

NORFOLK NEWS

WRONG PARTY SUMMONED

Big Grist of Other Items From Simcoe

Simcoe, July 15.—(From Our Own Correspondent).—A summons issued by Magistrate John Goodwin of Welland, on July 11th and demanding an appearance there today, was served on a young lady of Woodhouse, charging her with driving without lights and refusing to light when requested to do so. Taking advantage of the act the young lady and her parents appeared on Saturday night before Magistrate Guntton and under oath gave evidence that neither the owner of the car nor the markers had been out of the county of Norfolk this year. The number of the marker and a description of the car was cited in the evidence and this was forwarded to Welland. The magistrate may or may not dismiss the case. The innocent lady however, had to pay \$1.25 into court here for some one's bungling or because as it is rumored, some one has been using a blue paint brush on a marker to alter the figures. The young lady in question was actually out working in the hay and her car was in the garage on the farm on July 11th. Authorities should insist that all markers be kept clean. A bedaubed marker should be looked on with suspicion.

Manure Spreader Case Develops. When the constables picked up Frank Wilson at Catorville last week and brought him to Simcoe they brought with him his route book and left the station in his charge in its quarters for the night. The owner of the animal and a constable from Welland motored up to Simcoe, arriving here shortly after midnight on Friday. They aroused Turner McNally and he in turn roused Wilson from slumber and the latter handed over the book. Wilson regretted that his employer had been so much inconvenienced, but assured him of his innocence. The visitors left for home shortly before 2 a.m.

Saturday forenoon Edward C. Jones, barrister, of Delhi, and Vera Butler, of Windham, came down and went ball for Wilson. The ladies naturally inquired regarding their interest in the matter. Butler paid freight on spreader. The spreader in question was shipped to W. Gilbertson of Simcoe in April, 1917, and delivered by cartage to his shop, where it was refused. It was taken back to the freight shed. Later on, the freight agent tells us, Vera Butler called and paid the freight, saying that he, or some one for him, would call for the implement.

Theory of Detectives. The detectives were working on the theory that Butler had arranged with Wm. Culver for storage and that Culver was to send a man for the machine. And it is said that Culver sent a man for it but he returned without, saying it was not there. Wilson worked for Culver and says he had to go to the freight shed a second time for a binder which Mr. Culver bought. This, he claims, is his closest connection with the matter.

Wm. McNally Reports. Wm. W. McNally went off Saturday morning to report for service in the infantry. He was turned home when he returned, and the record as a medical staff member down when he applied for admission to the aviation corps, and to the navy. It is now called up for the infantry.

Press Photographs. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Chatterton of Brantford spent the weekend with the former's mother in town. Dr. and Mrs. Wm. McFie and Miss Breeze and Mrs. A. B. Farnes returned Friday evening from their auto trip to Georgian Bay points. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stratton and their son and daughter of Port

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Michigan called on Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McLean, Market street, on Friday on a motor trip through Southern Ontario and left here to spend the weekend in Brantford. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McLean spent yesterday in Brantford. "Spide" Thompson, Frank Thompson, "Wallie" Madden, Wm. Maxwell, Warren Dell and a few of their friends had a pleasant motor outing yesterday. Both Morley Day and Miss Ward are reported recovering from injuries received in Friday night's auto mishap.

Sugar Scarce. Local merchants were last week unable to supply sugar for domestic preserving of fruit. Almost every pound in town was dealt out in small quantities. Just yesterday we learned of one citizen who bartered away a box of cigars for some honey in the comb a short distance west of town.

Old Ends of News. Green peas, currants and berries still continue scarce in local stores. Raspberries and blackberries are quoted at 25 to 30 cents a basket. Today the raspberries are on in fair trade and if the weather holds factory peas have been generally an excellent crop. Street lights burned till about 9.30 yesterday morning.

Remainder of Entrance List, Mr. Cook's Inspectorate. At Delhi (Thirty Candidates Wrote): Delhi school, Miss M. Durward, teacher—Eva Dunkin, Loretta Huber, Kathleen Kellum. Lorne, Miss Edna Hagerman, teacher—Jack Hagerman, Ernest Rittenhouse (H). Guysboro, Miss Cora, Brinn, teacher—Ray Alward, Alda Brinn, teacher—Miss Cora Phoenix, teacher—Les Shillwell.

Courtyard, Elliott Fairbairn, teacher—E. Grace Ferris (H) Emerson A. Graydon, Gladys A. Lees, John W. McQueen, Kathleen A. Twiss. Milton, Miss Ethel F. Wilkerson, teacher—Marguerite E. Buchner, Rosell W. Buchner, Ernest W. Kehl.

Middleton, Miss L. Aspdon, teacher—Charles Yallop. Middleton, Miss M. L. Jeacock, teacher—Eleanor Campbell (H). Milton, Miss J. B. Meyer, teacher—Sylvia Atkinson. Rhineland, Miss M. H. Calderwood, teacher—Marie Priestler.

14 N. Walsingham, Miss Olive Abel, teacher—Austin Kelly, Eugene Wingrove (H). Gothic school, Miss B. McCallum, teacher—Gertrude Ball, Dorothy Kitchen (H). At Port Rowan and Cullis (28 Candidates Wrote): Port Rowan school, Miss Anna V. Knowles, teacher—Robert Biddle, Gladys Brown, Ilean Crockett, Arthur Ferris, Dorothy Pick, Bessie Howe, Dorothy Parker, George Pierce, Max Wingrove.

St. Williams, Miss May McManity, teacher—Florence Hatheway, Ruth Hatheway (H), Jack Mason (H), Stanley Wolfen, Madeline C. Woodward. Forestville, Miss May Gilbertson, teacher—Thomas Lockhart. Walsingham Centre, Mrs. Leo Price, teacher—Charles McDowell.

Miss Audrey Swain sent six students up for entrance at Wilsonville, and all passed, one of them taking honors.

KITCHEN INQUEST

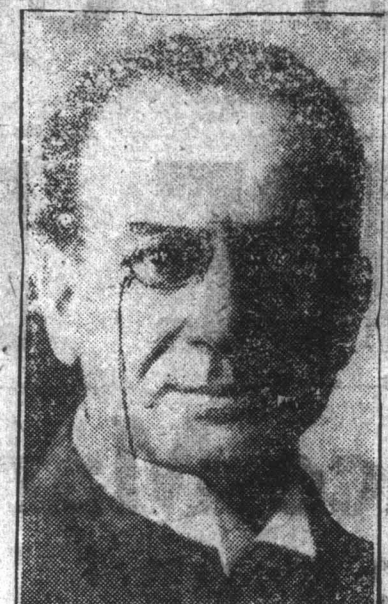
Resulted in An Open Verdict by the Jury

Waterford, July 15.—The inquest into the question of how, when, where and by what means Frank Henry Kitchen, of Townsend, came to his death, was re-opened here at 7.20 on Saturday evening, and the evidence was all in at 8.37. Ten witnesses were examined, Crown Attorney T. R. Slaght of Simcoe was present officially, and Mr. J. O'Reilly, K.C., of Hamilton attended in the interests of the widow of the dead man, who also was present throughout the proceedings. Dr. McGilvray, sworn, gave in de-

tail report of his post-mortem examination. He summed up by saying that he found no signs of violence and that had there been violence, some signs should have been found. He described the action of carbolic poisoning, and identified a bottle of carbolic acid as one from which he had taken a sample and which C. C. Parker brought to his office. Ernest Kitchen, sworn, gave details as to his exchanging work with his brother, his missing him, and the search made for him, as previously reported.

The mother of the dead man, his brother Jesse and the wife of the latter, told of his visit with them the night he was last seen. He was then wearing the clothes found on the body, and with his mother and brother, the former at the house and the latter at the stable, he had discussed financial matters, telling them he was going to be able to make his coming payment of interest; but he complained about his wife's continued absence and her refusal to make a home for him. The former evidence of his own brother and that of several neighbors was to the same effect.

Decided went on to moments to meet his wife at Waterford any time she reported her home-coming. When she wanted to go away, she went to a neighbor's and phoned for a relative in Waterford to come for her, and she made her last departure while her husband was at work in the field and without his knowledge of her leaving.



MR. JUSTICE BECK

of the Supreme Court of Alberta, whose judgment, in which three other judges concurred, declared an M.S.A. Order-in-Council invalid and brought the resultant crisis of the drafting of men for the war, he has been Chief Justice Hevey's right-hand man in his stand of the last three days against the Militia authorities.

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Mrs. Bibbe of Simcoe testified that she was present as helper in the home in April, when Mrs. Kitchen left in this manner, and the witness left at the same time and came by trolley to Simcoe. This witness also testified that Kitchen was careful regarding the children, to the point of carrying them in bottles in the house containing drugs he kept out of the little one's reach.

One New Development. C. C. Barber, who testified that he, with Detective Miller, had dug over a large plot where the body was found, and had sifted the earth, finding nothing, which he had found a bottle partly filled with carbolic acid 20 inches from the spot where the head of the body was found, and lying between two rails. This was the same bottle which had been taken to Dr. MacGilvray, and the Crown attempted to establish that it had come from the Kitchen home by passing it through Col. York, druggist, of Waterford, on the stand. He read extracts from his ledger showing that in the spring of 1916 he bought a small bottle of carbolic acid, which he identified the label on the bottle as that then in use by him. The corner witness to put the widow of the dead man on the stand to get evidence concerning this bottle, but the crown was not undertaken to confine examination of witness to this point, and Mr. O'Reilly objected to his client being called in view of suspicious held.

Crown Held Theory of Suicide. Attorney Slaght, convinced of suicide, seemingly made every effort to get a verdict accordingly. As a result nothing was said about the buggy decaying last night, whether the key to the house for it was left locked, were found on the man, or in any place of hiding. Nothing was asked about any parcel of provisions which might have been brought home that night and left in the buggy or taken to the home. The rumor that the body was found on green grass as if it had recently been placed there was however refuted. No one was examined regarding recent automobile tracks to the place. On one occasion Mr. Slaght reproved a juror for asking a question. "You can't do that except through me," he said. And one of their number thus rebuffed, no more questions were asked by jury men till the taking of evidence closed. Kitchen Not a Man to Take His Own Life.

Two of his brothers, his mother, and one other witness questioned on the point, while stating that deceased naturally worried about his wife's continued absence and the amount of work he had to do without a housekeeper affirmed that his attitude and conversation and life left no suggestion that he would take his own life. Many neighbors were through being on the jury prevented from giving evidence though they had been in close touch with all that had gone on about the place for years.

Coroner Teeter Reviews. Before allowing the jury to retire, Coroner Teeter gave a masterly synopsis of the whole evidence, remarking that there was no color to the foul play theory. The jury retired about 9 o'clock and reported about an hour later.

of pay as already established for locomotive and car shopmen on railways in the United States. Amounts due under any further increases which might result from the negotiations now proceeding at Washington. It was also stated, would be paid as soon as the terms of these amendments were made known. Difference in "Eight-hour Day." Your Chairman emphasized the desire of the employees for the adoption of the eight-hour day, with the accompanying additional wages on account of extra penalty payments for overtime which would result after eight hours' work. It should be pointed out that, up to the present, the general practice has been for the men in the main shops in Canada to work 12 1/2 hours per week for 31 days and five hours on Saturday. The application of the United States eight-hour day compensates that eight hours be worked on each and every one of the six days, or forty-eight hours per week. Your proposition is that but four hours be worked on Saturday, limiting the hours of labor to forty-four per week, or four per week less than in the United States.

RAILWAYMEN MAY STRIKE

Ry. War Board Has Made Its Utmost Offer to Shopmen

LATTER REJECT THEM Unless Either Side Recedes 30,000 Men Will Quit Work Tuesday

Montreal, July 14.—An emergency meeting of the Canadian Railway War Board came to an end this afternoon in the dispatch of a letter to Federated Trades stating that the board would not raise its offer of the McAdoo award, rejected by the men's representatives on Friday last. This is taken to mean that 30,000 men will strike on Tuesday unless either side recedes from its position.

It is unofficially understood that the board bases its position chiefly upon the alleged fact that the employees threatening to strike, though constituting the entire class in Canada are only ten per cent of the International Union, the other ninety per cent being Americans, who, it is said, are accepting what the Canadians are rejecting. According to the board, the granting of the men's demands would result in a proportionately high increase to all ranks in railway employ, and would involve "either early bankruptcy for every road in Canada, including the C.P.R., or the imposition of freight weights so high that the Canadian industry would be absolutely barred from any share in export business, and domestic costs of living and manufacture would reach ruinous heights."

Extreme Limit Board Can Go. The board's letter to the men concludes as follows: Canadian Railway War Board has offered your committee, representing the Canadian shopmen, who are ten per cent of your international organization, an increase of wages and hours of labor that now apply or may apply (as the result of negotiations going on at Washington) to the ninety per cent of your railways, the Canadian Railway War Board feels that you have no moral right to countenance or order a strike, and believes you should accept its offer, which is the extreme limit to which it can go.

The War Board is meeting the government Monday morning at Ottawa. The Railway War Board's letter to the Federated Trades representatives is as follows:

Chas. Dickie, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, Cara Alexandra Hotel, Montreal, Quebec: Sir: I am directed by the Canadian Railway War Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., reading: "On behalf of the Executive Committee of Division No. 4, I have been instructed to inform the Administrative Committee of the War Board, through you, to the effect that our membership having decided by an overwhelming majority that they will not tolerate any further delay, and that unless the War Board radically changes their attitude not later than Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m. we have no alternative but to consent to a general strike."

It is a matter of regret to the Canadian Railway War Board that in view of the offer made to you, drastic action should be contemplated by your organization, having in mind the serious results, such a step might have upon the movement of troops, foodstuffs and war munitions at this time. That there may be no misunderstanding I am directed to remind you that at the meeting on the 5th instant an offer was made to you as follows:

"Resolved, that the Wage Committee of the Canadian Railway War Board, and in hereby authorized to say to the committee representing the Railway Employees Department of Division No. 4, that the Railway War Board, will pay all arrears in the mechanical and car departments in corresponding territory, effective the date the various existing schedules expire, but in no instance will the new rates and conditions be made retroactive beyond May 1st, 1918.

It was pointed out that the War Board's offer meant the payment of increased wages from the dates the various agreements between employers and employees can be changed under their terms, dating back to the date of May 1, 1918. In most instances it was pointed out that it was offered, furthermore that the War Board would arrange for payment without delay of back time on the basis of the increased rates.

of pay as already established for locomotive and car shopmen on railways in the United States. Amounts due under any further increases which might result from the negotiations now proceeding at Washington. It was also stated, would be paid as soon as the terms of these amendments were made known. Difference in "Eight-hour Day." Your Chairman emphasized the desire of the employees for the adoption of the eight-hour day, with the accompanying additional wages on account of extra penalty payments for overtime which would result after eight hours' work. It should be pointed out that, up to the present, the general practice has been for the men in the main shops in Canada to work 12 1/2 hours per week for 31 days and five hours on Saturday. The application of the United States eight-hour day compensates that eight hours be worked on each and every one of the six days, or forty-eight hours per week. Your proposition is that but four hours be worked on Saturday, limiting the hours of labor to forty-four per week, or four per week less than in the United States.

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States in corresponding territory, effective from the dates on which agreement on each of the Canadian railways can be changed under their terms, which, in the majority of instances, is May 1st, 1918.

(4) As the Canadian Railway War Board has offered your committee, representing the Canadian shopmen, who are ten per cent of your international organization, the same wages and hours of labor that now apply or may apply (as the result of negotiations going on at Washington) to the ninety per cent of your organization on the United States railways, the Canadian Railway War Board feels that you have no moral right to countenance or order a strike, and believes you should accept its offer, which is the extreme limit to which it can go.

Twilight Meet Agricultural Park WEDNESDAY, July 17th at 7.15 p.m. 9—BIG EVENTS—9 NO ADMISSION FEE. COLLECTION.

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