The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 2.

The Big Problem

The big problem is how to finance the orders for war munitions. The World has been assured by a high official representing the imperial department of munitions that the imperial government stands ready to place orders here for shells and other munitions to the amount of $500,000,000 or over, provided that the orders can be financed in Canada. Can we do it? We are quite sure that it can be done, but it is high time that we were enquiring as to the ways and means of doing it. Quite possibly the new imperial board of munitions announced at Ottawa will address themselves to the task. Some of its members are leaders in finance and the board should be able to devise some plan by which this $500,000,000 credit can be extended.

We say it is a big problem. For months our people have talked and talked of our big wheat crop. Yet all the wheat we export will not bring us over $250,000,000. The shells and other munitions we can manufacture and sell for $500,000,000.

No doubt the imperial board of munitions will hold many conferences with the banks and no doubt the banks will be inclined to do what they can. We hope they can do a great deal; that they may be able to finance the whole transaction. The World has contended that for such a big undertaking we must rely upon the collective credit of the nation and that the chartered banks can scarcely hope to finance these huge orders unless the government establishes a national bank of issue and rediscount. Possibly under our present legislation the finance minister can perform the functions of such a bank. But in one way or another we think the $500,000,000 credit will have to be largely extended thru an issue of national currency.

Up to date we see little or no discussion of the big problem. No newspaper except The World has suggested any solution. Surely the press and the public should realize how much depends upon our being able to finance this half billion dollar credit.

The Hydro Radial Bylaw

It appears that instead of a second vote on completion of construction details as at first contemplated, the cheque on the expenditure of the funds to be raised for Sir Adam Beck's hydro-radial project is to be an order-in-council, without which no work can be done. This point was brought out yesterday, and we are glad to make the correction. It seems probable now that the bylaw will be submitted without opposition on Jan. 1. Mayor Church, who said last week that he would not be a party to the submission of any bylaw, was stated yesterday to be quite in favor of Sir Adam's plan.

A War for Democracy

Prof. Reithdorf's letter, which we publish, brings out the autocratic character of the German Government in a way which is but little understood. Many people in the United States, especially, and a great many in Canada, imagine that Germany has one of the most democratic governments in the world. This delusion rests on the fact that universal suffrage exists for the reichstag, which is the lower house. But all the power is really concentrated in the upper house, the bundesrath, and the members of this house are all under the thumb of the kaiser, 17 of them being appointed by him personally, a dozen of them by little states governed by army officers directly under the kaiser's orders, while several more are married to the kaiser's sisters and daughter, and dare not call their souls their own. The result is that the kaiser holds the majority of the bundesrath in the hollow of his hand.

The members of the reichstag also, tho elected by manhood suffrage, are gerrymandered so that in Berlin and other large centres half a million people elect one representative, while in the country districts 25,000 people have a representative. Democracy only exists in name in Germany, and it is to establish a real democracy that the war must go on.

The paxists and their kind actually do not know the facts of the case, and imagine that if the war could be stopped now Germany would become a democratic paradise. Nothing of the sort is possible as long as the house of Hohenzollern can manipulate the government in the interests of an autocratic militarism.

To make peace at this time would merely give the autocrats an opportunity to renew their grip on their enthralled subjects. The war will free the German people and rid them of the Hohenzollern incubus as Britain was rid of the Stuart incubus by William of Orange.

To Stimulate Recruiting

Comment is very general on the notable falling off in the number of recruits presenting themselves to the local authorities. There is some wonder as to why this should be. The reason is not far to seek if we are to accept the explanations made by those most interested. There have been many wounded and discharged soldiers returning during the last few weeks to Toronto, and the reception they have been given, while in many cases highly satisfactory, has not, on the whole, been of a nature to encourage those who have not yet enlisted to place themselves within the possibilities of receiving similar treatment. The more we do for and the better we treat the returning soldiers the more lively recruiting will be.

Neutrality Electro-Plated With Peace

Sir Edward Carson made a strong pronouncement on the subject of neutrals on Saturday. He reviewed the familiar ground and summed up the natural conclusion that all thoughtful people have arrived at, which is practically that if law and order are to be maintained, then all who are in any way concerned, and that includes everybody, must take part in their maintenance.

"International law," said Sir Edward, "the product of all the peace instincts of all nations, with a view to preventing interruption to civilization, even in time of hostilities, has, I fear, been entirely abolished, or, at any rate, greatly encroached upon by the impotence of the neutrals themselves."

It is around this point that all the misapprehensions, misconceptions and falsifications of the paxist leaders and their duped disciples revolve. As soon as any nation or any individual comes to the stage of believing that the unit may be a law unto itself, without regard to other units, then we have a state of incipient anarchy. And the paxists are anarchists at heart.

It is obvious that if international law is to be observed, or inter-individual law, the units, whether national or individual, who are not yet conscious of the existence or of the obligations of such law, must be constrained to observe it, as children and animals are constrained for their own as well as the common good.

The neutrals who do not protest against such horrors as have resulted in Belgium owing to the breach of faith of parties who regard themselves as above all law, are as much accessories to those dreadful deeds as the society which permits all kinds of social iniquity, murder, vice, child slavery, robbery, pillage, and the old forms of social cruelty without effort to curb or efface them. President Wilson, apparently, has no difference of treatment for the tiger and the tabby cat, for the rattlesnake and the earthworm. He emphasizes the fearful risk to life in engaging to stamp out the tiger and the rattlesnake, and his paxist supporters deplore the frightful shedding of tigers' blood and rattlesnake poison. Should the tiger descend on Belgium to ravage and destroy, President Wilson sees no business of his in the matter. He is a neutral. Had Belgium submitted and allowed the tiger to pass peaceably thru to ravage and destroy France, all would have been well with Belgium.

This is the paxist faith, and it has found many strange disciples. A curious eruption of it has occurred in what one might have expected to be the last place on earth where it would have been found—Ireland. For one reason and another, a number of Irishmen, largely under the leadership of the Sinn Fein, a sort of "Ireland First" organization, have refused to do military duty. Not only this, but they endeavored to emigrate to the United States to escape the compulsory service they feared was about to be imposed.

About 600 of these men appeared in Liverpool recently, but the stokers on the steamer refused to work if the intending emigrants were allowed to sail. The stokers declared that they were not going to run the risks they did themselves for men of military age to escape their obligations. The steamship company sided with their stokers and offered their passage money back to any of the men who would enlist. Under a dozen "took the shilling." Since then the government has issued an order prohibiting men of military age from leaving the United Kingdoms.

These men did not refuse to enlist because they were Irish. Ireland is practically undivided on the war issue, and north and south have each done a fair share in sending men to the front. There have been over 80,000 enlistments since the war began out of fewer than four millions. It was the neutrality idea that President Wilson so sedulously represents, that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford and their friends gild with an electro-plating of peace, which has duped the Irish who hold back, as it dupes so many on this side of the Atlantic.

In Great Britain the same idea is pushed under the disguise of conscientious objection to conscription. We all have a conscientious objection to having our houses burned down, but when the fire starts the man who has a conscientious objection to stopping the conflagration is merely silly. We all have a conscientious objection to war, but when war is thrust upon us it is absurd to suppose that our responsibility can be thrust aside.

Smothering Democracy in Germany.

Editor World: Enclosed you will find a little clipping, "Juggling With Suffrage in the German Empire." As to the reichstag, I might add that in the country districts often only 25,000 inhabitants elect one representative, while in Berlin and other large centres nearly half a million people elect one representative. The upper house (Bundesrath) consists of 54 members, 17 being appointed by the German Emperor, as King of Prussia, without anyone's consent. Of the 26 states that form the German confederacy about one dozen have an area of from 100 to 120 square miles. Their rulers are simply rich country squires and have not much governing to do, practically everything being centralized.

William II. gives them commissions in the army. They forget that they are supposed to be independent rulers, but look to William II. for orders, seeing in him their superior officer. Each instructs his representatives or representative to vote in the bundesrath as William II. dictates. This way he easily gets a majority: 17 plus 12 equals 29. But that is not all. William's two sisters and only daughter married grand dukes, and these fellows become members of the Hohenzollern family and obey William as the head of the house.

For nearly half a century those 54 "dummies," representing 26 states, have met each year and approved of hundreds upon hundreds of laws practically unanimously!

There is one mind and one will! William's constitutional government is a farce in Germany.

F. V. Reithdorf,
648 Ontario street, Kelbin Apartments, Toronto.

Reserve of the Militia

Editor World: With reference to the announcement regarding a reserve to the Canadian militia having been authorized, it would appear on the face of it that such a matter might well have received the attention and authority of the government, and indeed that there were hardly two sides to the question. There is, however, another side, and viewed from it this new authorization is perhaps very unfortunate, for it only perpetuates and accentuates an existing evil.

Surely to most people by this time it must be apparent that there is something wrong with the defence system in this country. The wrong is this: that it is but a voluntary go-you-please system, which has as a result that Canada is an unorganized country in matters of self-defence.

There is a vast difference between an organized country and an unorganized country. In an organized country the matter of self-defence is put upon the same basis that the collection of taxes, the education of the youth and the carrying out of the laws is on in this country. In an organized country the matter of self-defence is made a matter of duty, which applies equally to all and on a systematic and common sense basis. Therefore in such a country the young men come in the first line of defence, the middle-aged men in the second line of defence, and the elderly men in the third line of defence, or the reserve. In an organized country each class is by itself, and the possibilities of age and experience are systematized by this natural grouping. To carry out the making of a voluntary reserve from a mixture of all classes, if it is not a haven for shirkers for the youth, it will be but a bit of play for the elderly for the time being, and when the stress of war has passed the latter especially will soon tire of the reserve, and it will be as great a farce as was the one day obligatory militia in this province previous to confederation.

Canada should be an organized country, where the efforts are systematized and not an unorganized one as at present. Once organized on an obligatory basis we would cease the indiscriminate strivings to aid in conflicting directions and in a criss-cross of endeavors which brings confusion, waste of effort and great expense in their train.

T. M. Humble.

WANTS HUSBAND SHOT ALSO HIS LAWYER

Woman Makes Request in Letter to Sir Sam Hughes.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes received today a curious request by letter from a woman. She asked that her husband and her husband's lawyer be sent to the front and put in the front trenches, where they might be certain to be shot. She says she is coming to Ottawa to tell the ministers why they should be shot. She describes them as big, strapping fellows who would make good soldiers.

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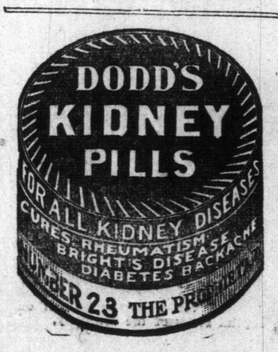

ROCKEFELLER FREED OF ONE ACCUSATION

Judge at Sherman Anti-Trust Trial Clears Him of Criminal Intent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Wm. Rockefeller and his ten co-defendants, accused as one-time directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were declared innocent today of one of the principal charges preferred against them by the government. This was the alleged unlawful acquisition in 1907 of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, which the government charges was brought by the New Haven to prevent its extension into New England as a competitor.

Judge Hunt, presiding at the trial ruled that the government had failed to show that the defendants had any criminal intent in acquiring the roads.

With this subject eliminated the federal attorneys began the presentation of evidence on the last, but more important phase of its case—the alleged deal in 1912 between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, whereby, it is charged, the Grand Trunk abandoned the construction of a projected line, which would have connected its subsidiary, the Central Vermont, with Providence, R.I.

Returning Toronto Soldiers

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—A large number of invalided soldiers are detailed at the immigration buildings here awaiting examination. They arrived from St. John, N.B., where they were landed last week from the steamer Corsican.

Toronto men included are: R. J. Buchanan, B. Colberth, H. Garrett, G. Gilbey, A. Harmon, H. Jones, H. Lofts, A. McDonald, L. H. McDonald, F. Hogan, B. Huggell, H. Hodgson, J. Kennett, J. White, H. Wolfe, N. Wilson, G. Berry, C. Budd, W. Farquharson, W. Foot, R. H. Jackson, T. Monke, A. Anderson, A. Alree, R. H. Beal, R. McIntosh, S. J. Peters, C. E. Thomas, A. Whillies, W. A. Gooder, A. Peck, N. Wilkes, A. Wright, W. Bragg, T. W. French and W. Quick.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST DR. BUENZ

Trial of Officials of Hamburg-American Line Virtually Concluded.

ACTED UNDER ORDERS

Steamship Company Had Definite Agreement With German Government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The trial of Dr. Karl Buenz and his three co-defendants of the Hamburg-American Line, on charges of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the American Government, virtually ended late today, when the defence rested and the government announced that it would call no witnesses in rebuttal. There remain only the summing up of counsel and Judge Howe's charge before the jury retires. Unless there is deviation from the present plan, the case should reach the jury late tomorrow.

The four defendants — Dr. Buenz, George Kotter, superintendent of the line; Adolph Hachmeister, purchasing agent, and Joseph Poppinghaus, the young man who sailed on the steamship Berwind as her supercargo and delivered her goods to Cap Trafalgar, off the Island of Trinidad—testified today. They were their own witnesses. William Rand, jr., their lawyer, asked them almost identical questions and the stories they told were virtually the same.

Under Government Orders.

Kotter and Hachmeister testified that they acted on instructions from Dr. Buenz, who, in turn, was acting under an agreement reached in the fall of 1913 between his line and the German Government whereby the line was to send supplies to such German cruisers in the Atlantic as might be found there in case of war. Poppinghaus acted on Kotter's directions and Dr. Buenz did not even know of his existence till shortly before the present trial.

The three of them—Buenz, Hachmeister and Kotter—met in Dr. Buenz's private office on the afternoon of July 31, 1914, to discuss ways of obtaining neutral ships to carry the projected relief cargoes.

Deliberate Omissions.

On Hachmeister's cross-examination the government made him testify that he had been employed by the Hamburg-American Line since 1889, knew all about manifests, knew that every item of the ship's cargo had to be written down in its manifest, yet had failed to mention the supplies and provisions on the manifests of the three ships mentioned. The company's brokers, acting on information furnished by the line, cleared the ships, Hachmeister testified, but he had failed to inform them of the presence of the supplies and provisions.

"I consider them ship's stores," he testified.

"But you knew that were intended for German cruisers?" asked Roger B. Wood of the government's counsel.

The witness said he did.

GOVERNMENT WILL OPERATE FREIGHTERS?

Prominent Navigation Man Hints Such a Course is Probable.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—J. W. Norcross, Montreal, of the Canada Steamship Co., is in Ottawa today. Mr. Norcross, when asked if there was any foundation for the report that the Canadian Government intended to take over and operate the lake freighters, said that he did not know anything about it.

"I do not know what the intention of the government is in the matter," he said. "If the freighters are commandeered without notice it will cause much confusion and disorganization. If the government takes over the ships they will be used to transport the grain from Port Arthur to eastern lake ports. I believe the government is doing the best in the matter."

Mr. Norcross left the impression that there is a probability of a freight commandeer, tho it may not yet have been decided upon.

WORTHLESS CHEQUE GIVEN FOR FURS

Two Women and Man in Custody on Fraud Charge as Result.

READY FOR GET AWAY

Officers Found Goods Packed in Grips and Arrested Women Who Claimed Them.

Detectives Twigg and Mulholland yesterday afternoon placed Edward McDonald, 37 years of age, his wife, Ella McDonald, 25 years of age, and Evelyn Hannigan, 21 years of age, under arrest on a charge of obtaining goods by fraud from the Sellers-Gough Company, furriers, Yonge street. According to the police the trio walked into the store on Tuesday and asked to be shown some fur coats and hats with the intention of making purchases. A number of valuable fur coats were placed on the counter for them to make a selection and after a time the man decided to take a coon coat valued at $75. His wife selected a Persian lamb coat valued at $250, a muff to match at $45, and the girl picked a seal coat valued at $185 and a muff at $35. Two fur hats were also purchased by the women at $39.75. The man tendered a cheque for the full amount and when questioned as to the validity of the note he stated that he had recently been left a fortune of $150,000 and that he had about 40,000 bushels of wheat on a farm at Brandon, Manitoba, to sell right now. The firm accepted his statement, but when the cheque was sent to the bank it was returned.

Detectives Act Quickly.

The detective department was notified yesterday morning and Detectives Twigg and Mulholland were detailed on the case. They went to the address given by the accused, but, on investigation, found the trio had moved. Going along to a house on Carlton street, near the Allan Gardens, the detectives entered and found the goods securely packed in grips, but no person about.

Convinced that they were on the right track, the detectives decided to stay and sat down. In a short time the two women made an appearance and started to make explanations but were placed under arrest. One of the detectives held the women in the house while the other went in search of the man. Seeing a man moving about rather suspiciously in the Allan Gardens, he apprehended him and found the object of his quest. The police state that the man had probably sent the women to the house to carry out the grips while he watched for the coming of the police. Had they been successful they would likely have taken the first train out of the city.

OTTAWA HAS HANDLED HUGE STORE OF GOLD

Thousands of Bars and Bags of Yellow Metal Dealt With.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—The department of finance has handled since the outbreak of the war a very large amount of gold for the Bank of England. Bars and bags of coin to the number of many thousands were received and dealt with under instructions from the bank. In the handling of all this gold, received from and shipped to several hundred different parties, the variation between the amount received and the amount shipped was less than half an ounce.

The minister of finance has complimented the officers of the department engaged in the transaction for the efficiency of their work, continued over many months and at times by day and by night. A complete report has been forwarded by the minister to the Bank of England.

BUFFALO $2.70 RETURN SATURDAY, D C. 4TH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The "Toronto Bowling Club" excursion to Buffalo via Canadian Pacific fast 9.30 a.m. train Saturday, Dec. 4, offers an excellent opportunity for a week-end outing. Tickets are valid returning all trains up to and including Monday, Dec. 6. Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agents, Toronto City Office, southeast corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 6580. ed.

MANY REDUCTIONS IN LICENSES LIKELY

Board Will Take Action on Hotels Which Fail to Keep Up to Regulations.

The Ontario License Board is expected to reorganize its inspectoral system with the beginning of the new year, and incidentally to reduce by nearly half the number of its inspectors. At present there are nearly 100 men on the staff, and the idea will likely be to have the men remaining after the first of the year put in their full time on inspection duties and not a few hours a week, as has been the case.

This year the board had visited about 90 per cent. of the hotels in the province, and, according to one source of information, will, beginning next year, cut off a considerable number of licenses where conditions warrant it. It is pretty certain that the number of Toronto licenses to be lopped off is negligible; there are only one or two hotels which the commission believes do not toe the mark, and these are the only houses in danger of losing their licenses.

TRAVELING KITCHEN FOR NINETY-FIFTH

Ward Five Liberal-Conservative Association to Make Presentation Middle of December.

Ward Five Liberal-Conservative Association have arranged to present a traveling kitchen to the 95th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Barker. The presentation will take place about the middle of this month, and it is expected that Sir George Foster will be present to officially hand over the traveling kitchen to Lieut.-Col. Barker.

NEW C.P.R. TRAINS PROVE POPULAR. "THE RIDEAU" AND "THE YORK" BETWEEN TORONTO AND OTTAWA.

The new day trains "The Rideau" and "The York" between Toronto and Ottawa via the Lake Ontario Shore Line, give the public an opportunity to spend half a day in Toronto or Ottawa, going by the limited midday trains, returning by the midnight train, necessitating only one night on the road. The route is via "The Lake Ontario Shore Line, passing through Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Coburg, Trenton, Belleville, etc. "The Rideau" leaves Toronto (Union Station) 1.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Ottawa (Central Station) 10 p.m. "The York" leaves Ottawa (Central Station) 1.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Toronto (Union Station) 9.30 p.m. Equipment is modern in every detail, consisting of first-class coaches, cafe-parlor cars, library-observation-parlor-cars. Connections from Western Ontario points are made at Toronto with "The Rideau." Particulars on application to Canadian Pacific Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, district passenger agent, Toronto. 2-5

CANADIAN HOSPITAL OPENS AT RAMSGATE

Large Hotel Has Been Converted to Serve Useful Purpose.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Granville Canadian Special Hospital, just opened at Ramsgate in a building formerly a large hotel, is now admirably equipped, giving special treatment to Canadian sick and wounded, and having accommodation for six hundred. Colonel Watt of Winnipeg, in charge, with Lieut. H. S. Gooderham as adjutant, and the staff includes Captain Cooper, registrar; Captain Kirkpatrick, from Le Treport, France; Captain Hill, Le Treport; Captain Van Norman, Capt. McLeod, Capt. Hagey, dentist; Miss Ridley, matron, formerly Le Touquet; Nursing Sisters M. West, K. Lamkin, G. Winter, M. McCaffee, S. Johnson, G. Beers, V. McSwayne, J. Wishart and F. Armstrong.

CHURCHILL WILL HAVE COMMAND OF BRIGADE

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Winston Spencer Churchill, who resigned as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to join Great Britain's forces in the field, is marked by The Daily Express for early promotion to the rank of general with the command of a brigade. The paper says he has chosen the most difficult school in the army, for the Grenadier unit to which formerly of the 3rd Field Ambulance, is he is attached under the command of Col. Jeffreys, is noted for its indifference to personal comfort.

When Mr. Churchill joined the Grenadiers he found himself in a fireless dug-out and supplied with the ordinary army ration. He did not grumble, however, but entered cheerfully upon his task.

PENSION SHARKS ARE WARNED OFF

Soldiers' Aid Commission Will Furnish Counsel for Pension Applicants.

WILL FEED THE HUNGRY

Every Opportunity to Be Given Those Who Honestly Seek Employment.

In order that Ontario's returned soldiers may not become a prey of "pension sharks," the Soldiers' Aid Commission will pay for counsel for the men who go before the pension board. The matter was discussed toward the end of an afternoon sitting, when the commissioners agreed that many men would be unable to speak for themselves before the board and that it would keep them out of the hands of sharpers.

"I am afraid the pension shark will very soon put in an appearance," Chairman McPherson said; "and if we let the soldiers know that they will have good counsel at the board which will cost them nothing there is no need of them having any dealings with them."

The commission sat for nearly four hours yesterday afternoon discussing ways and means of caring for returned soldiers, but the main question unsettled was whether it was wise to tell returned soldiers that while they were looking for work the commission would continue their military pay.

"Ninety per cent. of the men you will find are influenced by motives of right and will do what is fair and square; it is only the odd man here and there who is shifty and will try and beat you," said Chairman McPherson.

The argument had been advanced by Commissioner Henderson, Windsor, that in his experience so long as you advanced a man money you could continue to advance it and he would not seek employment.

"I would never put into the hands of these societies the right to say how many days at $1.85 a day a man shall be allowed to look for work," said Commissioner Nickle, Kingston.

Incomes of Wives.

Chairman McPherson said that the question had been raised as to why some soldiers' wives were given assistance that made their income even more than it was before the departure of the husband. A comparison of incomes on that basis, he said, was not in order. "I would say in any case that if anything the family should, as a reward for the action of the breadwinner, receive an increased income."

Under the existing arrangements of the commission the fund from which will be drawn the money to assist the returned soldier until he gets employment will be subscribed locally, and Commissioner Best, Ottawa, asked if it were wise to put that aspect of charity on it. If the fund were a state fund, he argued, there could be no question of charity about the assistance; it would be the payment of a debt owed by the state.

Commissioner J. B. Laidlaw, Toronto, warned his fellow-members against losing the first-hand co-operation of the manufacturers and labor employers by getting too much province and too much government into it. "We have had a splendid response from our circulars and we don't want to lose that initiative between employer and employe," he said.

A Second Chance.

Commissioner Nickle put a case in point where a man had been taken in charge and given a job as a glass-polisher and had fallen down on his job from lack of experience. "In such cases will the commission again go to the man's aid?" he asked.

"Certainly," replied the chairman.

Commissioner Laidlaw: "What are you going to do with the returned soldier who is hungry and has nothing to eat?"

Commissioner Nickle: "Why, feed him."

Mr. Laidlaw: "Which again brings up the question of a home for returned soldiers who are out of resources."

Commissioner Nickle insisted that the commission should settle just how long a soldier could be kept on the per diem allowance. "Because you will have to cease the allowance some time and we might as well know now," he said.

Chairman McPherson explained that so long as the man was honestly looking for work and in touch with the commission he should be entitled to the assistance. "Of course the commission must protect itself," he said. "Where we have repeatedly aided a man who will not look out for himself there will be nothing for us to do but to notify him that he is now on his own resources."

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