

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL

Severe Penalties For Attempts At Hindrance House Will Now Consider Sections Held Over

Ottawa, July 11.—The most important development in connection with the consideration of the military service bill in committee of the Commons to-day was an announcement made this evening by Hon. Arthur Meighen in regard to the penalties to be imposed for any attempt on the part of any persons to prevent the proper carrying out of the act. The penalties include fines and terms of imprisonment for any person who advises or urges that the men included in any of the classes shall disobey the law. Newspapers which publish articles designed to persuade or influence the public against the law are liable to suppression until after the war. The penalties are as follows:

Heavy Penalty. 1.—Any person who comes within any of the classes set out in section three, and who contravenes any of the provisions of this act, or of regulations made thereunder, for which contravention no other penalty is provided, shall be liable upon summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 and to imprisonment for a term not less than one month, nor more than 12 months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Must Not Advise Against. 2.—Any person who by means of any written or oral communication or by any public speech or utterance, advises, urges or advocates that the man, or any of the men mentioned or intended to be described, or included in any of the classes mentioned shall contravene, disobey or refuse, neglect or fail to comply with all or any of the requirements imposed upon them by this act, or by regulations made thereunder, or who wilfully resists, obstruct, hinders or impedes, or persuades, induces or influences, or attempts to persuade, induce or influence, any person, or anybody or class of persons, to assist, obstruct, hinder or impede, the due execution of this act, in any respect, shall be liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Tribunals in Power. 3.—No proceeding authorized or pending before any of the tribunals provided for by this act, and no decision of any such tribunal shall, by means of any such prohibition, mandamus certiorari habeas corpus, or other process, whether of the High Court or otherwise, be stayed, stayed, removed, or subject to review or consideration upon any ground, whether arising out of alleged absence of jurisdiction in the tribunal, nullity, defect or irregularity of the proceedings, or any other cause whatsoever.

Nothing in this act contained shall be held to mitigate or affect the punishment provided by any other act of law for the offense of assisting the enemy, nor shall anything in this act be held to limit or effect the powers of the Governor-in-Council under the War Measures Act, 1914.

Stern Measures. 5.—Any person who prints or publishes, or causes to be printed or published in any newspaper, periodical, tract, pamphlet, circular or printed publication whatsoever, any editorial article, letter, correspondence or matter, intended or having effect to advocate, advise, persuade, instigate, resist, obstruct, hinder or impede the due execution of this act, or compliance therewith in any respect or particular according to its true intent, meaning or purpose, shall be liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than five years, and wether the printer and publisher of any such newspaper, periodical, tract, pamphlet, circular, printed publication shall have been first convicted or not, the same shall be summarily suppressed for the duration of the war.

Quote Gen. Haig. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Col. Taylor, of New Westminster, and Messrs. Nesbitt, Turfitt, Morphy and Sutherland strongly urged upon the Government the desirability of calling upon the first three classes together. They all agreed that by calling out class 1 too many youths of tender years would be secured.

Mr. Meighen quoted the opinion of Gen. Haig to the effect that the most effective service given at the front was rendered by young lads of from 20 to 24.

Men for Ballast. Col. Taylor said that while he was not disposed to dispute that statement it was not desirable that a regiment should be made up entirely of boy soldiers. The young men, he said, should be strong and energetic, but older men are required for ballast.

Mr. Graham thought that the Government should not hesitate to make the change in view of the opinion expressed by Col. Taylor, but Mr. Meighen maintained that if the three classes were all called out together the tribunals would be congested and a large number of men withdrawn from their occupations at one time. He believed that the three groups would be called out so as to effect that they would all be drawn upon for the 100,000 men required.

Clause Passed. The proposal that the three first classes be called out together was held over by Mr. Meighen. Acting upon a suggestion by Col. J. D. Taylor, made earlier in the discussion of the bill, that some lines should be drawn between the penalties of this act and the penalties of the Militia Act, Mr. Meighen proposed a substitute penalty clause for section four; this amendment was held over by Mr. Meighen.

Mr. D. D. MacKenzie raised the point that trial by summary conviction meant trial by magistrate. He thought that in the case of such a serious offense the trial should be by county court judges or by stipendiary magistrates in cities or towns.

Mr. Meighen agreed that it would be much better to have all the trials by judges. The danger might be too long delayed. He consented to bring the suggestion before his colleagues and the clause was passed on the understanding that it might be further considered.

Good Progress Made.—Preliminary Consideration of Bill is Completed. Ottawa, July 12.—Despite obstruction from Hon. Frank Oliver, whom Hon. Arthur Meighen said was apparently suffering from "cerebral distemper," good progress was made with the military service bill yesterday. The preliminary consideration of the bill was completed, and the House committee will now re-

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is hereby provided, shall be liable upon summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 and to imprisonment for a term not less than one month, nor more than 12 months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Here are some feather trimmings exhibited at the Paris Fair. Emphasis has been given American blue, a smart shade copied from the blue of the American flag. This color is used from every sort of fancy feather and an egrette shape and will replace in popularity chestnut, terra cotta deep blue and Bordeaux.

turn to the classes and sections which were held over. Outside of Mr. Oliver, who insisted that the act was drafted to bear lightly on Quebec and to furnish men for profiteering manufacturers, there was no attempt to block and criticism was pertinent.

Mr. Oliver also insisted that if the bill was to be fairly administered with regard to services rendered prior to the registration, there should be a certain number of fighting men out of a certain proportion of the population. He said that it was not intended that the bill should be fairly administered.

Mr. Meighen said that it was intended to seek out the slacker whoever he was and to make the levy according to the proportion of available men in each district.

Mr. Oliver drew attention to the recruiting figures of Ontario. Out of the 371,000 men available, he said 158,000 had enlisted, but of these from at least 30 per cent were from amongst the British-born. The casualty lists would show them.

Col. John A. Currie said it was impossible to get data on this point for at Valcartier many of the men who were born in Canada gave the nationality of their fathers. Thus many men of Canadian birth were officially described as Scotch, English, Irish, etc.

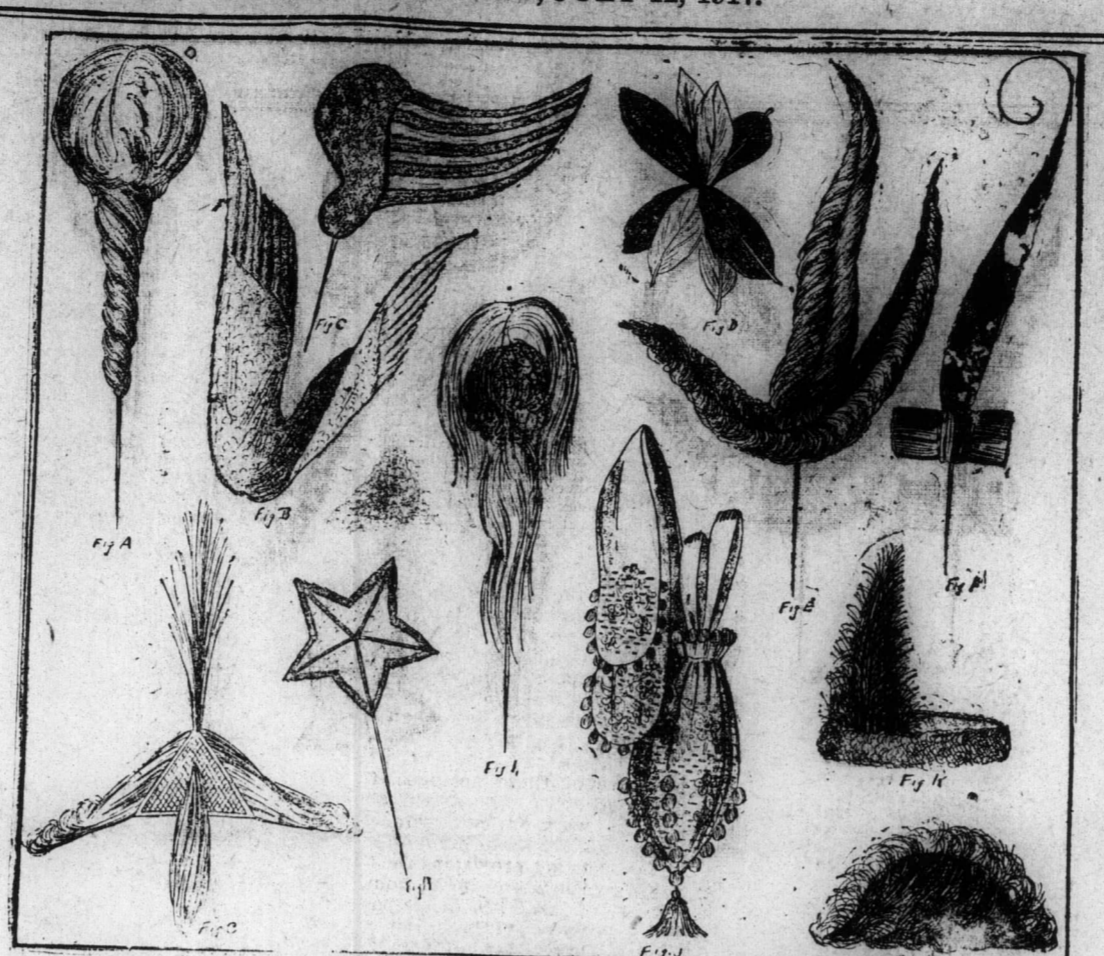
Mr. Oliver contended that this was a double purpose bill and that provisions had been put in it deliberately in order to exempt men to work in the factories of friends of the government.

Mr. Oliver, continuing, wanted to know when a call was made for men what steps would be taken to insure that everybody responded.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that there were penalty clauses in the bill, and a man was liable to either court-martial or summary conviction before a magistrate. Mr. Meighen declared that it was the intention of the government to see that the law was enforced. If anyone failed in the enforcement of the Act it would not be the government of Canada.

Mr. Oliver replied that they had apparently to depend on this government of Canada for enforcement of this act. He had no faith in the good faith of the government in the administration of the Act. The statement had been made by a member of the Government that special favor was to be shown to a special province.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that the tribunals were to be picked by a board of selection, which was to be chosen by a board representing both sides of Parliament with equal representation by the judges. The appeal courts also were to be selected by the judges. He said that the tribunals would be worthless, the judges worthless and the government worthless. If this were all true then the bill would undoubtedly not be a success. As for himself he had not yet lost faith in human nature. He thought Mr. Oliver during the past few days must be suffering from a state of "cerebral distemper." Mr. Meighen said he would like to reaffirm that as far as they were able the principles embodied in this bill were principles which if acted upon by reasonable men would choose the most men with the least



INGENUOUS FEATHER FANCIES SEEN AT THE PARIS FAIR.

injury to agriculture and necessary industries.

Mr. Oliver at this point observed that Hon. Albert Seigny, minister of inland revenue, was in the House, and he asked him on what basis he had made the statement on what basis he fixed the probable distribution of the men in the various provinces, mentioning 25,000 for Quebec, 25,000 for Ontario, and 10,000 for Alberta, etc.

Mr. Seigny replied that his object was just to show that it would be easy to secure 100,000 men or more in Canada. He added that the tribunals would decide whether the men would go to the front or be used in industrial pursuits.

Ernest Lapointe, of Kamaraska, said that the statement made by Mr. Seigny was taken in Quebec as an assurance of the Government's policy.

25,000 in Quebec. Mr. Seigny repeated that his only object was to show that Quebec could raise 25,000 men. No one at the moment knows, however, how many the province will be called upon to raise.

Mr. Lapointe, St. Marys, Montreal, asked the minister on what basis he figured that Montreal should supply 10,000 men.

Mr. Seigny replied that about 50 prominent Montreal people had stated that Montreal could afford to spare that number.

If he was in a position, since the Dorchester-by-election, to judge of the feeling of the people of Quebec in regard to conscription.

Says Liberals Wrong. Mr. Seigny told the House that since he had made his speech in support of the bill he had received letters from many French-Canadians congratulating him on his stand. Yesterday a young resident of Montreal told him that he'd always been a Liberal, but that he would support the Government on its policy of conscription. He added that he thought the Liberals were wrong in regard to this question.

Mr. Marcell observed that the chief objection to the bill in Quebec was that the Government had refused to consult the people. What was the opinion of the minister in regard to that?

Mr. Marcell's Move. "I would advise the honorable member to make his remarks to his friends on the other side of the House who did not vote for a referendum," Mr. Seigny replied.

Mr. Marcell expressed the hope that the prime minister would give the members an opportunity to pass judgment by general election. If conscription was approved, he would mean that there would be unanimity and its enforcement.

Mr. Marcell inquired if any arrangement regarding the proportion of men to be supplied by each country had been come to between the allies and if Canada had been consulted by the allies regarding the number of men she could send.

Countries Doing Utmost. Sir Robert Borden said no such arrangement had been made and each country was simply doing its utmost. France, perhaps more than any other nation, had given most of national strength. Every man has gone to the front except those absolutely necessary to carry on the work of the nation.

Mr. Meighen, in reply to Mr. Devlin, said that all men heretofore rejected must appear again and claim exemption if they so desired. Sir Robert Borden, in answer to Mr. Graham, said that no definite arrangement had yet been made regarding co-operation between the United States and Canada as to Canadian subjects resident in the United States and United States subjects resident in Canada. Of course, arrangements had been made whereby Canadian officers had been allowed to go into the United States and recruit, but no definite scheme of co-operation had been formulated.

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THE MAD MONK OF RUSSIA By I. Late Superintendent of the New Sec

(From Wednesday's Daily. There was waiting and gnashing of teeth among the men of the 23rd as knowledge of Lings escape spread. Yet the simplicity and audacity which it had been carried out for it a charged admiration. Luck had attended the crouk better than he knew. The district fire had brought steamers from stations to rescue the men who were strangers to each other—a which had made the risk of detection infinitely small. Nevertheless, it must have been an iron nerve to have waited, Ling had done, in a back room the blazing building till the morning at the commencement of operations and that at the most only one would penetrate through the long staircase to the back to have look at things. On that hypothesis he had and the first fireman to get through had never known what hit him. Ling dropped a sandbag across the neck of the man who was to change the man's outer garments the brass helmet, the heavy jacket the trousers and big sea-boats—even so, he had to fight his choking and gasping, through a smothering mixture of flame and smoke to the open air. The uniformed police at the end of the street remembered a man with grimed face and sunken eyes—one keen-eyed officer had noticed what he took to be a band on the helmet—came toward them at a lumbering trot. As Ling had calculated, there was not been the shadow of suspicion in his mind as breathlessly he ordered them to make way, muttering, "We want to see if we can get it from the back." And so he vanished, leaving one more victim buried in the ruins of the building. Mortifying as it was, no one could justly be blamed. The uniformed lice had acted hastily in cutting access to and from Levoine Street and though one end of the street which backed on to it—Paradise Street—had been included in the cordon, the other had been left open. The mistake had been an easy one to make. Levoine Street itself, straight as a pencil its entire length, ran parallel to Levoine Street, only to effect a change back into normal clothing. All this had now become apparent to Weir Menzies, and blackened brow and roused his temper as he reflected how easily it might have been avoided. His cordon of detectives had been wider and had included Paradise Street until he weakened it by calling in some of the men. However, there was little to be gained by repining. The back yard of the houses in Levoine Street had been searched, and now a second party of searchers was at work.

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