



PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order in Council (P. C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said Class, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he is at any time,

member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an officer-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is exempted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is exempted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognised order of an exclusively religious character, or is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917, or as being a

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

PILLAGE AND HORROR

A NEW BOOK DEALERS WERE BURNED ATROCIOUS.

"The German Terror in France" describes the Cruelties of the Invaders During the Months After They Occupied the District Round Combray, Which Was Recently Been Liberated by the British Army.

THE section between the Scheidt and the Oise for which the armies on the Western front are now so fiercely fighting has had its full share of the hardships of war. A recent despatch spoke of "the delicious joy" with which the inhabitants of the villages taken by the British in their last great advance greeted the victorious army. To them it meant delivery from cruel oppressors. It is easy to see why their joy amounted to delirium when one reads the story of the atrocities of the Germans at the time of their first invasion of this section. This story is told by Arnold J. Toynbee, late fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, in "The German Terror in France." This book is made up of a digest of first-hand evidence of the actions of the German soldiers and officers when they came into this section as conquerors, in the early months of the war, and started a series of persecutions that has no doubt lasted till the British Army recovered the territory and set the people once more free.

The book, which treats of the conduct of the German soldiers in all the parts of France that they have invaded, has this to say of their activities in this particular section:

"The invaders spread over the region between the Scheidt and the Somme. At Beaumont-Hamel, in the Department of the Somme, a village of 380 souls, they imposed a war contribution of 8,000 francs on the commune, threatening to carry the men away captive if the money were not paid. The mayor raised 1,800 francs, and the Germans obtained the rest by robbing private individuals. A week after their arrival they accused four women of espionage on frivolous grounds. An officer of the German infantry regiment No. 119, who examined them, offered three of them their lives if they would denounce the fourth. They refused, and were given three minutes to change their minds. 'Then,' states the fourth victim, 'we were dragged to the church walls, the officer superintending in person. He had his watch in his hand. We were given one minute to confess or die. We did not give in.' 'One—two—' but the fatal 'three' did not issue from his lips. They were led back again, and given half an hour's grace more. They entrusted what money they had on their persons to another woman, but the officer interrupted the transaction, counted the money out and appropriated it for the benefit of the war contribution. He told the fourth woman that she should be 'buried alive in front of the church,' but finally the colonel of the 110th Regiment commuted their penalty to imprisonment. One hundred and seventy inhabitants of Beaumont-Hamel altogether were taken as prisoners to Cambrai. After five months' detention the elders were sent home, but they were brutally separated from the children, who were not allowed to return.

At Provant, on August 29, a Ulan patrol fired down into a cellar just taken by the Germans, and killed a man of 74. They broke everything in this house, and sacked the whole village. 'Six or seven deaconesses in black clothes, with white coifs and Red Cross armlets, went into the houses with the soldiers and took anything that pleased them.' On September 1, states another witness, 'I saw the Germans load M. Wable's furniture on motor-cars and then set fire to the house—throwing in something that exploded.' 'A French soldier who was lying wounded in the street, how they went from house to house, setting them on fire. I saw them set a dozen houses on fire in this way, notably a big barn.'

"On August 29 the Germans also burned seven houses and two barns at Framerville. Their methods show that the incendiaries of Framerville and Provant were the same. 'One heard an explosion,' states the Cure of Framerville, 'and then the house took fire immediately. Each time a building was burning they played a piano which they had taken from M. Francois Foucard's house.' At Provant, while M. Wable's house was in flames, they had dances to the sound of a gramophone.

"At Maucourt on August 29 a German cyclist patrol found 29 agricultural laborers sitting in a cafe. He leveled his rifle at them, and two of them tried to escape. The German fired twice at the first, who dragged himself a hundred yards and then died. The second took refuge in a barn. More Germans then came up and demanded matches to light the barn over his head, but finding none they put five bullets into his brain. Next day they wounded a French dragoon from an ambush in the village, and finished him off with the butt-ends of their rifles in order to plunder his pockets. On September 25 they returned in force to Maucourt, and when the French artillery opened on them they seized five men of the village as a screen to cover their retreat. 'I was arrested,' states one of these victims, 'by a German sergeant with a serrated bayonet. They immediately placed us in front of them, telling us that the French were going to kill us. We could not escape, for we had a soldier with fixed bayonet on either side of us.' 'Four times,' states the village schoolmaster, 'we were knocked over by the shock of

the (French) shells.' Returning next day, the Germans imposed a war contribution on the commune. 'How many inhabitants have you?' asked the German commandant. 'Three hundred and fifty,' he was told. 'I want have 10 francs per inhabitant,' he answered. 'If you have not produced the sum in gold or silver within an hour, everyone will be searched; anyone found with money on him will be shot, the village will be burnt, and we shall carry off hostages.' Fifteen hundred francs in gold were paid by the village baker, the rest by other individuals. 'No receipt was given,' states a witness. 'Our commune was completely pillaged. I found my own house sacked, the cloth torn off the billiard table, and everything in a state of indescribable confusion.' On the same day, September 26, the French troops returned and Maucourt was delivered.

'At Liancourt-Fosse the Germans, fighting with a French regiment for the possession of the village, seized twelve of the inhabitants as a screen, and drove them forward in their ranks. The French slashed their fire, but three of the civilians were seriously wounded and another mortally.

'In the Commune of Welles-Perennes, in the Department of the Oise, the Germans surprised two farm lads, 18- and 19 years old, driving in a cart to Montigny to buy bread. One of them, wounded in the stomach, dragged himself back to the farm and died. The other was taken to Creve-Coeur that day. 'Many of them were drunk. They broke open the doors of a number of houses of which the owners were away, and gave themselves up to pillage. Soldiers dragged a young man up to two officers on horseback, and one of them shot him point blank.' At Ferrieres, six houses were set on fire by means of bombs, and a man and his wife suffocated in their cellar because a French soldier had fired in the street and taken refuge in a house.

Mortimer, on the road from Rouse to Compiègne, was pillaged by the Germans on August 31. Next day they demanded tobacco from the grocer, M. Huille. Having none, he guided them to the tobaccoist's, and was shot point blank as he turned to go home. At Marquise the Germans carried off eight civilians as hostages, including the cure and the mayor, and shot four other hostages—two Frenchmen from St. Quentin and two Belgians from Jemappes. When they retreated through Marquise on September 31, a German officer ordered three Uhlans to fire on a crowd of about forty people because he thought he heard the word 'Prussian' muttered among them. A man and a little girl were wounded and a boy of 15 was killed.

'Choisy-au-Bac, in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne, was entered by the Germans on August 31. On September 1 and 2, states the town clerk, 'they deliberately burned a quarter of the houses in Choisy, on the absolute pretext that they had been fired on. Before setting the houses on fire they pillaged the whole place under their officers' eyes. Two military doctors with Red Cross armlets pillaged Madame Binder's house with their own hands. The booty was carried off in carts stolen on the spot. Forty-five houses were destroyed. On September 8, the Germans shot in his garden an inhabitant of Choisy who had just returned from Compiègne. They carried off four others on their retreat—one escaped, and is known to have been shot, and the others were not heard of again.'

Freedom for Women.

Tartar women in the far Russian provinces have dropped the veil and are freed from sex tyranny as a result of the Russian revolution.

In the elections for the local Zemstovs they are voting along with the men. A letter from Kazan says: 'The women's movement here started in the revolution of 1905 as a result of which the women began to go about unveiled. By 1910 a veiled woman was unknown in Kazan. After the revolution in which the Emperor was deposed the Moslem women formed a society and sent delegates to the first All-Russia Conference. Here they presented demands for the abolition of polygamy and the Moslem inheritance law, according to which female heirs receive smaller portions than male. A separate day is set apart for the Tartar women to vote, to satisfy the mullahs and old-fashioned women. About forty per cent. of the women went to the polls on the last election.

'In Kazan one has only to walk through the streets to see that Moslem women are socially the equals of men and have shaken off the shackles of centuries of sex tyranny.'

A "Tobacco Line" in Paris.

French tobacco and cigarettes are now obtainable in Paris only once each week, and even then during the space of about thirty minutes. During that half hour the tobacconists' shops present about the same appearance as did the coal and wood yards during the fuel famine last winter. It takes from three to a half dozen policemen for each shop to keep waiting smokers orderly while the weekly supply is being dealt out, and to pacify those that are still in line when the "no more tobacco" sign is hung out.

The Watchtower of Gaza.

Al-Mintar, or the watch tower, still exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Samson is said to have carried the gates of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jaffa are three ancient olive trees, many of them more than a thousand years old, with gnarled bark and immense trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand clocks which are still used in some mosques.—Christian Science Monitor.

Counting Winsor.

"Wasn't it cold last night?" "Cold? Why, I was awakened by the noise of my wife's teeth chattering on the logman."

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