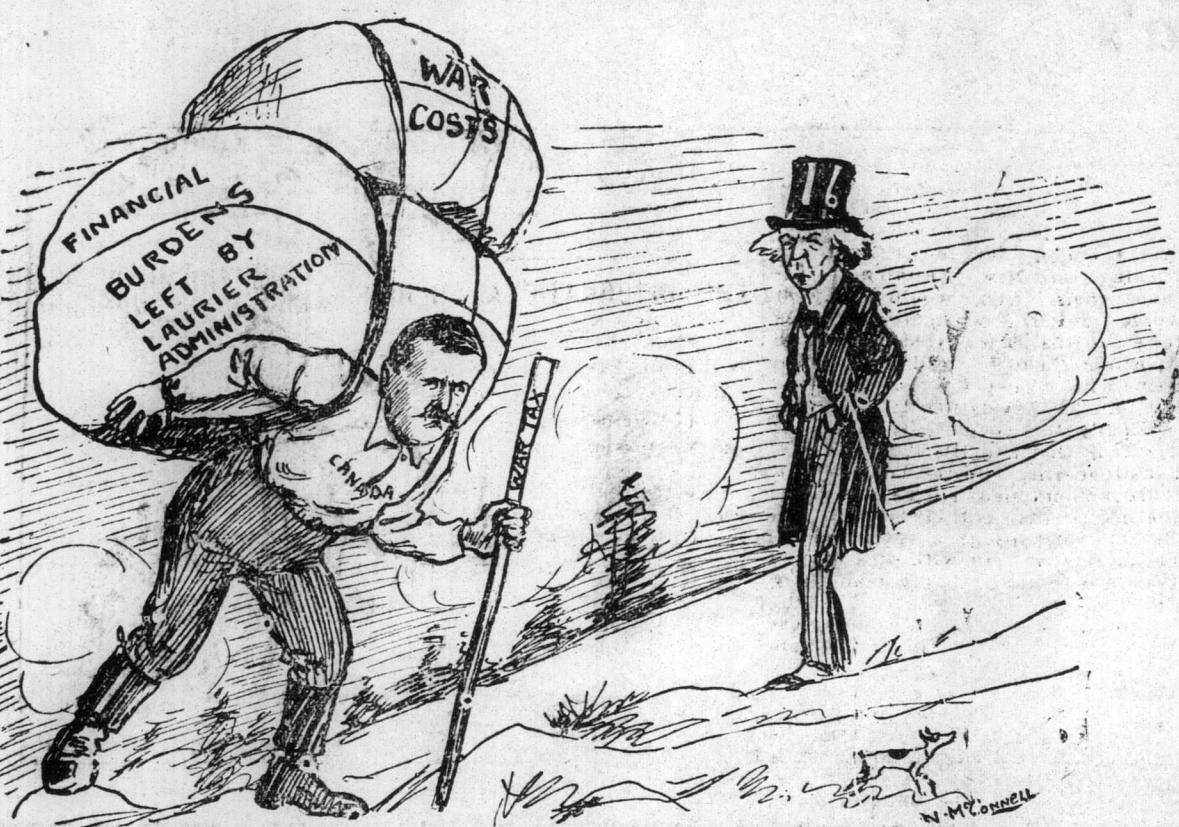


GETTING UP THE HILL



Sir Wilfrid: "Now, why did Borden burden him with that stuff?"

LABOR CONVENTION

To be Held in City of Vancouver—
An Urgent Call for Delegates to be Sent.

The following circular has been issued by the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

Ottawa, Ont., July 2, 1915.
To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Labor Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Labor Unions in the Dominion of Canada: Greetings—
Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The thirty-first annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene at the Vancouver Temple Building, City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, beginning at 1 o'clock, Monday morning, September 20th, 1915, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The annual meeting of the Congress held last year in the City of St. John, N.B., can be considered as one of the most successful in the history of its career. It was in the centre of the Maritime Provinces and afforded opportunities for those who resided along the Atlantic coast to

become better acquainted with the progress and work of the Congress. This year it is the turn of the Pacific coast and consequently the City of Vancouver, B.C., has been selected as the meeting place for the convention of 1915. Thus in the two years the labor interests at the two extremities of the Dominion find ventilation for their requirements and interests through the ever expanding influence of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to Article III, Section 2, governing the introduction of Resolutions, which reads:

"Section 2—That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section, can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress, on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The executive shall appoint a Committee on Resolutions from the credentialed Delegates and said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

The forthcoming convention will be perhaps the most important in the history of the Congress. Many legislative questions of vital interests to labor in Canada will be discussed and

decisions arrived at. In addition, a great number of pressing difficulties arising out of the gigantic struggle in Europe will face the delegates for consideration and decision. The industrial situation in Canada is much different at the time of issuing this call than when our last convention was held. At this convention policies of great moment to the working class in Canada will have to be outlined. Among the many subjects for consideration which need our continued attention are:

1. The conditions arising from unemployment in the industrial centres in Canada.
2. Dominion and Provincial legislation affecting labor interests.
3. Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the Immigration Laws all the year round.
4. The proposed 8-hour Labor Bill.
5. Workmen's Compensation acts in various provinces.
6. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
7. Fortnightly payment of wages on all railways.
8. Proposed amendments to Dominion Elections Act, including: (a) the abolition of the \$500 deposit now exacted; (b) the making of election day a public holiday.
9. Old Age Pensions and all the issues that are therewith connected.

Repeatedly the attention of organized labor has been called to the fact, year by year the opponents of labor in this Dominion increase steadily their efforts. Labor must put

forth greater efforts not only to conserve what has already been obtained, but to obtain that which is desirable. Greater efforts, closer application, stronger organization is absolutely necessary to meet the ever growing activities of our opponents. This difficult period is the time when Labor should make greater efforts than ever in the interests of those who toil. The time to elect your delegates is now at hand. Do not delay. Needless to say that the very dearest interests of the workers demand that the most intelligent and business-like members be chosen as delegates. Now, before was the cause of Labor in greater need of the concentration of all it has of brains and intellect to look after its interests. The immediate election of delegates and the election of the most efficient, will be a real service to the International Trades Union Movement.

Fraternally yours,
James C. Watters, President.
Fred Bancroft, Sec.-Pres.
P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treas.
Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

JEWS SERVING BRITAIN.

London, June 23 (correspondence of the Associated Press)—Between 7,000 and 8,000 of the Jews serving with the British colors have registered their names at the Jewish chaplains' department in London, and perhaps as many more have enlisted who have failed to register. The Jewish roll of honor from the list of British slain is published weekly in the Jewish Chronicle, and a Jewish recruiting committee brings in from fifty to sixty fresh enlistments a week.

Even the Jewish ministry has also been organized for the war, contributing about a dozen chaplains to tend to Jewish volunteers. The senior chaplain, the Rev. Michael Adler, is now in France, but the machine he created is running smoothly. His assistant, S. Lipson, is now in charge.

At the United Kingdom, he says has been placed under nine Jewish assistant chaplains appointed by the war office. The function of these chaplains is to get into touch with their co-religionists in the ranks arranging services for them and look after their welfare generally. They also visit the Jewish wounded in the hospitals.

The young Jews are enthusiastic soldiers according to Chaplain Lipson, who tells of one who quit his job in Brazil and travelled to London to enlist.

STARTS TO WORK.

London, June 24—(Correspondence Associated Press)—Lord Northbury, former Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has taken employment as a fitter in an aeroplane factory in a London suburb. He will put in thirteen hours daily at his work. At the same time, Lady Northbury has begun work as a waitress in a soldiers' coffee canteen at Euston Station.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MOTIVE FOR CRIME IS NOT CLEAR

Hamilton Police Suggest Insanity as the Cause of the Crime.

Hamilton, July 3.—Shooting occurred yesterday at the residence of Dr. Victor Ross, King St. East, as a result of which Dr. Harry Williams, aged 40, and Hedgewood H. Holmes are dead. Dr. Williams was killed outright and Holmes died later in the hospital. Holmes called twice the day before and yesterday, and asked for Dr. Williams, who was in charge of Dr. Ross' practice while the latter is serving on the staff at Gravenhurst Sanatorium, and both times the physician was out. When Dr. Ross went north seven months ago Dr. Williams came to look after his practice, and his house was taken by Mrs. W. Clark and her two daughters, Dorothy Allison and Frances, Williams renting one front room as an office and surgery. When Holmes called to see Williams, Miss Dorothy Clark answered the door bell on each occasion. As the doctor was not in Holmes and Miss Clark yesterday afternoon engaged in conversation, in the course of which Holmes said he had three brothers at the front, and would be there himself were he not a "T.B." from Gravenhurst.

Yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock he returned and found the doctor out. Miss Clark again answered the ring, and he said he would step into the surgery and wait for Dr. Williams to return. Shortly after 12 o'clock the doctor arrived, and Miss Clark heard them greet each other with, "Why, hello, Abbi, how's tricks?" and "Hello Doc," both then walking into the surgery. Dr. Williams closed the door and Miss Clark went out into the kitchen with her sister Frances. Fifteen minutes later three shots rang out in rapid succession. The Clark girls ran into the surgery, where they found Williams with blood oozing from a wound in his left temple, lying on his face on the floor in the north-east corner of the room. Directly inside the door Holmes was on his back on the floor, blood welling from a hole in his right temple. In his outstretched right hand was a Savage automatic revolver. Holmes was breathing heavily and seemed to be in great agony.

The police were notified and Detective Shirley hastened to the scene. Drs. Harper, Jones, Simpson, Coady, and Mullin were also summoned, but before they had reached the house Williams had expired. Holmes was taken to the city hospital. He was identified by a card found in his pocket. Coroner Simpson will hold an inquest.

Hepworth Holmes died at the city hospital at 8.45 last evening without regaining consciousness. The bullet entered his head and went straight through. The theory that the police have to-day is that Holmes developed a temporary form of insanity, not uncommon in tubercular patients. He applied to Dr. Williams whom he had known at the Gravenhurst Sanatorium for relief, and not being satisfied with the treatment, turned his revolver on Williams. Dr. Williams was regarded as a specialist in tubercular troubles, and it is said he himself was a hopeless sufferer from "Bright's" disease. He was a grandson of the late Bishop Williams, formerly general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, his home being in Allansford, Ont. Dr. Victor Ross arrived home last evening. Dr. Hopkins, coroner, who saw the bodies of the victims, is convinced that Holmes is the man who a year ago tried to sell him stock in a restaurant proposition. Holmes at that time claimed he had been connected with Childs Restaurant Companies.

BOMB THROWER'S

DANGEROUS JOB.

Sergeant Maurice Juven, of the 10th French Infantry regiment, who had been fighting since August 5, and, being wounded on May 1, was sent to the Paris "Hotel Dieu" to be treated for a shell splinter in the right eye, has had some interesting experiences of trench warfare, says the London Daily Mail.

"I was made sergeant and one of the bomb-throwers of my company," he said. "It is not the pleasantest task to be a bomb-thrower. At the beginning we experimented with many sorts of bombs, but found most of them too risky for the thrower and the men in the trench behind him."

"I remember one cold day having a very nasty experience with one of these bombs. It was cold and raining and I put the sack of bombs in a little recess in the side of the trench to be out of the wet. I suppose I must have been half asleep when the sentinel gave the alarm that the Germans were moving to the assault. The lieutenant and the men came crowding up into the gallery, and the former shouted out, 'Hurry up with the bombs, Juven.'"

"I handed my tinder briquet to the sentinel, and pulling out a bomb tried to get the fuse to light. I had to blow on it for two or three seconds before I saw the red glow running along the cord. I then jerked back my hand to throw the bomb, when, to my dismay it slipped out of my half frozen fingers and flew back into the trench behind me. I shouted a warning, but there was no need; the men had all bolted to cover behind the nearest re-entrant angle. So when the flash and roar of the explosion came only three men were still near enough to be hurt. They were bowled over and cut about by flying stones and gravel, but were not seriously hurt. We had no time

to think much about them either, for the Germans were about to make a stiff attack, and for the next hour I was busy throwing bombs in their direction, but fortunately without making any more mistakes."

Boy Knight Notes

Each week sees something new in our work. The last one has certainly been one of surprises in every way.

The League game on Thursday morning between the Boy Knights and the Maple Leafs was a good one. Both teams looked and played well, and the behaviour of the young men on the field was all that could be desired. While victory crowned the Boy Knights' efforts, the Maple Leafs put up a splendid game, and their efforts are to be commended.

The afternoon game was also a good one. Manager Reynolds and his team are to be congratulated on winning both of the opening games. As a pitcher, Workman was splendid and Freeborn was right there with the goods at all points of the game.

A goodly number of Boy Knights paraded to the park with the Brant C Band, which certainly looked quite classy in their new uniforms. The musical programme rendered by them was also good.

An interesting programme of sports was also run off, the following being leaders in various ages: Long Jump, R. Ladd, J. Ratchell, Van Stokes, Norris, A. Willis, F. Keithley; hop, step and jump, J. Ratchell, Van Stokes, Catridge, E. A. Willis; one mile race, E. Willis and Ratchell; half mile, C. Finch, orris, C. Attridge, J. Stew art; quarter mile, H. McCormack, K. Vansickle; three-legged race, J. Ratchell and C. Finch, J. Stewart and Van Stokes. The rain kept away the crowd, but a good time was spent by all present.

We expect to have a great success with our Pot Pourri on the 15th. The Brant C Band will be present; the grounds will be suitably decorated and many attractive features will be presented that should be worthy of patronage. Every boy should work his hardest to make it a success.

How the Foreign Legion Fights

By all accounts the attack on the German entrenchments between Bethune and Arras furnished as hard fighting as any in the war. Among the troops that took part in it were the 4000 men of the Foreign Legion.

Alexandre Paiget, a young Swiss volunteer, recounts his experiences in a letter to his family. "Our artillery," he writes, "had made a clean sweep of the barbed wire entanglements. In the first German trench we found nothing but corpses. The second, third, fourth and fifth lines took to flight, and we followed them with the bayonet. They surrendered by scores. I myself pursued two of the enemy. As soon as they saw my bayonet they cried, 'Kamerad, pardon!' and threw down their rifles at my feet. I was about to run them through (for we had orders to spare none) when my lieutenant called out

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Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 20,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

Approximate \$540: Town Car \$810; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at

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to me to let them go. They may think themselves lucky.

"As I was clearing a German trench I fell in just where four mitrailleuses were posted. Their trenches are deep, and I picked myself up with difficulty. On we went. The pursuit lasted an hour and a half, and in that time we covered 1-2 miles. At last the Germans reached a crest and opened a hot fire on us. We were in a bad position, being 400 yards from the firing ground. Forward at a time, it was terrible. Our corporal fell dead. All my friends, Joly, Spaetig, Meister, Johnson (a Swiss of English extraction) dropped wounded or killed. I knew not which until later.

"We were now only ten in line, but we kept on. Soon I was left alone with the lieutenant. He shouted to me to jump into a shell crater full of water. I did so. The water reached up to my ribs. I remained in that position for three hours. The lieutenant dropped dead three yards away. Four other men managed to reach the same shelter as myself. A fifth was shot just as he was jumping in.

"We dared not move. Our fellows were making a flank attack, and we were between a French and a German mitrailleuse. I could see the Germans fleeing by ten or a dozen at a time.

"At 8 o'clock in the evening we crept back. A captain told us the remnant of our company were 400 yards to the rear. He might well say remnant. Of the 250 men of the company only 50 remained."

SUMMER VACATIONS.

A delightful summer vacation can be spent at the seashore of the Connecticut Coast at New London, Watch Hill, Block Island and Fisher's Island, where the following attractions are offered: Warm sea bathing, surf bathing and deep sea fishing. Easy of access, one night's run from Montreal, via Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways.

Write for handsome illustrated booklet containing full information to C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto, Ont.

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CHERRY JELLY

From a recipe of Charles Francatelli, Chief Cook to Queen Victoria. Published in 1865.

Clean 2 lbs. cherries and a handful of red currants, and bruise stones and kernels in a mortar; place in small preserving pan with 1 lb. John Redpath's sugar-leaf and ½ pint spring-water; boil on the stove-fire about five minutes, taking care to remove scum as it rises; pour into a beaver jelly-bag and filter in usual way. Mix juice with two ounces clarified isinglass, and pour into jars or mould.

Choice Fruit Deserves

Choice Fruit Deserves

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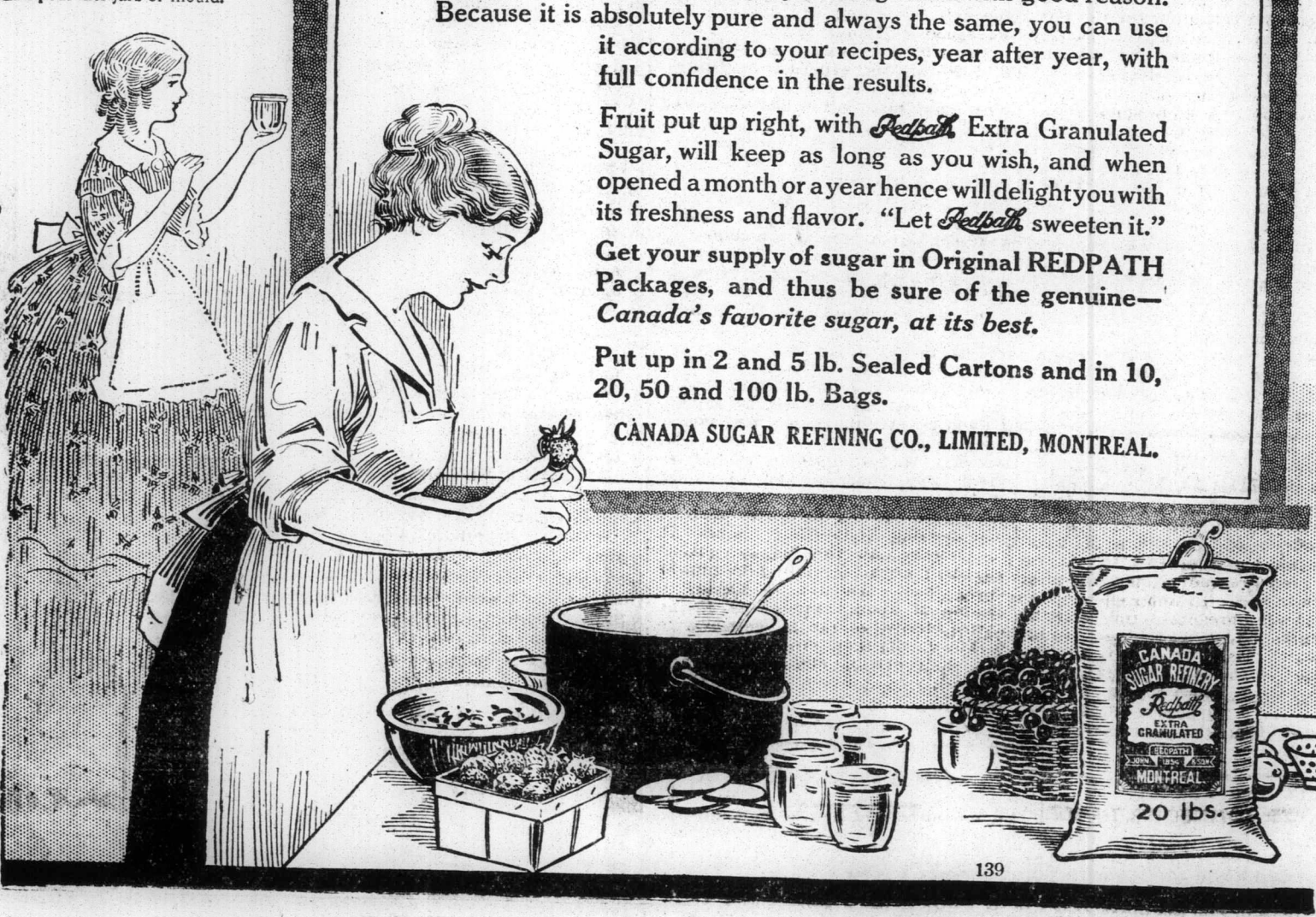
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