

# NATIONAL REGISTRATION

Saturday next week, June 22nd, is in His Majesty's allegiance or was a British subject or alien, who shall have attained the sixteenth birthday on or before that day, must register, and every person who shall after that date attain the sixteenth birthday must, within thirty days after his or her birthday, register. Every person must attend personally at the place appointed for registration, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night. The places appointed for registration in this district are as follows:

- 162 Nellie Lake—G. A. Baker, Nellie Lake, Ont.
- 163 Potter—J. A. Stewart, Potter, Ont.
- 164 Nahma—Charles Liddicot, Nahma, Ont.
- 165 Cochrane Council Chambers—H. J. Brown, Cochrane, Ont.
- 166 Cochrane C. G. R. employees—C. G. R. Offices, Cochrane, Ont.
- 167 Clute P. O.—A. W. Golding, Clute, Ont.
- 168 Frederickhouse Beaver Abitibi Office—Alvin Jackson, Frederickhouse, Ont.
- 169 Hunta P.O.—G. C. Lovell, Hunta, Ont.
- 170 Driftwood P. O.—Fred R. O'Neil, Driftwood, Ont.
- 171 Smooth Rock Falls, School House—Guy C. Lawson, Smooth Rock Falls.
- 172 Jacksonboro, New Ontario Colonization Co., Office—T. H. Scott, Jacksonboro, Ont.
- 173 Jacksonboro, New Ontario Colonization Co., Office—J. D. McD. Grosart, Jacksonboro, Ont.
- 174 Fauquier, A. Brunnet's House—Alphonse A. Brunet, Fauquier.
- 175 Moonbeam, Desgrosselliers' Store—Celestin Desgrosselliers, Moonbeam, Ont.
- 176 Kitigan—H. W. Briden, Care Hardman, Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 177 Woman River Camp, O'Brien Township—John Fanning, Care E. Hardman, Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 178 Soldiers and Sailors Colony, Kapuskasing—Ernest Hardman, Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 179 Internment Camp, Kapuskasing—Col. W. E. Date, Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 180 Kapuskasing School—Corp. Arthur W. Nicholson, Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 181 Ferguson Camp, Near Harty—John Livingstone, Care E. W. Hardman.
- 182 Mattice—W. R. Clark, Mattice.
- 183 Hearst School—P. C. Sells, Hearst, Ont.

After complying with the regulations for registration by answering the questions asked in the forms provided and which have already been published in these columns, the registrant receives a card which he will be obliged to keep continually on his person and he must produce it for inspection upon reasonable demand to any peace officer, police officer or constable under penalty of law.

Among the questions which have to be answered, the following illuminating information is given regarding a few of them which will facilitate the work of the registrars, if well understood beforehand.

Question No. 4.—British subject? By birth? By Naturalization? If Naturalized, which year? What place?

It is important to obtain accurate information upon the question of nationality or citizenship. Ordinarily an intelligent registrant will find no difficulty to answer this question, but cases may occur in which the registrant, by reason of his ignorance, or by reason of honest doubt, well or ill-founded, will be unable to determine the appropriate answer. In such cases a solution of the difficulty may be found by application of the following rules:—

1. A person is a natural-born British subject who was born within His Majesty's Dominions or allegiance; or who was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, if his father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth, and either was born with-

in His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and any person born on board a British ship, whether in foreign territorial waters or not, is a natural-born British subject. For the purpose of this rule a child will be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if he be the child of a British subject and born in a place within which His Majesty lawfully exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

2. A person born on board a foreign ship will not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

3. The wife of a British subject will be deemed to be a British subject; and the wife of an alien will be deemed to be an alien, irrespective of the nationality which she had previous to marriage.

4. A person of foreign birth may be rated as a British subject if naturalized in any part of His Majesty's Dominions. Any qualifications of this rule which it may be necessary to apply will be manifested by the date and place of naturalization which will be disclosed in answer to the subsidiary questions upon that topic.

5. A British subject who, when in any foreign state and not under disability, by obtaining a certificate of naturalization or by any other voluntary or formal act, becomes naturalized therein shall thenceforth cease to be a British subject.

6. Any person who by reason of his having been born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship is a natural-born British subject may divest himself of that status, it at his birth or during his minority he became under the law of any foreign state a subject also of that state, by making, while he is a subject, a declaration of alienage, when of full age and not under any disability. Moreover, any person who though born out of His Majesty's Dominions is a natural-born British subject may, if of full age or not under disability, make a declaration of alienage and thereby cease to be a British subject.

If none of these rules serve to elucidate the question, or cannot be satisfactorily applied, the registrant's nationality may be stated as doubtful.

Question No. 10.

Particular care should be exercised to see that parts (a) and (b) are answered with sufficient definiteness to enable a third person who is unacquainted with the registrant, and has not the opportunity of questioning him, to obtain a clear understanding of the occupation he is now following and the occupation he regularly follows. As describing occupations, there are many words in use which are capable of more than one interpretation. A painter may be a portrait painter, a house painter, a china painter, a carriage painter, etc. Similarly, there are various kinds of carpenters, fitters, polishers, packers, etc. Some of the words in most general use to describe occupations are "helpers," "operators," and laborers, etc. In all such cases the deputy will consider it his duty to ascertain at what work the registrant is "helping" what kind of machine he is "operating", or what "operation" he is performing, or at what kind of work he is a "laborer." Sometimes the answer that will be given to Question 11 will be sufficiently explanatory as to the nature of one's present occupation.

The particular purpose in asking for the information called for in Question 10 is to enable the Board, as far as practicable, to direct people towards the kind of work for which they are best fitted by training and experience. If, for example, a man has thoroughly learned the trade of bricklaying, but by reason of the lack of opportunity to follow that trade, he is temporarily operating a passenger elevator, it is desirable in the interests of efficiency to get him back to his regular occupation at the first opportunity. The length of the registrant's experience

In (a) and (b) (which will be sufficiently answered if stated in years or months) will, generally speaking, be an additional indication of the registrant's proficiency.

Part (c) of Question 10 is designed to bring out information as to any special qualification which a registrant may possess which might be usefully applied towards improving the organization of our labor resources for war purposes. A person might be regularly employed in a factory yet be thoroughly qualified to handle a motor-boat or a sail-boat and have considerable knowledge of the principles of navigation. Any man who is proficient in driving an automobile might be quickly trained for driving a farm tractor. Registrants who are not now pursuing or who do not regularly pursue occupations as telegraph or wireless operator, coal miners, ship carpenters, etc., but who have knowledge or experience of such occupations, should be encouraged to give particulars. Without going into further details these suggestions will probably be sufficient to indicate the lines along which inquiry might profitably be made.

Furthermore, there must always be kept in mind the possibility that the Board may have to place restrictions upon the employment of male labor in less essential occupations. Should that become necessary in the national interest, it is important to know what other work a registrant can do well, so that he can be intelligently aided in changing his occupation to something more useful.

It is particularly desired, of course, to mobilize labor for greater production upon the farm, and to this end the experience of the registrant in general farm work is particularly inquired into in Question No. 13. The deputy will be expected to show good judgment when it comes to asking for details of experience from a registrant who declares that his present occupation or his regular occupation is that of a farmer. For example, should a registrant state in answer to No. 13

(b) that he has been a farmer for fifteen years, most of the answers to Question 13 may be safely dispensed with. On the other hand, should a registrant declare to other occupations but in answer to No. 10 (c) claim that he can do farm work well, then Question 13 should be answered in full detail.

QUESTION NO. 12.—"Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing from your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if the conditions offered are satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home daily? (b) Away from home?"

The object of this question is to ascertain how many people there are, with the name and address of each, whose help could probably be counted upon were it to become necessary in the national interest to increase the labor engaged in any essential or important undertaking.

Deputies will note particularly that the question does not ask: "Are you willing to serve?", but only "Do your circumstances permit you to serve?" Presumably many person might be perfectly willing to serve who for reasons of which they themselves would be the best judges, could not do as they would like. Nor does the registrant who answers either part of this question in the affirmative thereby pledge himself to report for any service that may subsequently be offered him. Unless the conditions under which he will be required to work are satisfactory, he is quite at liberty to decline.

The reason for dividing the question is quite apparent. There will be some who are so circumstanced that they can report for service anywhere; there will be others just as anxious to serve who because of family or other ties cannot accept employment that would require them to be away from home. If Canada is to make her maximum contribution towards winning the war, ways will have to be found for utilizing to the full the services of both classes.