

THE WAR

ITS CAUSE AND
PROBLEMS

II.



ISSUED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
McGILL UNIVERSITY

JUNE 1915

PREFATORY NOTE.

In August, 1914, a deputation of University graduates called upon the Prime Minister of Canada to offer their services and to enquire in what ways men trained in the Universities might be of assistance, whether as individuals or as a body, in forwarding the measures by which the Canadian government planned to meet the situation created by the war.

The Prime Minister welcomed the deputation, and with his entire sympathy and approval it was decided that a Central Committee consisting of representatives of the Graduates' Societies of Canadian Universities should be formed. The chief aim of the endeavour thus initiated was to assist in maintaining a stable and well-informed public opinion in Canada, and to ensure a sound understanding and quick co-operation between Canadians and their leaders. Hence it was determined to issue to all University graduates living in Canada a series of statements approved by the Prime Minister and based upon accurate information. Since University graduates are, as a whole, the best educated men in Canada, it was felt that from them opinions would spread quickly, and certainly, to those about them. Above all, it was thought imperative to give every Canadian an accurate idea of why Canada is at war, thereby enforcing a determination to win a victorious peace for this age and posterity.

The purpose thus sketched has not as yet been carried out in its entirety, owing to the duties which were thrust by the war itself upon those most actively concerned in the initiation of this plan, and upon the leading University men everywhere. Meanwhile, however, an active correspondence has disclosed the fact that there exists a distinct desire among the graduates of Canadian Universities to unite for public service. It is hoped and expected that during the course of the next academic session this impulse will assume a positive, concrete form through the organization of a thoroughly representative Central Committee, which will prepare and distribute literature of the character already indicated.

As a first step, the Graduates' Society of McGill University issued, last autumn, a pamphlet entitled "The War, its cause and problems," which was sent to the Alumni, and is thought to have served a useful purpose. But, notwithstanding all that has since appeared in the Public Press, and in a great mass of other publications, it would seem that there are still graduates who would be glad of a re-statement of certain cardinal facts in regard to the war. This second pamphlet has, therefore, been prepared, and is now circulated among the graduates of McGill University. It

is largely the work of Dr. J. L. Todd, who during the past year was President of the Graduates' Society, and who resigned his duties in order that he might serve with our Hospital Unit at the front. Though indefatigable in patriotic work of every kind, Dr. Todd yet found time to conduct a wide correspondence with University men throughout Canada in laying a foundation for the work of the Central Committee, which will in future make its appeal to all graduates of Canadian Universities.

With the foregoing explanation of the circumstances under which it was written, McGill men are asked to give the present pamphlet careful attention, as it indicates the various forms which our patriotism may usefully assume at this fateful time in the fortunes of Canada and the Empire.

For the Executive,

CHARLES W. COLBY,
President.

WILLIAM STEWART,
Secretary.

JUNE 24TH, 1915.

I.—The Organisation of Public Opinion.

One of the greatest services which each one of us can render, is to spread a knowledge both of the causes which brought about the war and of the war's necessities, until every Canadian realises the duty which the war has put upon him and is united with his fellows in a determination to succeed in whatever his elected leaders ask of him.

The events which immediately preceded the declaration of war are related in the official reports of the correspondence between the ambassadors of the nations now at war. Copies of the official correspondence and of other publications concerning the war and the belligerents can be obtained from the Canadian Government, or through the McGill Graduates' Society, by those who desire them. Many copies have already been distributed among their graduates by several of the Universities. These publications prove that war has been forced upon Great Britain. They, with the circumstances leading up to the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, must convince everyone who has knowledge of them that Great Britain had to fight not only to keep her word to Belgium but to preserve her form of government—to preserve her very existence as a nation.

We must urge the truth of these matters on everyone and discuss them everywhere; we must prove, by our own actions, that we are in earnest in all that we say. We must advocate the principles which we hold both by contributing articles and personal letters to the newspapers and also by arranging for public meetings at which the war, its causes and its effects upon the community in which we live will be discussed. All of the Canadian Universities are doing much to this end by their publications as well as by addresses and lectures.

There are well-informed speakers, in every town and village, who are always listened to. Arrange citizens' meetings or meetings of Canadian or other Clubs or Associations, and get these men to give addresses on the war. If suitable speakers cannot be found locally, let the local members of Provincial and Dominion Parliaments be asked for help. The Speakers' Patriotic League, which already has branches in several of the Provinces, has been formed with the purpose of organising and holding such meetings. It is a powerful organisation, capable of much usefulness, and help should be freely given to it or asked from it, as the occasion may demand. Failing help from any of these sources, apply to the Committee which issues this statement; it will probably be able to find speakers.

There are many other ways in which University men may be useful; but, if they are to work to the best advantage, they must vigorously identify themselves, by no means necessarily as leaders, with the activities of the community in which they live. The success of their attempts to help in the organisation of a well-informed public opinion and of their endeavour to keep public effort in the most useful channels will depend, very largely, upon the simple, frank, unobtrusive and unofficial way in which they work.

When this statement reaches you, read it over; then discuss it with the University men who live near you. It is hoped in this way to assist in the formation, in every community in Canada, of a group of prominent and well-informed men; if they, working always as individuals, vigorously advocate their beliefs, few of those who know them will be uninfluenced by their opinions.

It is requested, whenever groups of men come together in this way, that one of their number be chosen to correspond with the Secretary of the Committee which issues this statement.

It will be of advantage to the Country, if, in this way, entirely unofficial local reports, by responsible persons, can be obtained from all parts of Canada concerning the trend of local opinion. Information concerning any matter which might in any way be of public interest would be gladly received for communication to the Government; for example, notes of peculiar local conditions such as threatened strikes, of distress from unemployment or other causes, of the feeling among a foreign population, might all be of great value.

II.—Causes of the War

The responsibility for commencing the war has been firmly fixed upon Germany; the judicial consideration which Mr. Beck, an American jurist, has published in his book, "The Evidence in the Case," has made this clear to the world.

An enormous mass of printed matter—official, semi-official and popular, reliable and misleading—has dealt with the causes, near and remote, which led up to the precipitation of the war by Germany. Here Ramsay Muir's "Britain's Case Against Germany," or Rose's "The Origins of the War," may be mentioned. They are short books which give a general review of the conflicting tendencies that have culminated in the war.

The war is a struggle between the democratic and the autocratic systems of government.

Canadians can have no quarrel with the frugality and industry of the German people; Canada's quarrel is with the German form of Government, which permits arrogant Prussia, by her ascendancy, to bend the German people to co-operation in her schemes of violence and aggression.

Prussia directs Germany, and German power and well-being have increased amazingly under efficient Prussian management. The successes of the modern Prussian domination of the German nations commenced with deliberately-planned wars against Denmark, Austria and France. The Franco-Prussian war resulted in the formation of the German Empire in 1871, with the Prussian king as hereditary emperor; each of these wars brought advantages, such as territory and cash indemnities, to Germany. Since then German willingness to increase German power by strength of arms and at the expense of others has often been apparent.

Since 1871, when she took Alsace and Lorraine and a thousand millions of dollars from France, Germany has never ceased to prepare for a new war of aggression; the proofs of this statement are many and past dispute. In a thousand ways, Germans have been taught that they must fight, conquer, and make theirs the British Empire. "World power or downfall," is the text on which a gospel of arms has been preached to the Germans, and they have been so organised that practically every man is either a trained soldier or a sailor. German confidence in German military preparation and strength led directly to the German declaration of war. Prussian Germany and German Austria believed that together they were strong enough to extend Germanic interests in Serbia in spite of the opposition of Serbia, Montenegro, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Japan!

A Serb was implicated in the murder of an Austrian prince. Austria thereupon made a series of extraordinarily severe demands upon the Serbian government. Most of them were accepted; Serbia asked that the question of granting demands which aimed at the destruction of Serbian autonomy should be decided by arbitration at the Hague. Austria's reply was the commencement of war. A regrettable murder served as excuse for Austria's action;—her real motive was the extension of German influence to the South. A similar policy had recently given Austria two large southern provinces at the expense of her neighbours!

It is incontestable that Great Britain's entrance upon the war was determined by the violation of Belgian neutrality. Her extraordinary efforts to preserve peace are recorded in the official publications. Those documents prove that Great Britain offered to use her influence against the combined French and Russian attack which Germany declared she had cause to apprehend. They prove that, when negotiations seemed about to be successful in preventing war, Germany refused to speak the word which would have made peace certain.

Germany, with Great Britain and other nations, had more than once promised to observe and to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. But Germany, acknowledging her fault, broke her promise and fought her way through Belgium, in accordance with a preconceived plan, in order that France might be attacked on her unfortified Belgian frontier. Germans protest surprise

because Britain fights on account of the "scrap of paper" recording the broken German promise; there would be room for wonder if Britain did not fight both to preserve the neutrality of Belgium and to help the gallant Belgians. In aiding them, she is also safeguarding her own coasts.

The German Empire is so organised that its direction lies entirely in the hands of the Hohenzollern dynasty and of its hereditary lieutenants—the Prussian nobility. The German emperor maintains his divine right to rule; he is able to initiate and direct legislation; he is able to dictate all German policy. His power depends upon his armed forces, and his main care has been to strengthen them. The enormous burden which their existence lays upon the civilian population and the extraordinary privileges accorded to them are matters of common knowledge. Even in time of peace it has been impossible for German courts to enforce judgments affecting soldiers without the army's acquiescence.

Official Germany loses no opportunity of insisting that "the highest law is the King's wish." For more than a generation this and the supreme superiority of German bodies, German minds, and German civilisation, or "Kultur," have been unceasingly impressed upon the German people. The result seems to have been the creation of a popular conviction among them that it is not only a right but a duty for Germans to secure the utmost extension for German national power; "the Germans refuse to recognize as moral anything which jeopardizes their national existence."

It is for this reason that Germany, like Austria, has been unwilling to allow emigration,—for every emigrant in leaving his home makes the German state the poorer by one man. The German population increases rapidly; but Germany is already crowded. Its people need more land; but the German government is unwilling to allow Germans to settle in countries where they will no longer be under German rule. It desires to spread the German system over more territory; to found colonies which shall be under its direct control.

Since 1885, there have been constant attempts to extend German influence and to increase German territory. When the German government commenced to feel the want of colonies the want was felt too late, because most of the unsettled land in the world was already possessed by other powers. The situation was, in part, due to the anti-colonial policy of Bismarck and the few colonies which Germany did obtain were little-suited for immediate European settlement. This, with Germany's unwillingness to allow her surplus population to pass from her control, were the chief reasons which impelled the German government to a "Pan-Germanic" policy. That policy looked to the extension of German control through the centre of Europe by way of Austria

and Turkey to Asia Minor and the world beyond. War came because the continued existence of Serbia—a Balkan nation with Russian leanings—threatened to make the Slavs a bar to Pan-Germanic extension.

Great Britain is a commonwealth. Her surplus population, without hindrance, goes wherever individual advantage calls it. British colonies govern themselves; they exist for their own benefit and they rule themselves by laws which give equal rights to all men. In Germany autocracy and class privileges still exist. Emigration is hindered because the individual exists for the benefit of the state and in his absence, through emigration, the state suffers a loss; German colonies are ruled by Germany and exist for Germany's benefit.

The wide difference between British and German colonial policy is but one result of the difference between the Germanic and British ideals of government. In a commonwealth every man has the right to follow his own advantage so long as his activities are within the laws by which the members of the commonwealth control their actions. The commonwealth makes the struggle for existence one among individuals, in which the best man wins; the Germanic ideal would band individuals together so that they may, by united action, obtain advantages over others. The commonwealth creates presidents, or, as in Britain, recognises a King whose dependence on the votes of his fellow-citizens is absolute; Germany has an emperor who calls God his assistant!

If Germany won the war, Canada would at once have the choice of acknowledging German dominion or of accepting the protection of the United States. That refuge could only be a temporary one, for a conflict between the interests of autocratic Prussia and the only remaining stronghold of democracy would not long be delayed. Should the United States be defeated, popular government would cease for centuries to be a power in the world.

In this war, Great Britain and her allies are fighting the world's battle for the ideals of democracy. Self-interest no less than sympathy have attached every Canadian to the cause. Our form of government, our rights, our individual liberty as men free to govern ourselves are threatened by precisely those forces of privilege and class right against which our Fathers fought. Their blood and effort by Magna Charta, rebellion, riots, emigration and controversy won liberty for us. Canadians will continue to do as their Fathers did; they will die, if need be, to hand on to their children the birth-right to freedom.

III.—The Terms of Peace

Since the conditions which brought about the war are these, the terms upon which the allies will be willing to make peace are clear.

The Prussian autocracy which made the war must be completely defeated so that the Germans may see what it means. Belgium must be restored. France must be secured against aggression. Frontiers must be arranged in accordance with the will of the peoples whom they immediately concern; in that way the divisions made by racial and lingual affinities will receive some respect. Many hope that armaments will be limited, perhaps by making their manufacture a function of governments and not the affair of private business enterprise.

All the civilised world hopes that peace, when it does come, will be permanent and that this will be the last great war; little wars—police operations—there will be constantly, even when the spread of education and understanding shall have placed the nations of mankind voluntarily under one, an International, Law.

It is well that Canadians should consider the terms upon which peace can be made, both because Canada has sent men to fight for peace, and because it is not impossible that Canada's representative may have a voice in the framing of the treaty with which war will end. Certain it is that before long Canada's vote for peace and against war must be heard among the nations. Since Canada has so willingly assumed her full share of the responsibilities of the war, it is but just that she should have a proportionate responsibility in deciding the terms upon which peace will be granted. Whether Canada's voice is heard in an Imperial Conference or otherwise is immaterial, so long as it is recognised that she must be consulted in matters which so nearly concern her.

History confirms our belief that mankind develops best under self-government. Individual responsibility for government is the essence of the principle under which the commonwealths have prospered; to it, more than to any other factor, does Britain owe her strength. It is because they have a common, personal interest and realise it, that Boers and Britons are now fighting together against the reactionary forces of a mediaeval autocracy; in the terms under which the South African War was ended Britain adhered to her democratic principles and preserved to the Boers the right of self-government which the war secured for Britons in South Africa.

The world will be the poorer if the terms of the peace with which this war will end do not, in a similar manner, bring actual political liberty to every German; it will be a crime against posterity if they inflict humiliation or personal persecution upon the German people. If, ten years after the war is over, the voters who walk in German streets know that the terms of peace dealt fairly with them much will have been done to make the peace a lasting one.

To the Dominions war is repugnant as a thing unnecessary, gross and dull-witted. It is well that their voices should be heard in the councils where the final unmaking of war will be accom-

plished. For they have realised most completely that war is a phenomenon without right to a place in civilised life. There is no justification for it, biological or otherwise. An aggressive war can be of value only to those who, through it, attempt to devise so that they may profit at the expense of others.

IV.—Canada's Conviction

Canada, a part of Greater Britain, has been attacked by Germany. The side which has the most resources and the most trained men, with the will to spend both, must win. Therefore, Canada must be determined to spend all that she has in resisting her assailant. She must husband her resources and train her men.

The sole object of this statement and of those which will follow is to convince Canadians of these truths and to suggest to them how they can best serve their country.

V.—Resources must be Husbanded

Resources as well as soldiers will decide the war. Money must be kept in the country and everyone must be kept at work in order that more money may be made. For both reasons, that money may be kept in the Empire and that new values may be created in it, Canadians should purchase only the products of Canada or of the Empire.

Thrift should be encouraged; so far as it lies in our power to do so, each one of us should make certain that no man nor woman among those about him is idle and that all are actively engaged in useful, productive work.

The "town-gardens" and "give-a-man-a-job" movements are, for this reason, based upon sound principles.

Over indulgence in unproductive expenditure should be discountenanced. Every one of us should learn to feel that in saving a dollar, in adding a dollar to his bank account, he is doing a little towards increasing his country's chance of success; and we should realise that in allowing a dollar from our hands to reach Germany, directly or indirectly, we are spending a dollar towards securing our own defeat.

VI.—Increase Agricultural Production

The products which have the greatest and most quickly available value in war-time are those which are life's necessities. Agriculture produces most of them. Herein Canada is fortunate, Agriculture is the greatest of her industries, and she has limitless, unworked land.

Farmers must be convinced that next year will inevitably bring increased demand and higher prices for all of the farm's products. Therefore, it will be profitable for farmers to increase

their production. Every farm should be better cultivated than it has ever been. The production of every acre should be increased and more land than ever should be farmed. Farmers must be convinced that it is to their advantage to do these things. They must be convinced, while the demand for grain will be greater than ever, that it is a shortage of meats rather than of cereals with which the world is threatened. The governments of each of the Provinces have already done much to spread a knowledge of these facts. The necessity for increasing production has been urged repeatedly by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, by the agricultural schools and colleges, and by the agricultural press. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, by its "Patriotism and Production" advertisements, which have been widely published in the press, and also by its "Agricultural War Book," has placed the facts before the public in the plainest way. Farmers' and business men's associations, and many individuals who speak with authority, have publicly expressed similar convictions; but as yet the situation does not seem to be universally understood and the opportunity which it offers Canadian farmers is not always realised. The publications of the Dominion Department of Agriculture can be had for the asking, from the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa. They should be distributed among Canadians until the ideas expressed in them have become the convictions ruling the actions of every man who controls an acre of Canadian soil.

VII.—Unemployment and the Labor Exchanges

No man in Canada should be unemployed. The recruiting offices are always open to those who are fit and free for active service. Employment for others can usually be found through local bodies, such as the Charity Organisations, or through the Labor Exchanges. In every city there are men, born and brought up in the country, who have been thrown out of employment. They remain in the cities anxiously hoping for work; it would be much better for many of them were occupation found for them on farms, where many extra hands will be needed if the production of Canadian farms is to be increased as it should be. The farmers and the unemployed alike should be urged to use the machinery, which already exists in Canada, for the distribution and supply of labor. The Dominion and the Provincial Immigration and Colonization offices yearly find occupation for many individuals. Ontario and Quebec have Provincial employment bureaus, each with branches in several cities; municipal employment bureaus are maintained in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and New Westminster; private licensed employment bureaus exist in every town and city in the Dominion. Useful as all these various agencies are, it would be well were they supplemented in every urban community by the formation of small committees for the purpose of helping, with the strength of local knowledge, persons without employment to find occupation with farmers in the country where their assistance is needed and would be valuable;

VIII.—Assistance for Soldiers' and Sailors' Dependents

Public sentiment insists upon and has provided for the proper maintenance of persons unable to help themselves, and dependent upon men who have gone on active service from Canada. The Canadian Patriotic Fund exists to help the dependents of those who have gone from Canada and Newfoundland, to fight with the British forces, or with those of the Allies.

There should be no spot in the Dominion without an efficient organisation which will, by personal friendly visits, make certain that those dependent on soldiers have both opportunities for helping themselves and assistance when it is required. The same organisation, through its local knowledge, can be very useful in making certain that public relief goes only to those who deserve it.

Branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund have been established in many cities and towns for these purposes. Application may be made to anyone of them or to the Honorary Secretary, Sir Herbert B. Ames, M.P., at the head office of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Birks Building, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada.

IX.—Business as Usual

The activities by which Canadian resources are created and increased will be continued, little-affected by the war, if public confidence in the soundness of Canadian business is preserved. The prompt payment of all accounts as they fall due will do much to sustain it.

X.—The Red Cross Society

The head office of the Canadian Red Cross Society can be addressed at Toronto; there are branches of it in many towns throughout the Dominion. Information concerning the supplies which the Red Cross requires can be obtained from any of its offices. It is desirable that all hospital supplies sent to it for distribution should conform to the regulation standards and patterns.

XI.—Belgian Relief

The need of funds, clothing and supplies of all sorts for the relief of the Belgians in Belgium or in refuge in England and Holland, still continues. Contributions in cash or in kind may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer of the Belgian Relief Central Committee, Room 70, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Canada. Full particulars concerning the way in which contributions in kind should be forwarded may be obtained at that address. Help of all sorts is gravely necessary. The Belgians lack everything—food, clothing, money.

XII.—Response to Public Appeals

By its response to frequent appeals for assistance, the Canadian public, many times since the war commenced, has shown its willingness to respond generously to every call made upon it. Those who subscribe to public appeals should always make certain that their contributions are addressed to an accredited person authorised to receive them.

XIII.—Grafting

Men who cheat their country by dishonesty in public work entrusted to them are dependent, like all business men, upon the public for their existence. Dishonesty in them would never appear were an acute public opinion developed which would make of every Canadian a fearless inspector and would make of a "grafter" an outcast with whom Canadians would neither deal nor associate.

We must each of us feel that to-day we are part of the Canadian Government, and that those who cheat the government cheat us. Every Canadian should feel that dishonesty in the furnishing of public supplies is a crime which becomes peculiarly abhorrent in time of war. Each of us must feel that cheating in a contract for war equipment is a hidden blow at one of our soldier brothers. The development of such a spirit would make it possible for crimes against the people to be punished as they deserve to be, and it would do much towards ensuring a sound and honest equipment to each one of our Canadian soliders.

XIV.—Women's Work

There are many things, such as the helping of soldiers' widows and children, that can often best be done by women. The war offers women many opportunities and places many duties upon them. More than any other single influence, they can make Canada's position secure. They could make thrift fashionable. Their disapproval could make public dishonesty a disadvantage to the "grafter" and their steadfastness will make certain that every call for men is answered.

XV.—Recruiting

Canada has already organised three divisions—two are at the front, and additional troops are going forward almost daily. The number of soldiers which Canada sends to the war will be limited only by the need for men. Although there have been rumors that the war will soon be over, they are unjustified, there is no ground for them. The British war office is preparing for three years of war; the general staff estimates that a total of 150,000 men will be required from Canada if the war should last for another year. Every call must be met so soon as it is made.

The Militia Department has just issued another call for recruits and already recruits are coming in as rapidly as they did to the first call to arms eight months ago. Great sacrifices have been made, and they are still necessary. Every Canadian must feel the obligation that is upon him and prepare himself to meet it. Should enlistment in any locality at times seem to be slow, recruiting meetings must be held in order that there may be no one who does not realise both the circumstances which make men necessary and the personal interest of every Canadian in making certain that men are forthcoming.

Young men, with no one dependent upon them should go first; married men will follow as they are needed, those with most dependent upon them remaining longest. In the meantime, until his call comes, every man should join some corps in order that he may learn how to shoot and the rudiments of soldiering. **It is absolutely necessary to be taught both before even a good woodsman can be made capable of fighting efficiently in this war.** It is for that reason that the first contingent was trained for so long in England before it was allowed to reach the firing line.

There are many technical occupations in the army. Men with the special knowledge and habit of learning acquired at a University should reach proficiency in some of these with little difficulty. But, to be useful, they must commence their training at once; the local recruiting stations under the Department of Militia will direct them. Some University graduates will join the medical service, others the engineers or transports, others will become clerks, signallers, telegraph operators, motor engineers—there are many other forms of service in which a University training is an advantage.

XVI.—Military Matters at the Universities

Universities, particularly Canadian Universities, are institutions maintained to provide instruction in the best methods of doing things for the communities which support them. It is fitting that our Universities quickly appreciated the necessities of the situation created by the war, and that they immediately took steps to play their part in meeting them. Every University in Canada was requested to send a representative to a conference held in Ottawa at the end of October. Representatives came from all of the larger of the Eastern Universities. The conference recognised the necessity for immediately training a large number of Canadian men in the art of war and it prepared a memorandum, with the object of securing uniformity and efficiency in the methods by which the universities accepted that necessity and attempted to meet it.

Contingents of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps now exist in the following Universities:—Acadia University, Alberta University, Dalhousie University, Laval University (Quebec).

Laval University (Montreal), University of Manitoba, Macdonald College, McGill University, Ontario Agricultural College, Queen's University, Toronto University, and Western University. The purpose of these bodies is to prepare those serving in them so that they may become qualified to hold a subaltern's commission. The Training Corps were very active during the winter. Their training for the year culminated in a camp held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, during the first fortnight of May, which was attended by contingents from McGill and Toronto.

Very many University men, some of them from the training corps, have already gone to the front in widely varying capacities. In addition to these who have gone as individuals, Infantry Companies of University men are being formed. Queen's University has sent Field Engineers, while McGill, Toronto, and Queen's are supplying hospitals, and Laval, Alberta, and Western are anxious to do so.

Information may be obtained from their respective heads concerning the courses in military instruction provided by the Universities and concerning the various military activities carried on by the men of whom the Universities consist.

XVII.—Employment for Discharged Soldiers.

Machinery must be prepared in order to provide, first, care and then employment for the wounded, convalescent or honorably discharged men who will return to Canada from active service in tens or twenties during the war and in thousands when peace is declared. The Canadian Patriotic Fund will give temporary assistance to those who are incapacitated and to those dependent upon them; pensions will certainly be provided to give them permanent relief. But there is soon certain to be a steadily increasing number of slightly disabled and, later, of healthy discharged soldiers in Canada who want work and have no occupation. It will be difficult to find prompt employment for them all; those who have remained at home must do a large share towards providing a solution of the difficulty. The corps registers for civil employment, maintained in connection with many military units should be of great value to any movement initiated for the purpose of offering employment to discharged soldiers at the termination of the war.

XVIII.—In Conclusion.

Educated men will have done well in a time of great necessity if, by their united action, they secure in Canada a common knowledge of the actual facts regarding the war and universal adherence to the firm action which that knowledge dictates. This statement is issued, like those which are to follow it, in the hope of ensuring the united action which may have such a fortunate result.

If the men composing the graduates' societies should be so fortunate as to be able, by acting together, to perform a far-reaching public service in time of war, it may be hoped that they will lend themselves to similar services, during the pause for clear-thinking before re-organisation which will certainly precede the conclusion of peace.

Teutonic schools, through their teaching, contributed largely toward preparing Teutonic nations for war; scholars and teachers cried out loudly in its justification. If a comparatively few mistaken schoolmen could do so much to bring about this greatest of all wars, may not the universities of the world, with those who, as students, have passed through their halls, prove powerful enough to make war, ultimately, impossible?