



While the War Lasts Registration is to be Continuous

PERSONS ATTAINING AGE OF SIXTEEN

THE Registration Regulations provide that every resident of Canada, male or female, British or alien, who shall after June 22nd, 1918, attain his or her 16th birthday, shall within 30 days of said birthday attend at one of the post-offices and answer the questions upon the registration card. The postmaster will issue an interim receipt, which for 60 days will have the force of a registration certificate. The regular certificate will be issued from Ottawa and mailed to the registrant at the address given on the card.

THOSE DISCHARGED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

While persons upon active service with any of His Majesty's naval or military forces (commissioned nurses included) are not required to register, they must do so within 30 days of the time they cease to be on active service. The procedure of registration in their cases is the same as above.

THOSE WHO FAIL TO REGISTER ON JUNE 22ND.

Any person who by reason of illness, accident, absence from the country, or other sufficient cause beyond his or her control, was prevented from registering on June 22nd, must register with a postmaster as soon as reasonably possible. Upon attending for registration, each such person must truthfully declare to the reason for failure to register upon the day appointed.

PENALTIES PROVIDED

Any person required to register as above, who without lawful excuse fails to do so, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$100, imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and a further penalty of \$10 for each day he or she continues to be unregistered after the day when he or she should have registered.

All registrants likely to be affected by above regulations are recommended to clip and file this announcement for future reference as it will not appear again.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE

Any person registered, who afterwards marries, must within 14 days notify the Central Registrar, Ottawa, of the date of the marriage, and the name and place of residence of the party he or she has married. In sending this notice the serial number of each registrant should be quoted. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Any person registered who afterwards changes his or her place of residence or postal address must notify the Central Registrar, Ottawa, of the address to which he or she has removed, quoting at the same time his or her serial number. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

LOST OR WORN-OUT CERTIFICATES

Any person whose registration certificate has been lost, destroyed, worn-out or defaced may, upon establishing that fact to the satisfaction of the Central Registrar, Ottawa, obtain a new certificate. Every application for a new certificate should state the registrant's serial number.

Issued by authority of

Canada Registration Board

in July, 1918

1. What constitutes a Mennonite?
2. Is a man born of Mennonite parents and who has not joined the Mennonite Church and has taken an active part in Civil and Municipal affairs, and has violated the laws of his Church in almost every way except engaging in warfare, a bona fide Mennonite?
3. What was the treaty made by the Government in 1873? Was it given conditionally? If so, what were the conditions?
4. To how many Generations does this treaty extend? Are the children of mixed parents included?
5. Can a person of any other nationality join the Mennonite Church and thus enjoy the advantages of the treaty? If so, why so? If not, why not?
6. Does the Sweedenborgian Church come under this treaty, and is it a recognized branch of the Mennonite Church? Is it lawful for a preacher of the Sweedenborgian Church to issue Mennonite cards to young men of military age and thus secure exemption for them?

THE MENNONITES.

Taken from the Orange Sentinel,
July 1918.

The Mennonites present one of the great educational problems in the West. They have opposed public schools ever since the first day of their arrival in this Country. They resent the English language as a medium of instruction, fearing that its use might destroy the community spirit and result in their children becoming contaminated with the ideas and habits of the unredeemed.

The Mennonite creed does not permit them to participate in civic duties. They are taught that everlasting condemnation awaits those who obey legally constituted authority, attempt to defend their own homes or the State whose protection they gladly accept. It is contrary to their belief to bear arms or take oaths. They gladly accept the privileges the country offers them, but they refuse to give anything in return. It is clear that such a class of people can be of no earthly service to any country. Their creed and habits must have been known to the late Government before they entered Canada. For these reasons it is hard to conceive why the authorities induced them to come to this Dominion, and agreed to exempt them from military service.

R. B. BENNETT'S CASE WORRYING OTTAWA MOGULS

Mennonite Archives of Ontario

What Will Result if Alberta
Court's Decision Is
Upheld?

40,000 SUCH INSTANCES

By Time Final Adjudication Is
Secured, Men Will Be
Overseas.

London - July 2 - 1918

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 1.—The majority finding of the Alberta appeal court in the application for habeas corpus made by R. B. Bennett, K.C., ex-M.P., on behalf of Norman Earl Lewis, a young farmer who was at first exempted under the military service act and who later had his exemption withdrawn by virtue of the provisions of the order-in-council of last April, has created something of a sensation at Ottawa. The finding of the judges was in effect that as the exemption had been granted under the terms of the military service act, 1917, which is an enactment of parliament, it could not be taken away through the order-in-council which cannot supersede a statute.

When it is considered that some 40,000 men between the ages of 20 and 22 respectively have been affected by the order-in-council providing for peremptory drafting without consideration of exemption some idea of the interest created here by the finding may be gained.

Government Feels Queerly.

When it is further considered that nearly all of the business of the country has been carried on by order-in-council for the past six months or more, some appreciation of the concern which the Government feels may be obtained.

The finding is to be appealed to the supreme court of Canada, and probably thence to the privy council of England. Should it be upheld, the confusion which will be created by the Government's failure to secure an enactment from parliament while parliament was in session is incalculable. By the time a final adjudication is secured nearly every man affected will have been taken overseas. In fact many of them may be casualties. Just who will be held responsible in that event it is hard to say.

Overriding Parliament.

Mr. Bennett who is a former Conservative M. P. and who at the last election supported "Union," did not occupy altogether the position of a solicitor in the case, but rather as a private citizen who had gone to court to dispute the right of the military authorities to follow a certain line of action that he considered means virtually an overriding of civil rights and an act of parliament. He had gone to test the legality of an order-in-council of a government which overrides the act of parliament which is acknowledged generally to be the supreme authority. He contended that four simple words of English in an order-in-council to supercede what it has taken forty days for parliament to enact was ridiculous and contrary to law or the constitution. That the action should be taken by Mr. Bennett, a former member on the government, ranks as highly significant.

A Plea For Farmers.

It is further significant that in presenting the case Mr. Bennett laid great stress on the urgent need of men for the farms if production were to be kept level. In the contention of Government counsel that the order-in-council was passed under the war measures act, Mr. Bennett declared that the war measure act was on an equality with the military service act, both being statutes, and not laws emanating from the

STIFFER DOSE

Mennonite Archives of Ontario

BREWED
OBJECTORS

J W Brennen
Vineland
18 Apr 19

Pte. Thompson to Get Gen-
Court-Martial

Two-Year Sentence Likely
to Be Increased

Ham Spec July 2 '18
Seven Delinquents Taken
By Dominion Police

That the authorities in the future intend to deal more severely with conscientious objectors, and that the two-year sentence for such persons would soon be increased to four and possibly five years, was the belief in Hamilton's military district this morning. Since the enforcement of the Military Service act there have been so many men claiming their religious obligations as grounds for evading service that the authorities have decided to take more severe action, it was said.

In the past it has been the procedure to try these men by district court-martial and sentence them to two years' imprisonment, less one day. Now, a test is to be made in the case of Pte. C. A. Thompson, of the 2nd battalion, 1st C. O. R., who refused to don the uniform for religious reasons. The adjutant-general has stepped in with an order that the man may be tried by general court-martial, which is a higher court than the other. A district court-martial cannot impose a sentence longer than two years, but a general court-martial has unlimited powers in that respect, and it is suggested that a more severe penalty may be handed out to men of this type.

BOYS OF 19 MAY VOLUNTEER

In the latest routine orders received at the armories the following is mentioned:

"In the case of every man of the nineteen class ordered by proclamation of May 4, who presents himself voluntarily for enlistment in any unit, and who is found to be in a category too low for acceptance therein, an M. S. A. medical history sheet will be made out, and a copy will be immediately transmitted to the registrar of the district in which the man has registered with a certificate to the effect that the man has presented himself for enlistment, and has not been accepted by reason of his category. In the case of every man in this class who is accepted in any unit, and who subsequently falls into such a category that his services cannot be further utilized, a certificate of leave of absence, without pay, for thirty days from date, subject to confirmation by the registrar, will be issued to him and a copy, together with a copy of the medical history sheet, showing the final category, will be immediately transmitted to the registrar in whose district he originally registered."

ALBERTA JUDGES IN ERROR

South Telegram
July 4 1918
SAYS MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Government Will Ignore Decision Respecting Exemption Cancellations Pending Supreme Court Sitting.

Ottawa, July 4.—The Government will not allow the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta attacking the validity of the order-in-Council cancelling exemptions from military service granted youths of 20, 21 and 22 years of age to interfere with the enforcement of that enactment. This is made clear by an official statement issued by Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Acting Prime Minister. Pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada in the Alberta case, the statement says: "The Government will proceed as heretofore in the execution of the powers conferred by the regulations and the judgment pronounced by the Alberta court will not be permitted to affect the custody or moving of the troops authorized by the regulations."

The Government is convinced that it had adequate authority under the War Measures Act to pass the order-in-Council, which, moreover, was approved by both Houses of Parliament. The present position of the Government is that the decision of a court cannot be allowed to defeat the measures taken by the Governor-in-Council with Parliament's approval to secure recruits urgently needed for overseas service. If the order-in-Council be declared invalid by the court of last resort, it can be re-enacted as a statute at the next session of Parliament, and action taken under its authority can be legalized.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

The official statement reads: "The Government has had under consideration the case of Norman L. Lewis, one of the young men whose exemptions were withdrawn under the regulations sanctioned by the order-in-Council of April 20 last, and who, having been in consequence ordered to report for military duty, was recently ordered to be discharged by the Supreme Court of Alberta for reasons given in a judgment rendered by Beck, Stewart, Hyndman and Simmons, J.J., Chief Justice Harvey dissenting. These regulations were deliberately sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council subject to approval by both Houses of Parliament, upon the recital of a condition still continuing that there is an important and urgent need for reinforcements for the Canadian expeditionary force and the necessity of these reinforcements admit for no delay, and the regulations were approved as required by resolutions of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Government is advised that it had adequate authority under the War Measures Act, 1914, for the passing of the regulations and that the opinions pronounced by the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta are erroneous. Consequently, an appeal will be asserted to the Supreme Court of Canada and prosecuted with the utmost expedition.

Rel Mennonite Archives of Ontario
 Editor Buffalo Express:— This is in reply to Mr. O'Connor's efforts in last Sunday's Express to enlighten Mr. Williams and me on the Irish position in reference to conscription. Our Bridgeburg oracle is by far a more intense Sinn Feiner than he is a loyal Canadian. He is nearly 100 per cent. Sinn Fein, and not even the whole of the small remaining percentage is true, unalloyed adherent of the cause of the Allies, of whom the country in which he lives and moves and has his existence is an integral part.
 Whoever questions the absolute loyalty of those of the Catholic faith for our country either is ignorant of the facts or else deliberately perverts the truth. Our Catholic fellow citizens are doing a great work in this war for the cause in which we are engaged. Some are sufficiently broad and honest to admit this. We saw some proof of it in the great parades

—It transpires that some of the conscientious objectors who would rather spend their lives in jail than go to war have changed their minds. They now think that the army would be preferable to Burwash. Hamilton jail contains a few conscientious objectors, but no word has yet been received at the jail that any of these men will get a chance to go into the army.

NOT DURING WAR
How Jones July 18
Will Any Aliens Be Given Naturalization. 1918
 A new and important addition to the Naturalization Act has recently been passed by order-in-council, a copy of which reached this city to-day. Outlining the usual formula for procedure that all aliens wishing to be naturalized as citizens of Canada must make application to either the County or High Court judge of his jurisdiction, the new instructions add that all such applications will be received, but will not be dealt with during the period of the war. Even Christian Syrians and Armenians will not be considered as friendly aliens under the new regulations, as they have been treated in the past under the War Times Election Act.
 Russians will not be naturalized except they file as part of the material a certificate from their consul approving of the same.
 On request of the Secretary of State of the United States, no Americans will be naturalized for the present. Even though the local courts find no objection to such applications, the Canadian Secretary of State can refuse to admit any application as a naturalized citizen without being obliged to state reasons.

AUGUST 1, 1918
Markham Mennonite Sun
NEW ADULT MENNONITES NOT EXEMPTED
 Special rulings governing the right of members of certain religious denominations to be exempted from military service were received from Ottawa Friday.
 The government has decided that those who joined these special religious orders before Oct. 13, 1917, will be considered as bona fide members of those orders. Men who joined the orders after that date will not receive any benefit from such action, so far as exemption from compulsory military service is concerned.
 Among those who will be seriously affected by this latter order from Ottawa will be the men who have joined the Mennonite Church. It is stated that every Sunday for some weeks back, scores of men have been joining the Mennonite Church in country districts adjacent to Toronto. Ottawa's latest ruling, however, means that such action on their part is too late to give them military exemption rights.
 Another important ruling which came from Ottawa Friday has reference solely to the members of the Mennonite Church in the Province of Ontario. This is that they must establish their claims for exemption from military service only on the ground of conscientious objections or the claims won't be recognized. It was found necessary to make this point clear, because the Dominion Government's inclusion of a clause in the act exempting from military service under the M. S. A. members of the Mennonite Church, does not apply to Ontario members of the sect.

PROCEDURE UNDER DRAFT AGREEMENT
How Americans and Canadians Resident in Other Country Should Enlist
Aug 3 1918
 (Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)
 Ottawa, Aug. 2. — Instructions have been sent out to all Registrars and Deputy Registrars throughout Canada under the Military Service Act, outlining procedure in regard to the enlistment of American citizens in Canada subject to the draft laws under the new Canadian-American convention. All male Americans of the ages 21-30, both inclusive, are given 60 days either to enlist or enrol voluntarily in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or to claim diplomatic exemption. If at the expiry of the 60 days these men have done nothing in regard to military service they automatically become subject to the Canadian draft laws. There will be a general registration taken throughout Canada of all such men, and on the expiry of the 60 days they will be called upon to report for service.
 All Americans resident in Canada who wish to place themselves under the American draft law and desire information as to procedure should apply to the nearest American Consul. Instructions to Consuls are now being forwarded from Washington. American citizens resident in Canada, if of the ages 20 or 31 to 44, both inclusive, are allowed 30 days from a date which may later be fixed for the registration of men of such ages under the laws of the United States, either to volunteer or to claim exemption. For the present, however, these men are not affected, since no call has yet issued in the United States for this class.
 In regard to Canadians living in the United States the procedure is similar to that adopted in Canada in regard to American citizens. Canadians now living in the United States and subject to the draft regulations of the United States have sixty days in which either to volunteer or to claim diplomatic exemption. Canadians who wish to volunteer in the Canadian Expeditionary Force may do so by applying to any British or Canadian Recruiting Mission, or to any British Consular office, or to any civilian Recruiting Committee. Or if they wish to claim exemption their claim must be forwarded within sixty days to the Director, Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, Ottawa. Accompanying their claim for exemption they must submit a pledge solemnly undertaking to report for service when ordered if their claim for exemption be disallowed by the Central Appeal Judge at Ottawa.

THE DETAILS OF THE NEW DRAFT TREATY

Canadians in U. S. Must
Enlist or Be Con-
scripted.

EXEMPTIONS

Course to Be Taken to Be
Permitted to Stay in
"Civies."

Ham June Aug 3, 1918

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—A detailed explanation of the manner in which the compulsory military service convention just ratified will operate, and regulations to govern applications of Canadians in the United States for exemption, have been prepared by the Military Service branch of the Department of Justice.

As has been stated, the men affected by the treaty are Canadians 20 to 44 years of age, both inclusive, now living in the United States, who, before proceeding to that country, resided anywhere in the world except a part of the British Empire where compulsory service has not been adopted; British subjects of the same ages who were not born in Canada, but who, before going to the United States, were ordinarily resident in the Dominion, and Americans 21 to 31 years of age, both inclusive, living in Canada.

Canadians living in the United States have under the convention the choice of several courses of action. If of the age 21 to 30 years of age they may within sixty days from the date of ratification of the treaty enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. If 20 years of age or between 31 and 44 years they may enlist within 30 days of the date which may later be fixed for the registration of men of those States. Men 21 to 30 years old may ages under the laws of the United States claim diplomatic exemption within 60 days. Those of the other ages may claim such exemption within the 30-day period following the order to register under the United States law.

ENLIST OR BE DRAFTED.

If a Canadian in the United States takes no action within the above-mentioned periods he automatically becomes subject to the draft laws of the United States. Canadians in the United States who contemplate joining the army of their native land within the periods stipulated in the treaty may obtain information and enlist at any of the offices of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in New York, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Canadians seeking exemptions which will enable them to continue residing in the United States, have two courses of action open to them. Those who, if found unentitled to exemption, are prepared to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, may apply for "diplomatic" exemption, which the British Ambassador is empowered to grant. They are required to submit their claims in writing, established by affidavit, to the director of military service branch, Department of Justice, Museum Building, Ottawa. They must set forth details of their birthplaces, ages, occupations, state whether they are married or unmarried and whether registered under the United States draft law.

USUAL EXEMPTION GROUNDS.

They may claim exemption upon grounds similar to those set forth in the Military Service Act, and they must give an undertaking that if refused exemption they will serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. An organization for receiving and dealing with these applications has been provided at the Museum Building here. Canadians who do not wish to join the military forces of their own country and who desire to claim exemption in the United States may do so after the expiration of the periods fixed by the convention by application to the United States boards.

Americans residing in Canada who wish to become subject to the draft law of their own country are advised to apply to the American Consul nearest them for information as to the course they should adopt. Americans who wish to become members of the Canadian forces will make no move during the 60-day period. They will then become automatically under the provisions of the Canadian Military Service Act and may make application for exemption to the ordinary tribunals. It is announced, however, that provision will be made for a general registration throughout Canada of such men.

Y, AUGUST 7, 1918.

Devonshire



[L.S.]

CANADA.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING :

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, } WHEREAS consider-
Deputy Minister of Justice, } able numbers of men
Canada. } belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last;

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid ; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars, to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report ; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals; and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter: One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command;

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.

MENNONITES MISREPRESENTED

MR. EDITOR,—

In an article in the last issue of The Economist and Sun reference is made to special Ottawa rulings which relate to privileges of members of religious denominations to be exempted from military service.

The writer in the said article makes the statement "that every Sunday for some weeks back scores of men have been joining the Mennonite Church in country districts adjacent to Toronto." The reference is that young men have fled into the Mennonite Church to evade conscription. Our peculiar doctrines are based upon principle and not upon policy. We positively refuse to be an organization under whose protection men may disobey established law. History proves us to be a law-abiding people.

The statement that scores of men have joined the church every Sunday is absolutely unfounded. Upon actual investigation I find that not more than 25 young men of military age have joined the Mennonite Church in the country adjacent to Toronto since July, 1917, when the Military Service Act came into force. This includes the several branches of the church.

These times of stress are causing men in all walks of life to embrace religion. All churches are admitting young men into their fellowship. No one should expect the Mennonite Church to close her doors because there is war. Our accessions have been only a normal increase.

Sincerely,

L. J. BURKHOLDER,
Mennonite Minister.

Markham, Aug. 7th, 1918.

NEW M.S.A. RULING

Repatriates of 20 to 34 Re-Classed.

Man Sun Aug 14/18
(Canadian Press Wire.)

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The status under the M. S. A. of Canadians not ordinarily resident in Canada, but who return to Canada to reside, has been changed. Formerly such men automatically fell into Class 2. Under the provisions of an order-in-Council, however, they are now, within ten days of their return to Canada, to register. If they come within the provisions of any class affected by the proclamation, they come under that proclamation.

The order-in-Council is of particular importance to the unmarried man between twenty and thirty-four years of age, not resident in Canada since the outbreak of war. On his return to the Dominion, instead of being placed automatically in class 2 (married men between twenty and thirty-four), he is placed in the class in which he would have been placed had he remained in Canada.

HERE'S A PUZZLE

What Will Become of Two-Year Term Men?

Man Sun Aug 13
What will become of the conscientious objectors, sentenced to two years, when their terms are concluded? This question is now puzzling the military authorities here, following the announcement Saturday that life sentence had been imposed on eleven conscientious objectors at Camp Niagara for the same offence which other men are now serving two-year terms.

Fortunately for the objectors, the Governor-General has commuted the severe sentence of life in the penitentiary to ten years' imprisonment. When the Times interviewed Col. McLaren at Camp Niagara on Saturday he informed a representative that in all probability the Governor-General would change the sentence, and this morning it is officially announced that this has been done, so the "c. o.'s" will have only ten years of their life to spend behind the prison bars.

Four Hamilton men will go to Kingston for ten years. Three others are serving two years for the same offence. Whether the Government will again sentence the objectors tried by district court-martial is not known, but it is unlikely, as they have now started their terms.

Besides the Niagara court-martials, another sentence of ten years was handed out Saturday at the exhibition grounds, Toronto, to Pte. C. H. Thompson, a conscientious objector, who refused to don the uniform.

ALLY SUBJECTS UNDER M.S.A.

Premier Borden Negotiating to That End.

To Cover French, Belgians and Italians.

Man Sun Aug 13/18
(Canadian Press Wire.)

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 14.—Negotiations have been opened which aim to bring practically all allied subjects in Canada within the dragnet of compulsory military service. With the exception of Americans, a subject of one of the allied governments, resident in Canada, does not come within the scope of the M. S. A. His position is privileged. If he fails to respond to a call for service from his own country, he becomes a deserter, so far as that country is concerned, and is liable to be shot should he return there. But as long as he remains in Canada he cannot be proceeded against. Nor is he at present liable for service under the Military Service Act. This applies only to the male British subject who (a) is ordinarily a resident in Canada; (b) has been at any time since August, 1914, resident in Canada.

It is with a view to removing this anomaly that negotiations have opened with the French, Belgian and Italian Governments.

There are understood to be many men of military age, subjects of these governments, at present in Canada. It is proposed to give them the option either of returning home to their military service, or of joining the Canadian expeditionary forces. This course has already been followed in regard to Americans, by virtue of the treaty recently ratified at Washington and London.

The present negotiations are being conducted in London. Sir Robert Borden, it is said, is endeavoring to press the matter forward, particularly in its regard to allied subjects resident in Canada.

NEW ORDER FOR 19-YEAR OLDS

Civil Authorities Deal With Non-Registering.

Leave to Jews for the New Year.

Van Louis Aug 23-18

Nineteen-year-old men who fail to register will not be dealt with by the military authorities, but their punishment will be meted out by civil magistrates. Orders received from Ottawa yesterday state nineteen-year-old men who have not registered under the proclamation of May 6 will not be liable for that reason to be placed on active service.

Leave is to be extended to Jewish soldiers in the various C.E.F. units to take in the celebrations which are attendant upon the Jewish New Year. The period of leave, according to orders received from Ottawa yesterday, will commence at sunset on Friday, Sept. 6, and conclude at sunset, September 8. Leave will also be granted for the celebration of the Day of Atonement on September 15.

WERE FORCED TO PUT ON KHAKI

Case of C. O.'s. Before Civil Courts.

One a New Claim by Their Counsel.

Van Louis Aug 23, 1918

Toronto, Aug. 23. In supporting his application for writs of habeas corpus on behalf of John T. McSwiney and James Roache, two conscientious objectors who have been sentenced by the military authorities to two years at Burwash, Mr. Gordon Waldron alleged before Chief Justice Falconbridge at Osgoode Hall, yesterday, that the military authorities had taken both from prison, had them inoculated and put into khaki and told that in twenty-four hours they would be drafted overseas, where they would be shot if they still persisted in their refusal to serve under the Military Service Act. Mr. Waldron stated that his purpose in proceeding with his application was to check the tendency of the military authorities to act as if there was no civil law. One man had served six months, the other two months of their sentences and he contended that the British Army Act did not provide for men who had been sentenced to more than six months imprisonment being taken out of jail and forcibly placed in the army. Counsel asked that the officer commanding the military camp at Niagara be asked to produce both men, show cause for their detention and why they should not be returned to Burwash.

Chief Justice Falconbridge, in granting an adjournment for one week, asked that the military authorities be informed that the matter was under consideration by the civil court.

The application for an order of habeas corpus in the case of Horsoy Avadian, of Guelph, was dropped as the man had been released from the army. Avadian contended that he was an Armenian, and not liable for service.

FOR MISSIONS

Methodist Church Sets a New Record.

Van Louis Aug 23, 1918

Toronto Methodists increased their contributions to the home and foreign mission fund during the past conference year to the extent of \$12,332. The total Toronto conference mission contributions amounted to \$174,830.

Hamilton Methodist conference excelled Toronto in the size of their increase, which was \$15,237. The Hamilton conference total contributions for missions was \$121,149.

The total contributions for missions by the Canadian and Newfoundland Methodist conferences were officially stated yesterday to be the best on record, even better than last year, which was also made a new high record. The figures announced yesterday were \$768,151, an increase of \$95,037 in the revenue of the mission board.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR DEFAULTERS

19-Year-Olds Who Fail to Register Can Get Five Years.

CASES OF CONSCIENCE

Military Will Send Objectors to the Front at

Once.

Mail & Empire Aug 4-18

In connection with the order issued a few days ago by Ottawa to the effect that men in the nineteen-year-old class who had failed to register under the proclamation of May 6 of the Military Service Act would be dealt with by the civil authorities, it is pointed out that delinquents are liable to a term not exceeding five years' penal servitude. At present it is not definitely known whether the magistrate has the power to order defaulters to be placed in the army as an alternative, and no instructions have so far been received on the matter. According to orders received at military headquarters yesterday, Class One under the Act has been extended to include men of the nineteen and



MAJOR NORMAN D. PERRY, 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders), of Toronto, brigade major of the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade. Invested with the D.S.O. by his Majesty the King on July 25th.

twenty-year-old class. These orders also deal further with the position of conscientious objectors, and provide that members of such sects as Christadelphians, Mennonites and Tinkers can take advantage of the ruling laid down by Mr. Justice Duff, Central Appeal Judge, giving them right of exemption. But in order to obtain exemption the applicant must first prove that he is a bona fide member of one of these religious organizations and that he has been in full membership since April, 1917. He must also show that according to the tenets of the organization members are forbidden to enter military service.

Short shrift will be given any person faking as conscientious objectors, and those who are unable to show sound reasons for their claim will be immediately drafted overseas. It is expressly stated that members of the International Bible Students' Association and Disciples of Christ are not to be considered on the plea of conscientious objection to service, as the sects are not afforded any protection under the Act. But every consideration will be given to those of any denomination who can show that they are sincere and are not endeavoring to evade service. In such cases they may be transferred to non-combatant units.

“We Want to Fight,”

Objectors Now Cry

Penitentiary, Lucia Aug 26
Would Rather Don Khaki Than Stay
in Penitentiary.

Special to The Mail and Empire. *1918*

Kingston, Aug. 23.—It is reported that some of the conscientious objectors to military service who were sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at Portsmouth are objecting to further confinement. One who visited the men in their cells said that two days after their arrival some of them were quite ready to fight. “If they will let me out of here you can be sure that I will make a beeline for the first recruiting office and volunteer for service anywhere,” one is reported to have said.



2 items. minor Sep 14

NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS of the UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives: and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

Mennonite Archives of Ontario

ALL AMERICANS MUST REGISTER

Stiff Penalties Imposed On
Defaulters.

October 10 is the Last Day
for It.

Owing to the limited time within which American citizens resident in Canada have to comply with the regulations of the Draft Treaty between Canada and the United States, and in view of the stiff penalties which are to be imposed upon any who fail to comply with the conditions of the treaty, a special warning has been sent out by the authorities to all Americans to protect themselves against possible punishment for failure to do their duty in this regard. Those who do not understand the regulations should get in touch with the American Consul or the Ontario Registrar, but for the information of those concerned, it may be pointed out that those coming within group one, that is, from 21 to 30 years of age, must register within ten days of September 28, and that those in group two, that is, from 19 to 20 or 31 to 44 inclusive, and those in group three, aged 18 or 45, must register within ten days of September 30. Any American citizen in Canada, of any of the above groups, may either move to the United States or claim diplomatic exemption on or before September 28 or 30 respectively, according to their age, if they wish to place themselves under the United States military laws, or if they wish to enlist in the United States army through the American Consul.

Those Americans who wish to place themselves under the Canadian army regulations must register by writing, giving the information called for in the recent announcement, that is, name, age, address, whether married or single, etc., and those who take this step will have the opportunity of going before the local tribunals under the M. S. A. in exactly the same manner as the Canadians in Class One have appeared before these courts. Those who place themselves under the United States laws, unless they have moved to the United States before September 28 or 30, according to their ages, must register in the same manner, which means that every American who remains in Canada after the above dates must register within ten days of the dates fixed.

The penalties attached to failure to comply with the above are very drastic. For instance, any man who fails to register is liable, upon conviction to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months, in addition to a fine of \$10 for each day during which his default continued, after the date on which he should have registered. In addition, he makes himself an absentee without leave, unless he voluntarily gives himself up. If he fails to give himself up voluntarily, after having failed to register, he becomes subject to five years' imprisonment, when caught, this provision being made, it is stated, to provide punishment for the men in categories too low for military service. These penalties have been stipulated by the American authorities, but the duty of enforcing them has been placed in the hands of the Canadian officials. Registration includes all men, whether married or single, and marriage in itself does not entitle a man to exemption.

AMERICANS MUST NOTIFY CANADA

Report to Registrars They
Obeyed U. S. Law.

Must Act Soon or Be Liable
to Draft.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—As there seems to be some uncertainty among Americans in Canada concerning the construction of the military service convention recently ratified between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain with respect to Canada, which went into effect on July 30, and also concerning the privileges of American citizens in Canada under this convention and under the United States Military Service Act, the Consul-General at Ottawa has issued the following statement:

"All American citizens who on September 12 were between the ages of 18 and 20 inclusive, and between the ages 31 to 45 inclusive, may register any time within thirty days after September 12. Those so registered will thus become subject to the United States Selective Service Act and will be classified by local boards in the United States. They will be exempt from Canadian military service, but will be required by the Canadian Government to report to the registrars in accordance with public notice in the newspaper press. When reporting they should state the fact that they have been registered under the United States Selective Service Act.

"Americans who have not registered before September 29, or October 13, according to the ages above indicated, become subject to Canadian Military Service Act, and will be classified by Canadian tribunals, the same as Canadian citizens, though without loss of nationality.

"The so-called 'diplomatic exemptions' granted by the Consul-General at Ottawa under special regulations are of very limited character."

HAND OF GOD IN WORLD WAR

Capt. Kuhring at All Saints' Church Yesterday.

Nobility of Doctors and Nurses at Front.

"The nobility of the men and women at the front is wonderful," said Capt. (Rev.) G. H. Kuhring, 6th C. M. C. M. R., Mediterranean and France, speaking at All Saints' Church at the morning service. "The nurses bring comfort and strength to the wounded men, and the people at home, when they see how bravely the soldiers stand their hardships, are more determined to hold up under the strain. The people at home do not need to worry at the treatment that the wounded men get when they are placed in the hospital. The devotion of doctors and nurses to the wounded cannot be too highly commended, and no stone is left unturned to see that the boys are made comfortable. The question comes before us these days of what we are to do with the wounded men. Most of the returned men come home with the right spirit, willing to help their country to build itself again. They have done their bit at the front, but they are not satisfied with that; they want to do another bit for their country. We must see that these men are placed in proper positions. The greatest patience and love must be exercised with the men. Some people say that the returned men are not panning out right, but he is sometimes put in a position that he cannot make good at. He will find his right groove somewhere if he is only helped. In the army these men do not have to worry about the present or the future, and they get dependent upon being looked after. We must do all we can for them, never forgetting what they have done for us. The shell-shocked men are often practically no use for months, and some of them never get completely well again. So we must lend them a helping hand."

Captain Kuhring next spoke on the men at the front who eagerly seize every opportunity to worship. When they go into a tent where a service is held, it reminds them of home, and they have a chance for quiet and worship. The men place everything in the hands of God. In His name, they make every sacrifice. They always want to help the other one. The war is really lifting men up to a higher plane, because they learn to sacrifice themselves. The soldiers believe more in God, after they have seen some of the great sacrifices of men—men who will give up all, their own pleasures and everything that they are looking forward to, just to make somebody else happy. They believe when they see these things, that Christ gave His life for the benefit of mankind.

"We can see the hand of God in this war. It was thought to be a terrible calamity when Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany. Turkey was a powerful nation, and could call the strength of nearly the whole Mohammedan world to help her. The hand of God seemed against us. But now the land that the British have captured from the Turks, means that the Germans will not be fed off this land, which would have helped them greatly, as it is some of the best wheat yielding lands in the world. The Mohammedan power is on our side, so we can see that what seemed a disaster has turned out for the best, and Christ is working for us. The war came as a means for God to work out His mighty task. We can now see the end in sight, and can prepare for the men coming back, and we can live in reverence of Christ."

WILL NOT APPEAL FOR OBJECTORS

Trades and Labor Congress Defeats Motion.

Many Resolutions at Closing Session.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—The Trades and Labor Congress went on record on Saturday as opposed to petitioning the Government to release men sent to prison under the Military Service Act who claim that they are conscientious objectors. A motion was brought in asking that the alleged conscientious objectors be liberated so that they could help in food production.

When the convention began its last sessions Saturday morning it had over one hundred resolutions to dispose of. Chairman Moore, however, drove the congress along at a fast clip, with the result the delegates were able to wind up the convention with the customary formalities about 11 p.m.

Delegates selected to attend the labor peace conference were: J. C. Watters, ex-president; P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, and Gustave Franco, Montreal.

Mr. Watters was presented by the convention with a souvenir of his seven years' connection with the office of president of the congress. The delegates also allowed Mr. Watters three months' salary and \$500 expense money for his trip to England as fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress.

Resolutions passed recommended: That the law grading of stationary engineers in Ontario be suspended until the soldiers come home; that the label of the Allies Printing Trades be placed on all printing done by the Dominion Labor Department; that the Dominion Government be petitioned to grant old age pensions; that the Provincial Governments be petitioned to introduce laws making it compulsory on children to attend school until the age of 16; that the laws should be introduced by Parliament to stop the practice of manufacturing clothes in the homes of workers; that sympathetic aid be accorded a scheme for the political education of the workers; that the creation of provincial and Federal departments of health is favored; that the forthcoming victory loan be placed upon the same tax-bearing basis as other securities; that a licensing board be established for Ontario electrical engineers; that a \$12 a week minimum wage be established in Canada for women; that equal pensions be granted to all ranks of soldiers in proportion to their disabilities; and the prohibition of private employment agencies.

Recommendations adopted dealing with Quebec called for the establishment of free and compulsory education, and the enforcement of a law that all workers under 21 must be able to read and write either French or English.

The salary of the president was raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

TIME EXTENDED FOR AMERICANS

Group Two to Have Until
October 12 to Declare
Themselves.

YOUTHS REPORT AT 19
Changes Announced Owing
to Conference of State
Departments.

NOTE. Sep 26-1918
Changes in the application of the Draft Treaty between Canada and the United States have been made, and were announced yesterday. A large number of American citizens throughout Canada will be affected. The changes follow a consultation between representatives of the Department of Justice at Ottawa and the State Department at Washington, and they provide that Americans coming within Group Two—that is, from 19 to 20 years of age, and from 31 to 44 inclusive—will have until October 12 to elect whether they will place themselves under the Canadian military laws, or will join the American forces by registering with the United States Consul. Men of these ages, whether married or single, will have ten days after October 12 within which to register if they remain in Canada, but all men must register whether they have obtained diplomatic exemption or not, or whether they have a Consular certificate, or whether they desire to join the Canadian forces, or claim exemption under the M.S.A.

Group One to Act First.

Men who fall within Group One of the American regulations, that is, from 21 to 30 years inclusive, must decide prior to September 28 whether they intend to return to the United States or place themselves under the Canadian laws, and they will have ten days after that date in which to register with the Ontario Registrar, if they remain in this country. It is emphasized in this connection that all Americans in Canada, no matter whether registered with the American Consul for the U.S. forces, or whether they have diplomatic exemption, or have simply decided to take their chances under the M.S.A. tribunals, must register locally within ten days after the dates mentioned above, that is, September 28 for Group One and October 12 for Group Two.

An American citizen in Canada need not do anything until 30 days after he becomes 19. He must then register with the U.S. Consul. Men of 45 need not do anything unless the ages in Canada are extended to include Canadians of 45 under the M.S.A. All registrants, including those with Consular certificates, will receive questionnaires, with the exception of those with diplomatic exemption. The latter, however, must prove to the satisfaction of the registrar that they have received such exemption.

Mennonites Should Do Military Service

1918. Sep 26, 1918
A resolution declaring that all people entering Canada, in particular the Mennonites of the West, should be prepared to share the full responsibilities of the country, was passed yesterday at a meeting of the executive of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service of the Presbyterian Church, following representations made by the Western members. The resolution states: "Attention having been called to the uneasiness existing in some of the Western provinces in consequence of the recent advent of large numbers of Mennonite settlers from the United States, the executive express their disapproval of the policy of permitting large numbers of persons of foreign language and traditions to settle in contiguity so that the process of assimilation becomes unduly slow and the growth of the proper national spirit is retarded. They are strongly of the opinion that all persons entering the country as settlers should be prepared to undertake their fair share of all national burdens, including national defence, and that the strongest discouragement should be given to the instituting of schools in which work is carried on in the German or other foreign language."

U. S. MENNONITES HERE MUST SERVE

Not Exempt From Military
Service by Coming
to Canada.

PACT DOES NOT APPLY

Immigrants Are in Position
of Other Americans
in This Country.

M. K. Sep 26, 1918
Special to The Mail and Empire from
Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Mennonites who have recently come from the United States to Western Canada will not by that change of residence escape liability for military service, it is stated. Recently a number of members of that sect, including 50 who purchased a tract of far land for \$800,000, have migrated into the Prairie Provinces, and their arrival has been followed by allegations that they were seeking in Canada sanctuary from the operation of the United States draft law. Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Colonization and Immigration, during his trip in the West, has been waited upon by a number of delegations urging that the new settlers be not permitted to evade service.

The view of departmental officials here, which Mr. Calder has voiced, is that the agitation in the West is unnecessary. In 1873, when Canada began to seek immigrants, it was agreed that a group of Mennonites then entering the country should be exempt from military service. That pledge has been kept with those people and also with their descendants, provided they have kept their faith. The recent arrivals from the United States, it is argued, are not entitled to claim exemption under that compact. Under the treaty between Canada and the United States, they have to decide by September 28 whether they will return to the United States and become subject to the draft law of that country or remain in Canada and submit to the operation of the Military Service Act.

NO PRIVILEGES TO MENNONITES

Mennonite Archives of Ontario

They Must Conform Strictly to Educational Require- ments of Alberta

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Edmonton, Sept. 26.—Opposition to the invasion of Western Canada by Mennonites is very strong, and protests are being poured in from all over the country. Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, has lost no time in making the policy of his department plain and has issued the following emphatic statement:

“So far as the Department of Education of Alberta is concerned, no special privileges of any kind will be extended to these new settlers. They will be required to conduct and support public schools under the law of this Province, to use our authorized text-books, to use only the English language, to employ teachers with proper Alberta qualifications and to satisfy the regularly-appointed school inspectors in the employ of the department.”

METHODIST CHURCH IN RELATION TO THE WAR

Most Important Report and Discussion at Conference Yesterday

Labor Conditions in War Time Also Much Discussed

The closing sessions of the General Methodist Conference are waxing busier. Yesterday afternoon and evening were devoted solely to business and resultant discussion. In the afternoon, after taking four ballots, so divided were the electors, the officers for the General Board of Missions were elected as follows: Ministers—Revs. Geo. N. Hazen, B.A., London Conference; W. Sparling, D.D., Hamilton Conference; S. J. Shorey, D.D., Bay of Quinte Conference; W. H. Heartz, D.D., Nova Scotia Conference; Charles Endicott, Saskatchewan Conference; W. J. Sipprell, D.D., British Columbia Conference. Laymen—Hon. E. J. Davis, Toronto Conference; Irwin Hilliard, K.C., Montreal Conference; W. B. Snowball, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference; Lieut.-Col. Keenleyside, Saskatchewan Conference; Hon. W. H. Cushing, Alberta Conference, and Hon. N. W. Rowell (open nomination).

The discussion upon the right of Wesley College at Winnipeg to dismise professors was resumed in a very lengthy discussion, which waxed hot. The result was in the decision that the college had no right to such a power, but such complaints would have to come to the court of appeal through such channels as are provided for the impeachment of ministers. Thus professors, being tried by their peers in the church, are subject to the same treatment of ease as ministers, it was decided.

Amongst a number of memorials submitted by the committee on memorials one, recommending the laymen as eligible for appointment to all departments of the church, was adopted.

One of the biggest and most important reports of the conference was presented by the committee on the church in relation to war and patriotism. Rev. Ernest Thomas, the forceful and energetic secretary, read this report, which was divided into two parts; A. W. Briggs is the chairman of the committee. The first part of the report was unanimously adopted.

FINANCE SECRETARY.

At this juncture in the afternoon's proceedings the reading of the report was interrupted to permit the board of electors announcing the final result of several ballots which had been taken for a general secretary to the new department of finance, created at the morning session. Rev. S. W. Dean, of the Toronto Conference, was the secretary-elect.

CHURCH AND WAR.

Mr. Thomas then resumed the interrupted reading of his report, which called attention to the problem of the Mennonites and other foreigners, non-English speaking, who are in the country at the present time. In Manitoba there are 16,500 of these; in Saskatchewan, 19,000; Alberta, 2,000, and in many communities of these third and fourth generations unable to speak English have been found. These people find an inducement to come to Canada by virtue of a letter of agreement offered by the Dominion Government, which was duly criticized. This letter contains two clauses, viz., that such persons shall receive entire exemption from military service, and also will be allowed to exercise all privileges with regard to their religion and in their schools. Out of these conditions in such communities, which the conference declared ought not to exist anyway, a number of awkward situations and problems have arisen. Amongst other things, these people have taken an opposition stand to all English institutions in their communities. The committee therefore asked the conference to adopt the following resolutions, in part:

1. In the case of Saskatchewan, in adopting the policy of inspection of all schools, public and private.

2. In the case of Manitoba in making compulsory teaching of English in all the schools.

Believing that the policy of segregation of colonies of non-English settlers is inimical to the interests of the nation.

That all citizens of the Dominion of Canada should stand on an equal footing, having common rights and privileges, and alike amenable to the responsibilities of the state.

That in the case of Mennonites and other conscientious objectors to military service there should not be given any exception from non-combatant service or other national work, save only on the same conditions and same reasons as may obtain with other citizens.

These clauses, with several others were adopted by the conference as being of national import.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.

Immediately following the second part of the report was read. This report, very lengthy and highly important, occupied the rest of the afternoon session, and the entire evening, as it was discussed, paragraph by paragraph.

It was divided into four parts. The first, "The Church in the War." Services, containing a number of clauses relating to this subject, was passed with little or no controversy, and as read. It was as follows:

(A) This General Conference greatly rejoices in, and makes glad recognition of, the large and hearty response of our Church in the various fields of service presented by the war. The efficient work of our ministers in the Chaplain service, the devotion of our young women in the ministry of nursing, the consecrated skill of our physicians and surgeons, and the unstinted heroism and sacrifice of our boys in

the high places of danger, have lifted us up with them to planes of larger vision. We weep with the many in our homes who weep; but through the mist of tears we see the high gains which have made our sacrifices worth while. Not for the first time in world history has the way of the winepress been the pathway of redemption for the world, and we are led to adopt new standards for the valuation of all things in the light of sacrifice, in the spirit of the poet:

Measure they life by loss and not by gain;
Not by the wine drunk, but by the wine poured out;
For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice,
And he who giveth most hath most to give.

From these high altitudes, with saner thought and clearer vision than ever before, we confront with a new courage and faith and spiritual force the tremendous problems that in the immediate future face our own Church and every other Christian Church in this our land, and we pray that the spirit of wisdom may be abundantly given that our portion of the Israel of God may have understanding of the times to know what we ought to do.

Following are our recommendations on the several items remitted to us in this section of the Committee's work.

(B) That the Committee would strongly urge upon every Church, without exception, in our Methodism that complete Rolls of Honor of all members and adherents in each Church, who have enlisted in the war, be prepared and placed in a conspicuous position in the Church.

(C) That this Conference approves of the action of the General Conference Special Committee in creating an Army and Navy Board.

1. That the Army and Navy Board of the General Conference consist of the General Superintendent, who shall be chairman, and fourteen others, seven ministers and seven laymen, to be elected by the General Conference, on the nomination of the Committee on the Church, the War, and Patriotism.

2. The duties of the Board shall be as follows:

(a) It shall appoint the Secretary-Treasurer and may appoint a Field Secretary who shall be under direction of the Board.

(b) It shall make official representations on behalf of the Church to the Government and the Military Authorities with regard to Chaplains, either for Overseas or Home Service, and other war matters.

(c) It shall recommend only ordained ministers for appointment as Chaplains.

(d) It shall promote a war-time programme in the local church.

(e) It shall obtain, as far as possible a record of all casualties to members of Methodist families.

(f) It shall co-operate with other denominations in regard to war work.

(g) It shall obtain, as far as possible, a record of the activities of every congregation with regard to the war-time programme of the local church.

(h) It shall arrange for sending regular letters from our Church to its ministers, probationers and members overseas.

(i) It shall have authority to appeal to our congregations, or to individuals, for contributions to carry on its work, including the Chaplain services, and any other cause that commends itself to the Board; and each Congregation throughout the whole Church shall contribute at least one offering annually towards the work of the Board, including the Chaplains' Fund.

(j) Before any minister or official board shall sanction any appeal to a congregation for contribution to a fund in connection with the war, except for a purely local cause, there shall be required evidence that the appeal has been sanctioned by the Army and Navy Board.

3 That each annual conference appoint a Conference Army and Navy Board, to consist of a chairman and eight others, four ministers and four laymen, which shall complete its own organization and carry on its work in co-operation with the Army and Navy Board of the General Conference, and in harmony with the constitution already provided.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MILITARY COMMISSION.

That our very hearty approval is given to proposal to organize an Interdenominational Military Commission, representing all the churches, which would be the vehicle of approach to the Government on all interdenominational matters, and would also confer with every organization seeking the betterment of the soldiers, as well as giving publicity to the multiplied activities of the church in behalf of the soldiers and their families.

(D) That this General Conference deplores the failure of many churches to respond to the appeal of the Army and Navy Board for \$15,000 towards the Chaplains' Social Service Fund; and would urge every quarterly Board to assume a just share of the amount required by the Board to meet in full the obligations honestly accepted in conjunction with other denominations.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAINS' FUND.

(E) 1. That whereas a large sum of money will be necessary to enable the Army and Navy Board to carry on the war work of the church, the General Conference approve of the plan being initiated to unite all the Protestant Churches in one supreme effort to raise an adequate sum by one great drive among all the Protestant people of Canada—the proceeds to be divided in some equitable way among the various denominations; and that the Army and Navy Board be authorized to represent Methodism in any

such campaign and to continue the initiative in planning for it.

(F) The following shall constitute the Army and Navy Board:

The General Superintendent; Rev. T. Albert Moore, Hamilton Conference; Rev. J. A. Long, Toronto Conference; Rev. John Garbutt, Bay of Quinte Conference; Rev. W. B. Creighton, London Conference; Rev. W. H. Raney, Montreal Conference; Rev. Ernest Thomas, British Columbia Conference; Rev. G. W. F. Barraclough, Nova Scotia Conference; Oliver Hezzlewood, Toronto; Hon. E. J. Davis, Newmarket; J. O. McCarthy, Toronto; Col. J. D. Chipman, Toronto; Capt. J. K. Sparling, Manitoba; J. J. Parsons, Hamilton; John M. Trueman, Nova Scotia.

Your committee recommends that the Board be empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of the Board.

(G) The suggestions of the Army and Navy Board contained in its leaflet, "A War-time Programme for the Local Church," be read to every congregation, and that provision be made to carry out this programme as completely as possible; and every Official Board which has not already done so shall appoint, at the earliest possible moment, the necessary committee to carry on the work, with the twofold object of restoring the returned soldier to civil life and to the fellowship of the church.

(H) That whereas a rumor has been circulated that of the four large denominations, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic the Methodist has supplied by far the smallest number of recruits, and whereas manifest injustice was done our church on the attestation papers during a period of nearly two years when enlistments were most numerous, and whereas no official figures have ever been published by the military authorities, and whereas chaplains are appointed in proportion to the reported enlistment from each denomination—this Conference would urgently request the Government publicly to declare that the denominational records of the military department are incorrect and to adopt some other method of determining the proportion of chaplains to be appointed from each denomination.

CHAPLAINS AND DOUBLE SALARIES.

That while this Conference rejoices in the large number of ministers who have offered themselves, chaplaincies and medical or combat service during the war, and recognizes with satisfaction the service rendered to recruiting by ministers on their circuits, it recognizes that any minister who receives a salary from the church under moral obligation to decline receive from the national treasury pay for services he may be able to render to the common cause. The Conference regards the obligation to render the largest possible service to nation, as incumbent on all citizens and the duplication of salaries or acceptance of salary for service which are merely nominal, cannot be condoned.

A matter of some controversy, the above section concerned the matter of chaplains and double salaries in which several speakers declared was a clear matter of war, "profiteering" for a man who gave up to church to go overseas, and yet receive pay from both church and government. A hearty support of the committee's recommendation on this matter was voted, as well as that concerning the Protestant Chaplain Fund.

HEARD WAR NEWS.

The debate was here laid over until evening. Just before adjournment was announced concerning the rumored developments in Germany. The news was received with great jubilation, and the National Anthem and O Hundred were sung with becoming fervor.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Ernest Thomas read to the conference the second section of his report under the head of "Church Leadership in the Nation." It began:

"Your committee has had its attention directed to the work of the church in the problems of reconstruction by some pregnant passages in the address of the general superintendent, and by a memorial from the Alberta conference. We would make the following recommendations:

Even before the war it was widely foreseen that great racial changes were imminent in the western world. This gigantic convulsion has precipitated the nations into the melting pot. Such an era summons the prophetic gifts of the Church, first to the task of interpretation—to discern amid the turmoil and confusion the hand of God, and secondly, to the test of inspiration—breathes into the hearts of men the faith, courage, patience, brotherliness by which alone the happy harbor can be won. And no Church is under deeper obligation to assist in this twofold task than our own. Methodism was born in a revolt against sin and social extravagances and corruption. I was content with no aim lower than "to spread scriptural holiness through the land." Insisting on personal regeneration and all the implication therein, it transformed the face of England and saved that land from the excesses of a French revolution. If it the ideal of the Christian life was simply love made perfect.

A rough analysis of the present situation, especially as affected by the great world-struggle, seems to warrant the following conclusions:

1. The present economic system stands revealed as one of the roots of the war. The insane pride of Germany, her passion for world-domination found an occasion in the demands for colonies as markets and sources of raw materials—the imperative need of competing groups of industries carried on for profits.

2. The war has made more clearly manifest the moral perils inherent in the system of production for profits. Condemnation of special individuals seems often unjust and always futile. The system rather than the individual calls for change.

3. The war is the coronation of democracy. No profounder interpretation of the issue has been made than the great phrase of President Wilson's that the Allies are fighting to "make the world safe for democracy." It is clearly impossible for the champions of democracy to set limits to its recognition. The last century democratized politics; the 20th century has found that political democracy means little without economic democracy. The democratic control of industry is just and inevitable.

4. Under the shock and strain of this tremendous struggle, accepted commercial and industrial methods based on individualism and competition have gone down like mud walls in a flood. National organization, national control, extraordinary appropriations of national equality have been found essential to efficiency.

The next phrase in this report gave

rise to an objection and discussion that lasted for over half an hour. It read:

"England was never, on the whole, so well-fed, never so healthy, never so brotherly, perhaps, despite the derangements and the sorrows of the war, never so happy as to-day, and the secret is that all are fighting or working, and all are sacrificing.

Members took objection to the phrase on the count that it was not a fact. The argument was long and hot, but ended after a withdrawal of amendments, in being left in the report.

It is not conceivable that when Germany ceases to be a menace, these dearly bought discoveries will be forgotten. Relapse would mean recurrence, the renewal of the agony.

The conclusion seems irresistible. The war is a harsher teacher than Jesus and uses far other methods, but it teaches the same lesson. The social development which it has so unexpectedly accelerated has the same goal as Christianity, that common good is a nation of comrade workers, as now at the trenches, fights so gloriously—a nation of comrade fighters.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WAR TIME.

Another discussion here has advanced under the reading of this next part. Mr. Thomas, by way of explanation, made the statement that England and the United States had been able to enforce the "fight or work" order and prevent strikes by nationalizing the industries. This allegation was denied by Cyrus Birge, of Hamilton, who stated that such was not the case. Mr. Birge did not argue his point, however, which was of course not carried. Dr. Sanford, of Vancouver, said that on the Pacific Coast they knew what labor trouble really was. He said that it was a big problem and a coming one, for Labor cannot be put off after the war.

Dr. T. Albert Moore advised the Conference as a body, to take their action now, and grip the situation when they could. Upon the subject, Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg, and Rev. I. G. Bowles, of Sault Ste. Marie, also spoke as a matter of hearty endorsement. The clauses were as follows:

The triumph of democracy, the demand of the educated workers for human conditions of life, the deep condemnation this war has passed on the competitive struggle, the revelation of the superior efficiency of national organization and cooperation, combine with the unfulfilled, the often forgotten, but the undying ethics of Jesus, to demand nothing less than a transference of the whole economic life from a basis of competition and profits to one of co-operation and service.

We recognize the magnificent effort of many employers to make their industrial organizations a means of uplift and betterment to all who participate, but the human spirit instinctively resents even the most benevolent forms of government, while self-government is denied. The noblest humanitarian aims of employees, too, are often thwarted by the very conditions under which their business must be carried on.

That another system is practicable is shown by the recent statement of the British Prime Minister, that every industry save one in Britain has been made to serve the national interest by the elimination of the private profit. That the present organization, based on production and service for profits, can be superseded by a system of production and service for human needs, is no longer a dream.

We, therefore, look to our national government—and the fact is a vital one—to enlist in the service of the nation those great leaders and corporations which have shown magnificent capacity in the organizing of life—and resources for deeply satisfactory activity in the service of the whole people rather than in the service of any particular group.

The British Government Commission has outlined a policy which, while accepting as a present fact the separation of capital and labor, definitely denies the right of sole control to the former and insisting on the full organization of workers and employers, vests the government of every industry in a joint board of employers and workers, which board shall determine the working conditions of that industry.

This policy has been officially adopted by the British Government and nothing less can be regarded even now in Canada.

But we do not believe this separation of labor and capital can be permanent. Its transcendence, whether through co-operation or public ownership, seems to be the only constructive and radical reform.

This is the policy set forth by the great labor organizations and must

not be rejected because it presupposes as Jesus did, that the normal human spirit will respond more readily to the call for service than to the lure of private gain.

In conclusion this section was read: The acceptance of this report, it cannot be too clearly recognized, commits this Church, as far as this representative body can commit it, to nothing less than a social revolution. When it shall be fully accomplished, and through what measures and processes, depend on the thinking and the goodwill of men and, above all, in the guiding hand of God. But all think it is clear that nothing less than the goal we have outlined will satisfy the aroused mental consciousness of Church or retain for the Church any leadership in the testing period that is upon them. And no such heroic task as this our citizen armies will find it possible to preserve, under the conditions of peace, the high idealism with which they have fought for democracy in France.

Recognizing the greatness and complexity of the task before the Christian people of Canada, and the imperative necessity of united action by the Churches, we recommend that the suggestion of the memorial from the Alberta Conference be adopted, and that this General Conference invite the other churches of Canada to a National Convocation for the consideration of the problems of reconstruction.

Further, in order that our Church may give the most intelligent support to the movement, we recommend that our ministers and people should acquaint themselves with such important documents as the report of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, the Inter Allied Labor Press Memorandum on War Aims, the British Labor Party's programme of the new social order and the British Government Commission Reports on Industrial Relations.

Your committee outlines this programme in the profound conviction that it can only be carried out by men quickened and inspired by the spirit of Christ and that for that Divine Spirit, working in the hearts of men, nothing that is good is too high or too hard.

As the foregoing section (No. 2) of the second part of the whole report occupied practically the entire evening session, lasting from 8 to 10.30, in discussion, the third and fourth departments on "Internationalism" and "Demobilization," which had no controversial clauses contained in them, were read and adopted.

DEMOBILIZATION.

(A) The General Conference is requested to place on record and communicate to the Dominion Government its high appreciation of the admirable and comprehensive work which the Government has undertaken in the rehabilitation and vocational training of our returned soldiers, and assures the Government that the Methodist Church stands ready to co-operate in every way possible in the carrying on and development of this work.

(B) It is our conviction that, as the needs of the returned soldiers for land may require, the Dominion and the Provincial Governments should make it possible to open up to them the millions of acres now lying idle near our cities and towns and railways, and render conditions which would preclude the possibility of the land so occupied reverting into the hands of speculators.

Upon the passing of these last sections, Rev. Thomas moved the adoption of the report as a whole, which was carried, and the conference adjourned until morning.

LOSING ITS POPULARITY

Man Times Oct 21 1918
Speaking at Regina, Sask., last week, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, stated that by reason of the Union Government having kept its pledges to the people it had lost its popularity. The people who had suffered through the keeping of its pledges had turned against the Government. The personal liberty of thousands of citizens had been affected because the Government had to use the means to keep the Canadian army at full force at the front. This was necessary and had been the means of enabling the troops to make a name for themselves that they otherwise could not have done. But it had estranged many of the Government's supporters. Yet it was the duty of the Government to do everything possible to maintain the army at the front as it ought to be maintained.

Mr. Calder also declared that patronage in the army was dead and that the Government had passed a law placing the Civil Service under the control of an independent commission. If the people gave the Government reasonable support in these measures for a year or two the old conditions would not return. All Government purchases were now made through a commission. These measures of reform, he declared, had provoked a howl of protest from those affected and boards of trade and other public bodies who should co-operate with the Government had joined in the protest, but the Government had tried to do the things for which it was elected. In these matters of reform for the public good the Government should not have to fight any opposition.

Dealing with the railway question, Mr. Calder said that the country was taking over the C. N. R., the Transcontinental and the Intercolonial in all a mileage of 14,000 miles. He hoped the time would come when the country would own all its railways and they must arrange for a non-political administration. They were now negotiating for the control of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific.

Among the after the war problems was the settling of the returned soldier on the land and the attracting of immigrants to fill the bare spaces of the country. On these Mr. Calder said:

"Another immense and necessary work which was receiving attention was that involved in the problem of land settlement. Canada has an immense debt to meet, and she must bring in more people to share the load and develop her natural resources to the utmost. He had prepared plans for this and they had received the general approval of the Government. He had also consulted the premiers of the several provinces and hoped that the result would be a policy of land settlement which would be of vast benefit. One of the difficulties was to secure settlers who had the means to go on to the land. The state must step in and lend its credit to the settlers. This would mean much to the development of the urban as well as the rural west. In the past they had thought too much of growth by development of the cities. They would find that if they cared for the development of the rural West the cities would take care of themselves.

Mr. Calder ought to see that the speculator gets off the land. He ought also to see that the immigrant who should get the first chance is the British subject, and that no land shall be portioned off to the people who are not willing to become British subjects and speak the English language. There should be no more colonies of foreigners established. This is imperative.

WARN AGAINST MILITARISM.

Globe Oct 22 1918
Bishop of Oxford Says Should be no Over-development of System.
(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Boston, Oct. 21.—The Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, England, speaking here to-day at a meeting of the Boston Federation of Churches, sounded a warning against over-development of the military system, but said, nevertheless, it was the duty of the allies to bring peace through victory.

"There is a fascination for all the world in the raiment of a soldier," he declared, "and the self-sacrificing qualities which have been shown in the last few years make this even more keen. But if mothers of men are fed on this idea future generations may come to feel that there is no occupation so inspiring and noble. We must not suffer this to be."

OWN RACE.

Globe Oct 31 1918
NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON HARVEST LEAVE

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT to Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

BLANKET PARDON

Man Times Nov 16 1918
Is Resented by the Military Officers.

An order which has aroused a storm of protest and criticism from military men has been issued. According to this, which local men term "preposterous and decidedly unfair to the men who have done their duty and to the families of men who have been killed at the front," men who so far have successfully defied the military authorities since the M. S. A. came into force are now immune from punishment and are free to return home from their hiding places. The order further stated that no further arrests of defaulters are to be made, and all proceedings are to be stopped except in such cases as where bribery had

been attempted to obtain exemption. About 2,000 men, it is estimated, are affected by this order.

IS CALLED OFF

Ham Jones
**Americans in Canada Freed
From Call**

Nov 16, 1918
Now that orders have come through that no defaulters under the M. S. A. are to be arrested or taken into custody the proposed and expected draft of eligible Americans into the Canadian Army under the provisions of the M. S. A. is now cancelled. The Americans registered last October according to form, and were expected to report for service, according to category, to-day. This has been rendered unnecessary by virtue of the order stopping arrests, and will release a very large number who were expected to be drafted starting to-day.

COURTS CANNOT FREE OBJECTORS

**No Habeas Corpus Can
Override Order-in-Council**

**Men Stay in Jail Till Gov-
ernment Acts.**

Ham Jones Dec 16, 1918

Owing to the fact that several local relatives are seriously considering taking steps to have conscientious objectors released from prison, the judgment of Chief Justice Middleton at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, will be of interest to those who intend taking this action. Pres. Twiney and Roche, now serving two years, through their legal representative, asked for further consideration. The judgment was as follows:

"These men refused to obey the requirements of the Military Service Act and to don His Majesty's uniform, and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, and are now confined at Kingston. By order-in-Council of April 30, 1918, all persons who in fact were or might thereafter be in or taken into military custody shall be held and remain in custody without bail or inquiry until relieved by direction of the Minister of Militia or delivered by his order to the civil authorities, notwithstanding anything contained in the habeas corpus act or any other law. In the opinion of the Supreme Court this order-in-Council is valid and it prevents the granting of any writ. Apart from the order-in-Council I should have granted the writ to permit the argument of the questions suggested and the taking of any appeal open in due course of law, but the questions discussed do not appear to me to be capable of solution in favor of the prisoners. Under the British Army Act the punishments awarded are warranted. What is intended is that a provision of our Militia Act imposing a fine of \$10 for disobedience of any lawful command is the only penalty imposed. I can find no inconsistency between the provisions of our act and the very drastic provisions of the English act, which are essential to enforce obedience on active service. It would require something very clear to convince me that our Parliament meant to pass so important a law as that suggested by Mr. Waldron, by payment of \$10 or by which his only punishment for any kind of disobedience to orders or insubordination on active service is limited to this nominal fee."

MUST ABOLISH ALL CONSCRIPTION

Ham Jones Dec 14, 1918

London, Dec. 13.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to Reuter's Limited, to-night, on the subject of conscription, said: "On the eve of this important election, which means so much to the country, I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for abolition of conscript armies in all lands. Without that, the Peace Conference would be a failure and a sham. These great military machines are responsible for the agony the world has passed through, and it would be a poor ending to any peace conference that allowed them to continue. Any delegate that represents Great Britain at that conference must labor to the end I have stated."

ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION

Ham Jones Dec 10, 1918

London, Dec. 9.—An official statement issued by the Government to-day says: "The Coalition Government is going to the Peace Conference with the intention of proposing the abolition of compulsory military service throughout Europe."

Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, made a similar announcement in a speech at Dundee on December 5, declaring that the British representatives at the Peace Conference would demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

POLICY FOR THE FARMERS

Many Reforms Demanded
by Canadian Council
of Agriculture.

RECIPROCITY

Want Tariff Cut, and New
Taxes for Reve-

nue.

Hamilton Times, Nov 30, 1918

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—That the reciprocity agriculture agreement between Canada and the United States be accepted by Canada, is one of the planks in the farmers' platform decided on by the Canadian Council of Agriculture now in session here. In announcing their platform to-day, the farmers pointed out that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 is still on the statute books of the United States, and, if ratified by Canada, would go into effect at once. The farmers' platform embodies:

A demand for a league of nations as an international organization for peace.

Opposition to any attempt to centralize imperial control and to any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet.

An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

Reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half of the rate charged under the general tariff and that further gradual uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports which will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

That the reciprocity agreement in 1911, which still remains on the statute books of the United States, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

That all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list.

That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

NEW TAXES SUGGESTED.

To obtain revenue for the Government these expedients are advocated:

By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

By a sharply graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

The council urges that it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise due judgment to insure the well being of the returned soldier and his dependents. It urges that demobilization should take place only after return to Canada, and that every precaution should be taken to secure the release first of men who are most entitled to it and to release men as it is found possible to place them in employment. Certain recommendations are made regarding vocational training and insurance for disabled soldiers.

The council recommends the settlement of returned soldiers on the land and the assistance of settlers at public expense for such soldiers as are fitted by training and experience to be farmers. It also deals with land settlement, land prices, and the formation of co-operative agencies in agriculture to ensure the marketing of foodstuffs at lowest prices.

The council recommends public ownership and control of railways, water and air transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power and of the coal mining industry.

REFORMS DEMANDED.

It demands the immediate repeal of the War Time Election Act; the discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada; reform of the Federal Senate; an immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of Parliament in all legislation; the complete abolition of the patronage system; the publication of contributions and expenditure both before and after election campaigns by all candidates; the removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace, and the immediate restoration of the right of free speech; the setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control; proportional representation; the establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall, and the opening of seats in Parliament to women on the same terms as men.

Future deliberations of the council will deal with matters of education and the languages to be used in schools.