

But ady To ny Refusal

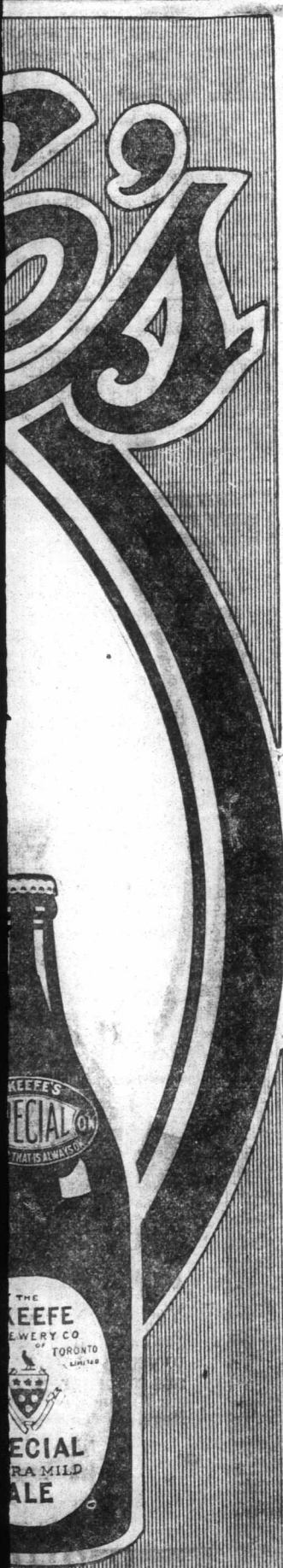
crossed the field covered with
We have heard that Berneau
ed and that women and chil-
and ben hung. The Germans
ous at having lost such a
of men before even seeing
nch.
to—Aeroplane passed right
and seemed to drop some-
white. The soldiers are going
in bands destroying and laying
every house and garden. They
ause on fire near the convent.
are 400,000 soldiers between
and Nienfane.
to—There was a terrific crash
door and four German offi-
a motor pointed revolvers and
for wine. We had a fearful
After dinner an officer came
ed us where the cure was.
McMahon had to lead him to
ctor's house with a revolver
at her back. All the way
on either side are burning.
uns asked the German officers
would spare the convent. As
they had rone the nuns woke
and we started fleeing by the
rad.

TEST HAVING EFFECT
AWA, Ont. Aug. 21.—The pro-
Colonel Morrison, director of
y, against the action of a num-
married women in Canada pre-
their husbands from volun-
for active service has had the
of stopping the practice to a
arge extent. Reports received
he recruiting centres to-day in-
that in many cases the protests
y wives have been withdrawn.

HOW'S THIS
offer One Hundred Dollars re-
for any case of Catarrh that
be cured by Hall's Catarrh

CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.,
the undersigned have known
Cheney for the past 15 years,
believe him perfectly honorable
business transactions and finan-
ciable to carry out any obliga-
tion made by his firm.

ONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Toledo, O.
is Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
acting directly upon the blood
curious surface of the system.
tionals sent free. Price 75 cents
bottle. Sold by all druggists.
The Hall's Family Pills for con-
tion.



ntford

In The World Of Labor

A Budget of News
For Those Inter-
ested in Labor

By G. A. M.

Gleaned From the
Exchanges and
Other Sources

Blow to Postal Company

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 22.—A de-
cision handed down by the Supreme
court in the case of the Postal Tele-
graph company versus the city of
Altoona, is of far reaching importance
to Pennsylvania municipalities since
it upholds the right to impose taxes
upon the poles, mains, pipes, etc., of
public utility corporations. The Postal
Telegraph Company declared that the
ordinance imposing a tax upon its
poles and wires was unconstitutional,
and that the taxing power, so far as
corporations are concerned, is retained
for the exclusive benefit of the
commonwealth. Upon appeal to the
Blair county court the contention of
the company was not sustained and
judgment was entered for the city.
The Supreme court ruling sustains the
lower court and invests Pennsylvania
municipalities with the right to collect
taxes from their public utilities.

Favor \$8.50 Minimum

DULUTH, Aug. 22.—The local sub-
committee of the Minimum Wage
Commission has agreed on an \$8.50
rate for experienced girl workers in
mercantile establishments and factor-
ies. Learners will receive \$5 and ap-
prentices \$6 a week. Organized work-
ers and social workers, headed by W.
E. McEwen, the well known trade
unionist, fought for a \$9 a week mini-
mum for regular workers and main-
tained that as the lowest possible cost
of living for a girl as reported by the
commission was \$8.60 a week, no low-
er wage was respectable. McEwen
stood uncompromisingly for the mini-
mum, arguing that this was not suf-
ficient, but that he would accept it as
the lowest figure. He said that there
were more than the bare necessities
of life to be considered—that a girl's
health was impaired by constant work
during the tender period of her life,
and that not only her health but that
of the future generations might be
impaired. The matter of sickness, dis-
ability and many other elements
should be taken into consideration in
deciding upon what a girl's expenses
were.

The Women's Share of War

Where the Chief Horrors of War
Will Fall.

For the real and lasting horrors of
war one must not search upon the
battlefield with its piled up heaps of
dead and maimed, of slaughtered men
and animals, that indeed itself is hell
enough, but not for a moment to be
composed to the infinitely greater
evils that follow in its trail. No, it is
not upon the battlefield, but in the
homes of the thousands slain that one
must look to realize what war really
is and means, for, after all, it is upon
the women of the nation first and then
upon the children that the main toll
and burden of war must fall.
To the soldier whose blood is fired
with so-called patriotic ardor, and
who in battle loses all sense of fear in
the frenzy of the moment, death
comes sure and swift or at largest to
the great majority after hours of in-
tense agony while exposed to the sun
and heat on the field of slaughter.
To the mothers and the wives there
is no music or delusive glory, nothing
to quicken the blood to predevel
effort, but the long and wretched hours
of weary, hopeless waiting for the
fathers and husbands at the front
who will never return, and whose
place will forever be vacant in the
little family circle they were wont to

fill in the happy days now gone for-
ever, who can tell the hours of long-
ing, the mortal dread from day to day
for the breadwinners who no more
on earth will clasp their loved ones
in their arms or gaze in the faces of
their dear ones, and then the long
and painful following dreary years,
the thousands of heart sick mothers
battling in a cold, cold, world, to sus-
tain and rear up their little ones, the
babies and innocents who will lang-
uish and pine for the bare necessities
of life.
If posterity could but once be fully
awakened to a realization of the in-
famy and iniquity of war, both men
and women, every lover of the race
who believes that God hath made of
one blood all the nations of men who
dwell upon the earth, they would rise
in the majesty of their might and
righteous indignation and forever ban-
ish the accursed thing from a world
created that men might dwell in brother-
hood and amity together, each
working for the common weal and
welfare.

Now there is no real glory to war,
its glamor and tensility is a horrible
thing to lure men on to destruction
and fill with blood and misery a world
fair enough to be a veritable heaven.
Let those who glory war weigh up
the tears and groans and sighs and
mortal agony attendant upon its hol-
low pump, its myriad dead, its wid-
ows and its fatherless, its unmarked
and unknown graves, and its millions
gone and missing, never to return,
and then reconcile it with the teach-
ings of that prince of peace in whose
name war is proclaimed, while men
engage in the slaughter of their fel-
lows.

It were well to remember that these
things are fearful realities and not
mere empty fancies, and while the so-
called glory goes to the favored few,
the death and misery dealt out to the
myriad thousands falls with fourfold
burdens on those who are least able
to bear it, the women and the little
ones.

Samuel Gompers On the War

"War, with its supposed pomp and
heroism, is inaugurated by the Aus-
trian royalty to divert the people's
attention from their own ills and their
honest, intelligent course to remedy
these ills," declared President Samuel
Gompers, of the American Federation
of Labor, in an interview on European
affairs, published last week in a Wash-
ington newspaper, which says:
"Mr. Gompers five years ago spent
five months in European countries in-
vestigating labor conditions, and per-
sonal observation of Austria-Hungary
conditions form the foundation for his
indictment to-day of Austria."
"Congress is criticized by the labor
leader for its failure to second the
proposal of the British Government in
declaring for a 'naval holiday,' and he
expresses doubt as to the course the
masses of people in Europe will pur-
sue in regard to this 'unnatural, un-
justified and unholy war.'"
"Discussing labor conditions in
Austria, Mr. Gompers said that work-
men were employed there as hod-car-
riers, and in numerous other menial
tasks at a wage ranging from 30 to 40
cents a day. He said their home life
was a kennel-like existence, numerous
families being huddled together in
small houses.
"War under any circumstances is
to be deplored," said Mr. Gompers. "A
war begun by Austria for the sup-
posed causes ought to be condemned
—condemned by every liberty-loving
and humanitarian people the world
over."
"For the glory and the aggrandize-
ment of an effete royalty, men are to
be arrayed against each other, to kill

men, to create countless widows and
orphans, to destroy property and en-
tail increased taxation upon the mass-
es of the people, even after the war
shall have ended.
"In Austria, as in all Europe, the
masses of the people are bent upon
dealing with constructive movements
for the material, economic, political
and social improvement. Under royal
prerogative, war, with its supposed
pomp and heroism, is inaugurated to
divert the people's attention from
their own ills and their own honest,
intelligent course.

Economy of Good Wages

Does the \$2-a-day man, when lifted
to a \$5 wage, become a better worker
or does the lift go to his head and
spoil him?

You remember how, when Henry
Ford announced his big division of
profits, hundreds said it would simply
make his men reckless and extrava-
gant.

Those who said that were mostly
employers, fearful that their own
workers would become discontented.
Yet some have said it in good
faith, not knowing much about psy-
chology.

Well, here's the answer:
John R. Lee, production manager
of the Ford plant, says that already
the efficiency of the Ford working
force has increased 44 per cent. since
the new deal went into effect.

Getting more, the men try to do
more; their heart as well as their brain
is in their work.

This may not come true in every
instance, for human nature can fall
pretty low. But the Ford experiment
has gone on long enough to draw an
average. Lee's testimony would seem
to be conclusive.

Highly-paid labor, when well direct-
ed, is the cheapest labor because it
does the best and most work.

How can a man do good work when
worried lest the wolf should burst
through the door?—Leather Workers'
Journal.

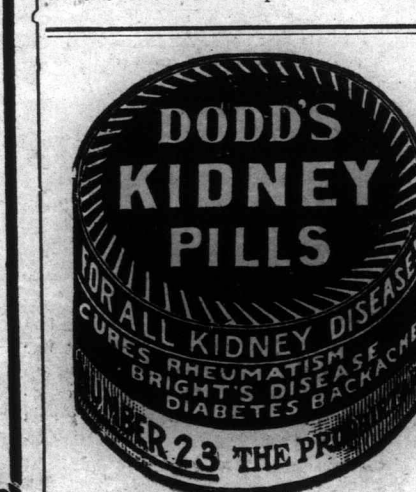
A Very Great Housing Project

Among Canadians generally a great
deal of misconception exists as to the
progressive tendencies of more than
one of the South American common-
wealths, and it may be a matter of sur-
prise to some who are wont to look
upon them as semi-barbarous commu-
nities whose main activities have to
do mainly with earthquakes and re-
volutions to learn that in some partic-
ulars, at least, they are far in advance
of Canada and the United States.
In the Argentine Republic, for in-
stance, with a climate in many re-
pects approximating that of Canada,
and, moreover, a country that is rapidly
developing and pushing its trade
successfully into all parts of the civil-
ized world the city of Buenos Ayres
has recently appropriated twenty-sev-
en million dollars to build homes for
working people.
These homes are to be erected in
healthy and desirable neighborhoods,
will be constructed of the best material,
be attractive in appearance, and
both comfortable and sanitary inside.
They will be fitted up with all the
latest modern conveniences to be
found in any other city in the world.
These buildings will be sold to the
workers on the instalment plan, at ac-
tual cost, plus the interest incurred by
the city in raising the necessary funds
to build and equip them, and will thus
enable the industrial masses to eventu-
ally own their own homes at a less
cost than they now pay out in rent.
The civic authorities claim that these
houses can be sold far more rapidly
than it will be possible to build them.
It will add to the beauty of the big
municipality, increase the value of
land, provide employment for the
workless and give an inducement to
rise in the social scale. Then thous-
ands of these model houses will be
started immediately, and as soon as
completed will be followed by others.

Hon. Dr. Beland, M.P., for Beauce,
Quebec, and former Postmaster-Gen-
eral in the Laurier Cabinet, is serving
with the Belgian forces at the front
in the Medical Corps.

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Facing the Issue

And after all is said and done, it is
the working class that will be called
upon to bear the brunt of the battle
and the stress of war; the effect
of which will be felt over the whole civil-
ized world. There will be the tribute
of blood and suffering in the countries
whose soil is to be deluged in blood,
and even in the nations immune from
participation in the struggle the price
of commodities and the necessities of
life will go up in price. At a time of
severe industrial depression when
thousands of willing hands are unem-
ployed in every section of the globe,
one result of the war will be to en-
ormously increase the price of bread
and meat and foodstuffs and other
things upon which men and women
must depend for sustenance. Men and
nations are now so interdependent
upon one another in this age of the
world's development that an injury to
one must inevitably react upon the
whole. Even in the Western Hemis-
phere in Canada, where no fear of
actual hostilities taking place upon its
soil is entertained, and in the United
States, altogether outside involve-
ment in the struggle, the effects of
the giant conflict now on will be se-
verely felt by the working class. War
ever presses most inhumanly upon
the poor, the workers of the wide
world over, who have no cause of
quarrel with each other, and no enmity
in their hearts towards their
brethren of another race. Then why
war at all?

What Does it Menace?

There are those in this enlightened
world who speak of the menace of
unionism. What does it menace?
Why do men join unions? Is it be-
cause unionism is a trust, or is it be-
cause it is a necessity?

The union man is called upon to
make sacrifices. He is not making for
himself a monopoly. Every benefit
he secures he shares with others.
Wherein is unionism a menace?

Does it menace the interests of la-
bor? Dissolve all the unions of the
country, and what would be the effect
on labor? Would the standard of
labor be improved or injured? Every
increase of wages, and every reduction
of hours, and every safeguard of the
worker, is due to organized effort.

Does it menace the home? It aims
to keep the mother in the home and
when woman must work to place her
on a level with the man; to restore
the child to the school out of the
sweat shop and the street; to restore
to the head of the home the best
possible wages, hours and conditions
of labor; to provide for the family in
case of sickness, accident, unemploy-
ment or death.

Does it menace society? What is
more needed to-day than the social
spirit? The union is the greatest ex-
isting generator of the social spirit.
It teaches its members to stand to-
gether—to look not alone to their
own affairs, but each to the affairs of
others.

Unionism is a menace to nothing
except the things that are a menace
to human happiness and advancement.
—Los Angeles Citizen.

Secret History

By George Matthew Adams
Would that the Secret History of
the world might be written—that His-
tory that has to do with men and wo-
men who work and decently strive
that not only both ends may meet,
but that all ends may meet.

The great things in every town are
done by those who hold within their
breast no hope for reward excepting
the glory that is sure to follow the
consciousness of service worked out
to the best of one's ability.

Visible History is inspiring, but
Secret History, revealed as it is,
would positively and divinely enable.
There must always be Leaders, but
no Leaders would be needed if there
were no Followers.

The fact that the record of your
deeds are not pasted upon billboards,
and recorded in newspapers and books
should hold no envious thorn any-
where in your conscious flesh. The
fact that you daily make life more
livable and less arduous is something
to be happy over. For it is a part of
the Secret History of the world that
is being recorded, though maybe not
published.

The mass of Humanity is what
counts.

You will do better work and be a
better, safer, sounder man and wo-
man if you will but daily strive to
make your works tell in the Secret
History that is a heritage to all folks
of all climes and for all ages.

NEW DURHAM

(From our own Correspondent)
Rev. Mr. Cotton preached a very
impressive sermon here last Sunday
evening. New Durham garden party
will be held on Thursday night, Aug.
20th on the beautiful lawn of Mr. Dan-
iel Hutchison one mile west of the
village. Music will be furnished on
the grounds by the London Harpers.
The programme consists of solos,
duets and readings by Will White and
Jules Brasill of Toronto. Those who
have heard them know they are worth
hearing. They will be assisted by
local talent.

Quite a number from here took in
the old boys' reunion last week at
Brantford.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS HUGE AND WEIRD ENIGMA, HE SAYS

Numbers and Experience are
There, But of Expertise He
is Doubtful.

LONDON, August 21.—The ques-
tion of the military strength of Rus-
sia is being debated in many circles
in Europe just now. The following
article which appears in The Manches-
ter Guardian, is by a military corres-
pondent, who is also a well known
war correspondent, and has personal
knowledge of the Russian army.
"All eyes in Europe are turned to-
ward the army of the 'Czar.' It is
the most gigantic military machine
in the world, and no one really
knows its fighting value. On its
peace strength it disposes of a mil-
lion of men between the German and
Austrian borders in Europe and the
seaboard of Vladivostok in Manchuria.
If mobilized in its entirety it would
quadruple the astounding numbers of
its peace strength."

"We are not, however, concerned
with this vast military machine in its
entirety. The European army corps
of Russia from the point of numbers
are considerable enough to give pause
to both Germany and Austria if their
efficiency is equal to their ponderous
numbers."

"Russian military efficiency has al-
ways presented an enigma to the
students of contemporary military
history. By all the laws of produc-
tion the Russian army in Europe
should be as formidable as any
trained force in the world. It has
the crowning advantage of experience
in modern war. It is accepted by
military students that after a pro-
tracted campaign which has not been
decided by exhaustion the beaten ar-
my emerges from the struggle with
a knowledge and experience that is
almost superior to that of its success-
ful enemy."

"The question is: Was the Slav-
onic temperament of such a quality
that it would profit by the lessons
learned is one of the questions to
which the students have never yet
been able to give a confident answer.
Again is the army recruited as it
is from nearly a dozen races; many
of which are secretly hostile to the
central government, a trustworthy in-
strument? Again the students are at
fault."

"The historical record of the Rus-
sian army does not give one great
hope that the Muscovite, with all

his numbers, will ever be able suc-
cessfully to initiate a campaign against
an enemy with whom overwhelming
numbers are not the chief essential
to success. Russia may mobilize her
armies in their millions, but has she
the staff accommodation to manipu-
late them. Judging by the story of
her failure against the Japanese in
Manchuria one would say that the
Russian officer of to-day is little bet-
ter than he was a generation ago."

"The Slav mind, quick though it
may be to make plans and estimates,
is slow in interpreting them into
action and movement. This seems to
be a congenial fault and it discounts
much of the experience which the
rude shocks of Liau- Yang, the Shaho
and Mukden brought to an army
which at that time military students
believed to be capable of all require-
ments."

"The main asset of the Russian ar-
my is Ivan Ivanoff, the Russian sol-
dier. Unimaginative, uneducated, doc-
ile by the circumstances of his lot,
he is the best material for the manu-
facture of the soldier that has to die
in heaps in the world. Unimaginative,
he is tenacious and fearless; unedu-
cated he is devoid of class ambi-
tions and sensitiveness; docile, he
may be headed to death or led to
victory with equal lack of interest in
the event in which he is but an ani-
mate pawn. We speak of course of
the Russian moujik and not of the
Poles and Jews that are serving
against their will. It is not likely
that the Russians will experiment
with Polish troops in Galicia or East
Prussia."

Are Well Equipped
"These distinctions, however, do
not add to the simplicity of the la-
bors of the General Staff, nor do
they make for the efficiency of the
railway services upon which will de-
pend any success that Russia could
hope for in operations against her
German enemies."

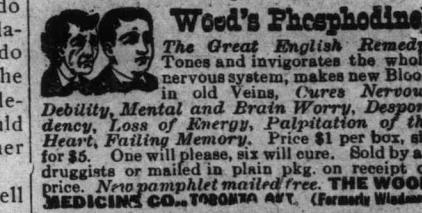
"In material the Russians are well
equipped. Though material of war
goes a long way, yet it is not the
last weight in the balance of suc-
cess or failure in war. In Manchuria
the Russians had the better material
in the way of artillery, cavalry and
engineering equipment. It was not
the material nor the men behind the
material that failed. It was the direct-
ing mind."

"Nothing will make the writer be-
lieve that the Russian officers, taken
en masse are good. Those who have
graduated through the war schools
are often brilliant theorists, but lit-
tle more. Those that have not gradu-
ated—and this is the huge majority—
have, it is true, a little more educa-
tion than the men they command, but
about the same limit of imagination.
It is a case of the blind leading the
blind."

"The writer's opinion is that the
General Staff in St. Petersburg

Paris Sends Many to Front

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Up to the present
the following men from Paris
have offered their services in the war,
and have been accepted, being attached
to the following units: with the
Thirty-Eighth Dufferin Rifles, A. E.
Cullum, for seven years a member of
the Scots Guards, and served two and
one half years in the Boer war; Wil-
liam Mears, ex-member of the First
Royal Sussex Regiment; A. D. Fraser,
South African veteran; Sinclair Knill,
ex-color sergeant of the Twenty-fifth
Regiment; Napoleon Latin, and J. H.
Murray. With the Twelfth York
Rangers, Lieut. Harry Watson, of the
Twenty-fifth Brant Dragons; Rich-
ard Thomson, Leslie Cook, Claude
Lawton, Harry Greentree. With the
Army Medical Corps, Hamilton, G.
E. Coutts and George Inksater. With
the Thirty-Seventh Haldimand Rifles,
William Turnbull and William Uren.
With the Third Field Troops of Engi-
neers, Hamilton Harper, Q.U.A. With
the Seventy-Seventh Regiment, Dun-
das, John Knill. With Fifth Field
Troops of Engineers, Kingston, Har-
old Finmore, Major Duncan Stew-
art, who has gone to the front, is also
a former Paris boy and is a brother
of Mrs. Henry S. Nais.



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You can have your or-
ders filled, with English,
French and German china,
but no guarantee for the
future while the war lasts.
Order at once.

VANSTONE'S
CHINA HALL

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DOCTOR LAUDS
CHEWING GUM

Relieves Sore Throats, Medical
Adviser to Singers Tells

"ALLIANCE" IS CHARGED UP
OF S.
Hyde Pa-
ron

Many
Doctors
Suggest

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. Ltd. TORONTO

Not
as a Medicine,

BUT to cleanse and preserve the teeth,
massage the gums, sweeten the mouth
and breath, stimulate the appetite,
promote digestion by increasing the
flow of saliva.

The new air-tight, dust-proof, damp-
proof, sealed package brings it to you
in all its original goodness.

Chew it after every meal

MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

"The Mammoth Wine House"

Have Removed to Their
NEW BUILDING

44-46 DALHOUSIE ST.

Three Doors West of
the Fire Hall