

where they were going to sleep or where their next meal was coming from.

Earl of Reading's Visit.

Col. Pratt told of the time when the Earl of Reading, the British Ambassador came to the United States on the Olympic a year ago. The ship was then transporting hospital cases, and had more than 800 on board. The Captain intended going to Halifax first, where he was to disembark the men. Lord Reading interfered and said that he must be taken to New York first. The vessel went there, and as it was difficult getting it up the river the White Star Company sent a fine boat out to meet the Ambassador and he was asked to transfer. He refused, saying he must be landed at the dock from the Olympic. Finally, after many tugs had put the Olympic into position, he was disembarked, and then the vessel returned to Halifax.

"I have all deference for the man, but I don't believe the King of England would do that," declared the speaker. "I know positively the Prince of Wales would not, because he is a soldier and I have seen him in France. I know positively that Sir Douglas Haig would not do it.

"My objection is that our Overseas Minister, Sir Edward Kemp, must know about that; certainly Sir George Perley must know about it—or else he should not be in that position—and Sir Robert Borden must know about it, and up to the present time nothing has been heard of a word of protest from them." He declared that had such a thing happened to Australian troops Premier Hughes would have made such a fuss that the Earl of Reading could not have gone among the country folk of England.

Canadians in Jail.

Five or six men were killed in the Rhyl riots, and he regretted they had not been given a military burial. He believed public opinion would yet force them to be given a proper burial. At the inquest the other day it had been stated 80 Canadians were in jails and dungeons of England. There was no habeas corpus in the army. He cited a case to show that it was common for men to languish in prisons for two or three months without being brought before a court-martial. A Toronto officer, a criminal lawyer, a couple of years ago had approached the Adjutant-General overseas and said there were many men in Canadian camps waiting to be dealt with by courts-martial. He offered, at his own expense, to visit the camps and make a report within a week. The Adjutant-General promised consideration, and the next morning the Toronto officer was ordered by wire to go home "because it looked as though he might in some way bring discredit on somebody." There was no reason for men languishing in prison for five or six months. When he left England it was said ten Canadian boys were in the Tower of London.

Dealing with attacks on himself, one of which was published in The Ottawa Journal, he said that there were reports by General Gardiner, Major-General McCrea, Major-General Maxwell, General Ashton, Col. Mallory and Col. Walker on file at headquarters as to his work, which would be sufficient to answer his critics. He did not know why two or three editors, who had gone overseas with a party of newspapermen, should be attacking him. "I wonder if they know where part of that £3,000 went to that was collected on the train? I wonder if they know something of where that £75 a week goes that is collected by the ticket-sellers?" he asked.

In conclusion, he said he did not want the people of Ontario to believe there was any serious lack of discipline among Canadian troops.