

ARE REGISTERING

Work Begun at the Post Office This Morning.

Registration opened with a swing at the postoffice this morning. The staff, under Mr. J. A. Webber, will just nicely fill the bill to keep up with the work which it is expected will come with a rush. The publication of the proclamation in to-day's papers has brought in a few already, and will bring the registration up to all that the staff can handle. November 10 is the longest margin allowed those who must sign. They must register for service or claim exemption. The forms for both of these are to be found at the postoffice. The work is in charge of experienced clerical workers, carefully selected from the postoffice staff. The men who sign will get a receipt showing that they have done what is demanded of them. This must be kept. A rush this afternoon and to-night is expected. Mr. Brown, the postmaster, could not give much information as the

FIRST DRAFT DECEMBER 10

Date Fixed to Place All on Absolute Basis of Equality

PROCLAMATION SATURDAY

Severe Penalties for Attempt at Bribery—Regulations Affecting Employers.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The first men drafted under the military service act will not actually be called to the colors till December 10. The date has been fixed to place all men called on an absolute basis of equality. By then all Exemption Tribunals must have their work completed, and the man who applies for exemption will thus gain no time, as compared with the man who reports for service without making any such claim. There will be no possibility of claiming exemption for the purpose of delay.

Provisions of Proclamation.

The proclamation, which will be published broadcast on Saturday, calling out the first class of men, provides that:

Every man within the class called out must either report for service or claim exemption on or before November 10.

Exemption Tribunals will begin their work on November 8, and must complete it by December 10, which is the earliest date on which any man will actually be called to the colors.

Stringent Provisions.

Regulations, which will be published concurrently with the proclamation, contain some stringent provisions. Severe penalties are provided for bribery or attempted bribery. Any person found guilty of attempting to bribe any member of an Exemption Tribunal, Medical Board or military representative will be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, and not less than one year. Imprisonment only is provided. There is no fine.

There are also regulations of special importance to employers. In certain quarters the fear has been expressed that an unscrupulous employer might attempt to take advantage of the act to bring down wages, or, similarly, an employee might offer to work for less wages—conditionally on the employer claiming exemption for the man. Under the regulations any such action will be an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 nor less than \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed six months. Any employer who enters into any agreement with an employee providing for any reduction of an employee's salary or wages, or for the alteration of any condition of employment in consideration of the employer exercising or refraining from exercising his right to claim exemption from military service on behalf of an employee, will be guilty of an offence punishable as indicated.

Penalties are also provided for the employer who knowingly retains in his employ any man in the class called up who has not on or before November 10 either reported for service or claimed exemption.

DRILL ALL WHO REACH CLASS A THIS WINTER

Move to Work Out Those Men Who Are Not Taken in Draft.

DELAY IS USELESS

Men Who Wait Too Long May Be First Forced to Serve.

Fit for the trenches	2065
Non-combatant units	614
Home duty only	584
To report back	335
Totally unfit	724

Number examined 4322

Grade "A" secured fewer men yesterday. Of 178 examined yesterday, which was slightly lower than for a few days previous, those in grade A or fit for combatant service were 88. Grade B secured 12, grade C obtained 12, grade D got 14 and grade E was swelled by the addition of 51 men totally unfit.

The far reaching effect of the proclamation is expected to be the weekly drill for men who are not placed in grade A. The regular drills of the militia unit will soon cease until the spring but a movement is on foot to have all those of class one, who are not called to the colors, do some weekly drill. This is viewed with favor by the local militia officers. Lt.-Col. Robertson stated this morning that such a system would prove very popular and would be a wise one. Speaking of the number of men in the 13th Royal Regiment who would be in class one he said there were less than one hundred in the class and not more than about forty who would be in grade A. Most of them had been examined. Practically all of the officers were examined the first day.

It might be of interest to the draftees to note that little is to be gained and much lost by delaying putting in an application for exemption by those who do not intend to report for service. Col. Robertson drew attention to this fact this morning. He pointed out that any man applying for exemption on one of the forms at the post office would receive an appointment with the exemption tribunal, while those who waited to appear in person might find the tribunal so busy that no application could be made during the three-day sitting on Nov. 8, 9 and 10.

Those who neglect to report for service after their medical examination will find themselves in a hole. A record is kept of each man examined, which will be sent in to the department. If any fail to report or apply for exemption, they will immediately be ordered to report for service. This would apply to any men, who, delaying until the last minute, found the post office staff unable to keep up with the work, when such a man would of necessity be unable to secure the desired form. He would thereby lose his chance to apply for exemption.

It is necessary for all men to apply for exemption or report for service, even if placed in a lower grade than "A." Of course, those in B, C and E will merely receive a temporary exemption, without even an appearance before the tribunals, which will make the work much lighter.

Even the men giving wrong addresses will be caught, sooner or later, for they must either report for service or register a claim for exemption. In the latter case they would meet little favor, as a record is kept of each case. In this connection Col. Robertson announced that the Ontario registrar, Board of Trade building, Toronto, is ready to receive and file all communications regarding men who have made misstatements. Such correspondence is desired and will be treated with the utmost confidence. It may be mailed either to the registrar or the officer commanding the mobilization centre here.

Recruiting still continues for class one men who desire to enlist voluntarily in any combatant unit which is recruiting up to Dec. 10.

SUCCESS FOR THE M. S. ACT

Deputy Minister of Justice is Confident.

Well Pleased With Results of First Week.

Ottawa, Oct. 23. — "The successful operation of the Military Service Act is assured," E. L. Newcombe declared to-night to a representative of the Canadian Press, Limited. Mr. Newcombe is Deputy Minister of Justice, and Chairman of the Military Service Council, which has in hand the general work of administration of the act.

"Now that one week has elapsed since the calling out by proclamation of Class One under the Act," Mr. Newcombe stated, "it may safely be said that the successful operation of the act is assured. The procedure which has been adopted and the provisions made to take care of the vast amount of detail work involved have proved themselves to be adequate, and on the whole, very satisfactory. In an operation of this kind, involving as it does the co-operation of some 16,000 postmasters, fifteen registrars and their staffs, and some 200 Medical Boards, it is inevitable that there should be a certain amount of misunderstanding of instructions in some localities; but these instances have been surprisingly few, and have only been of minor importance."

"What do you think of the manner in which members of Class One have responded?" the interviewer proceeded.

"I am well pleased with the results of the first week's operations, and it would appear that if the prescribed rate of progress be maintained, the general response of Class One by Nov. 10th will be quite satisfactory. The first two or three days there was some not unnatural hesitation to come forward, but now the members of the class are attending the postoffices freely and sending in the necessary forms. The fact that the Medical Boards have been taxed to their utmost capacity all over the Dominion shows that the members of Class One fully appreciate their responsibility."

"I should like," Mr. Newcombe continued, "to take this opportunity again to correct the misunderstanding which has arisen in some quarters with regard to medical examinations. Medical examination before report for service or claim for exemption is entirely optional. It is recommended where the candidate is not too far away from a Medical Board, and it is otherwise reasonably convenient. If, however, this course is not found convenient, it is quite in order for a man to report for service or claim exemption without going in for medical examination. In such a case, he will receive notice by mail in due course as to the time and place where he should present himself for medical examination. If an exemption is granted on grounds other than physical unfitness, no further medical examination will be necessary until the exemption expires."

INDIANS DON'T ASK EXEMPTION

Defeat Proposal by Large Majority at Grand Council Meeting at Chemong

Close - Oct 5 - 1917
(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Peterboro', Oct. 4.—By rejecting by a large majority the motion to ask exemption from the operation of the military service act the Indians of Ontario in Grand Council assembled, (though smarting under the sting of the withheld franchise) gave new proof of their unflinching loyalty to the British Crown.

The Grand Council, ex-Chief W. Jacobs of Sarnia presiding, and consisting of forty delegates, representing Indian bands throughout Ontario, closed a three-day sitting at the Reserve at Chemong village to-day.

After full discussion of their relations to the Government and the State, the above stated action was taken, and also a demand was made for the franchise, so long withheld, and considered due by national right and by military service, it being stated that 1,500 Indians are now bearing arms for Canada overseas.

The discussions were marked by dignity and moderation. Rev. Simpson Bingham of St. John's rectory, Waipole Island, was a commanding figure. He made a splendid speech in favor of the franchise, saying it was no use to trust politicians, or petition the Indian Department. They must use the press to disseminate popular knowledge of Indians' rights and wants. A resolution was adopted constituting the whole Council a Publicity Committee.

Disfranchise Teuton Born and "Objectors," Enfranchise Soldiers' Wives, Etc.

Hamilton 1917
(By Times Special Wire.)
Ottawa, Sept. 4.—A bill entitled "A War time Elections Act" appears on the order paper of the House of Commons, and will be proceeded with on Wednesday.

This is the title given the measure better known as the federal franchise. It is, practically speaking, the only remaining piece of the sessional programme in the Commons, and were it of a non-controversial character the session would conclude in short order. As far as can be learned, the bill is likely to be more contentious than otherwise, and unless changed from its present form, the act seems likely to give rise to opposition.

It is understood that the bill will have three principal provisions—the disfranchisement of the German and Austrian born who have been naturalized in Canada, particularly in more recent years. Their Canadian born sons would not be debarred from voting, if qualified. Another provision will be extend the franchise to the wives and relatives of soldiers, and a third provision to eliminate from the vote the "conscientious objectors" to military service.

As the title of the act implies, there is to be a wartime franchise for a wartime election. The essential issue of the campaign will be the war, and the underlying principle invoked by the Government is to extend the franchise to the soldiers and their female relatives, but to deny to naturalized alien enemies the right in war time to vote on war issues.

Heretofore in Federal elections provincial lists have been used. The new act will provide for Dominion lists, prepared under Dominion auspices. The act in whatever form it is finally passed will apply only to elections during wartime. It is not designed to be a permanent affair, either in regard to the enlargements or restriction of the franchise.

Any radical bill—as now seems likely—will have to be put through by the process of closure.

MILITARY NOTES

HOW HE WILL VOTE.

Sept. 19, 1917
To the Editor of The Globe: One can only speak in terms of disapproval over the woeful want of initiative that marks everything. One is forced to be a knocker no matter how great the desire to commend. I recall an expression used to characterize the actions of our Provincial Premier, "doing the right thing at the right time." This may or may not have been true; certain it is that most things being done in matters Canadian might aptly be described as "wrong things done at the wrong time." To get down to cases, taking the conscription question as a starter. It took us long to discover the proper

democratic foundation truth underlying this question, but even now, after our eyes are opened, our Government is handling the matter on the ground of expediency and not on the ground of principle.

I venture the opinion that if we were not up against the condition forcing us, our Government would not have adopted the idea. It is not being done because it is right, but because conditions compel action. Perhaps the motive does not matter, so long as the end is attained, but I think it does. At any rate, no credit reflects on a Government acting under compulsion. And how much urging and pleading was needed before action was decided on.

Next the Quebec question. Much criticism of Quebec has been indulged in, and justly so, but does the same criticism not apply to Ontario as well?

It is not what has been done that counts, but what is doing. We cannot rest on the laurels won by the noble lads who have made the sacrifice. It was an individual, and not a national, or Provincial, response, that has so far been made to the call. Indeed, we can take no credit until we send our boys, instead of permitting them to go. Then, if Quebec shows up poorly as compared with Ontario, we may have a right to find fault with her, but surely so long as it remains a matter of individual initiative, no one section may point the finger of scorn at another.

Next, the sins of our Government, and here we must stand confounded. We, as a people, must acknowledge that on us rests the blame. We elected a body of men to represent us six years ago, and we are getting what we had reason to expect. But we wanted it so. If we now feel like kicking someone, let us be honest and kick ourselves for having been such poor tools, and resolve to do better. If no larger outlook, no higher principle, guides us in the coming election than swayed us in the previous one, we will just have a repetition, a duplicate of our present Government. It is to be hoped the chastening effect of three years of war will have taught us soberness and discernment.

A word about the franchise act. Much is being said against it, and I see even your estimable editorial page is devoting space to show up the injustice of its provisions, but after all I fancy there is a lot of horse sense in it, even if Bob Rogers is its author. Take the conscientious objector clause. Not many years ago the Mennonites, from whom I have the honor to be descended, forbade their people to use the franchise privilege, and to be consistent they should have continued this prohibition. The same applies to other sects. And the provision against naturalized enemy aliens is doubtless most expedient, for as a body I believe the people of German descent in Canada to be opposed to conscription, mainly because of their sympathies. This applies not only to recent arrivals, but to those born here and whose fathers were born here. I know fairly well what I am talking about, living where I do. And the provision for female relatives of soldiers is a substantial installment of woman's suffrage.

I have a nephew who entered the trenches thirteen months ago, and whom I regard as my own boy, and I want him and his chums backed up in some way. The method adopted seems the only one available, it is a fair one, and the enforcement of it requires the safeguards being provided to ensure the election of men whose purpose will be to back up our boys.

I shall vote for a Liberal conscriptionist if I can, as my first choice, failing which I will vote for a conscriptionist anyway, but I hope our candidate will be able to size up satisfactorily in this respect.

David Eby.

New Hamburg, Ont.

See - War Time Elections Act Before Parliament.

Partial Exemption Only: -1.

ASK TOTAL EXEMPTION.
Globe - Oct 12 - 1917
Mennonites and Amish Now Freed Only From Combatant Service.
 (Canadian Press Despatch.)
 Ottawa, Oct. 11.—A delegation of Mennonites and Amish from Oxford and neighboring counties waited on the Prime Minister to-day to ask total exemption for men of their communities from military service. As conscientious objectors to military service they are now entitled to exemption from combatant service only. The delegation was introduced by W. G.

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CLERGY FOR CONSCRIPTION.
Two Woodstock Pastors Say That Ministers Should Not be Exempt.
 (Canadian Press Despatch.)
 Woodstock, June 18.—Rev. F. H. Brewin and Rev. Thomas Green, pastors of new St. Paul's and Dundas Street Methodist Church, respectively, yesterday declared that ministers did not wish exemption from military service. Mr. Brewin declared that an amendment to the proposed military service measure to place the clergy on the same footing with other men would receive hearty support from the clergy as a whole. Mr. Green strongly favored conscription of both men and resources, and declared that in the matter of exemption he considered himself to come within the provisions of class eight.

Jan 22 1918
 They have found a job for the conscientious objectors in the United States. They will be made military grave-diggers. The dead have got to be buried, and if there are men who have conscientious objections to fighting, they should at least be willing to dig the graves and release for fighting the men who have no conscientious objections. Shall the men who are willing to fight be withdrawn from that duty and set to burying the dead while the conscientious objectors do nothing but object? Our exemption tribunals might make a note of this.

DUTIES LAID ON EMPLOYERS

Responsible for Their Employees Obeying the Military Service Act

EMPLOYEES MUST ANSWER

Conscientious Objection Will Not Exempt From Non-combatant Service.

Globe - Oct 18, 1917

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
 Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The duties of employers under the military service act are laid down in regulations which will be issued shortly. After the issue of any proclamation, the regulations lay down, it is the duty of every employer to make inquiries as to which, if any, of his employees are among the men called out by the proclamation. After the time limit for reporting for service or claiming exemption has expired (in the present case, November 10) every employer must ascertain if any of his men have failed to report or to claim exemption. The employee is required to answer any questions put to him by his employer for this purpose. The employer must then report which, if any, of his men have failed to comply with the call. An employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the regulation is liable to a fine of not more than \$100 and not less than \$50 for each employee, or to imprisonment to a term not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

An employer who knowingly retains in his service a deserter or a man absent without leave is liable to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500.

Decisions Unanimous, Else Appeal.

In regard to Local Tribunals the regulations lay down that each question shall be decided by a unanimous vote. If the two members of the tribunal cannot agree they have to state a case in writing for submission to an Appeal Tribunal. If they cannot agree in stating a case each member of the tribunal will state a case from his own point of view and forward it to the Provincial Registrar.

Must Perform Non-combatant Work.

A Local Tribunal is not to allow an application for exemption on conscientious grounds unless the applicant signifies in writing his willingness to perform, when required, non-combatant work or service, including service in the Army Medical Corps, the Army Service Corps and the Mechanical Transport.

Provision for Appeal.

A person aggrieved by a decision of the Local Tribunal or the military representative may take the case to an Appeal Tribunal. Notice of this must be given not later than three clear days after the date on which notice of the decision of the tribunal was received by the applicant or by the military representative.

EIGHT GROUNDS FOR EXEMPTION

Application Forms Show Reasons Considered.

Military Report Forms Are Very Simple.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Exemption from service under the military service act may be claimed on eight separate grounds. The forms of application, which will be available at post offices throughout the Dominion in the course of a few days, makes this clear. The grounds are:

1. The importance of continuing employment in habitual occupation.
2. Importance of continuing employment as one for which he is specially qualified.
3. Importance of continuing education or training.
4. Serious hardship owing to exceptional financial obligation.
5. Serious hardship owing to exceptional business obligations.
6. Serious hardship owing to exceptional domestic position.
7. Ill-health or infirmity.
8. Adherence to religious denomination, of which the articles of faith forbid combatant service.

The form is drafted much after the style of a ballot paper. The applicant for exemption is required to place a cross opposite the ground on which the claim is made. His case will then go to the local tribunal, to which proof in support will be submitted.

Application for exemption may be made not only by the man himself, but by his employer or a near relative. In Great Britain claims for exemption on the ground of a man being indispensable in his civil occupation are generally made by the employer, who appeals to the tribunal on behalf of his men. It is felt that such a claim can best be made by the employer. In any event, a man claiming essential occupation would need to have the support of his employer to his claim.

The forms of military report are equally simple. These will be used by men who do not wish to claim exemption. They avoid the necessity of reporting in person until such time as a recruit is called up for service. The declaration reads:

"I hereby report myself for military service. I will report myself for duty when called upon by notice mailed to me at _____"

Blanks follow for the name and address of the recruit, his status whether a bachelor or a widower, his present occupation, and the name and address of his employer.

Both classes of forms are now in the hands of the printer, and will be distributed as soon as they are available.

Wigg—I hear your friend, the life insurance agent, was held up by a highwayman last night? Did he get anything? Wagg—No. Before he could get the thug's signature to an application blank, the fellow broke away and ran.

EXEMPTION EVILS TO BE REMEDIED

Premier Borden Will Get After the Wholesale Slacking.

MRS. P. D. CRERAR

Hamilton Lady Gets Ovation at Great London Meeting.

Hamilton Times 1917
London, Ont., Nov. 22.—London gave Sir Robert Borden and the representatives of Union Government an impressive reception to-night. The ovation of the night went to an eloquent and earnest lady, Mrs. P. D. Crerar, of Hamilton, who, as the mother of two soldier sons at the front, made a thrilling appeal. The Premier likewise received enthusiastic acclaim, as did Hon. C. C. Ballantyne; Major Hume B. Cronyn, the Unionist candidate; Sir Adam Beck, and Col. W. M. Gartshore, the Liberal chairman of the meeting.

Sir Robert Borden followed closely the lines of his Toronto address. Speaking of the origin of Union Government, he said that he had it in mind in the autumn of 1915, but "certain incidents during the winter of 1916, of which I will not now speak, made it absolutely impossible to bring about union at that time."

With the strong party sentiment which existed in Canada, Union was hardly ever possible until it became inevitable. He appealed to the people to give confidence and co-operation to the members of the Union until their great war tasks were completed, and reiterated with additional emphasis his previous declaration that Ontario Liberalism and Labor were to secure immediate additional recognition.

"I desire to assure my Liberal friends through the Province of Ontario that the consummation of this promise will be brought about in the early future," Sir Robert declared. "And that organized Labor, outside the railway organizations, will be adequately represented in the Government at no distant date."

JUSTICE OF M. S. ACT.

Having reiterated his declaration that the election of the Union Administration would mean the carrying out of the Military Service Act, the Premier reminded the audience that it was much less drastic than the old Militia Act.

"We propose," he said, "to get the best service of which the men called out are capable."

"I am aware that difficulties have arisen," observed the Premier. "I am aware that certain tribunals have dealt harshly with men entitled to exemption under the purpose of Parliament. If a man can give better service at home he ought to be kept at home. I am satisfied that Canada will send forward the 100,000 men in detachments of 20,000, all out of the class already called out, and without disturbance of the national interest. Every man unjustly treated by any tribunal has the right of appeal, and even if the three days allowed for appeal has gone by, he may take his case to the Minister of Justice. It will be brought before the Appeal Court of the province, and if necessary before the supreme appeal judge, Mr. Justice Duff."

ADMINISTER JUSTLY.

"The Government has also a remedy," continued Sir Robert, "and proposes to exercise it in the case of a community, district or province where exemptions have been granted indiscriminately and by wholesale. (Cheers.) It is the intention of the Unionist Government to see to it that the Military Service Act is administered justly, considerately, impartially and firmly."

Sir Robert Borden told the audience that he returned from Britain in 1912 "as satisfied that this war was going to take place as I was of my existence." The spoken word of any responsible man might, however, have meant the spark which would set the conflict ablaze, and that word was not spoken.

CONSCRIPTION VIEW IN 1916.

In refutation of the oft-repeated statement that he had given a Labor delegation a pledge not to enforce conscription, Sir Robert read a portion of a letter he sent to J. C. Waters, James Simpson and R. A. Riggs, M.P.P., on December 27th, 1916, in which he said:

"You have asked for an assurance than under no circumstances will conscription be undertaken or carried out. As I stated to you at our interview, I must incline to give any such assurances. I hope that conscription may not be necessary, but if it should prove the most effective method to preserve the existence of the State and of the institutions and the liberties which we enjoy I should not hesitate to act accordingly."

The selective draft would be carried out, and should get all the men in the class called out, and that without disturbing unduly the essential industries of the country.

NO WHOLESALE EXEMPTION ON

Military Service Council Secretary Explains

On the Rumored Freeing of Farmers.

Hamilton Times 1917

(By Times Special Wire.)

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—So far as is known by the Military Service Council, there is no intention of passing an order-in-council to give farmers wholesale exemption. E. L. Newcombe, President of the Military Service Council, said to-day:

"There is no general provision of the statute or the regulation providing for the universal exemption of farmers from the obligation of military service, which has been charged alike upon all citizens of military age; but by the general policy of the law and the instructions issued to the tribunals, the farming industry is certainly

MEMBERS OF THE EXEMPTION BOARDS MEET

Judge Gauld Conducted a Sort of Bureau of Instruction.

SOME CRITICISM

Because Government Has Not Issued Uniform Instructions to All.

Hamilton Times 1917

There met in the large court room of the court house last night a deeply interested body of men, being the members of the different exemption boards appointed for the several divisions in the city and county, by authority of Judge Snider. His Honor, Judge Gauld, presided at this informal gathering of good and worthy citizens who thirsted for knowledge along the lines of procedure concerning the disposition of those seeking exemptions.

(Continued on Page 11.)

Members of the Exemption Boards Meet

(Continued from Page 1.)

The power that is thrust into the hands of these citizens, doctors, lawyers and laymen, is calculated to cause a hesitancy in dealing with this great problem of exemptions, and it was well that the explanation of their duties was left to such a keen judicial mind as Judge Gauld's.

There were many questions put to his honor, whose reasonable and well-balanced answers went far towards solving the difficulties, handicapped though he was by having no definite written instructions on many of the points raised.

Doubtless there will be placed in the hands of the appointees full instructions covering knotty points, but in lieu of such the heart-to-heart talk with Judge Gauld last night will enable them to at least take up their duties with some assurance.

It was told to those present that the first three days of the tribunals each board would be given ten cases to dispose of, by which time the machinery of justice would be considered in well-oiled form, after which the speeding up would begin, each board to dispose of 50 cases thereafter. No set time for the sittings has been posted as yet, but one of the members assured Judge Gauld that he had received notice to-day that the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The primary object of the meeting last night was to establish as much uniformity as possible in dealing with the many complex questions which are bound to arise. Questions were invited from those present on all kinds of possible claims for exemptions. Judge Gauld explained the attitude of the manufacturers of the city, stating that many had intimated that they would offer no exemption plea for their employees, except in the case of a foreman or superintendent who were indispensable as trainers for the raw recruits in the ranks of the workers. Especially was this so in the case of the managers of the Canadian Cartridge Co., who would ask for exemption for only ten out of many hundreds that are employed there. Then there was the case of the young man eligible for service, but who was practically the head of a family, being the sole support of a widowed mother with a growing family.

Among the questions that were put to Judge Gauld was the action to be pursued in the case of returned man. His Honor stated that every returned man was supposed to register, even though he was unfit for service, when the exemption boards would deal with his case.

In the case where there were grounds to believe that undue influence had been brought to bear in any case in order to exempt a man from service it was the duty of the board to rigidly investigate the matter, and if thought advisable to have an independent medical examination. Also it is necessary that the boards be unanimous before a man can be exempted.

The local boundaries within which the operations of any board are to be confined are not definitely set forth, thus it is possible for an extreme east-ender to be examined before an extreme west end board if he so desires.

Students are another class who will have to be especially considered, and many properly claim exemption under certain circumstances.

There is also the man who will claim exemption on the grounds that he is doing something indispensable for the welfare of the country, but cannot be exempted when it is established that he is engaged in an occupation which can be done as well by female labor. It must be shown positively that his place cannot be filled.

The agricultural situation is partially covered by the foregoing. If the father of a young farmer puts in a plea for his son for exemption it will have much more weight with the board than if the young man is unaccompanied. In the case of farm labor it must be dealt with much on the same grounds as the labor in factories, the principle being adhered to that there are a certain percentage of the employees who will have to be sacrificed.

W. S. MacBayne asked an important question on the filing of evidence which will be taken by the boards. Judge Gauld explained that though there have not been any instructions on this point, in case of appeal from the board's decision it was advisable that the plea for exemption be made in writing by the applicant in order to protect himself in case of an appeal. On the back of this application it was advised that the board write the specific reasons why the applicant was not exempted, which would be turned over to the board appointed to hear such appeals.

The case of a lone son at home, who has two or more brothers at the front would seem sufficient exemption for the remaining one, especially if one or both of the brothers had perished in the defence of his native land.

It is a foregone conclusion that the tribunals will be private. It was particularly desirous that the public understand that the appointee of the laymen to the exemption boards are the representatives of the people, more than the military appointees.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by many present that the Government had not issued specific instructions in a printed form covering many of the technical points raised, and they were assured that there was a probability that this was under completion at the present time.

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"I desire to assure my Liberal friends through the Province of Ontario that the consummation of this promise will be brought about in the early future," Sir Robert declared. "And that organized Labor, outside the railway organizations, will be adequately represented in the Government at no distant date."

JUSTICE OF M. S. ACT.

Having reiterated his declaration that the election of the Union Administration would mean the carrying out of the Military Service Act, the Premier reminded the audience that it was much less drastic than the old Militia Act.

"We propose," he said, "to get the best service of which the men called out are capable."

"I am aware that difficulties have arisen," observed the Premier. "I am aware that certain tribunals have dealt harshly with men entitled to exemption under the purpose of Parliament. If a man can give better service at home he ought to be kept at home. I am satisfied that Canada will send forward the 100,000 men in detachments of 20,000, all out of the class already called out, and without disturbance of the national interest. Every man unjustly treated by any tribunal has the right of appeal, and even if the three days allowed for appeal has gone by, he may take his case to the Minister of Justice. It will be brought before the Appeal Court of the province, and if necessary before the supreme appeal judge, Mr. Justice Duff."

ADMINISTER JUSTLY.

"The Government has also a remedy," continued Sir Robert, "and proposes to exercise it in the case of a community, district or province where exemptions have been granted indiscriminately and by wholesale. (Cheers.) It is the intention of the Unionist Government to see to it that the Military Service Act is administered justly, considerably, impartially and firmly."

Sir Robert Borden told the audience that he returned from Britain in 1912 "as satisfied that this war was going to take place as I was of my existence." The spoken word of any responsible man might, however, have meant the spark which would set the conflict ablaze, and that word was not spoken.

CONSCRIPTION VIEW IN 1916.

In refutation of the oft-repeated statement that he had given a Labor delegation a pledge not to enforce conscription, Sir Robert read a portion of a letter he sent to J. C. Waters, James Simpson and R. A. Riggs, M.P.P., on December 27th, 1916, in which he said:

"You have asked for an assurance that under no circumstances will conscription be undertaken or carried out. As I stated to you at our interview, I must incline to give any such assurances. I hope that conscription may not be necessary, but if it should prove the most effective method to preserve the existence of the State and of the institutions and the liberties which we enjoy I should not hesitate to act accordingly."

The selective draft would be carried out, and should get all the men in the class called out, and that without disturbing unduly the essential industries of the country.

NO WHOLESALE EXEMPTION ON

Military Service Council Secretary Explains

On the Rumored Freeing of Farmers.

Hamilton Times 1917
(By Times Special Wire.)

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—So far as is known by the Military Service Council, there is no intention of passing an order-in-council to give farmers wholesale exemption. E. L. Newcombe, President of the Military Service Council, said to-day:

"There is no general provision of the statute or the regulation providing for the universal exemption of farmers from the obligation of military service, which has been charged alike upon all citizens of military age; but by the general policy of the law and the instructions issued to the tribunals, the farming industry is certainly recognized as one of the utmost importance to the national interest and it is the duty of the tribunals to see that effect is given to farmers' claims in proper cases.

"Men who are habitually and effectively engaged in the growth of agricultural products and whose labor cannot be diverted from that occupation without substantially diminishing the necessary supply area, in the view of the Military Service Council, to be entitled to exemption, so long as they continue to be usefully employed in farming.

"It is not in contemplation, so far as the council is informed," Mr. Newcombe added, "to effect by order-in-council or otherwise any modification of the principles above enunciated."

BACK FOR DRIVE CANADIANS BEAT

Medical effective wounded head which dressing station to the British An over-sling in this revised this



disposition of exemptions.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Members of the Exemption Boards Meet

(Continued from Page 1.)

The power that is thrust into the hands of these citizens, doctors, lawyers and laymen, is calculated to cause a hesitancy in dealing with this great problem of exemptions, and it was well that the explanation of their duties was left to such a keen judicial mind as Judge Gauld's.

There were many questions put to his honor, whose reasonable and well-balanced answers went far towards solving the difficulties, handicapped though he was by having no definite written instructions on many of the points raised.

Doubtless there will be placed in the hands of the appointees full instructions covering knotty points, but in lieu of such the heart-to-heart talk with Judge Gauld last night will enable them to at least take up their duties with some assurance.

It was told to those present that the first three days of the tribunals each board would be given ten cases to dispose of, by which time the machinery of justice would be considered in well-oiled form, after which the speeding up would begin, each board to dispose of 50 cases thereafter. No set time for the sittings has been posted as yet, but one of the members assured Judge Gauld that he had received notice to-day that the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The primary object of the meeting last night was to establish as much uniformity as possible in dealing with the many complex questions which are bound to arise. Questions were invited from those present on all kinds of possible claims for exemptions. Judge Gauld explained the attitude of the manufacturers of the city, stating that many had intimated that they would offer no exemption plea for their employees, except in the case of a foreman or superintendent who were indispensable as trainers for the raw recruits in the ranks of the workers. Especially was this so in the case of the managers of the Canadian Cartridge Co., who would ask for exemption for only ten out of many hundreds that are employed there. Then there was the case of the young man eligible for service, but who was practically the head of a family, being the sole support of a widowed mother with a growing family.

Among the questions that were put to Judge Gauld was the action to be pursued in the case of returned men. His Honor stated that every returned man was supposed to register, even though he was unfit for service, when the exemption boards would deal with his case.

In the case where there were grounds to believe that undue influence had been brought to bear in any case in order to exempt a man from service it was the duty of the board to rigidly investigate the matter, and if thought advisable to have an independent medical examination. Also it is necessary that the boards be unanimous before a man can be exempted.

The local boundaries within which the operations of any board are to be confined are not definitely set forth, thus it is possible for an extreme east-end to be examined before an extreme west end board if he so desires.

Students are another class who will have to be especially considered, and many properly claim exemption under certain circumstances.

There is also the man who will claim exemption on the grounds that he is doing something indispensable for the welfare of the country, but cannot be exempted when it is established that he is engaged in an occupation which can be done as well by female labor. It must be shown positively that his place cannot be filled.

The agricultural situation is partially covered by the foregoing. If the father of a young farmer puts in a plea for his son for exemption it will have much more weight with the board than if the young man is unaccompanied. In the case of farm labor it must be dealt with much on the same grounds as the labor in factories, the principle being adhered to that there are a certain percentage of the employees who will have to be sacrificed.

W. S. MacBayne asked an important question on the filing of evidence which will be taken by the boards. Judge Gauld explained that though there have not been any instructions on this point, in case of appeal from the board's decision it was advisable that the plea for exemption be made in writing by the applicant in order to protect himself in case of an appeal. On the back of this application it was advised that the board write the specific reasons why the applicant was not exempted, which would be turned over to the board appointed to hear such appeals.

The case of a lone son at home, who has two or more brothers at the front would seem sufficient exemption for the remaining one, especially if one or both of the brothers had perished in the defence of his native land.

It is a foregone conclusion that the tribunals will be private. It was particularly desirable that the public understand that the appointees of the laymen to the exemption boards are the representatives of the people, more than the military appointees.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by many present that the Government had not issued specific instructions in a printed form covering many of the technical points raised, and they were assured that there was a probability that this was under completion at the present time.

Exemption of Conscientious Objectors

COL. ROOSEVELT THANKS CANADIANS FOR EXAMPLE

Ham Jones
(Continued from Page 1.)
Nov 26, 1917

was waxing impatient, and much indignation was given vent to that a small exclusive set should "corrall" the distinguished guest and detain him over his schedule to the disadvantage of a large audience. Bruce Carey conducted ensemble singing. Fire Chief TenEyck announced from the stage that the meeting could not go on until the aisles were cleared. Chief of Police Whatley also said that the "colonel would not come into the theatre until the lower boxes were cleared of all save ticket holders."

With the vast audience standing and singing "The Star Spangled Banner," Col. Roosevelt and his party entered the theatre. The singing gave way to deafening cheers. "What's the matter with Teddy? He's all right!" was the shout of acclaim that rang forth as the eminent American stepped on to the centre of the stage.

Time being at a premium—it being about 10.12—Geo. Copley made the briefest chairman's address on record, and introduced the visitor without any comment.

Another great volume of cheering went up from the large audience and Col. Roosevelt was unable to proceed for a minute or two.

Beseeching silence he said: "I have come not to advise or instruct you, but to learn from you. (Cheers.) I have come primarily to express my unbounded admiration for what Canada has done. And I will take home with me the lesson of what you have done, so that we Americans can do our part as well as you have done yours."

Speaking on Victory Bonds, Col. Roosevelt said the same reason that moved a man to buy a Liberty Bond in the United States should inspire him to buy Victory Bonds in Canada. They both stood for the same thing, ultimately. To those who could not go and fight, the least they could do is to support the boys in the trenches. It had often been said that the bondholding class was the powerful class. But now the chance was come for the people—the masses—to become the bondholders.

"This is your government. This is your war. Back both of them up to the best of your ability. Buy Victory Bonds. They are the safest investment that can be obtained. If it should ever happen that these bonds aren't any good, become unsafe—then it won't matter much to us, because we won't have any chance to protest. Most of us will be dead."

Col. Roosevelt appealed to the workingman and the small farmer to invest their savings and earnings in these bonds. It was a duty to themselves and to their families to do so. As for the workingman, it was a means of helping labor to a bigger position in the community. "No class can wield power without economic strength. Every bond bought by the workingman means greater power for the workingman and greater power for labor."

The notable American said he hoped that one of the fruits of this great struggle would be increased mutual feeling and interdependence in the community at large. As for the silly talk that Canada's bonds might not be good years from now, the speaker said Canada would endure as a national for "a few thousands of years. And the reason she would have a great future is because she has risen equal to the need of the mighty day."

"It doesn't matter in the least what

we say—it's what we do that counts. And Canada, by her action, has won an honored place at the council board of the world's nations by her great achievement. All success worthy of the name has normally come about through great effort, self-denial and sacrifice. Show me a man who has never suffered, who never earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, who has never met discouragement, and I will point you out a man who might have been knocked on the head without any loss to anyone. (Laughter.)

"Just as effort, sacrifice and discouragement is true of individual success, so is it with a nation. The pride won fields are not won in the years of fatted ease, but in the crucible of struggle and strife. It is not true that happy is the nation that has no history, but rather happy is the nation which has risen to its national needs. This is what Canada has done, and I would say the same thing of Australia or New Zealand were I in those countries. (Cheers.)

"You have taught us a lesson in Democracy," continued the speaker. "You have taught us that a free people can arm itself, can hew its own destinies. I have explained to my people that if they sat back and resolved to give only 'moral support' to the nations bearing the brunt of this conflict, that if they allowed someone else undergo all the strife to win a victory which is of advantage to both—then the real victor will claim the major share of the honor, and rightly so. My people have caught the true spirit of this war, I am glad to say," Col. Roosevelt said there never ought to be, and permanently won't be, any enjoyment of right except through the performing of duty that goes with that right.

Speaking of recruits, the Colonel, at his best, said: "There is a certain species in my country known as 'Conscientious objectors.' He is a peculiar type. He will ask you to respect his conscience as he cannot go and fight. I will respect any man's conscience, but when a man's conscience begins to make a fool out of him, then I want to take that man's conscience out and have a look at it. (Laughter.) Often these so-called objectors are not conscientious at all. They will tell you they are conscientious of taking life. That is a very good reason. I always listen to that. But I reply that such men should go on mine-sweepers. They are not in the least danger there of taking any one else's life, but run great hazard of themselves being blown sky-high." (Laughter.)

Col. Roosevelt said he would respect a man's conscience if it forbade him to go and fight. "But that man must respect my conscience, and any man who won't fight can't vote! (Cheers.) No man has any right to live in a free democracy if he is not willing to fight for the existence of that democracy, when it demands that all its sons must rally to its aid."

The Quakers had taken an eminently sane view of this war. He was of Quaker extraction himself! (Laughter.) "The Quakers are opposed to wanton war, cruel wrong on peaceful nations, but in a great crisis such as we are facing now, they are willing to serve shoulder to shoulder in the trenches. (Cheers.)

"I believe we of the great democracy (Canada and the United States) can do our great work in the face of the despotism of the world, only if we base universal suffrage on universal service. Give equal rights to all—men and women alike—then you have rendered the utmost of service from the individual, not only in time of war, but in time of peace as well."

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David Carrick, 66 Peter, a Christadelphian conscientious objector, exempted from combatant service only.

HESS STREET SCHOOL.

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Ham Jones Nov 23, 1917
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"Subject to the approval of the tribunal, I am willing to devote two days per week, without remuneration, to work at the Mountain Sanatorium or the local hospitals or any other such institution. I will give 20 per cent. of

"Believe me when I say to you what a profound effect your example has had on me, and Americans like me. I thank you Canadians for all you have given to the liberty-loving nations of mankind." (Cheers.)

The distinguished guest was cheered to the echo for several minutes, and it is certain that "Teddy" will take home with him sincere proof of how highly he is regarded by the people of Canada. The vast gathering then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Col. Roosevelt entrained about 10.50 for Toronto, where he speaks at Massey Hall to-night. The colonel told Mr. Jose de Olivares, American consul, at parting, that his visit was one of the most enjoyable of his lifetime. And be it known that Col. Roosevelt has done considerable visiting in his day.

But Asked Exemption On Conscientious Grounds.

As he had scarcely a leg to stand on, literally speaking, the court house tribunal made short work of a young man who appeared before it to plead for exemption on the ground of conscientious objection. As he hobbled in on crutches, minus one limb, the tribunal observed an object which excited their pity. Hearing his plea took but a short time. He had refused to be examined, so the tribunal at once put him in category E, and ex-

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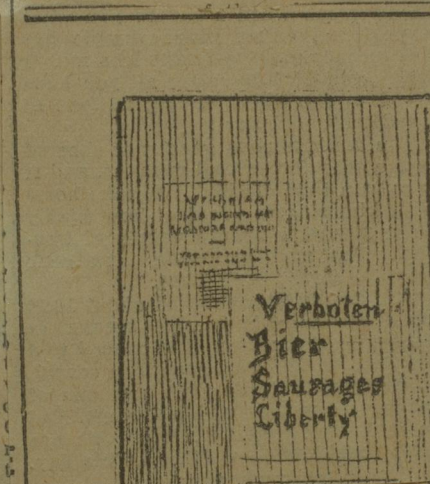
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CAROLINE STREET SCHOOL.

When asked what religious faith he belonged to, Hubert Llewellyn Harris, who appeared before the board as a conscientious objector, replied, "Christian." Asked on what grounds he was claiming exemption, the claimant replied: "As a Christian. I am His."

HAD BUT ONE LEG

Ham Jones
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AND HANDY MEN FOR FORE
DEPARTMENT. Apply Off
Chilled Plow Works.

THE WEATHER.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday, with occasional snow furies in east portion.

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WOULD NOT TAKE
ARMS AGAINST
INVADING FOE

Unless He Had a Special Revelation From the Supreme Being—But This Conscientious Objector Will Get Trip to France.

Judge Campbell heard 21 exemption appeal cases on Friday and of this number he granted seven and disallowed fourteen. Three conscientious objectors appeared before His Honor and all three will be seen in the trenches in France with the first draft from Canada. One of the objectors claimed that all the churches, Roman Catholic, Methodist, English, Presbyterian, etc., were wrong in not preaching against war and that his opinion that the Bible taught against war was the correct one. He further stated that he would not take up arms against the Germans if they were to invade Canada—unless he had a divine revelation from God.

The disposition of the cases heard on Friday are appended:

- Nelson, James V., farmer, Smithville, allowed class 2, conditional.
- Chapman, Lloyd, laborer, Smithville, disallowed.
- Martin, John, farmer, Vineland, disallowed.
- Carpenter, Ross, farmer, Wellandport, allowed class 2, conditional.
- Lampman, George E., laborer, Caisitor Centre, disallowed.
- Scott, John H., school teacher, Beamsville, disallowed.
- Trevelyan, Albert J., merchant, Beamsville, report June 1st.
- Perry, Ernest A., farmer, Beamsville, disallowed.
- Hodgkins, Adelbert, farmer, Silverdale Station, allowed Class 2, conditional.
- Barnes, Maurice, farmer, Beamsville, disallowed.
- McArthur, Albert C., clerk, Beamsville, disallowed.
- McGee, George S., fruit farmer, Vineland, disallowed.
- Hill, Lorne Henry, farmer, Vineland, disallowed.
- Wismer, Wm. J., farmer, Beamsville, allowed Class 2, conditional.
- Eborall, Frank S., farmer, Beamsville, allowed class 2, conditional.
- Cormack, Wm., farmer, Beamsville, allowed class 2, conditional.
- Quin, Alec S., colporteur, Beamsville, disallowed.
- Hurst, Albert M., farmer, Eglington, disallowed.
- Markland, George E., farmer, Smithville, allowed class 2, conditional.
- Boulter, Frederick, grocer and butcher, Smithville, report January 3rd.
- Roy A. McKinnon, manufacturer, is reporting for further examination to-day.

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100,000 MEN WILL SUFFICE

Hon Jones - 1917

Oshawa, Nov. 26.—The 100,000 men to be called up under the Military Service Act will, in the opinion of Sir Robert Borden, be sufficient to keep the Canadian force up to strength until the end of the war. At the meeting in the armories to-night a heckler asked Sir Robert how he proposed to reinforce the men now being called out.

"We believe," said Sir Robert, in reply, "that the 100,000 men who are now being called up will be sufficient to reinforce our army until victory crowns our efforts and peace is restored. If my confident anticipation in that regard is not realized, then we would have to go back to Parliament again and consider the matter with a view to seeing that the Canadian army at the front will not be left without reinforcements."

GET ALL SLACKERS.

World-wide 'Round-Up is Being Prepared.

Hon Jones - 1917

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—Negotiations between the United States and the allies on the alien slacker problem have progressed to such a stage that when Congress reconvenes next Monday Secretary of State Lansing will be prepared to submit a number of treaties authorizing the reciprocal drafting for military service of the citizens or subjects of one country resident within the other country.

All British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41 found in America after the ratification of the new treaty will be subject to draft into the British army.

THREE YOUNG MEN.

Won't They Have a Time Among the 219 Normalite Girls!

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

London, Ont., Sept. 18.—Of 222 students who registered at the Normal School to-day, only three were young men. The small number of male students aspiring to the teaching profession is on account of the war. The total number of students for the opening day is thirty-two in excess of last year.

"SIXTEEN TO ONE."

Stratford, Sept. 18.—(Special.)—In more ways than one the attendance at the Normal School, which opened to-day, is exceptional. It is the largest since the institution opened eight years ago, the enrolment being 240, and only fifteen are male students, the fair sex having the honors of numbers by 16 to 1. Boarding house accommodation is taxed to the utmost.

THE STATES' NEXT DRAFT.

The selective draft of the United States has worked well, but its operation has shown that it can be improved. Too much was left to the Exemption Boards, few of which ruled alike, and too little attention was paid to the kind of man who was selected. For the next call, which may be expected early next year, General Crowder has provided that the nine million men still on the rolls shall be divided into five classes in the order of their eligibility for service. This is to be effected by sending a series of questions to each man enrolled. The classification will be based on the answers. Five classes are contemplated, of which Class 1, the first to be called to service, will include men of these types:

- "1. Single men without dependent relatives.
- "2. Married men or widowers with children, who habitually fail to support their families.
- "3. Married men dependent on their wives for support.
- "4. Married men not usefully engaged whose families are supported by incomes independent of their labor.
- "5. Unskilled laborers."

This division of Class 1 men will make it possible to keep men from taking advantage of a situation which they should not be allowed to take. A married man who does not support his wife and family should not be exempted because he has a wife and family. Men who are supported by their wives are not needed at home.

By conscription of all such men the selective draft would increase in popularity. These men will be called up when the next draft is made, when it is expected that half a million young men will have reached their majority, and may also be conscripted. To do this latter, we understand, a change in the law will have to be made.

Hon Jones - 2nd 26/17

CLASS ONE IS ABLE TO FURNISH QUOTA

Married Men Will Not Have to be Called to Make Up Forces.

GIVE DENIAL TO STORIES

Single Men Will be More Than Sufficient for Service Demands.

Jomita, 1917

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The Liberal organization has been spreading stories that the required hundred thousand men cannot be secured in class one and that class two, which includes the married men, will have to be called out. An absolute denial to these stories was given to-day by Col. Moss, chairman of the Military Service Council. The full quota, class one, which would furnish "the total number of men who have reported for service or claimed exemption up to December 1," he declared, "was 403,504. Of these only 241,565 had been medically examined. Of these medically examined 117,873 were category 'A' men and 123,692 in lower classes. This leaves 161,934 men at that date still to be examined, and if the same ratio of category 'A' men to others is maintained, which might be reasonably expected, it will give an additional 78,582 in category 'A,' or 196,435 men in all. The tribunals may exempt nearly 50 per cent, and still have the hundred thousand men. In view of the figures the Military Service Council have not considered the idea of calling out the married men, as it is evident Class 'A' of the first class will furnish the required quota."

not having called the executive to-
Mennonite Archives of Ontario
Capt. Lovelace's letter, which was

ust. Mr. Robert
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(Continued)

EXEMPTION FOR FARMERS

All the young farmers who appeared before His Honor Judge Campbell on Saturday claiming exemption had their claims allowed and those who were not farmers were disallowed. Young men from Smithville and Grimsby comprised those who appeared on Saturday, the disposition of whose cases is appended:

Feld, Wilfred Leland, farmer, Smithville, allowed Class 2, conditional.

Springstead, James Leslie, farmer, Smithville, allowed Class 2, conditional.

Teeter, Frederick Leroy, farmer, Smithville, allowed Class 2, conditional.

MacDonald, James Gordon, driller, Wellandport, disallowed.

Sponbeck, Herbert Edgar, farmer, Wellandport, allowed Class 2, conditional.

Hutt, Frederick Charles, clerk, Smithville, disallowed.

Tuck, Cecil, farmer, Grimsby, allowed Class 2, conditional.

Shafley, Elmo, farmer, Wellandport, disallowed.

Hainer, Curtis, Hamilton, sailor, Wellandport, disallowed.

Betler, Harvey, farmer, Silverdale allowed Class 2, conditional.

Hastings, Martin Russell, farmer, Smithville, allowed Class 2, conditional.

Mason, Frederick Wm., farmer, Grimsby, allowed Class 2 conditional.

Orr, Alfred Vincent, bank teller, Grimsby, report January 3rd.

Johnson, Floyd, getting out timber for ship building, Grimsby, disallowed.

Barron, Arthur, mechanic, Grimsby, disallowed.

Hempson, John Amos, teacher, Grimsby, disallowed.

McNinch, Clarence Henry, tinsmith Grimsby, disallowed.

McKinnon, Roy, manufacturer. Mr. McKinnon appeared before the Judge on Saturday and proved a claim that he was a citizen of the United States upon which ground exemption was granted.

Great Britain and France have agreed to supply artillery for all the American troops sent to France in 1918, because America has neither the guns to send nor the ships to transport them in.

To prevent any further executions such as in the case of the Houston negro rioters without review in Washington, the war department has ordered that all cases except in the expeditionary forces be vized at Washington.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

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BOSTON, Dec.

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Dec 31

Monday's Paper

TEST CASES TO GO TO JUDGE DUFF

Central Appeal Judge Will Determine Them for Uniformity

REGULATIONS LAID DOWN

Minister of Militia or Minister of Justice Must Sanction.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Test cases in appeal from the decisions of Local Tribunals under the Military Service Act are to be taken direct to Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, Central Appeal Judge. An order in Council authorizing such a step has been passed, and a number of cases from various Provinces will, it is understood, shortly be taken in appeal to Mr. Justice Duff, without resort to the Appeal Tribunals established in each Province. The purpose of the appeal direct to the Central Appeal Judge, it is stated here, is to secure "uniformity of consideration and decision upon just principles of facts actually in proof which may be common to a considerable number or to groups of cases."

In providing for the direct appeals the order in Council lays down the following regulations:

(1) An appeal shall lie in any case or class or group of cases determined by any Local Tribunal direct from the Local Tribunal to the Central Appeal Judge, by leave of the Central Appeal Judge, which may be granted upon ex parte application, if the Minister of Militia and Defence certifies that it is in his opinion desirable in the public interest that the military representatives should be permitted to appeal direct to the Central Appeal Judge from the decision of the Local Tribunals; or if, in like manner, the Minister of Justice certifies that it is in his opinion desirable in the public interest that the applicant or applicants for exemption should be permitted to appeal direct, as aforesaid.

(2) When the military representative, or any other party to the case, shall have obtained the certificate of the Minister of Militia and Defence, or of the Minister of Justice, as the case may be, he shall immediately give notice of appeal in the ordinary manner to the Registrar, and the Registrar shall forthwith notify the parties of the appeal, and of the time and place fixed for consideration, and he shall at the same time transmit to the Central Appeal Judge all the papers connected with the matter, including the notes of any evidence given orally.

(3) The Central Appeal Judge shall thereupon proceed at the time and place so fixed, or as promptly as may be thereafter, to consider the application, and if granted he may at the same time consider and determine the merits of the case or cases.

(4) The decision of the Central Appeal Judge in such case or cases shall be binding and conclusive, not only in the case or cases so determined, but also upon all local and Appeal Tribunals proceeding therefor in like cases, or in any case in which like questions are involved.

TORONTO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1917

EXEMPTIONS FOR FARMERS' SONS

Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, in his address at Dundas said:

"Farmers' sons who are honestly engaged in the production of food will be exempt from military service, and if I continue to be Minister of Militia I will give you my word that if any farmers' sons who are honestly engaged in farm work and in the production of foodstuffs, if they are not exempted by the Tribunals, and are called up for military service, I will have them honorably discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, provided they go back to the farm, because it is very important that we should increase our production of foodstuffs."

TIME EXTENDED

For Exemption Appeals, to Monday, Dec. 10.

from Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The date for filing appeals from decisions of local exemption tribunals has been extended until Monday, Dec. 10. Under the Military Service regulations the time for filing appeals was limited to "three clear days after the date on which notice of the decision of the tribunal was received by the applicant or by the military representative." Some misunderstanding appears to have however, in regard to the right to appeal, and applicants or military representatives have allowed the time limit to expire.

Provision for the extension is made on the authority of the Minister of Justice with the approval of Hon. Justice Duff, central appeal judge.