

APPEAL COURTS

NEAR CLOSE

Five Judges May Dispose of Exemption Claims by Jan. 10

Five judges are now sitting on the appeal courts in Winnipeg, and it is hoped that the disposal of the appeals will be completed by the 5th or the 10th of the month. Yesterday showed a larger percentage of farmers than usual, and as a number of these had been disfranchised under the War Times Election act, many were granted exemption. Numerous farmers who are living in outer districts and who were not able to attend the local tribunals, had been disallowed by default, are now able to prove their being bona fide farmers. Except for these cases, not many decisions of the tribunals have been revoked.

"He is not a German. He is a Canadian and will certainly go and fight for his country the same as all other fit young men," said Judge Curran heatedly yesterday when disallowing the appeal of Jack Wells, 483 Boyd avenue, for exemption under the Military Service act. Wells is 22, was born in Winnipeg, but his parents are German. There are several children in the Wells home and it was elicited that nothing but the German tongue is spoken there. "I think you had better go and do your duty for Canada; you have sworn allegiance to her. Men like you should fight or get out, or be placed at once in an internment camp," said the judge sternly.

J. H. Woodside, who appeared for Wells, asked for a new medical examination.

"Get sufficient evidence that it is justified and I might grant it. I make no rash promises, however, and the case cannot stand over a moment," replied his lordship.

Teacher's Claim Allowed.
Michael J. Kozier, from Arbakka, Man., does not want to fight the Hun, although in full sympathy with the allies. Kozier is an Austrian, and does not want to take any human life, least of all those of his mother country. Being a public school teacher, he considers that he is doing as much for the country as if he was fighting in the trenches. His claim was allowed under the War Time Election act.

The appeal of Jas. R. Polecek, which was heard on Dec. 23 by Judge Dawson, was reopened yesterday afternoon. It was proved that James worked the farm alone while his father ran a threshing outfit and a grinding plant. The judge, when questioning the father, decided that the boy ran the farm alone, and was not in any way being helped by his father. "In fact," declared his lordship, "a man who runs a threshing outfit is more or less a philanthropist toward his neighbors." Polecek was granted exemption as long as he stayed on the farm.

In Judge Haggart's court, two cases were re-opened. They were those of David MacDonald, who was given to April 1, and another man named Finklestein, whose father, a farmer, secured a letter to Col. Bell recommending that this man be not called into service for a few months to allow seeding operations to be completed.

Quite Young at 62.
In one case a man pleaded that he had to support his aged father. "How old is he?" asked Judge Galt. "Sixty-two," replied the applicant. "Good heavens, man, that is not old; if you talk like that I will feel old myself."

In Judge Curran's court his lordship told one Russian that he was not telling the whole truth and that he would be as much good at the front as he would here. This was Max Miller, of 495 Redwood avenue, who said he was a Russian Jew. "This race is not so lazy on the whole and you must move a little faster," said the judge.

In another case, where exemption was refused to Fred Edinger, 226 Stella avenue, the judge told the applicant's mother that she was fairly well provided for seeing that she had a farm and property. This lady alleged that she was paying 9 per cent. to a local mortgage company on her property. "Farming to him is more of a pastime than a necessity," also commented his lordship.

Judge Curran took some time over the case of John W. Matheson, a grain sampler, who has his only brother at the front and is supporting a widowed mother. When this man's brother enlisted a family compact was made. John was to stay home and help look after the home, also to help to keep the wife and five children of the man overseas. On the suggestion of Nash Phillips, who is military representative in this court, exemption was allowed until June 1. "A very good suggestion, Mr. Phillips, and I will act upon it," said his lordship to Mr. Phillips.

Rudolph Nelderman, of Swiss birth, but a naturalized British subject, claimed that he read and wrote German and that his mother could only read German. He said he would not be able to write to his mother if he were drafted.

Judge Galt decided the man could write in English to his mother and somebody would translate the letter.

Carrying Water Not Good Plea.
James Arthur Payne made a plea that it was necessary to carry water to his mother's house, as there was no water service installed. A brother had been granted exemption on condition that the appellant should go. Judge Galt decided that one boy could carry enough water for the house.

Harry Turner, a C.N.R. machinist, whose appeal was heard Dec. 18 and the case reserved to allow the military authorities to make certain inquiries, was granted exemption until May 1, 1918.

Decisions in Appeals.
Of the appeals heard during yesterday afternoon session, the following verdicts were delivered:

Fatelman, Nathan, farmer, Lydiatt, exempted as long as on farm.

Hammerstead, J., clerk, Lac du Bonnet, until April 1, 1918.

Trapp, R., farmer, Brokenhead, exempted as long as on farm.

Szoyewski, M., farmer, Cromwell, exempted under War Time act.

Olsen, A., saw mill hand, Lac du Bonnet, disallowed.

Bjork, A., farmer, Lac du Bonnet, disallowed.

Kozier, K. J., school teacher, Al-

bakers with Professor Robert Harcourt, who has been touring the west, on a special mission for Mr. Hanna, to sound millers and bakers on the practicability of introducing a uniform grade of flour and standardizing the loaf.

These recommendations contained among other things the suggestion that the wrapped loaf should be eliminated for the duration of the war; that bread should not leave the bake shops until 12 hours old, and that loaves should be standardized.

A lengthy discussion on the delivery system took place without any The concensus of opinion among the bakers was that there could be no co-operation in delivery nor could any substantial reduction in the price be made by establishing bread depots at various points in the city or creating retail bread departments within the bake shop.

Professor Harcourt told the Free Press that the response he had met with in the west had been magnificent and that the people were ready and looking for drastic measures along the question of food control. He leaves today for Minneapolis.

"If it amounts to this, that the Allies need pork as much as they do men, I would say, keep to the normal extraction of 72 per cent. of white flour from wheat," said Prof. Harcourt, at the morning session of the conference; that if more than 72 per cent. is extracted from wheat there will be a shortage of hog feed of the right kind and the hog industry will suffer.

May Put Up Price

"The bread factories of the city will have to put up their price or go out of business," said Edward Parnell in the course of a lengthy address given before the meeting in which he advanced reasons showing why the bakers could not manufacture bread from wheat flour substitutes as cheaply as from wheat flour and why he does not consider that the country can afford to go in for these substitutes.

He advocated doing away with the wrapped loaf during war time, making only standard loaves of three kinds, definite in shape and weight, cutting out all fancy bread except raisin bread and eliminating home baking as much as possible, as he considered that therein lay the greatest waste of flour.

"As to the price of bread in Winnipeg," said the speaker, "the controller's department has issued a statement that the average price for the Dominion is 7 cents a pound; for United States 11 cents a pound, for the city of Winnipeg 6.15 cents, and that notwithstanding the fact that every material used in the city of Winnipeg outside of flour, including fuel and labor, costs not less than 20 per cent. more than in almost any other city in the Dominion."

A lengthy discussion of wheat extraction and the standard flour was in progress at the noon hour. Mrs. A. A. Perry wanted to know who used the second grade patent in this country and was informed that the professional bakers bought these, while the home baker bought the first grade patents.

In the United States the flour used now under the food controller's order is standardized and is about equal to Canada's second grade patent.