

Conscription Law - 6 Results of Appeal

404,395 DRAFTEES REGISTERED IN ALL

Of These All but 24,000 Made Application for Exemption.

ADMIT 278,779 CLAIMS

But Temporary Exemptions, Some of Which Have Expired, Included.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—A statement showing results of the operation of the Military Service Act to the first week in January was given out tonight by the Director of Public Information. The figures show that in the nine provinces and the Yukon there was a total registration of 404,395. Total claims for exemption numbered 380,510; claims for exemption allowed by local tribunals, 278,779; claims for exemption disallowed by local tribunals, 47,868; claims for exemption not dealt with by local tribunals, 53,788; appeals lodged against decisions of local tribunals, 67,122. Claims for exemption allowed by local tribunals include all temporary exemptions. Some of these have already expired and others will expire from week to week. Concerning the appeals lodged against decisions of local tribunals the explanation is made that these appeals are proceeding expeditiously, and under the regulations take precedence of other business. The figures by provinces follow:

Total number registered: Ontario, 125,750; Quebec, 117,104; Nova Scotia, 26,354; New Brunswick, 17,065; Prince Edward Island, 4,425; Manitoba, 22,879; Saskatchewan, 46,733; Alberta, 28,105; British Columbia, 15,821; Yukon, 159.

Total claims for exemptions: Ontario, 118,128; Quebec, 115,707; Nova Scotia, 23,831; New Brunswick, 15,629; Prince Edward Island, 4,176; Manitoba, 29,658; Saskatchewan, 44,203; Alberta, 25,069; British Columbia, 12,824; Yukon, 85.

Claims allowed by local tribunals: Ontario, 94,197; Quebec, 89,575; Nova Scotia, 16,158; New Brunswick, 10,181; Prince Edward Island, 3,648; Manitoba, 14,241; Saskatchewan, 25,138; Alberta, 18,093; British Columbia, 7,548; Yukon, no cases yet heard by local tribunals.

Claims for exemption disallowed by local tribunals: Ontario, 19,148; Quebec, 3,711; Nova Scotia, 2,774; New Brunswick, 2,524; Prince Edward Island, 332; Manitoba, 5,221; Saskatchewan, 5,783; Alberta, 4,560; British Columbia, 3,815.

Claims for exemption not yet dealt with: Ontario, 4,783; Quebec, 22,421; Nova Scotia, 4,899; New Brunswick, 2,924; Prince Edward Island, 196; Manitoba, 1,396; Saskatchewan, 13,282; Alberta, 2,416; British Columbia, 1,471.

Appeals lodged against decisions of local tribunals: Ontario, 21,276; Quebec, 27,883; Nova Scotia, 2,815; New Brunswick, 2,034; Prince Edward Island, 343; Manitoba, 1,343.

HOW M.S. ACT IS WORKING

30,248 Already Drafted
16,448 Have Volunteered Since Enactment

16,786 ARE IN KHAKI
7,914 Being Called Up This Week
52,165 Exemption Claims Determine.

(Canadian Press and Special Despatch) Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Sir Robert Borden this afternoon handed a report received by him from the Military Service Council with reference to the operation of the Military Service Act. It shows the total number of volunteers enlisted in Canada from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st (inclusive of all classes under the Military Service Act up to Oct. 13th of all classes other than those since that date) to be 8,795. Volunteers from the United States from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st numbered 653, making a total of 16,448.

Men called out by the provision of October 13th, 1917, reported or joined in advance of being ordered to do so, numbered 548. Men who joined up in duty in pursuance of that order numbered 16,786, while men ordered to report or about to be reported in February numbered 914. This makes the total of draftees 30,248 and the total reinforcements, inclusive of volunteers, 46,596.

In addition, orders to report have been issued to 3,800 who are said not to have reported according to order. So far, these, the statement says, doubtless joined in other classes than those in which they were ordered to join and the necessary modifications have not yet been reported.

The Premier's Statement.

The report to the Prime Minister proceeds: "There were on February 9, 32,165 claims for exemption were pending before the tribunals, either local or appeal, including the Central Appeal Judge. Of these 683 were pending before the tribunals in the Province of Quebec and 4,597 more before the local tribunals in that Province.

"The Judges and tribunals are being urged to cause these pending claims to be disposed of at as early a date as possible and it is hoped that these representations will be effective.

Cases Pending in Quebec.

"The very large number of cases pending in the Province of Quebec

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

HOW M. S. ACT IS WORKING

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 8.)

is due to the fact that the military authorities were obliged to assert appeals from the widespread exemptions in that Province, in order to secure uniformity and impartiality in the administration of the Military Service Act.

"The comparatively small number of men called into active service in the Province of Quebec results from the fact that only those could be called up in the first instance who did not apply for exemption or whose claims for exemption were refused and who did not appeal.

Will Expedite Appeals.

"The hearing of appeals by the Central Appeal Judge will be expedited whenever necessary by the appointment, upon his recommendation, of Judges to assist him in the rapid disposal of cases awaiting determination on final appeal.

"In addition to the assertion of appeals, a Medical Review Board has been instituted in each district which will undertake re-examination of those declared to be medically unfit in every case where there is reason to doubt the validity of the exemption on the ground of physical unfitness.

"The small number of men ordered to report at Halifax is due to the postponement of the call in Military District No. 6 on account of the terrible disaster at Halifax."

How Districts Stand.

The report concludes with a statement by Military Districts of the men who should have reported for duty up to February 9, and of the number who actually reported. It is as follows:

Military Districts.	Ordered to report.	Total reported.
1—London ..	1,291	1,195
2—Toronto ..	6,160	5,238
3—Kingston ..	1,535	1,236
4—Montreal ..	2,234	1,619
5—Quebec ..	155	97
6—Halifax ..	291	217
7—St. John ..	1,124	978
10—Winnipeg ..	2,872	2,225
11—Vancouver ..	1,750	1,337
12—Regina ..	1,862	1,497
13—Calgary ..	1,233	1,147
Totals	20,507	16,786

Infantry Gets 24,700.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Strictly speaking, the tangible results to date in regard to the actual enforcement of the Military Service Act, in so far as its

main objective is the securing of reinforcements for the infantry should be confined to the 16,786 who have actually been put in khaki and the 7,914 now in process of being drafted. The men who joined in advance of being ordered to do so for the most part joined branches of the service other than infantry.

By the end of the present month it is probable that the aggregate number actually brought to the colors through the compulsion of the act will be between 27,000 and 28,000. This represents five months' working of the act, since assent was given on August 29.

9,000 Reinforcements a Month.

The total reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, including both volunteers and draftees during the past five months, according to the official statement, has been 46,696, an average of about nine thousand men per month.

Have to Call Other Classes.

It must be admitted that better results were expected from the calling out of the First Class, and it is now apparent that if the whole 100,000 men are to be obtained the other classes will have to be called out. The most disappointing results so far are in regard to the slow process of deciding the appeals in the Province of Quebec and the small number of men actually obtained from that Province. Instead of getting a majority of the draftees from the Province of Quebec, as the people of the other Provinces might naturally expect in view of enlistments under the voluntary system, the total number of men actually obtained is only 1,716. Quebec Military District has so far produced only 97 men, while the Montreal district has produced 1,619, of whom a considerable proportion are English-speaking. As compared with this, the Province of Ontario has given 7,669 draftees, of whom 5,238 are from the Toronto Military District, or more than three times as many as have been obtained so far from the whole Province of Quebec.

Possibly 14,000 Yet From Quebec.

The results from Quebec, however, have to be considered in the light of the fact that there are still 33,280 appeals for exemption undecided. About 90 per cent. of these appeals have been entered by the military representatives, and it is to be expected that possibly as high as 50 per cent., if not more, will be allowed by the Quebec Appeal Tribunals or the Central Appeal Judge. There is no doubt that there is a considerable degree of passive resistance to the act in the Province of Quebec. The Government knows of many instances of wholesale exemptions granted by some of the Tribunals. The figures given as to the number of men so far obtained are illuminative enough as to this.

The appeals of military representatives will be pressed to the Central Appeal Judge in all cases where it looks as though exemptions had been unduly granted by the Quebec Tribunals. Renewed representations have been made to the Judges and Tribunals in Quebec to expedite the disposal of the cases now before them.

Re-comb Exempted of Class 1.

Before coming to any decision as to calling out the other classes, the Government will await the results of the re-combing process on the exempted men of Class 1, and will make it apparent to the country that every effort has been made to get all the men possible from this first class.

The Policy for Other Classes.

When the other classes are called, as they will have to be called sooner or later, the policy in regard to drafting will be to take first all the industrial slackers who are only spasmodic workers, or who will not take employment in industries essential to the nation in war-time.

Exemption of Conscientious Objectors

WINNIPEG MAN MUST TAKE HIS PLACE IN LINE

Han. Spec. Jan 11-18
Appeal of Conscientious Objector Is Dismissed
Ruling Regarding I. B. S. Association
Mr. Justice Duff Hands Down First Decision

Canadian Press Service.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The central appeal judge to-day handed down his first ruling in the case of a conscientious objector under the Military Service act. The applicant was David Cooke, of Winnipeg, who claimed exemption from military service as a member of the International Bible Students' association, on the grounds of conscientious objections recognized by the Military Service act.

In dismissing the applicant's appeal, Hon. Justice Duff reviews the memorandum of association of the "unlimited company," known as the "International Bible Students' association," and proceeds:

"The company as appears from the evidence issues publications, in which certain views are advocated touching the interpretation of the Bible, and certain religious beliefs advanced and supported; and of the subscribers to these publications, who accept the doctrine so expounded, there are in various countries, including Canada, groups who meet for the study of the Bible, and the discussion of questions of theology and ethics.

"These groups are not associated by any bond other than their adherence to, and advocacy of these views and beliefs, but are among themselves collectively known by the same designation as that given to the company.

"These writings, so far as I have examined them, leave some doubt whether according to the beliefs advocated by the writers of them, a member of the association might conscientiously under the compulsion of legal necessity, engage in combatant military service. I do not, I must admit, find them entirely self-consistent.

"It is not necessary, however, to form any opinion upon the exact nature of the doctrine, as touching the subject of non-resistance and kindred subjects advocated in these writings.

"The evidence before me does not justify the conclusion that these groups or associations so-called, either individually or collectively come within the description "organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada," within the contemplation of the Military Service act.

"First, there is much room for doubt whether these associations so-called have for the primary object a common worship, which is, I think, an essential characteristic of a religious denomination within the meaning of section 11 (Military Service act).

"Second, the statute plainly implies as a characteristic of religious denomination, falling within its scope, that there should be conditions of membership, compliance or non-compliance with which can be ascertained by reference to some practical criterion and of such conditions there is, although I pressed for it on hearing, no evidence, and there are no indicia to serve as reliable guides for the tribunals."

Appeal dismissed.

EVADING SERVICE, SENTENCED TO PRISON

ONE MAN REFUSED ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS, OTHER APPEARS AN I.W.W. MAN.

Calgary Press 2-5-18
(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Calgary, Jan. 24.—Five years with hard labor in the Edmonton Penitentiary was the sentence given by Magistrate Davidson this morning at the Police Court to Christopher Kinsel and Robert Oswald Knaggs, charged with evading the Military Service Act. Both men positively refused to don the King's uniform. Knaggs refused on religious grounds, although he is not a conscientious objector, while Kinsel did not state his reason for refusing to enlist, but a great deal of I.W.W. literature was found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

Kinsel was born in the United States, but is naturalized. Knaggs is about twenty-eight years old, and was born in Owen Sound, Ont.

BRETHREN ARE NOT EXEMPTED

Han. Spec. Mar 16-18
**Plymouth Religious Sect
Must Serve**

Under Ruling of Central Appeal Judge.

Ottawa, March 15.—The Central Appeal Judge has declined to grant exemption from military service to Plymouth Brethren. In a judgment rendered to-day, Mr. Justice Duff finds:

"I have been unable to accept the contention made on behalf of the connexion commonly known as Plymouth Brethren that they are exempt from combatant military service under the Military Service Act.

"Indeed, Mr. Elliott (a Calgary minister in the Plymouth Brethren Church), who presented the views of himself and his friends with great clearness as well as his obvious sincerity, did not dispute that the taking part in combatant military service would not, according to the corporate views of the Plymouth Brethren, be regarded as a disqualification for membership; wickedness alone, he said, would be a ground for exclusion, and that would not necessarily be regarded as wickedness in all circumstances.

"This conclusion necessarily requires me, in accordance with the law, to reject the claims made by members of this connexion for exemption as conscientious objectors.

"An additional word of explanation seems necessary. It is not part of the duty of the Central Appeal Judge to discuss the question whether there is or is not any sound ethical basis for the distinction which the statute plainly draws between persons whose religious belief forbids them from engaging in military service, but who, at the same time, are not members of any organized religious denomination holding such belief as part of its corporate creed, and those who, on the other hand, hold non-resistant tenets personally and are also at the same time members of an organized religious denomination having such a creed.

"The condition prescribed by the statute may well be supposed to have had its origin in the desire to avoid or reduce the risk of imposture which the absence of it would involve; but whatever the object of the Legislature the enactment is plain, and the members of the connection in question are not, according to the proper construction of it, within the class entitled to take advantage of it."

FIVE SUMMONS BIBLE STUDENTS WERE ACQUITTED IN POLICE COURT

Against International Students

"You did unlawfully in your possession, and control, distribute and of 'The Finished Mystery Bible Students' Monthly an order-in-Council of ures Act." That is the summons issued to of citizens, who, Det and Goodran allege, by ing the War Measures a quantity of this literature under the ban, in their possession. be ordered to answer Monday morning, th are: Percy Lee, 374 N John Vogan, 280 s north; G. Allwood, s lon, also 280 Sanford and Albert Adams, 34

Gave a Satisfactory Explanation to the Police Magistrate To-day.

MANY LIQUOR CASES

Fines of \$400 and \$200 Were the Penalties—Whiskey in Railway Car.

Percy Lee, Ernest Whitpott, G. T. Allwood, Albert Adams and John Vogan, who were charged a few days ago by the police with a violation of the War Measures Act, in that they had literature that was under the ban of the censor, appeared before the police magistrate this morning for trial. Mr. Frank Denton, K. C., of Toronto, appeared for the accused men and addressed the magistrate, asking that the charge be withdrawn. The beak replied: "I am going to make this an indictable offence. I give you fair warning that I am rather prejudiced against this. However, if you elect to be tried by me I will be as fair as I possibly can."

Mr. Denton—We all know your reputation for fairness, your worship, and think that you will exonerate these men from all blame when you hear the case. We are prepared to follow your advice, if you suggest that it should go to high court, but it is such a paltry thing to send these men before a judge and a jury, and cause all the expense to them and to the Government when a few moments will clear the matter up." Continuing, Mr. Denton said: "These men have had these books in their possession for the past thirty years, and when they were notified through the press that the books were under the ban, they at once called a meeting and decided that they would not distribute them while the war was on. It seems to me that your worship should deal with the case—it is very simple to explain."

"I do not think it is," said the magistrate.

"Well, it is very close to it," replied Mr. Denton. "They are as harmless as thousands of books that are published and read."

"Just like 2 1/2 per cent. beer," chipped in Mr. Washington.

"I think that a man who bought these books to read is entitled to have them in his library. Men should read all kinds of books. I do not care what they are," said the magistrate. "I do not think these books are as dangerous as 'Within the Law.'"

"Of course not," said Mr. Denton; "we have all read many books just as bad. I do not think there is room for a case here. I am sure the crown will withdraw the charge."

"I will not," was the crown attorney's reply. "If the magistrate sees fit to dismiss it, that is his business."

"I think that the case is explained to the satisfaction of all," said the beak. "It is quite plain."

A number of books were given back to their owners, and others, by order of the censor, were sent to Ottawa to be kept until the termination of the war.

BIBLE S

Literature W the Police

Han. Spec
Detectives Came of the city force, a tions, to-day visit places where litera tional Bible Stud be and seized qual This was taken to Chief of Police W Detectives Donald detectives declined formation. They at liberty to do so

CONSCIEN OBJECTOR BE FIRS

Statement

ONLY

Robertson

ER NOW

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FIVE SUMMONSES

Against International Bible Students.

"You did unlawfully receive, have in your possession, and under your control, distribute and circulate copies of 'The Finished Mystery' and 'The Bible Students' Monthly,' contrary to an order-in-Council of the War Measures Act." That is the wording of the summons issued to-day on a party of citizens, who, Detectives Cameron and Goodman allege, have been breaking the War Measures Act by having a quantity of this literature which is under the ban, in transit to them, or in their possession. Those who will be ordered to answer to the charge on Monday morning, the police report, are: Percy Lee, 374 Main street west; John Vogan, 230 Sanford avenue north; G. Allwood, and Ernest Whelpion, also 230 Sanford avenue north, and Albert Adams, 34 Cedar avenue.

BIBLE STUDENTS

Literature Was Seized by the Police To-day.

Ham. Spec. - Feb 20-18

Detectives Cameron and Goodman, of the city force, acting under instructions, to-day visited a number of places where literature of the International Bible Students was believed to be and seized quantities of the stuff. This was taken to police headquarters. Chief of Police Whately, Inspector of Detectives Donald Campbell and the detectives declined to give out any information. They said they were not at liberty to do so.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WILL BE FIRST TO GO

This is Statement in Military Orders of the Day.

RE-EXAMINATIONS

Quite a Number Taking Place at the Armories To-day.

Ham. Spec. - Feb 20-18

Something which may interest conscientious objectors is announced in military orders to-day. The statement contains the information that all persons drafted under the M. S. A. who offer passive resistance on the grounds of conscientious objection to service, will appear before a district court-martial. If found guilty they will be turned over to the civil authorities for imprisonment, and when the first draft leaves for overseas application will be made for their release, in which case they will lose no time in getting to the firing line.

son, of Halifax,
of the Hon. Jo-
nant-Governor of

Conscription Laws - 3

ANALYSIS OF THE EXEMPTIONS

What Final Results Under M. S. A. May Show for Dominion

OUTLOOK IN QUEBEC

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Although the official statement given out Thursday night in regard to the operation of the Military Service Act shows the apparent anomaly that, according to population, Ontario and the other English-speaking Provinces are, under conscription, providing from five to six times as many men as Quebec, final results will at least greatly reduce this discrepancy.

From Quebec so far, apparently, only between 5,000 and 6,000 unexempted men have been called or are subject to call to the colors, under the Military Service Act, as compared with some 30,000 unexempted men from Ontario, between 5,000 and 6,000 from Nova Scotia, about 4,000 from New Brunswick, between 5,000 and 6,000 from Manitoba, between 8,000 and 9,000 from Saskatchewan, between 7,000 and 8,000 from Alberta, and about 7,000 from British Columbia. But in the case of Quebec it must be borne in mind that 22,421 cases have not yet been dealt with by the Local Tribunals, and that 27,683 appeals have been lodged against the decisions already given. Of these appeals about 90 per cent. have been lodged by the military authorities. In the other Provinces approximately only 50 per cent. of the appeals have been taken by the military authorities, the balance being taken by the men refused exemptions. If only half of the appeals lodged by the military authorities in Quebec are sustained, then the net result from Quebec may be nearly 20,000 men.

However, even with these consid-

erations, the total number to be exempted from Quebec will be considerably less than was generally anticipated. The reasons given are the comparatively large number of men from that Province engaged in agriculture, and the comparatively small proportion of unmarried men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, as compared with the English-speaking Provinces. They marry earlier in Quebec.

Considerably Fewer Judges.

The fact that Quebec has 22,421 claims for exemption not dealt with, as compared with 4,783 in Ontario and comparatively small numbers in the other Provinces, is explained on the ground that there are considerably fewer Judges in Quebec to hear appeals. In Ontario there are 91 judicial Appeal Tribunals. In Quebec only 36 Judges are available. The Judges in Quebec are now working overtime hearing appeals, but it will be the end of next month at least before the lists are all gone through. Considering the large number of appeals entered in Ontario—namely, 21,276, and the fact that only 4,783 remain undealt with, the expedition with which the work has been carried out by the Judges is remarkable.

Men who registered and did not claim exemption totalled 23,885 out of a total registration of 404,395. Of these 23,885, it is estimated, however, by the military authorities that not more than fifty per cent. will be actually available for military service. Many of them were men who had tried to enlist before and were turned down for physical unfitness. They did not seek exemption because they were prepared to go to the war. It is found that nearly half of them who are now reporting for service will not pass the medical test.

It is now apparent that the first combing of Class 1 will not produce nearly the hundred thousand men that the Military service Act aimed at. Even allowing for 20,000 men from Quebec as a final haul, it is doubtful if many more than 60,000 men all told will be actually secured.

Dealing With Absentees.

The percentage of men who have been ordered to report and have failed to do so is considerable. At the Ottawa Depot, for instance, the total number ordered to report was 536. The number who have so far failed to report is 208, or nearly for-

TO CONSCRIPT YOUNGER MEN

(By Times Special Wire.)

Toronto, Feb. 23.—The Star to-day, in its local news, says:

"At the coming session of the Dominion Parliament the Union Government will propose an amendment to the Military Service Act bringing within its operation young men who have reached the age of 20 since the act was passed. The present measure specifically exempts those who should reach twenty years after it became law. It is expected that by this amendment 45,000 additional troops will be secured. Toronto's share is estimated at about 2,500, or two and a half battalions at war strength."

ty per cent. A good proportion of these will, of course, be rounded up or will report later, many late arrivals explaining that they did not get their notices from the Post Offices in time. A few more days' grace will be given. Next week concerted and vigorous efforts by the police and by the military officials will be made to locate and bring in deliberate absentees.

There will probably be a second combing of Class 1 to see if more men cannot be obtained from this class. The second combing will be done through the military officials and the registrars. All those so far exempted will, it is understood, be listed at headquarters here according to occupations, physical fitness and reasons for exemption. In cases where it is thought the reason for exemption is not obvious there will be further inquiry and a re-examination made. It is to be noted in this connection that all exemptions were temporary or conditional, and each exempted person will have to satisfy the military authorities a little later on that the reasons for the exemptions granted, whether physical or vocational, still hold good.

RESPECT THE EXEMPTION.

Judge's Warning to Military Authorities at Quebec.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Quebec, Feb. 4.—Three young men obtained temporary exemption from the local military Appeal Tribunal presided over by Mr. Justice Dorion. They were recently notified by the military authorities to report for duty on Feb. 8, at which date, according to the Appeal Tribunal, they were still protected by the court's exemption. To-day Mr. Justice Dorion in court said that if the military authorities made attempts to enlist men before the time of their exemption had elapsed he would refuse to sit. The three men had obtained exemption till a much later date.

VICTIMS

300,000 LIABLE

Under Draft Treaty Between U. S. and Britain.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 19.—Treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and Canada to govern the application of the army draft to citizens of each country residing in the other were sent to the Senate to-day by Secretary of State Lansing. They were signed by Mr. Lansing and Earl Reading.

Similar conventions are now being negotiated by the State Department with France and other co-belligerent nations, and probably will be ready for submission soon.

By the enforcement of the American-British treaty it is expected more than 250,000 men in this country will be made liable to service, while at least 60,000 would be affected by the American-Canadian treaty.

Estimates place the number of draft age Americans in England at approximately 18,000 and in Canada at about 38,000.

Farmers Exemption

WOULD SEND FIT FARMERS TO WAR

Chief Justice Meredith Believes Others Could Do Their Work.

RECRUITING BRISKER

Class One to Produce Enough Men From This Military District.

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Touching the question of weeding out men already granted exemption is the interesting statement of Chief Justice R. M. Meredith, who points out that "no pretext of es-

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The comment of Chief Justice Meredith was made while granting J. A. Cockburn leave to appeal for exemption as a farmer. "From the vast number of exemptions granted," he continued, "I cannot but feel that many of the tribunals must have failed to grasp the real meaning of the need of Class One, Category A men, and the great danger of thinning the ranks or delaying their enlistment, or really what it means to exempt such men. Exemption can be granted only for the causes which Parliament has distinctly laid down, and should be granted only for the most urgent reason. I should deem myself something like a traitor to my country if I should lightly give exemption to any man. Surely, to the densest mind, the unwisdom of exempting even one of these men, whose place as a civilian can be replaced by men not fit to fight, is palpable, and could not be too strongly condemned."

Could Replace Farmers.

"In considering all cases, and the great importance of increasing the production of the necessaries of life, especially such as are produced by the tillers of the soil, the obvious logical conclusion must be:

"Send every man of category 'A' to the ranks whenever it is possible to fill his place with a man who is not in that class, or with a capable woman, or with machinery or horses, or cattle or in any other way in which the result can be as great production. There are some able-bodied men who sought to escape from serving their country, and to escape upon any pretext or scheme that seemed to them to give some chance of escaping from what they knew to be their duty. It must not be forgotten that the service is not forever, and, in all probability, all men can be back to the land again before a second crop is taken from it, and I am not aware of a single instance in which last season's crops were not fully garnered."

Three officers have been struck off the C.E.F.: Lieut. Charles S. Clark, 75th Battalion; Lieut. Frederick Elliott, 13th Battalion, and Lieut. Thomas C. Urquhart, 44th Battalion. Other wastage over the week-end was heavy, 49 men being struck off as physically unfit, 10 as under or over age, and 10 as deserters.

Capt. Joseph Appleby Gilchrist, A.M.C., has been transferred from "D" Unit, M.H.C.C., to the A.M.C. Training Depot, No. 2.

POWERS UNDER SERVICE ACT

Gen. Mewburn Corrects Misapprehension

Of Farmers' Rights

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The Minister of Agriculture, Gen. Mewburn, today corrected a misapprehension on the part of farmers regarding the powers of the tribunals under the Military Service Act. He stated that the tribunals have no power to grant exemptions to men who are not in the Class One category, and that the only way in which a man can be exempted is by the action of the tribunals.

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NO CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR FOR

Delegates of Trade Unions Take Stand Against Compulsory

OTTAWA CONVENTION

Points Raised in Week's Discussions by Government

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Rep

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Railways Respects Shortage of Labor

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In regard to compulsory farm labor, the Government made no suggestions to the Labor men along these line, but the local provincial representatives did make a suggestion of that character. The suggestion met with the unanimous and emphatic opposition of the Labor men, who claimed that conscription of farm labor was impracticable. To force one man to work for another for profit, they claimed, would mean the establishment of the days of slavery. While no official statement on this point was made by the Government, the Labor men regarded it as the consensus of opinion among Cabinet Ministers that conscription of farm labor would be impracticable.

The Labor forces argued that the actual growing of food on the land was only one factor of food production. If it were necessary, they said, to conscript labor for seeding, plowing and reaping, it might just as reasonably be considered necessary to conscript labor for the manufacture of farm machinery and the transportation of farm produce. The Labor men announced that they would wage a vigorous warfare against any such action. In regard to a suggested census of man power, the Labor men agreed that some method of obtaining reliable statistics as to quantity of labor available was desirable. It was understood that the Government would take this matter under consideration and issue a statement shortly.

Against Alien Labor

Introduction of alien labor was strongly protested. The Labor men argued that any worker was entitled to the full industrial freedom of a citizen, and any man not so entitled should be interned and employed only on work while in Government detention. The declaration of the Labor Congress was that the could and must be won with-

POWERS UNDER SERVICE ACT

Gen. Mewburn Corrects Misapprehension Of Farmers in Matter of Discharge.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Gen. Mewburn,

Minister of Militia, announced to-day that there appears to be a misapprehension on the part of the considerable number of farmers as to his powers in connection with the discharge of men called upon under the Military Service Act. In a statement issued to-day, he says:

"The Minister stated during the election campaign that, notwithstanding the machinery of the Military Service Act, if bona fide farmers, effectively engaged in the production of food-stuffs, failed to secure exemption and were called up for military service, he would consider it his duty to relieve such men from military service in order that they might return to their work on the farms and increase the production of foodstuffs.

"It is pointed out that it was not intended nor was it within the power of the Minister of Militia to abrogate the provisions of the Military Service Act, and the executive action referred to could not in any case be taken except when men were actually called up under the Act. It follows, therefore, that farmers who failed to secure exemption at the hands of the local tribunals should prosecute their appeals in the usual manner, as provided in the Military Service Act. Applications for leave to appeal should be addressed in all cases to the registrar of the district concerned. If a farmer who has actually joined up still considers that he has ground for exemption, he should state his case to his commanding officer who will take necessary action on his behalf.

"Farmers claiming exemption should take advantage of the advice and assistance of the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who were appointed under order-in-Council in each county. These representatives will take cases up with the district military representative and will prosecute appeals on behalf of the farmers wherever they think it necessary to do so. These representatives of the Department of Agriculture were appointed for the purpose of facilitating and not interfering with the operation of the Military Service Act. They are not tribunals with power to give judgment, but were appointed to advise as to the merits of individual cases and will themselves prosecute on behalf of farmers such appeals as they consider worthy of attention."

equal to that previously paid to men for the same class of work, and the right of women to protect themselves through trades unions. The labor men further declared that the further industrial employment of women should be accompanied by political equality, and that women should be given the opportunity of expressing their opinions through the ballot.

The Government was asked to expropriate lands held in the west for speculative purposes and to pass necessary legislation to enable many persons resident in cities to return to the land as owners of small farms.

The labor men finally expressed themselves as opposed to the closing of places of amusement, and asked the Government to register wealth if registration of man power was undertaken.

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...ors, Tweeds, Serges and Cheviots
\$1.30
\$4.50
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Delegates of Trades Unions Take Stand Against Compulsion.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Points Raised in Course of Week's Discussion—Concessions by Government.

M.C. Feb 4-18
Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Representatives of labor who have been in conference with the Government for the past week have left the capital, and the conferences are now concluded. The points raised by the labor men in the course of the week's discussion covered a wide field. Their attitude and suggestions and the views expressed are covered in an authoritative report made available by the Dominion Trades and Labor Council after consultation with members of the Government. A full, confidential statement, it is intimated, will be issued later to all local unions in the Dominion.

The labor men asked for the nationalization of all railroads. Failing action by the Government in this direction, the Government were requested to create a central control board, which would operate the roads as a unit during the war.

Railways Responsible.
Shortage of labor for railway maintenance was regarded by the labor men as being largely a myth. Statements were made by the Canadian vice-president of the Maintenance of Ways Employes, who represented over 40,000 men, that the railways were themselves responsible for the shortage, as they were refusing to bring wages up to a standard on which Canadian citizens could live. Some of the roads, he claimed, refused to pay more than \$1.95 a day for this class of work. Another assertion by Western men was that the C.P.R. was reducing hours in the West for their mechanical staff owing to shortage of employment. This, it was stated, showed that the trouble lay in unequal distribution of labor.

Opposed Compulsory Labor.
In regard to compulsory farm labor, the Government made no suggestions to the Labor men along these lines, but the local provincial representatives did make a suggestion of that character. The suggestion met with the unanimous and emphatic opposition of the Labor men, who claimed that conscription of farm labor was impracticable. To force one man to work for another for profit, they claimed, would mean the establishment of the days of slavery. While no official statement on this point was made by the Government, the Labor men regarded it as the consensus of opinion among Cabinet Ministers that conscription of farm labor would be impracticable.

The Labor forces argued that the actual growing of food on the land was only one factor of food production. If it were necessary, they said, to conscript labor for seeding, plowing and reaping, it might just as reasonably be considered necessary to conscript labor for the manufacture of farm machinery and the transportation of farm produce. The Labor men announced that they would wage a vigorous warfare against any such action. In regard to a suggested census of man power, the Labor men agreed that some method of obtaining reliable statistics as to quantity of labor available was desirable. It was understood that the Government would take this matter under consideration and issue a statement shortly.

Against Alien Labor.
Introduction of alien labor was strongly protested. The Labor men argued that any worker was entitled to the full industrial freedom of a citizen, and any man not so entitled should be interned and employed only on work while in Government detention. The declaration of the Labor Congress was that the war could and must be won with-

out the introduction of Chinese or coolie labor. If it was held, a victory could only be won by such means, then it would be a barren one for democracy.

Labor men agreed with provincial representatives on the necessity for a vigorous campaign to help forward food production. They approved the abolition of private employment agencies and the extension of provincial and municipal employment bureaus, with a Dominion employment exchange. They asked for special rates on the railways for laborers going to employment away from home. The labor men went further than the agricultural representative by suggesting to the Government that in cases of men leaving cities for farms they should get free transportation. No opposition was expressed to the securing of farm labor from the United States by the Canadian authorities and the exemption from compulsory military service of farm labor.

Light Beer Manufacture.

Regarding the prohibition order-in-Council, the question of light beers was discussed. While there was a diversion of opinion in labor circles on the temperance question, there was no dissention from the view that some men did consider light beers a necessity, owing to the nature of their employment, such men, for instance, as moulders and steel workers. It was suggested to the Government that, as light beers did not use up any food grains in their manufacture, the subject should not have been dealt with as a war measure, but left over for consideration after the war as a social measure, and that the order-in-Council would have the effect of causing some men to refuse employment in places to which otherwise they might be willing to move.

A statement was made by the Government that it was intended to create a position of Under-Secretary of Labor. The labor representatives replied that they could not officially endorse the acceptance of such a position, as it would necessitate labor unions being associated with the political platform of the Government. It was made plain, however, that this decision did not prevent any member of organized labor from accepting such a position as an individual. If such a position were created, labor would give the fullest possible support.

The Government agreed to the representatives of the labor men that on all advisory committees and commissions having to do with the prosecution of the war or the reconstruction period after the war in which labor was affected, that organized labor would be given fair representation.

Non-essential Industries.

The labor representatives concurred that definition of an essential or non-essential industry was a subject which could only be dealt with according to developments in the war. The labor delegates requested, however, that before any industry was classed as non-essential organized labor should have an opportunity of placing their views before the authorities.

Protection of women employed in industries was urged. The labor men also asked pay for women equal to that previously paid to men for the same class of work, and the right of women to protect themselves through trades unions. The labor men further declared that the further industrial employment of women should be accompanied by political equality, and that women should be given the opportunity of expressing their opinions through the ballot.

The Government was asked to appropriate lands held in the west for speculative purposes and to pass necessary legislation to enable many persons resident in cities to return to the land as owners of small farms.

The labor men finally expressed themselves as opposed to the closing of places of amusement, and asked the Government to register wealth if registration of man power was undertaken.

ONTARIO MUST KEEP HER PLEDGE

Suggestions to Parents, Teachers and Children for Increased Food Production

"STAND STEADFAST"



ONTARIO'S COAT OF ARMS

Our Provincial Motto—"Ut incepit fidelis sic permanet," freely translated means, "As we commenced, so we remain faithful," or "Faithful to the end." In other words, it means, "Let us all STAND STEADFAST this year and the years to come."

"We gladly testify that the victories won by our heroic sons, their irresistible valor in attack, their unflinching tenacity in defence, and their cheerful endurance of all the discomfort, weariness, and sufferings of war, have thrilled the Canadian people, and filled our hearts with pride and gratitude.

"We solemnly acknowledge our lasting debt to those who have laid down their young lives, so full of rare promise, for us and the great cause at issue.

"The memory of their sacrifice will never fade.

"We hereby consecrate ourselves afresh, together with all the resources of this rich and fertile Province of Ontario to the successful prosecution of the war.

"To that end, and confident of a patriotic response, we call upon the people of Ontario to place the demands of the war before every other consideration, and by every means in their power to maintain our fighting forces, further increase our agricultural and industrial production, practise to the utmost thrift and avoidance of waste, and thus throw the whole weight of our people and our Province into the scale against our enemies, until the principles for which we are fighting are crowned with victory."

Part of the Resolution unanimously passed by the members of the Ontario Legislature February 19th, 1918.

THIS PLEDGES YOU AND ME

The Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ONTARIO MUST KEEP HER PLEDGE!

"The campaign for increased production of foodstuffs is of the most vital importance to the victory of the Allied cause The crisis is grave and urgent beyond possibility of exaggeration."—Premier Borden.

What Parents Can Do

Stand steadfast.

Prepare for a long, hard struggle.

Will to produce food. Have a garden.

See that no suitable land remains unproductive.

Be ready for fuel and food restrictions next winter.

Grow your own food supplies as far as possible. Make your home self-sustaining.

Assist gardening schemes promoted by the schools. Let Home and School co-operate.

Give the children a share of the responsibility in growing food supplies for the home.

Encourage the boys of from 15 to 19 years of age to enlist as Soldiers of the Soil.

Impress the children and neighbors with the seriousness of the food situation. Co-operate with neighbors in caring for gardens of absentees during the summer.

Let the older girls who are strong and capable help on the farms amongst their friends.

Discourage any needless idling, pleasuring or holidaying this year as selfish and unpatriotic.

Support the Canada Food Board in its work of securing adequate supplies of foodstuffs for shipping overseas.

Anticipate further restrictions regarding flour by providing for a generous supply of potatoes and other vegetables.

Train the children to do their part intelligently, loyally and cheerfully, in fulfilling the war-time demands of their Native Land.

Give a hand in community gardening schemes on vacant lots or unused farm lands, and encourage groups of children to take part in this work.

Help to create a wholesome community spirit in this national service of food production. For possible dark days or hard times, this will make for high morale.

Expecting high prices and scant supplies, with possible rationing of meats, consider the advisability of raising supplies of field beans, keeping poultry, raising a pig, or feeding rabbits.

Realizing how much production on the farms is dependent on finding labour, and how dearly urban growth has cost the country, people in the towns and cities should make a generous effort to send out help for seeding, haying, harvesting and silo-filling.

Discourage on every occasion any attempt to stir up bitterness between town and country. For sound democracy and the best war-winning effort, team-play is essential. Discord and strife weakens our fighting force and tends to Bolshevism.

Food Will Win the War

ONTARIO MUST KEEP HER PLEDGE!

"The Allies' larder is dangerously empty but we are 'carrying on' in the resolute belief that we can rely on the people of North America to prevent our Food Supplies from becoming so diminished as to imperil the issue for which we are fighting."—Lord Rhondda.

What Teachers Can Do

Stand steadfast.

Give Leadership in National Service.

Prepare for 1919. The war is not won yet.

Stir your pupils to answer the call of Britain and our Allies for food.

Have a School Fair or Garden Exhibit in September or October.

Teach lessons on gardening or arrange for talks at the school by practical gardeners.

Don't let pupils grow an over-abundance of vegetables that cannot be used locally or stored for Winter use.

Distribute bulletins from the Department of Agriculture at Toronto and Ottawa in the schools and discuss them with the pupils.

Arrange for instructions on canning, drying and preserving so that there will not be any undue waste.

Carry out a food-production School Garden in the school grounds or nearby, or have every pupil cultivate a Home Garden.

Visit the children's gardens once at least before holidays and arrange for some supervision through the holidays.

Discourage pupils from idle holidaying. Lead them to realize that in these anxious times Canadians must not be slackers.

Arouse your community to action by lessons taught to the pupils, by distributing literature, by arranging for public meetings in the schools.

Have gardens of your own or enlist for the holidays with the Ontario Labor Branch for fruit-picking and other farm service.

Assist groups of pupils to undertake community gardening schemes on vacant lands for potato and bean production.

Impress every boy or girl who is old enough to handle a hoe with the seriousness of the food situation and the obligation there is on everyone to grow part of his or her own food needs.

Encourage the older boys to enlist for farm service as Soldiers of the Soil and the younger boys to give their help in hoeing turnips, pulling flax, etc.

Assist in the organization of townships by taking part in the work of the Food Production Committee, co-operating with the Agricultural Representative by finding out the labor and seed needs on local farms.

Act as an agent or correspondent of the Ontario Labor Branch by getting farmers who need help to make application for High School boys who have enlisted as Soldiers of the Soil or for older men in towns and cities who are offering to go to the country.

Co-operate with the local Food Production Committee, Horticultural Society, or Organization of Resources Committee in organizing the boy and girl forces of the community for gardening or farm help schemes.

Food Will Win the War

ONTARIO MUST KEEP HER PLEDGE!

“Everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations.”

—President Wilson.

What Boys and Girls Can Do

Stand steadfast.

Grow part of your own food needs.

Work on a farm if old enough and capable.

Enlist as a Soldier of the Soil with the Ontario Labour Branch.

Remember that what *you* do counts as a factor in war-winning.

Look upon food production this year as a distinct National Service—Be a good Canadian.

Resolve not to waste your holidays in idling but to use your time in productive service.

Take part in the care of home gardens and, if circumstances permit, have gardens of your own.

Add to the meat supplies of the country by keeping poultry, feeding a pig or raising rabbits.

Be prepared for rationing on wheat bread and meat, by growing ample supplies of potatoes and field beans as well as other vegetables.

Assist the Canada Food Board to secure supplies of food for sending overseas by loyally submitting to all food restrictions.

Support the efforts of your school to increase food production by means of War Plots, a School Garden, a Poultry Club, or a Pig Club.

Consider the possibilities of the war continuing for a long time yet. Make early plans for even larger undertakings in 1919.

Do not forget that boys and girls all over Canada, the United States and Great Britain are engaged in this patriotic work this year—Pull together.

Send for bulletins to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto and Ottawa and get the very best up-to-date information on gardening, poultry keeping, and pig raising.

Bear in mind that boys and girls in Britain, France and Italy do not get all the food they want, and that boys and girls in some European countries are starving.

Set your faces against all waste and extravagance. In times of prosperity, prepare for “rainy days,” and hard times. Save money, time and energy. Practise thrift.

The British war authorities are in great need of linen for airplanes. Ontario has been asked to increase its flax acreage this year. Perhaps you can help in this work.

Food Will Win the War

LEAVE FOR MEN VERY LIMITED

No Special Provision Made
for Farmers in New
Order

IN EXTREME HARDSHIP

Or if Man is Only Son of Mili-
tary Age, Others Serving,
Killed or Disabled

Globe, May 25-1918

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, May 24.—The Department of Militia and Defence makes an announcement in regard to provision made for leave where men are called up under the Military Service Act, but no special relief for farmers is included however. The following is the text:

"The attention of the Government having been directed particularly to cases of men of twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, called up for military duty, who were the sole support of their parents, or of other helpless dependents, an order in Council has been passed providing for the consideration of extraordinary cases of extreme hardship to the dependents of men called up for duty.

"The urgent need of men overseas is such that leave of absence can be granted only in these cases of extreme hardship to dependents, or in cases in which the man concerned is the only remaining son of military age (19 to 45), other members of whose family are in military service or have been killed or disabled.

Man Must Apply at Depot Battalion.

"All applications for leave of absence pursuant to these provisions must be made by the man himself at the depot battalion after he reports for duty. Such applications cannot, and will not, be considered either at the Headquarters of the Military District or at Militia Headquarters at Ottawa. Correspondence sent to these headquarters will only result in delay and confusion.

"Every man applying for leave of absence must make a statutory declaration in a prescribed form, which may be obtained at the Depot Battalion, where an officer will be especially detailed to deal with such applications.

"Men whose cases come within the authority granted by the Governor in Council may be given up to thirty days' leave of absence without pay by the Officer Commanding the Depot Battalion, and such longer leave as the case may require will be granted if the recommendation is concurred in by the District Officer Commanding at Militia Headquarters, or, in any case of doubt, if it is approved by the Central Appeal Judge under the Military Service Act, 1917.

"The original leave may, in the event of delay in a decision being arrived at, be further extended by the District Officer Commanding by periods of ten days."

ADDRESS AT PROROGATION

Text of the Speech Read by the Governor-General to Parliament

Speech May 25-1918

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, May 24.—The following is the Speech from the Throne, read by his Excellency the Governor-General, in proroguing Parliament last night:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In releasing you from further attendance at the present session, I am mindful of the diligence with which you have discharged the important duties devolving upon you in these critical days.

A new campaign in the war having opened since you entered upon your labors, the enemy, now freed from threatened attack in the East, has struck with the force of vastly augmented numbers on the Western front for the primary purpose of destroying the British armies and with the ultimate object of gaining a decision before reinforcements can arrive. In the face of tremendous odds the soldiers of our Empire, gallantly supported by our allies, have withstood this assault with a courage and tenacity which commands our admiration and gratitude. It is anticipated that the attack will be renewed in still greater force and intensity during the coming summer and autumn.

Portions of the Canadian forces already engaged in meeting this attack have rendered distinguished service.

Provision for Reinforcements.

The readjustments which you have authorized in the Military Service Act will provide the reinforcements and reserves so urgently needed to support and maintain all arms of the service at full strength, without unduly interfering with the demands of essential production.

Meanwhile arrangements for a national registration are being advanced in order that the human power of the Dominion, especially such as is ineligible for military service, may be more effectively organized to maintain the productive capacity of the country, which is exceeded in importance only by our military needs. For the like purpose, action has been taken as a war measure to enjoin and enforce upon all persons the duty of active employment in useful work. The assistance you have rendered towards the encouragement and co-ordination of the Provincial Labor Bureaus will assist materially in solving the important problems of employment and distribution of labor.

Distribute Burdens More Equitably.

Measures you have adopted for increasing the revenues by further and wider taxation will doubtless result in a more equitable distribution of financial burdens among the people.

You have given your assent to enactments respecting the public service which will unquestionably promote its efficiency both at the seat of Government and throughout the Dominion.

In creating the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, you have provided the means for coping effectively with vital problems which will inevitably arise during and after demobilization.

Broadening Basis of Government.

The extension of the franchise to women will notably broaden the basis and strengthen the stability of Government, and we may justly anticipate that it will exercise an important and wholesome influence upon many vital social problems confronting the nation.

The Daylight Saving Act has already justified the expectations you entertained of its attendant benefits.

The trade of the country has maintained its already remarkable development, and my advisers anticipate that necessary financial arrangements to facilitate the continued exportation of surplus products will be consummated at an early date.

Financial Provision.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you in his Majesty's name for the liberal provision you have made for the needs of the public service and for the prosecution of the war.

Unshaken Faith in High Cause.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The sinister purpose of the enemy has been still more clearly revealed by recent events, and especially by the military domination which he has founded upon his success in the Eastern theatre. The unmistakable menace to our national liberties and safety thus disclosed and emphasized cannot fail to strengthen the resolution of our people, who abide the issue with unshaken faith in their high cause, consecrated by the sacrifice of those who have died that freedom, faith and justice may endure. I pray that their strength may be sustained by Almighty God.

COURTS-MARTIAL AT NIAGARA CAMP

Private Charged With Offering Violence to Officer

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Niagara Camp, June 4.—Offering violence to his superior officers is the most serious of three charges laid against Pte. Harold Churchill of the Machine Gun Corps in camp here, and he will have to face a court-martial at Camp Headquarters to-morrow morning; the other charges are disobeying orders. Two other men are on the list for court-martial to-morrow, James J. Roche, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R., and Charles H. Wright, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R., these being conscientious objectors and refusing to submit to discipline. Major P. G. Davies, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R., will be President of the court-martial.

The first route march of the season will be held on Friday morning, when all the units of the camp will march to Queenston. Lunch will be served there.

Captain Mess of the Machine Gun Corps has arranged for a machine gun barrage at the Chautauqua ranges to-morrow afternoon. This will probably be the first barrage in Canada. The remainder of the 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R., came from Toronto to-day and the barracks at Exhibition Camp will now be closed.

Rain interfered to some extent with drill at camp here to-day.

NTO. TUESDAY, JUNE

MORE "OBJECTORS" TO SERVE 2 YEARS

Nine Officers Have Been Appointed to the Garrison Unit.

TO RUSH HOSPITALS

Organization of Chaplain Corps Has Been Completed.

Mar 4 - 18

The punishment for conscientious objection continues with little slackening, eight more draftees who declined to don the uniform being added yesterday afternoon to the list of those already sentenced to the maximum two years with hard labor. The men in question were Ptes. V. D. Seely, W. E. Seely, A. I. Morrison, Alan J. Renshaw, Thomas Edwards, Ernest I. Swalm, Edward N. Merkle and Lewis H. Toole. The promulgation of these sentences brings the list of conscientious objectors in this district, who have been given the long term, up to sixty. All were men attached to the infantry.

25-Year Terms For Objectors

Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas, June 10.—Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a court-martial to-day upon 45 conscientious objectors who had refused to wear army uniform. The sentence was reduced to 25 years each by Brig.-Gen. J. P. O'Neil, who reviewed the records. He designated Fort Leavenworth, Kans., prison as the place of confinement. The men will be sent immediately to prison.

How much we have achieved here we had assembled, this long-worn-out agony of war, with all its horrors, wreckage, suffering and financial burdens, had been well over, and that we might have been now in the happy position of standing on the threshold of rights and abiding peace, and facing a calm sense of responsibility which belongs to a chastened people."

So declared Right Rev. J. F. Sweeney, Bishop of Toronto, in his annual charge yesterday before the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, in the St. James' Parish school, which was comfortably filled with clergy and lay delegates. There were several matters to be taken up at the Synod, chief of which will be the confirmation of the changes in the canonical law authorizing the holding of the annual vestry meetings in January, instead of at Easter, as has been the custom in the Church for many centuries.

in the War First.

Among the notices of motion introduced at yesterday's session were two that received the hearty approval of the session. The first was one affirming the assurance of the Synod in 1916 and 1917 "that our people will loyally support the Government in its measures for the more complete and effectual mobilization of the entire resources of Canada, in men and materials, especially in all measures required to supply the reinforcements immediately needed to support the Canadians' magnificent army corps, recognizing that the need for fighting men at this moment takes priority over every other need, however pressing, and that our clergy play a greater part in moulding public opinion so that our people everywhere will abide by and assist in the enforcement of the food regulations." Another resolution recommended that the teaching of German in the schools be discontinued.

Deplore Loss of Dr. Cody.

The Synod applauded the hope expressed in the Bishop's charge that Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody might "resume once more unbroken connection with the ministry of the Church." Referring to the appointment of Hon. Dr. Cody to the position of Minister of Education, the Bishop said:

"Whilst we appreciate the compliment paid to our outstanding representative and the Church of which he is so distinguished a member, yet we hope it may not result in completely depriving either the Church as a whole or the congregation of St. Paul's in particular of his ecclesiastical ministrations, but that some way may be found by which his connection with the holy work of the sacred ministry may be retained, so that, the other fresh responsibilities being in due time discharged, he may resume once more an unbroken connection with the ministry of the Church in the diocese."

The Lord Bishop also referred to the defection of Russia and the offsetting entry of the United States forces into the world struggle. Mention was made of General Allenby's victories in Palestine. The hope was expressed that the rulers of the allied forces would yet be impressed with the necessity of turning to God on some day chosen for the purpose. With respect to the building fund of St. Alban's Cathedral, the Bishop called attention to the fact that no appeals had been made during the past year, and it had been thought best that nothing further should be done till after the war, beyond what is necessary to preserve the fabric. "When happier times shall dawn," he said, "and peace and quiet reign once more, then we shall hope to report fresh progress in a work the growth of which has only been interrupted by this catastrophe. Till then the cause will rest."

Increase the Stipends.

The upward tendency of the high cost of living was commented on in the charge, and it was urged on the laymen that the stipends of the clergy must be readjusted along the lines decided on by other Synods in Canada. He called upon the laity in all parishes and missions to take up this matter and deal with it in the spirit of brotherliness, justice and generosity. Already the Dioceses of Niagara and Ontario had decided to start every clergyman at \$1,000 a year, this amount to be increased as speedily as possible to a minimum of \$1,200 a year and a house.

Referring to temperance and social service work, the Bishop said the report recently made by Dr. Clarke of the General Hospital was full of grave and weighty material that calls for serious reflection. Mentioning the character of some of the disclosures made by Dr. Clarke of the menace termed "social evil," which is widespread and more fearful in its ravages than the "white plague," and more ruinous than the ruinous curse of drunkenness, "from which, thank God, our Canadian community life had set itself free," the Bishop declared: "There is cause for alarm and call for curative and preventive action to stamp out disease and uncleanness."

"The religious problem of the soldier at the front and the returned soldier must be studied in the light of the experiences of the chaplains at the front," proceeded Bishop Sweeney. "Men may well and properly in times of war come together and sink their differences and party affiliations, but an attempt to break down all theological, doctrinal and ecclesiastical politics must be doomed to failure."

BIBLE STUDENTS GET 20-YEAR TERM

Convicted of Conspiracy to
Violate the American
Espionage Law.

EXTREME PENALTY IMPOSED

Joseph F. Rutherford,
Successor to "Pastor"
Russell, One of Them.

Associated Press.

New York, June 21.—Joseph F. Rutherford, successor of Pastor Russell as head of the International Bible Students' Association, and six of his associates, were to-day sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for conspiracy to violate the espionage law.

The others sentenced are William E. Van Amburgh, treasurer of the Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society; Robert J. Martin, auditor of the society; Fred H. Robinson, personal representative of Rutherford; A. Hugh McMillen, superintendent of the Bethel Home, domicile of many members of the organizations; George H. Fisher and Clayton J. Woodworth, joint authors of "The Finished Mystery," and directors of the International Association. Sentencing of Giovanni de Cecca, another defendant convicted, was deferred for two months pending an investigation into his past career suggested by the court.

The sentences of twenty years are concurrent sentences of twenty years on each of four counts on which the defendants were convicted.

Twenty years on each count is the extreme penalty, and Federal Judge Howe, who imposed the punishment, denied all motions for setting aside the verdict, staying sentence or liberating the defendants on bail pending an appeal.

NOT TO BE CALLED BEFORE HARVEST

Fifty-five Thousand Men of
19 Years of Age Register
for Service.

Canadian Press.

Ottawa, June 21. — Fifty-five thousand men of nineteen years of age have registered for service under the Military Service Act, and, as indicated, it is not the intention of the Government to call any of the men to the colors probably before the harvest is over.

Keen satisfaction is expressed with the way in which the young men responded to the call to register. In a number of cases the number of registrations was considerably higher than the estimated possible registration. Over the Dominion as a whole actual registration was 98.11 per cent. of the estimated possible registration.

Registrations by districts were as follows, the return for Quebec districts still being incomplete:

London, 5,883; Toronto, 9,248; Kingston, 5,261; Hull, 916; Montreal, 9,970; Quebec, 2,848; Halifax, 3,924; St. John, 3,018; Charlottetown, 878; Kenora, 309; Winnipeg, 3,198; Vancouver, 3,018; Regina, 5,042; Calgary, 3,194; total, 55,281.

Improved conditions in the Province of Quebec are reflected in the Montreal and Hull figures. In Montreal actual registration was 103.77 of the estimate, and in Hull 91.23 per cent.

Estimated possible registration for the Dominion was 56,244.