RASPUTIN—DEVIL OR SAINT

by The Princess Radziwill

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Conditions in Russia at the Outset Were Horrible, With Graft and Corruption Everywhere, and Rasputin or His Agents in the Very Centre of the Treachery, Which Enabled the German Troops to Force Back the Russian Soldiers, Who Were Without Ammunition or Food.

Among the Worst of Rasputin's Exploits Was His Interference in Behalf of a German Businessman in Petrograd, Who Not Only Was Paid Well for His Property When the Government Was Seizing Enemy Goods, But Was Helped in Making His Escape to a Neutral Country.

CHAPTER VI (Continued)

There are innumerable anecdotes about the agitated period in the career of Rasputin at the outset of the war, each more amusing and each more incredible than the others. I shall here quote a few:

"Patriotism" of Official Russia.

A Danish gentleman had arrived in Petrograd from Copenhagen with a load of medicines and different pharmaceutical products which he wanted to sell to the Red Cross. He brought excellent credentials with him, and he imagined that the business would be a relatively easy one. But to his surprise he found that this was not at all the case. Though the prices which he asked for his goods were not at all high compared with those current in the Russian capital, he could not get rid of them, and he was always put off until the next day. At last he became quite discouraged and was already thinking of returning home when he met in the lounge of the principal hotel of Petrograd (famed for the financial transactions which were regularly taking place under its roof) a man who, seeing him looking worried and annoyed, asked what was the matter. The Dane then related his story, adding that he failed to understand why at a time when the things which he had brought with him were in great demand he could not sell them, though he had lowered his prices to a point below which it was quite impossible for him to go any further. The man looked at him for some minutes, then asked him whether he would feel inclined, if he could help him to dispose of his wares at a profit, to give a large commission in exchange. The Dane, of course, assented, and the man took him the next day to Rasputin, to whom he told a long story of which the seller of the articles in question understood nothing at all, but which culminated in the "Prophet" scribbling something in pencil on a dirty scrap of paper and handing it to his visitors. The same afternoon the two men went to the head offices of the Red Cross, accompanied by another gentleman, who introduced himself as Rasputin's secretary. To the intense surprise of the Dane, the medicines which he had been trying uselessly to sell for three weeks were at once accepted on the producing of the "Prophet's" note, and sold at such an enormous profit that he remained absolutely astounded. The contract was signed there and then, and a check handed to the happy seller. His two companions then accompanied him to the bank, where he handed over to them their share in the transaction, Rasputin's representative taking the lion's share, of course, but whether for his master or for himself has never been ascertained.

Another example is still more typical. There existed in Petrograd a German who had lived there for years, and who had acquired considerable property, among other things several houses in Petrograd, bringing him a large income. Very soon after the breaking out of the war the properties belonging to the enemy were sequestrated, and German subjects sent away from the capital to live out the war in some northern Government or other. The same fate overtook our friend. But he was a man of resources, and he immediately proceeded to pay a visit to Mr. Manussewitsch Manuloff. The latter was about the last man capable of allowing such a wonderful chance to escape him. How he managed he did not say, and the German never cared to learn, but he was allowed not only to remain in Petrograd, but also to sell his houses to a personage occupying such a very important administrative position that no one cared or dared to inquire of him whether he paid into the bank, as he ought to have done, the price of his acquisitions, or whether he gave it in the shape of a check on a foreign bank to the seller. And to crown the whole matter, the German in question was allowed to leave Russia with all due honors, and received the position of official buyer of different military goods for the Russian Government in Scandinavia. He soon managed to indemnify himself to the full for the loss he had incurred in parting from his property for a mere song, and in paying the three hundred thousand rubles commission which Mr. Manussewitsch Manuloff and Rasputin had together obtained from him.

Bribery and corruption in the Russian army at the outset of the war was unlimited and quite open. The complete disorganization of the transportation facilities, with the consequent demoralization of the army, has been traced directly to the doors of the "Blessed Gregory" and his friends.

Such things were of daily occurrence, known to the general public, and, of course, commented upon in terms which were anything but favorable to the "Prophet." The latter, however, did not mind and seemed absolutely convinced of immunity in regard to the different transactions in which he indulged and which increased in importance every day. He began to give his special attention to the interesting matter of army contracts, and there he found a very rich field to explore. All the different agents and intermediaries who constituted such a notable element in Petrograd crowded around him, offering him their services or imploring his help in all kind of shady business, out of which no one with the exception of Rasputin himself got a single penny. Thanks to him, bad cartridges were delivered to the army, rotten meat, or meat at a fabulous price, was sold for its wants, and not only sold once, but several times over. No matter how strange this last assertion may sound, it is absolutely true. If at the beginning of the war people were afraid to indulge in that kind of sport, they became adepts at it later on, and the only art which was practiced in regard to it consisted in bribing an official not to put the Government stamp on the goods which were delivered to the Red Cross or to the commissariat department, an omission which allowed them to be returned to those who had already once disposed of them, and thus become the object of a new transaction, perhaps even more profitable than the first.

In regard to important matters, Rasputin did not disdain occasionally playing the spy. I remember a curious instance of it which during the first five or six weeks of the war greatly amused those who became aware of it. The whole incident is most characteristic of the business methods then in vogue in Russia, which are at present dying out fast, thanks to the co-operation of the English and French authorities with the Russians in all questions connected with army contracts.

When war was declared the military administration proceeded to requisition numerous things which it required in the way of war material. Among others were sand bags for the trenches. Now there happened to be much in Petrograd who had about 50,000 of them. He did not care to declare them as he ought to have done, knowing very well that he was not in a position to obtain from the commissariat department the price which he wanted. He therefore sold them to another man, who gave him a certain sum on account, stipulating that he would take the delivery of the goods in the course of the next week or so. But in the meanwhile prices went down, and the unlucky buyer found that he had indeed made about as bad a bargain as possible. While he was thus lamenting over his bad luck, he happened to meet one of the secretaries of Rasputin, to whom he related his misfortune.

"Is this troubling you?" exclaimed the latter. "This is nothing, and we shall soon set it all right." He took him to the "Prophet," where the trio came to the following arrangement: The man was to go forthwith to the commissariat department and declare that he had so many thousand sandbags to sell. Rasputin was to speak in his favor and to do his best to obtain the highest price possible. Rasputin's secretary proceeded then to denounce the first man, who was the real owner of the bags, as having neglected to declare their existence. Immediately a requisition was made in the latter's store, where the bags, of course, were found. Then the man who had given an account on them interfered, and said that they were his property, and that he had fulfilled all the formalities required by the law in regard to them. He forthwith proceeded to take possession of the bags, laughing in the face of their real owner, whom he defied to claim the balance still due to him, well knowing that the unfortunate victim could do nothing, because if he had tried to complain he would inevitably have been condemned to pay a heavy fine and to be imprisoned.

"Getting Behind the Government."

Then again there was a story of railway trucks in which the "Prophet" also was mixed up in some unaccountable way. Some Jews, protected no one knows to this day by whom or in what way, had obtained some contracts from the Government for different goods which were to be delivered to the army, together with the necessary number of railway trucks to carry them to the front. They immediately proceeded to sell these contracts at a fair price, though not an exaggerated one, to other people, but with the clause that these other people were to take upon themselves the care of forwarding the goods to their destination. And they kept for their own use and benefit the trucks which had been allotted to them, hiring them afterward to whoever wanted to have them for as much money as they could get. One man, a certain Mr. Bernstein, thus obtained control over more than 500 trucks, out of which he drew during six months an income amounting to something like 250,000 rubles a month. And this occurred while everybody was complaining of the impossibility of forwarding anything anywhere, owing to the total lack of railway material. It is related that in this little business, too, Rasputin was mixed up, and that without him the military contracts which the heroes of the anecdote I have just related obtained would never have been granted.

These stories, scandalous though they were, are well known. There were others of which it is hardly possible to speak in a language fit for a drawing-room. Such, for instance, is the sad case of a young girl, the daughter of a rich merchant in Moscow, who traveled all the way to Petrograd to see the "Prophet" and implore his prayers for her fiance, who was at the front. Rasputin received her and forthwith proceeded to tell her that the young man for whom she felt so anxious was doomed and could be saved only if she consented to unite herself with him, Rasputin, and to be cleansed by him of all her sins. The poor child, frightened out of her wits and fascinated by the terror which the dreadful creature inspired in his victims, allowed him to do what he liked with her. But she afterward became mad on hearing that, in spite of her sacrifices, her lover had fallen at Tannenberg during the terrible battle which took place in that locality.

All these things were whispered from ear to ear with horror and disgust, but they did not harm in the least the impostor who was pursuing his career of wickedness, deceit and crime. As time went on, he got more and more insolent, more and more overbearing, so that at last even some of his former protectors found that he was going rather too far, and he was no longer received at Tzarskoie Selo with the same kindness that had been shown to him previously.

He did not care for this, nor did those with whom he was working care either. They were all unscrupulous, daring people, determined to make hay while the sun was shining, and careless as to what others might think of them. Count Witte, who saw further and understood better than most of the public the hopeless muddle into which the administration had fallen, felt sure that sooner or later the country would demand an explanation for the many mistakes and errors which had been committed, and that a change in the Government was bound to take place. He fully meant this change to affect his own prospects in so far that it would put him again at the head of affairs, and he was helping Rasputin as hard and as well as he could to discredit the cabinet then in power, and to show it up as being thoroughly incapable of managing the country at this moment of grave crisis.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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CONCILIATION BOARD IS NAMED TO ADJUST M.C.R. DIFFERENCES

Trainmen and Baggagemen Are Not Satisfied With Wages.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 4.—The department of labor at Ottawa has announced that a board of conciliation has been named to adjust the differences between the Michigan Central Railway and the trainmen and baggagemen of the passenger service on the company's Canadian lines. It is set forth that the men in this branch of the service were not affected by the recent adjustment, and have not received any increase in wages this year.

Chairman of the Grievance Committee W. J. Babe of St. Thomas, with the other members of the committee, have failed to reach an amicable adjustment of a new schedule with the officials, despite the fact that the other lines in Canada, including the Wabash, have adopted schedules which give the men from $10 to $12 per month more than the men on the Canadian Southern division of the Michigan Central are receiving.

James Murdock, vice-president of the B. of R. T., is the men's representative on the board, while Manager Malcolmson of the T., H. and B. will represent the company. The third arbitrator has not been named. The sittings of the board will be held at St. Thomas.

Kidney Trouble and Backache

Dr. Cassell's Tablets Strengthens the Kidneys and Restore Their Natural Activity.

Kidney trouble means Kidney weakness. Dr. Cassell's Tablets strengthen the kidneys through the kidney nerves, and thus effect cures where ordinary means fail. The average kidney pill or mixture is designed to relieve symptoms which are really due to imperfect kidney action. Dr. Cassell's Tablets, on the other hand, go to the root of the trouble, and by supplying vital power and strength enable the kidneys to act properly. A moment's thought will show which is the right method, and why Dr. Cassell's Tablets cure so thoroughly.

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the supreme remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous ailments, and Nerve paralysis, and for weakness in children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Price 50 cents per tube, six tubes for the price of five, from Druggists and Storekeepers throughout Canada. Don't waste your money on imitations; get the genuine Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Proprietors, Dr. Cassell's Company, Limited, Manchester, Eng.

ORANGE PARADE.

INGERSOLL, Nov. 4.—A number of the members of Pride of Oxford, L. O. L., No. 743, journeyed to Woodstock this evening and joined the Orangemen of that city in attending service in Chalmers Presbyterian Church. It is expected that several of the local Orangemen will visit Delhi Monday evening, where a dedication ceremony will be held.

WASH INTERNALLY WITH RIGA WATER

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND BRIGHT EYES NEED A CLEAN BODY.

Brain Cannot Be Active If Your Body Is Clogged With Impurities.

As the face and hands and body are washed daily to remove impurities, so it is necessary for the same reason that the intestines should be flushed regularly. Drugs will not do this. RIGA WATER will.

RIGA WATER does not bring about harmful stimulation and reaction which follow the use of ordinary drug remedies. It acts in effect as a mechanical flusher. By softening the contents of the intestines it encourages normal, healthy bowel movements, upon which cleanliness of the body and clearness of head mainly depend.

Sold by druggists. Recommended by physicians.

25c A BOTTLE.

Riga Purgative Water Co., Montreal.

CHILD GETS SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

Look at tongue! Then give fruit laxative for stomach, liver, bowels.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm children and they love it.

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation, poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

IMPROVE YOUR COMPLEXION

By using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. Sample of each free with 32-page book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. S, Boston.

FRENCH ORGANIZING CONQUERED GROUND; LINE IS ADVANCED AS ENEMY RETIRES

Berlin Says Retreat Is "According to Plan."

FRENCH DROP 66 PLANES

Battle of Malmaison Disastrous to the Enemy Air Forces.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Via London.—Completion of the German withdrawal from the Chemin-des-Dames plateau on the Aisne front is anhounced by the war office today. The text of the statement reads:

"During the night of Thursday we completed, without interruption from the enemy, the removal of our line from the Chemin-des-Dames which had been intended for some considerable time past. All our movements remained unobserved by the enemy, who, up to midday Friday, still maintained a lively fire on the positions which had been given up by us.

"In Flanders there were local increases in the fire along the Yser and northeast of Ypres. There were minor infantry engagements at Passchendaele. We improved our lines and repulsed British local attacks at several places.

"Front of the German crown prince: At the Oise-Aisne Canal and along the Ailette Valley region there was lively artillery activity and successful engagements between our advanced troops and French detachments.

"On the east bank of the Meause (Verdun region) the lively artillery duel which lasted throughout Saturday strengthened in the evening between Samogneux and Bezonvaux. Our concentrated defensive fire prevented an attack by the French which was in preparation at Chaume wood."

PETAIN ORGANIZES GROUND.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"There is nothing to report except certain artillery activity north of the Chemin-des-Dames, northwest of Rheims and in upper Alsace.

"Aviation: Last evening the region of Dunkirk was bombarded by aeroplanes, but there were no casualties."

Today's earlier statement reads:

"Northwest of Rheims an enemy surprise attack was checked.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after the violent bombardment reported in the previous communiques, the Germans delivered two successive attacks upon the front north of Chaume wood. Our fire dispersed assailants, inflicting heavy losses. In the region of Damcoup an enemy surprise attack was unsuccessful. Our patrols took a number of prisoners. The night was calm everywhere else."

Organizing New Ground.

The French official communication issued by the war office Saturday night reads:

"On the Ailette front our troops are organizing the new ground conquered from the Oise Canal to Corbeny. Today quite lively artillery actions were fought in the different sectors of the Chemin-des-Dames. Two enemy surprise attacks on small posts south of Anizy were unsuccessful.

66 Foe Planes Dropped.

"During the course of the battle of Malmaison our aviators, with great audacity, attacked the enemy troops with their machine guns, bombarded stations and points of concentration. They fought 611 aerial engagements. Sixteen German airplanes were brought down and three captive balloons set on fire. In addition, 50 enemy airplanes fell inside their own lines, the greater part of them being completely destroyed.

"In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack against a small enemy fort west of Butte-du-Mesnil and brought back prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery struggle has taken on a character of great intensity on the front of Chaume wood-Bezonvaux. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front."

Right On Their Heels.

Saturday's earlier report from Gen. Petain said:

The French were advancing between the Oise Canal and the region of Corbeny, and had reached the south bank of the Ailette River.

The Germans have retreated to the north bank of the river. The bridges across the Ailette were destroyed by the Germans. Since October 23 the French have captured 422 guns and 720 machine guns.

CANADIANS IN ACTION?

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Today's official statement reads:

"Irish Fusiliers carried out a successful raid last night southwest of Havrincourt. Two raids attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux were repulsed in each case. On the battle front small parties of our troops captured two hostile strong points, one east of Broodseinde and the other southeast of Poelcapelle."

The report from Field Marshal Haig on Saturday says:

"We took prisoner a few Germans last night in a patrol encounter west of Labassee. The hostile artillery showed great activity during the night east of Ypres."

Canadians Recapture Post.

"Early this morning hostile attacks against our positions south and west of Passchendaele were repulsed by our troops after sharp fighting. In the course of these attacks the enemy succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway. This afternoon the post was retaken by our troops, together with a few prisoners.

"A hostile bombing attack was made during the night against one of our posts east of Gouzeaucourt; it also was repulsed. The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day north of Ypres. The weather conditions greatly interfered with flying on Friday, and there is nothing to report."

CIVIC COALYARD WAS DEFEATED BY BRANTFORD VOTERS

Ratepayers Took But Little Interest in Bylaw.

BRANTFORD, Nov. 4.—A very light vote was polled here on the food and fuel bylaw, which was defeated by 106 votes. The vote was taken to learn the feeling of the property owners regarding the city going into the business, in case of necessity. The vote was 437 against and 331 for. The aldermen, who were the sponsors of the bylaw, did not favor its being brought on until January and anticipated a light vote.

An investigation of the coal situation here shows that the highest total requirements of coal for the city in previous years has been 45,000 tons. Already 25,000 tons have come. If the coal dealers can supply 4,000 tons a month the situation will be met. A great number of people have their cellars full.

LT. WM. MOORE OF STRATFORD GIVES LIFE FOR EMPIRE

Popular Officer of Perth Battalion Came From Listowel.

STRATFORD, Nov. 3.—During the recent advance of the Canadian troops Lieut. William A. Moore fell mortally wounded. Official word was received by his wife today. She was formerly Miss Tot Baxter.

Lieut. Moore was born near Listowel. He was appointed to the 110th Battalion, and was in charge of recruiting at Listowel.

Besides his wife, who resides with her father, Jos. Baxter, city, he is survived by his parents, who live at Trowbridge, and one brother, Capt. James Moore, M.D., recently returned from the front, and at present attached to the A. M. C. at London.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

WABASH, Nov. 4.—The Thorncliffe Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. D. Shaw and packed boxes for shipment to the following soldiers who are overseas: Pres. Clinton Ellis, Jack Anderson, Neil Knight, Byron Budsine, Earl Diamond, John McKerracher, William Coulter, Alex. Norman, Roy Allen, C. Petherick, Roy Kendall, Herbert Turnbull, Charles Thomas and Norman Vandusen.

CHATHAM ALDERMEN CLEARED OF CHARGES PARADE BEFORE THE HOMES OF ACCUSERS

Conspiracy Trial Ends in a Torchlight Celebration—No Attempt To Get Bribe.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chatham, Nov. 4.—A torchlight procession, which paraded before the homes of their accusers, was the finale in the trial of the three Chatham aldermen charged with conspiracy to accept a bribe and with inciting the Chatham Gas Company to pay a bribe, following their acquittal by a jury. The three aldermen were C. S. Coatsworth, Fred Briscoe and Frank Baxter.

How It Started.

The three aldermen blocked a proposition from the Chatham Gas Company for the city to pay the company $50,000 for its goodwill. The matter dragged along until March when the gas company alleged that the aldermen were seeking to secure a bribe from the company in consideration of which they would change their attitude on the sale of the company's electrical business to the city. An investigation was ordered by a majority of the city council, the question of whether the proposition was good or bad not being considered. The aldermen were told that if they resigned there would be no further proceedings. They declined to resign and were then threatened with prosecution. Mayor Kerr then launched the prosecution, and the aldermen were committed for trial, the trial commencing on Wednesday and was finished on Saturday.

Defence's Charge.

It was alleged by the defence that the whole prosecution and attack was in order to permit the gas company and the council to carry out their design of selling the concern to the city.

The manager of the company said that the local authorities were asked $100,000 for the whole plant, goodwill and fixtures. Sir Adam Beck wouldn't sanction $50,000, or even a lower one, unless all the electrical equipment was included. The agreement for $50,000 was for the goodwill alone, the rest to be secured at a valuation. It was shown that the electrical part of the business was losing money and that there was no goodwill to sell.

Crown Counsel Agar of Simcoe prosecuted the prisoners strenuously and the judge's charge was thought to be against them, his honor referring to the standing of the men who had appeared against the accused. The jury, however, returned with a verdict of not guilty after a short time.

A large number of citizens arranged a procession and paid a visit to the homes of the vice-president of the gas company and Mayor Kerr. One of the acquitted aldermen will oppose Mayor Kerr in the event that he runs again for office.

J. M. McEvoy, London; John Fraser and Thomas Scullard appeared for the defendants.

LATE JOHN LOGG HAS DAUGHTER IN LONDON

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 3.—John Logg, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of this district, died today at his late residence, 13 Jessie street.

He was 82 years of age. He came to Canada in 1854, and successfully conducted a farm near here for a great many years. Mr. Logg is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Robt. Heck, St. Thomas, and Mrs. C. D. Fraser, London, and four sons William and John Logg, Detroit; Robert, on the old homestead in Yarmouth Township, and Frank Logg of Vancouver, B.C., and one brother, Samuel, 76 Railway street, city.

WINGHAM I. O. O. F. INITIATION.

TEESWATER, Nov. 3.—The members of local I. O. O. F. motored to Wingham at the invitation of Maitland Lodge to witness the work of the initiatory degree team. Three new members from Teeswater, viz., H. Linklater, G. Melvin and W. Okes were initiated into the rites of Oddfellowship.

The local school teachers, under leadership of Miss Hicks, gave the weekly patriotic tea at the town hall. This netted $26.

The Military Service Act, 1917

CANADA

Privileges and Penalties

For Class One Men, Employers, Parents

For Class One Men

If your examination by a Medical Board has placed you in Medical Category B, C, or E, attend the nearest post office, attach Medical Certificate to claim for exemption and your present responsibility under the Military Service Act ends.

If placed in Medical Category A, and you feel justified in asking for exemption on financial, business, or domestic grounds, you have the right to claim exemption before a tribunal. It is not necessary or desirable to report for Service or to make claim for exemption in person. Simply go to nearest Post Office, fill in the form provided, leaving it with the Postmaster for free transmission to Registrar.

For Employers of Class One Men

The employer may make claims for exemption of Class One men in his employ on the forms obtainable at the nearest Post Office.

In their enthusiasm to serve Canada there will be a number of men in Class One who will desire to report for service, but who will better serve the national interest by continuing their present occupations. It is the duty and privilege of employers to claim exemption in such cases.

For Parents

Where domestic reasons exist for the exemption of a Class One man, application may be made by parents or a near relation for exemption of such man.

N.B.—Care should be exercised to prevent more than one claim for exemption being made in respect of any one man. Where the claim is made on industrial grounds it is best made by the employer.

Penalties Provided

Failure on the part of a Class One man to report for service or apply for exemption on or before November 10th—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years with hard labor; also claim to exemption is forfeited.

Attempt to bribe any member of an exemption tribunal, medical board or military representative—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years and not less than one year.

Employer reducing wage, or altering conditions of employment by virtue of making claim for employee's exemption—fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Any person urging a man in Class One not to observe the requirements of the Military Service Act—imprisonment for term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Issued by
The Military Service Council

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