilty. It is a principle of British law that a man is innocent until proven guilty, but it works out exactly the opposite in practice. An innocent person to whom circumstantial evidence points strongly as being guilty of an indictable offense, under the ordinary course of the law is immediately assumed to be guilty and cast into prison, so that in practice a man is guilty until he has proven his innocence. Even when honorably discharged the person who has been placed under suspicion will be regarded by some former associates as an enemy of society because he has spent a time behind prison bars awaiting trial for an offense of which he is innocent. In the case of crime this course of the state is doubtless the only safe one to pursue. sitho it may work injustice to the innocent. But surely some more desirable arrangement could be made for looking after those suspected of mental deficiencies until their state of health has been de-

termined.

erated Political Scheme

Maturely Delib-

That the conflict at present raging in Europe was brought on by Kaiser William II. as the result of a maturely deliberated political scheme, is explained in an article in The Paris Temps, under the title of "Germany in the Orient," in which the, Parisian newspaper sets forth the primary motives of the present military and other activities of the Germans in the near east. In the opinion of this writer, while the war of 1870 founded Germany, the struggle which commenced in 1914 was started in order to make Germany a world empire. A realization of this dream, which embraces both an increase of territory and an extension of German economic influence, presupposes not only a free disposal of the Maritime route to overseas colonies, but an overland commercial highway leading to the heart of Asia and

India by way of the Balkans and Turkey. "In his vision of a greater Germany, William II. sees the Balkans, Turkey, the Suez Canal territory, India and China as dependencies of the Fatherland," "For Af declares The Temps. rican possession his mind has picked out Egypt, Morocco, the Congo and Angola. Since he was lucky enough to get Belgium, a part of France, Poland and Serbia in his power, the kaiser thinks it might be worth while trying to realize also his other chimeric ambitions. That is why he is keeping the Sultan and the Bulgarian king busy fighting for him. It is according to the same idea that he is bullying Greece and Roumania and stirring up unrest throuout the Mussulman world. Any little tribe of the desert which may have a change of making trouble for France, England or Italy is being seduced by the tempting offers of the kaiser's agents, while the emissaries of his vassal at the Golden Horn are simultaneously arousing the religious fanaticism of their coreligionists."

Following an account of the measures taken to counteract the German plots and to check their future progress, the article in The Temps sums up with the following general view of the situation:-"The establishment of a strong-

ly fortified position at Salonika, the landing of Italian troops at Avlona, Durazzo and Santi-Quaranta, the rehabilitation of the Serbian army and the Russian concentration in Bessarabia prove that the Allies are resolved on a co-ordinate effort to place insurmountable obstacles in the way of Germany's aspirations as far as the Orient is concerned. The

looking for any decisive action. All the same, they appreciate the fact that the effective checking of an enterprise which occupies such an important place in the program of their enemies as does the Oriental campaign of the Teutons, would involve a considerable prolongation of the war. Consequently they are impressed with the necessity of closing as quickly as possible the route which the Germans are trying to open. Salonika is one place where the kaiser's onward march can be conveniently stopped, and others may be selected later on. Besides, we may rest assured that the Entente Powers will know how to foil the German schemes in the Orient as they have done elsewhere." Thus the dreams of the kaiser, of making Germany a world power, are foreordained to be

wide character of the war, but it is not in the Orient that they are

Effect of War on Women

shattered.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, a noted American Socialist, in commenting on the possible position of women in Europe after the war, expresses the belief that while there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the number of unmarried women, it will result only to some extent in a celibacy that will throw its unconscious energy into work for social progress. She takes the radical, not to say sensational' view, that among the great surplus of womenhood in Europe there will be an unprece-dented disregard of legal action in the love relations of men and women. She declares that once women earn their own living and establish their right to work, a not inconsiderable number of them will refuse to be cheated of their right to love and motherhood, regardless of what the "mal-adjustments" into society may be. Whether she be right or not the years that are to come will decide, but her attitude on the question as regarded at the present moment seems very much that of an extremist and a visionary.

Miss Amy Grant, the wellknown suffragist foresees in the results of the conflict the loosening of the shackles of women. To a large extent this will be true, because by necessity women have entered nearly every business and industry and there they will doubtless have to remain for 'a time at least thru the scarcity of men. Miss Grant takes the sane, that conditions resulting view from the war will not bring about any sociological change, but she is under the impression that the scarcity of men may temporarily tend to a riot of masculine egotism.

In the meantime the women of the countries of our Allies are

They have more serithe war. ous business to attend to and they are attending to it. Their work at present is to help their husbands, their brothers, their sons and their sweethearts and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion for the Allies. Outside the one great question of winning the war they are willing to let the problems of the future be adjusted in the future and feel confident that the decision, when that time arrives, will be the most satisfactory that can be reached.

Prepare for

Trade at End

of War

inaugurate.

tion.

manufacturer has about enough

to occupy him at the present time

in keeping his working force up

to a state of efficiency, owing to

the depletions thru enlistment,

there is much food for thought

for him and for the members of

the Dominion and Provincial Gov-

ernments in the action of the

legislators of the antipodes.

There is as great a need for Cana-

da to put her industries on a

scientific basis as there is for

Australia, and as soon as the press

of other and more urgent matters

in connection with the prosecu-

tion of the war have been attend-

ed to, they should lose no time in

considering a step in this direc-

the worrying over what they will be confronted with at the end of

what Mr. Macarthur has to say. it is an education on things Canathings besides to read it. For sense and sentiments, science, service and serenity, it is unequalled in Canadian literature. Mr. Mac-

arthur, as almost everybody knows, is a literary man who has gone to Australia is already preparing live in the country on a farm of, I to meet trade conditions that believe, fifty acres. Accounts will develop at the end of the war. Early this month Prime that come in from neighbors de-Minister Hughes met representascribe the farm as a menace to tives of the states' ministries, agriculture, but one can never be universities, commercial and insure whether neighbors are not endustrial interests to consider a vious of success. And Mr. Macarthur goes about his farming with a anterent spirit to that which is usually encountered. Speaking of the harvesting season, he drops a remark or two which indicates the difference. In England he found the harvesting treated as a kind of festival. "Everyone acted this direction then I am of the as if nature's bounty were appreci- opinion that the trust idea will be ated, and as if the harvest were a applied to agriculture on a huge break of hostilities was due chiefnatural time of rejoicing. Here it scale and co-operation farming wil ly to that fact. He took the is different. Everything is rush drive the individual tiller of the so view, and rightfully, too, that if the people of the British Empire and hurry. I have even known to urban degradation. It is n are to come into their own as an a good farmer to fume and rage easy to convey an adequate idea of industrial people and capture the because the minister was so world's market for manufactured thoughtless as to make a pastoral pages, but they are all filled with articles that Germany has forcall during the harvest and had de- the most delightful adventures feited by precipitating the present struggle, they would have to layed matters by asking a blessing which enthrall one for the brief mo develop their industries along at dinner. When folks get in a ments they last. Nothing could scientific lines. He strongly adhurry here in Ontario, they make be more thrilling than the advenvised the enlistment of scientists the fur fly. But I gave up being tures of the bees at pages 173 and to prepare to meet the conditions which will arise after the war, and in a hurry long since, and yester- 226, and all one's hunting instincts a scheme was launched and a comday the children were among the mittee appointed to prepare details sheaves, and they rode on the loads, of the campaign it is proposed to and we had a good time together While the average Canadian

afterwards."

HAT COMES NEARER the desirable country life than I'll set Macarthur beside Burroug 'anything I have read since and Jeffries after this as equal is William Morris' "News From No- the best, and he is the author 12 where," which is the most idyllic send abroad as the typical Canadian Utopia I know about. I have a If we ever have that cataclysm which high opinion of "The Fat of the has been so long a-prophesied, "In Land," but it sets no standard for Pastures Green," is an excellent poor people or people even of mod- guide to self-support in the country. erate means, and so one reads it and will help to cultivate a wiser like a delightful fairy tale. But kind of desire for a new state of "In Pastures Green" is the real existence.

Now that the days are lengthen- farm settlements have been failt ing out once more it is just the right The Doukhobors, with their ligious ties, have also been successtime to buy "In Pastures Green." ful, but their success does not ap-The spring fever is beginning to peal to the average Canadian who wants civilization as well as sucrace thru one's veins, and for those who feel they must go to the coun- cess. The solitary and isolated try and know they can't, a fine life of a large number of farmers compromise can be had by reading and farmers' wives is a tragedy of be alone, and it is not good for him His book is not only amusing, but to be herded in cities. The farm community with all the convenidian and on all sorts of other ences, the companionship, the intellectual and other legitimate forms of recreation, and the spiritual uplift of co-operative and brotherly living remains to be tried. * * *

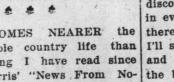
D ROBABLY THE POLITICIANS would interfere with such an experiment. And it would be difficult, also, to gather enough people who would be gregarious enough to co-operate, and individualistic enough not to be insipid, and also broad enough to unite on a basis of equal labor while holding themselves free and tolerant on mental matters. The kind of people who could read and enjoy Mr. Macarthur's book are the kind of people who could lead and enjoy the community life and carry it to success. If we do not progress in the fascination of Mr. Macarthur's are aroused at the news of a skunt on page 288. The latent human is aroused by such an episode as that we'll probably talk about years that of the monkey-wrench and the cultivator bolt. Gradually cz discovers that an epic interest lies in every incident of the farm when there is an epic genius to record R.

weekly papers, peris and books, while a records, needles, an plete, fall within th enterprise. Their M and Queen send reg iy illustrated journ ham Palace. The pu papers and other pul terial aid by provid what they produce. evening papers are d, and all the lite athered into a la partment at offices or of Commerce, i it, and packe ed at the admiral d postal authoritie hip is treated as if high allocation is membership. T

try's development along industrial lines previous to the out-

proposal to establish a national scientific institution for research in relation to industries. premier commented on the fact that in the past the people of Great Britain and her colonies had ignored science and pursued a policy of muddling thru almost every sphere of human activity. Science had been the pilot of German industry and that coun-





B UT for the fac would have known rs," as he calls Adi

HOW TO Committee of Lo After the O

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