

Order-In-Council Amending the Military Service Act

Whereas, there is an immediate and urgent need of reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the necessity for these reinforcements admits of no delay;

And whereas, it is deemed essential that, notwithstanding exemptions heretofore granted, a substantial number of men should be withdrawn forthwith from civil life for the purpose of serving in a military capacity;

And whereas, having regard to the number of men immediately required and to the urgency of the demand, times does not permit of examinations by exemption tribunals of the value in civil life or the position of the individuals called up for duty;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the powers conferred on the Governor-in-Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to make the following regulations, which shall come into force as soon as approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

REGULATIONS.

1.—In these regulations:

(a) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Militia and Defence;

(b) "Act" shall mean the Military Service Act, 1917.

2.—Class One under the Act shall, in addition to the men included therein as in the said Act mentioned, include all men who

(a) are British subjects; and

(b) are not within the classes of persons described in the exceptions mentioned in the schedule to the Act; and

(c) have attained the age of 19 years; but were born on or since 13th October, 1897; and

(d) are unmarried or widowers without children; and

(e) are resident in Canada.

3.—Class Two under the Military Service Act 1917 shall, in addition to the men included therein as in the said Act mentioned, include all men who

(a) are British subjects; and

(b) are not within the classes of persons described in the exceptions mentioned in the schedule to the said Act; and

(c) have attained the age of 19 years; but were born on or since 13th October, 1897; and

(d) are married or widowers with children; and

(e) are resident in Canada.

4.—The words "in any theatre of actual war," in the fifth exception in the schedule to the Act shall not include the high seas or Great Britain or Ireland, and

the said exception shall be interpreted accordingly.

5.—The Governor-in-Council may direct orders to report for duty to issue to men in any class under the Act of any named age or ages or who were born in named years or any named year or part of a year, and any exemption theretofore granted to any man of any such named age or year of birth shall cease from the afternoon of the day upon which he is ordered so to report, and no claim for exemption by or in respect of any man shall be entertained or considered after the issue to him of such order, provided, however, that the Minister may grant leave of absence without pay to any man by reason of the death, disablement or service of other members of the same family while on active service in any theatre of actual war.

6.—The age stated in any claim for exemption made by or on behalf of any man or in any other document signed by the man shall be conclusive evidence as against him of his age and year of birth.

7.—The Minister may, from time to time, direct that no orders to report for duty be issued to men who have been examined by military medical boards and placed in such medical categories as are specified in such direction.

8.—All men included in Class One, by virtue of the provisions of these regulations, shall report to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Act as required by proclamation; they shall be subject to military law as in such proclamation set out, and shall, in the event of their failing to report, be liable to the penalties specified in the Act, and the regulations thereunder.

9.—(a) Any man, now unmarried, who at any time hereafter attains the age of nineteen years and is then a British subject resident in Canada and not within one of the exceptions in the schedule to the Act, shall, and

(b) any man who, having attained the age of nineteen years, being then a British subject resident, as aforesaid, and not within one of the exceptions in the Act, becomes a widower without children, shall, if the class within which he then falls has been called out on active service, forthwith becomes subject to military law, and shall, within ten (10) days thereafter, report to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Act for the province or part of a province in which he resides. He shall be placed on active service as provided by the Act, by the regulations thereunder or by these regulations, and shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

10.—Whereunder or pursuant to any treaty or convention with any foreign Government or any country, provision is now or may hereafter be made that

the subjects of such Government or the citizens of such country resident in Canada may be made liable by law to military service, such subjects or citizens of such Government or country may be called out by proclamation, and shall report, be liable to military law, and be placed on active service, as may be specified in said proclamation or in the Act or the regulations thereunder.

ELUDING PROHIBITION IN ARIZONA.

Bill led me at once past two or three lounging cow-boys to the cubbyhole, where arose a typical old-timer.

"Meet Mr. Billings," he said to me.

The old-timer grasped me firmly by the right hand and held tight while he demanded, as usual: "What name?" We informed him together. He allowed he was pleased. I allowed the same.

"I want to buy a yard of calico," said Bill.

The old-timer reached beneath the counter and produced a strip of cloth. It was already cut, and looked to be about a yard long. Also it showed the marks of loving but brutal and soiled hands.

"Wrap it up?" inquired Mr. Billings.

"Nope," said Bill, and handed out three silver dollars. Evidently calico was high in these parts. We turned away.

"By the way, Bill," Mr. Billings called after us. "I got a little present here for you. Some friends sent her in to me the other day. Let me know what you think of it."

We turned. Mr. Billings held in his hand a sealed quart bottle with a familiar and famous label.

"Why, that's kind of you," said Bill, gravely. He took the proffered bottle, turned it upside down, glanced at the bottom, and handed it back. "But I don't believe I'd wish for none of that particular breed. It never did agree with my stummick."

Without a flicker of the eye the storekeeper produced a second sealed bottle, identical in appearance and label with the first.

"Try it," he urged. "Here's one from a different case. Some of these yere vintages is better than others."

"So I've noticed," replied Bill, dryly. He glanced at the bottom and slipped it into his pocket.

We went out. As we passed the door Bill, unobserved, dropped into the heretofore unexplained waste-basket the yard of calico he had just purchased.

"Don't believe I like the pattern for my boudoir," he told me, gravely.

We clambored aboard and shot our derisive exhaust at the diminishing town.

"I thought Arizona was a dry State," I ventured.

"She is. You can't sell a drop. But you can keep stuff for personal use. There ain't nothing more personal than givin' it away to your friends."

"The price of calico is high down here."

"And goin' up," agreed Bill, gloomily.

He drove ten miles in silence, while I, knowing my type, waited.

"That old Billings ought to be drug out and buried," he remarked at last. "We rode together on the Chiricahua range. He ought to know better than to try to put it onto me."

"How so?" said I.

"You saw that first bottle? Just plain forty-rod dog poison — and me payin' three good round dollars!"

"For calico," I reminded.

"Shore. That's why he dont it. He had me — if I hadn't called him."

"But that first bottle was identically the same as the one you have in your pocket," I stated.

"Shore?"

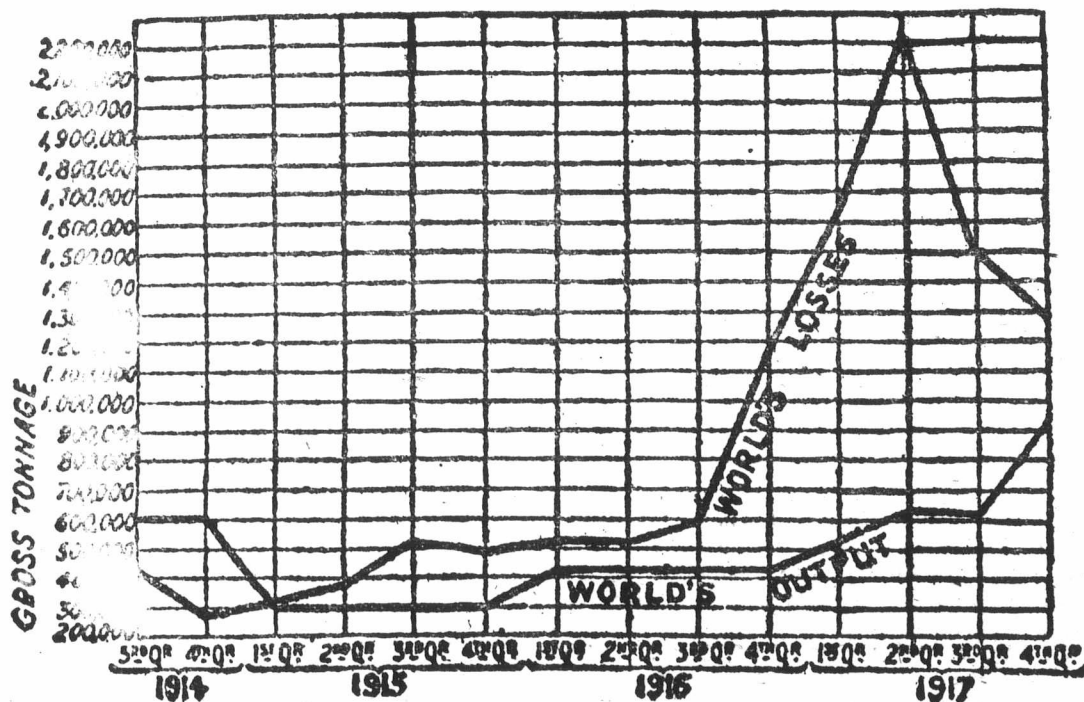
"Why, yes—at least—that is, the bottle and label were the same, and I particularly noticed the cork seal looked intact."

"It was," agreed Bill. "That cap hadn't never been disturbed. You're right."

"Then what objection—?"

"It's one of them wonders of modern science that spoils the simple life next to nature's heart," said Bill, unexpectedly. "You hitch a big hollow needle onto an electric light current. When she gets hot enough you punch a hole with her in the bottom of the bottle. Then you throw the switch and let the needle cool off. When she's cool you pour out the real thing for your own use — mebbe. Then you stick in your forty-cent-a-gallon squirrel poison. Heat up your needle again. Draw her out very slow, so the glass will close up behind her. Simple, neat, effective, honest enough for down here. Cork still there, seal still there, label still there. Bottle still there, except for a little bit of a wart-lookin' bubble in the bottom."—Stewart Edward White, in Harper's Magazine.

WORLD'S SHIP LOSSES AND OUTPUT



The above chart, prepared by the British Admiralty, shows losses of ships by enemy action and marine risks during the war period, and how the world's shipyards are meeting the emergency. It will be noted that the losses are declining sharply, while ship construction is on an upgrade that is almost as steep as the downgrade.