

BRITAIN TOOK AND ON QUESTION RELIEF TO THE POLES

to Concede All Relief Brit-
Huns Say they Could Not
tion for Their Allies.

on food brought from Germany, the bad condition of the roads, making transportation impossible for the most part; and that the export of potatoes from Polish districts be permitted when the local supply exceeded 400 grammes per day per head of the population. Suitable guarantees against confiscation of imported food and for the retention in Poland of all food grown there, this to be used by Polish civilians only, were offered. The number of German troops affected by the first stipulation was only equal to that of the inhabitants of a small town.

COUNTER PROPOSALS.
"The British counter-proposal embraced the provisioning of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro occupied by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Germany, of course, was unable to enter into an obligation for her allies and was only able to offer her good offices for negotiations with them. Great Britain also objected to the provisioning of the German army of occupation with Polish food, although the number of persons affected was comparatively irrelevant, the question of transportation being the one of paramount importance.

"Great Britain also asked that the German authorities shall have no control of any kind and shall in no wise interfere with the complete discretion of the American commission or its representatives" which means no less than that the German authorities should resign all control of the occupied territory, although the German government has expressly conceded that the distribution of American food be carried out by the Polish local commissions in conjunction with representatives of the American commission.

The German government, therefore declares that the eventual failure of the negotiations will not be caused by Germany but by Great Britain for the reasons already stated."



CHED UP!
AKER, YOU SEE BEFORE YOU ONCE
ELY UNITED CABINET!"

BOAT? AND TO THINK THAT
IT—OH, PA, CAN YOU
FORGIVE ME?



A BUDGET OF NEWS FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN LABOR

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

GLEANED FROM THE EXCHANGES AND OTHER SOURCES

The fourteenth annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, which recently convened in Berlin, was undoubtedly the most representative gathering of provincial labor delegates ever convened in Ontario, with 115 accredited delegates in attendance, among them being some of the best known workers in the International Trades Union movement.

MAYOR HETT TENDERS WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Mayor Hett, who occupied a seat on the platform, addressed the gathering on behalf of the municipality, and spoke in part as follows:—"On behalf of our city I extend to you a most hearty welcome. I can see in this delegation the 'Lights of Brotherhood' which are burning in the interests of labor, and the sight does me good. I congratulate you who have labored zealously to put the workingmen and the working woman on a better plane to earn their livelihood. I regret that your visit is so short. This city has been known as a place where a large proportion of the workers own their own homes. It is not due from high wages received that so many own their own homes, but on account of the thrift and industry which are the very instincts of the working people here. Now that the delegates were here, he wanted to state most emphatically that Berlin was as loyal to Empire as any other city in Canada, and not disloyal as some people had unfairly stated, and this the visitors would be able to see for themselves, and they were prepared to do their full share for the success of the entente allies and the triumph of the cause of liberty.

A Square Deal for the Soldiers Fighting for the Triumph of Democracy.

They wanted to see that soldiers who had volunteered for the defence of Canada and the Empire, and who were now fighting our battles on the fields of France and Flanders, are properly provided for and paid ample pensions upon their return, many of them incapacitated from earning a livelihood. He expected to see better industrial conditions evolve as a result of the war, and that the workers would enjoy a larger measure of liberty, remuneration and independence than they had ever done before. Organized Labor must wake up, face the situation that will confront them, and thus be in a position to secure improved social conditions as a result of the war.

Upon the conclusion of this address, which was heartily applauded, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker.

Carpenters Present the Association With a Union Label Gavel.

At this juncture President (Ald.) John Reid of the Berlin Trades and Labor Council, assisted by Organizer Tom Moore of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, presented a specially manufactured gavel, which bore the carpenters' union label upon it, for the use of the association at this and all future conventions of the organization. President Reid expressed his thanks for the gift, and hoped that his successors would wield it at future successful conventions.

President of Berlin Central Body Gives Ringing Address

President John Reid then welcomed the visitors in the name of Organized Labor as follows:

"In behalf of the Twin City Trades and Labor Council, let me express to you the feeling of pleasure the organized workers of this vicinity are experiencing, occasioned by your visit to our busy and industrious centre to-day.

"You, as representatives of crafts and callings from every quarter of the industrial province of Ontario, are here assembled to voice your protests against the machinations of unscrupulous employers and grafting, selfish

governments, and also to draw up necessary measures and pass upon resolutions which will come before this body for your earnest deliberation and support, and in which will be pointed out the desires and reforms necessary to elevate the members of the many organizations we to-day represent to a higher plane, and to a state of independence, which is the goal of all intelligent wage-earners.

London's Labor Mayor Is Accorded a Splendid Reception

Mayor Stevenson of London, who had just entered the hall, was called to the platform and was given an extremely cordial reception by the delegates.

The chair then asked if the Credentials Committee was ready to report and upon being informed in the affirmative, called upon it. This committee, which had been appointed prior to the opening, was composed of Wm. Baxter and T. Bromley, Kingston, and A. E. Stiefelmeyer, Berlin, and reported 106 delegates entitled to be seated, and with noon arrivals, this number was later increased to 115.

Mayor Stevenson of London, was then introduced with the announcement that because of this stand on behalf of the workers of the Forest City he had had to face the biggest hostile combination that ever opposed a public official in that city, but that all efforts to defeat him had been unavailing, and that he was still carrying on his good work.

Workers Must Stand Together to Secure Recognition.

Mayor Stevenson must have felt flattered by the cordiality of his reception and made an address that was frequently applauded in which he gave credit to the workers of London for his election. He showed the good work done by Organized Labor in that city, and demonstrated how municipal ownership was proving a decided success. The London and Fort Stanley Railway, which has been recently electrified, had not only made good under municipal control, but its revenues were rapidly increasing; it was now hauling twice as much freight for the Michigan Central as that road had formerly hauled for itself; it was the finest equipped electric line in Canada. He showed how large sums of money were formerly borrowed by the City of London from the local banks at high interest rates. Under a Labor regime they had changed the system, and had received their money at 3 1/2 per cent, cheaper than money could be secured by any other city in the Dominion.

Municipality Can Legally Demand the Union Label.

He showed that in forcing a fight to place the Union Label on the firemen's uniform the city solicitor had handed down a decision that owing to a change in the Municipal Act any municipality that so desired could legally demand the Union Label on clothing, printing or any other supplies. He advised the workers to unite and stand together, as it was the only method by which they could secure recognition or redress. He was then able to visit the convention, and he predicted that if the workers were true to their own interests they would enjoy still larger privileges and be in a position to enforce conditions that were equitable and just after the present war was ended.

Delegate Rolfe of Hamilton and other representatives made enquiries in regard to the Union Label on civic supplies, and were informed that there was no doubt whatever as to the municipalities not only having the power to stipulate in their contracts that supplies should bear the Union Label but that they also had the power to enforce them and thus secure a living wage and shorter hours for the workers.

ADVOCATES FORMATION OF A POLITICAL LABOR PARTY

Delegate T. A. Stevenson moved, seconded by delegate Walter Brown, that the Labor Educational Association be changed into a labor political

party, to be known as the Independent Labor Party, and that all its efforts be put forth in electing Labor representatives to the Ontario Legislature, that a referendum vote of the local unions in the province be taken upon the question, the result of the same to be reported at the next annual meeting of the association.

T. A. Stevenson thought the time was ripe for political action. Such an organization was proposed by the amendment could centre its efforts on the most likely places for the attainment of results, with the probability that at least several Labor representatives could be returned to the Ontario Legislature.

Delegate Walter Brown emphasized the fact that nearly all the delegates who had previously spoken on the question had been up for the purpose of political action. Labor had to use the ballot to secure its just demands, and he believed that if the amendment was adopted it would do more to secure legislation for the workers than all the delegations that had ever waited on the Government or ever would.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CITED AS AN EXAMPLE

Delegate Tom Moore wanted to know if union men were losing faith in industrial organization: one might be inclined to believe so by listening to some of the delegates. He referred to the action of the American Federation of Labor, which advocated the support of staunch trade unionists who carried the union card no matter what party they represented so long as they were willing to fight for union principles on the floor of the U. S. Congress and the State Legislatures, and instanced the passage of the Clayton Bill as one of the great measures in the interest of Organized Labor that had been secured in any party's history.

Delegate Glocking was opposed to any change in the name of the association. He was in favor of anything that would lead to secure better conditions and results for Labor, and during the past year the association had shown the possibility of doing "most creditable work."

Labor Columnarist Six Delegate Simpson did not believe that it would be in the interests of the association to turn it into a political party at this time. He had a diversity of opinion, especially as the mover and seconder of the amendment had proposed that the Trades and Labor Congress should shoulder the cost of taking a referendum vote. The business of sending deputations to interview the government without the individuals who composed it having a chance to study out the data upon the questions they were to speak upon, was worse than a farce. Hamilton Has Set a Good Example.

Delegate Joseph Gibbons was in favor of retaining the association as it was. Hamilton had shown by its example that it was possible to take effective political action; it had a representative in the local Legislature, and all but elected a second member, and what Labor had accomplished in the Ambitious City it could accomplish in other places. It went to work in the same spirit. To make the organization a political party would have just about as satisfactory results as the convention called in Toronto some years ago to form an Independent Labor Party.

Secretary Joseph Marks had come to the convention to support the proposition to change the name of the association to that of the Ontario Federation of Labor if there was evidence of the fact that it would make for the greater effectiveness of the organization, but he was satisfied from the diversity of opinion that had been expressed that it might be best to retain the present name of the association, at least at this time.

Accomplished that Counts.

Whether the name remained the same or was changed to a federation would in itself matter very little; it was, after all, the work that an organization accomplished that really counted. The delegates had come together to-day to take steps to build up a live movement. They were not in favor of paying a large per capita tax, and it was not necessary in Ontario, where they had within a comparatively compact circuit as many effective work organizations as all the rest of the Dominion combined. All that the organizations represented at the meeting were required to do, was to have locals affiliate, and it would cost the majority of them no more than one dollar per year, and even the largest organizations not more than \$5.00, and the Labor Educational Association would be in a position to do effective work.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Second Quarter, For June 11, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gal. vi. and I Cor. ii.—Memory Verses, I Cor. ii, 9, 10. Golden Text, I Cor. ii, 10.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

As there is a promise, and all important line of truth running through both the lessons for today, we will consider both, and the heart of both seems to me to be the Spirit controlled life for those who are truly redeemed. We were recently studying a lesson concerning a long journey and a great council, all because of circumcision, and now we read that "in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision, but a new creature" (Gal. vi, 15). The one essential thing is to be "in Christ Jesus," the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me; who hath redeemed me from the curse of the law, being made a curse for me, who hath delivered me from the present evil world (Gal. iii, 20; iii, 13; i, 4). Then the words of Gal. vi, 13, 14, should be ours and the daily life be a manifest standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, the "not I but Christ" life, the world crucified to us and we to the world (v, 1; i, 20).

Because of the flesh, or old sinful nature, that remains in every believer there is a constant conflict, but the Holy Spirit who dwelleth in the believer will keep him from doing the things which the flesh would prompt him to do (v, 17). As believers we must earnestly desire to walk in the Spirit, be led of the Spirit, live in the Spirit, and thus manifest the fruit of the Spirit, to the glory of God (v, 18, 22, 23). There is a sowing and a reaping in every life, and it is either the old life or the new, the flesh or the Spirit, resulting in loss or gain (v, 8). We will surely reap what we sow, and the harvest may be large for good or evil (Hosea viii, 7; x, 12, 13; Prov. xlii, 8). May our aim always be to get fruit into life eternal and never faint or grow weary, but go on in patient continuance, for the reaping time will surely come (Gal. vi, 9; John iv, 36-38; Rom. ii, 7; I Cor. xv, 58).

Turning to the lesson in Corinthians, the truths are just the same. Believers are by the grace of God sanctified in Christ Jesus, called saints, and in Christ Jesus have wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption, so that there is no one and no thing worth knowing compared with Jesus Christ and Him crucified (I Cor. ii, 2-4). We have here, as in the other lesson in Galatians, the flesh and the Spirit, or the wisdom of this world and Jesus Christ, who is the power of God, and the wisdom of God, and they are always contrary, the one to the other (I Cor. i, 21, 24). Paul knew much of the wisdom of this world, being brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, but he set aside all the wisdom of men that he might know the wisdom of God (I Cor. i, 4, 5).

We are reminded that Moses, being learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, had to keep sheep for forty years in the school of God that he might know the wisdom of God. The wisdom of Egypt could not interpret the dreams of Pharaoh, but the wisdom of God in Joseph easily could and did. All the wisdom of Babylon could not tell the king what he had dreamed, nor interpret the handwriting on the wall, but the wisdom of God in Daniel easily did all. The wisdom of this world never has been able to and cannot now interpret the things of God, for the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God (I Cor. ii, 11). The wisdom of this world is foolishness under the control of the Spirit of God, is wholly unable to understand the things of God.

The greatest scholar that earth can produce, unless born again, is simply a natural man, and to him the things of God are only foolishness (I Cor. ii, 14), but the most unlearned and ignorant in the things of this world's wisdom may by the Spirit of God know the things of God. The wise men in the time of our Lord spoke of Him as having never learned, and they called Peter and John unlearned and ignorant men (John vii, 15; Acts iv, 13), so those who may be despised by the world's scholarship should find comfort in this. While we wait for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, we are called into fellowship with Him (I Cor. i, 7, 9), and this is part of the fellowship—to be counted unlearned and ignorant because we take the Bible literally, believe it all, and that God means what He says, and if the plain, obvious sense makes good sense we need seek no other sense.

We have received the Spirit of God that we may know the things that are freely given us of God, which neither eye nor ear nor heart of man hath seen or heard or imagined, and thus be able to share the power of an endless life to endure patiently till He come (I Cor. ii, 9-12). Compare Isa. lxiv, 4, from which part of this is quoted and note the revised version. In connection with the sowing and reaping of Gal. vi, note the building of I Cor. iii, 9-15, and the possibility of great loss even though the soul may be saved. Salvation can only be obtained as a free gift from God, apart from any works or effort on our part. But being saved there are good works prepared for us to do in (Eph. ii, 8-10). There are no degrees in salvation, but much difference in service and rewards.

TIERED MOTHERS—It's hard work to care for children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides. Tired mothers should take Hood's Barsaparilla—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, assures restful sleep, and helps in many ways.

ROUSING FAREWELL TO CANON HEDLEY

Fort William People Pay
Tribute to Popular
Clergyman.

The following from the Daily "Times Journal" of Fort William refers to a former Assistant Minister of Grace Church and son-in-law of Archdeacon Mackenzie.

"In parting from Canon Hedley, I am parting from one whom in five years I have grown to know and love. I lose, from sight and hearing, an honored priest and valued spiritual adviser; a wise counsellor and treasured friend.

"Privileged to be chosen as one of the rector's assistants, I cannot pay worthy enough tribute to one so kind and sympathetic for all, so charitable and considerate and forbearing in others' weaknesses, so ready to offer himself and his best in others' needs.

"I wish only to join others here who will not forget but strive to emulate that victorious faith, and Christ-like example, nor fail to appreciate—perhaps more in the future than in the past—the life and service of one who, in utter unselfishness, ever seeks first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

TESTIMONIALS FOR RECTOR

In this splendid valedictory A. R. Merrix, the lay assistant of St. John's Port Arthur, last evening paid his tribute to the good qualities of the rector, Rev. Canon Hedley, who is going overseas with the 9th battalion as chaplain. On behalf of the congregation, W. A. Burrows, people's warden, presented the rector with a check for \$115 with which to purchase a memorial pocket communion for use at the front.

Many present expressed regret at losing the valued work and services of Canon Hedley, even for a temporary period.

"CARRY ON!"

"Carry on, St. John's Port Arthur!"



The above is from the latest portrait of Canon Hedley, only son of Mrs. J. G. Cockshutt, reported from the front as "missing."

seems likely to be the slogan adopted for the Anglican parish church of the sister city during Canon Hedley's absence. In his reply of thanks, Canon Hedley, who presented a fine military appearance in his khaki uniform, said that he hoped the congregation would rally round Rev. F. W. Collaton, who would act as locum tenens. Mr. Langworthy, K. C., struck a happy note when he said that the best way in which the congregation could show appreciation of Canon Hedley's pastorate in Port Arthur was by co-operating with Mr. Collaton and doing all possible to make his work pleasant. There was not a man or woman in the room who had any brains or head at all who was not the better for Canon Hedley's labors in the parish.

WELCOME TO MR. COLLATON.

Other speakers were the chairman of the evening, J. W. Crooks, rector's warden, who presided in his usual happy manner; H. B. Hardy, churchwarden 1914 and 1915; A. R. Merrix, lay assistant, whose remarks are quoted verbatim above, and Rev. F. W. Collaton, who gave an address of appreciation at the reception Mrs.

News From Terrace Hill

Mrs. Craddock of St. George road, kindly entertained the Ladies' Guild of St. James church, to afternoon tea on Thursday last, June 8th, when most enjoyable time was spent. The new time has gone into effect and many people are getting up an hour earlier without any appreciable effort.

St. James' church and Shenstone memorial church adopt the new system of time on Sunday next for the first time, when divine service and Sunday School will be held according to the new city time. Sydenham St. Methodist church observed the new time last Sunday and will continue to do so.

The Synod of Huron meets in London next Tuesday. Rev. E. Sottley and Lieut.-Col. Muir are among the delegates from this city.

A number of young ladies are forming a tennis club and it is understood their courts will be on the Grandview school grounds.

Collaton and he himself had already been given by all with whom he had come in contact. He realized that he had a difficult task ahead of him, and asked for sympathy and co-operation. Canon Hedley, in a final word said, he refused to say "Good-bye," he preferred the western farewell greeting "So long." In his speech, Mr. Collaton said that a glance at the original meaning of the expression "Good-bye" would reveal the hidden beauty of its real significance—"God be with you."

During the evening a splendid musical program was given including songs by Miss Langworthy, Nicol, Miss Jaffray and Private J. A. Merrix of the 94th, a member of the choir. At the conclusion of the program the women's guild served light refreshment. At 5:30 in the afternoon a well-attended supper was served in the parish hall, the Sunday school room and choir vestry adjoining being thrown open to accommodate the large crowd. The women's guild of the church had charge of all the arrangements. About 100 members of the 94th battalion were guests of the guild at this supper.

Why You Are Asked to Vote For The Hospital By-Law!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In view of the fact that voting will take place on Monday, June 26th, in connection with a by-law authorizing the sum of \$58,000 for hospital purposes, the Board of Directors take this opportunity to place the facts before the public.

The need for providing increased accommodation became an imperative duty, and under a money by-law, authorized by the electors, the work was proceeded with, and the outlay, to make a complete job, exceeded the moneys available. Your Governors felt, however, that the public would not desire the needed work to be either skimped, or halted, and therefore completed the necessary improvements, secure in the knowledge of public approval.

Disbursements made up to May 31st last, and liabilities due at that date in connection with new hospital buildings and furnishings, new operating rooms and furnishings, the Nurses' Home, the acquiring of additional land, elevators, etc., etc., represented an outlay of

the sum of\$182,448

Towards this sum the receipts

have been as follows:

City\$85,000

County 15,000

County 1,290

W. H. A. for Nurses'

Home (exclusive of

payments for other

things) 20,715

Sundries and bequests. 6,076

Balance due\$ 54,367

Required to complete buildings

and equipment, etc. 10,633

Total required\$ 65,000

Of this amount the County has generously agreed to contribute the sum of\$ 7,000

Contingent upon the City passing a By-law for 58,000

\$65,000

Citizens are cordially invited to visit the Hospital and to see for themselves that there has been no extravagance.

The buildings, although of an attractive appearance, are plain in design and finish, and there has not been one dollar of outlay except for value received, and in accordance with the Hospital needs of the City and County.

The cost of sinking fund and interest during each of the 20 years of the debentures will be 17.9 cents per head of population.

Trusting that this By-law will meet with the cordial support of all classes of Ratepayers.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Governors.

C. H. WATEROUS, President.

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