

### FLAX FESTIVAL DRAWS BIG CROWD

Many Attend First Affair of Its Kind in Province of Ontario.

### MANY ATTRACTIONS

Midway and Flax Exhibition Add Interest to the Gathering.

Great success attended the unique flax festival held at Willowdale Saturday afternoon. The day was perfect from a weather point of view, and the crowds flocking into the grounds from two o'clock until sundown, were many and appreciative.

The appearance of the huge tented midway and grounds was that of an old-time country fair, and the fair and various attractions were on.

Airplanes of the R.A.F. circled overhead, dipping turbidly and delighting all the small fry by their "stunts and capers." Fortune-telling by realistic, gaily-backed gipsies, and the most picturesque in their multi-colored dresses and headgear: a good old-fashioned street organ, gipsy whistles, and "three shots, nickel," were some of the many attractions which did a roaring trade.

The fair, which was held under the leadership of Mrs. C. C. Catto, president of the Willowdale Flax Association, was given by the Canadian Red Cross, in aid of the Canadian and Franco-British Aid Society.

In opening the festival, William Hearst, who was accompanied by Lady Hearst, said it gave him great pleasure to be present at this demonstration of the flax industry in Ontario. He thought and hoped the effort would attract a great deal of interest, both for the work of the object and for the unique and progressive nature of the work.

Many were interested in the demonstration of sowing and reaping the flax was not given, this, however, was entirely owing to transportation difficulties. The labor party, which was on view under the care of R. J. Miller of the government labor department.

Out in the field 16 girls clad in suitable costumes demonstrated the sowing and reaping. This camp, which is in charge of Miss Bull, has its headquarters at the Willowdale Flax Association.

The popular midway was in charge of Norman Birrell, Miss D. Bennett, Miss McKay, Miss J. Bennett, Miss Strickland being the young ladies who ground out melody from the hand organ.

The following ladies were in charge of the booths: Monday, washing day, convener, Mrs. Nettie; Tuesday, Red Cross day, Mrs. V. A. D. cent in charge of Miss Aileen Lewis and Miss Helga Lang; Wednesday, sewing day, Belgians, convener, Mrs. Huxter; Thursday, afternoon tea, Mrs. Franco-British costume, convener, Mrs. H. Sleish; Friday, market day, Irish costume, convener, Miss D. Bennett; Saturday, market day, Irish costume, convener, Mrs. H. Sleish; Sunday, market day, Irish costume, convener, Mrs. H. Sleish.

### TORONTO MAN SEEKS SEAT IN BRITISH HOUSE

Major Jeffrey Bull, D.S.O., second in command of the 7th Battalion, a Toronto man, is running in the Liberal-Conservative election in the English riding of West Somerset for a seat in the British commons. He organized his election campaign while on the front, but has since returned to Toronto and is probably a participant in the present election. His opponent is being opposed in the Somerset riding by Sir Gilbert Willis, Major Bull's mother, Mrs. B. H. Bull, lives at 8 Westmount, Toronto. Major Bull, K.C., a brother, is at present a visitor in Toronto from London, Eng.

### PASSIVE OBJECTOR GETS TEN YEARS

Garrison is Paraded to Hear Sentence Officially Pronounced. An impressive ceremony accompanied the promulgation in Toronto of a sentence of ten years' penal servitude on Pte. C. H. Thompson, a man drafted to the 1st Battalion, Central Ontario Regiment, who had refused to wear a military uniform. The sentence was pronounced at Exhibition Camp on Saturday. All the troops were drawn up on the parade ground during the announcement of the sentence. Pte. C. H. Thompson had been tried by two courts-martial. By the first court he had been sentenced to two years at Burwash, because he became repentant Ottawa gave him a second chance with the army, but he failed to fulfil his military duties and a second court-martial was the result.

### HARVESTERS NEEDED IN WESTERN CANADA

When traveling to Western harvest fields are proceeding slowly. The Northern Railway and thereby give loyal support to the people's line. Information of value to harvest hands is given in a list entitled "Harvesters' Work and Wages" to be had from any C.N.R. agent.

### VALLIANT U. S. SOLDIER WINS VICTORIA CROSS

Had Served With Canadian Forces Before America Entered Conflict.

Word has reached Toronto that Capt. John Steele Manning, a member of the "American Legion" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which went overseas from Toronto in 1916, won the Victoria Cross by an act of exceptional bravery, but that he died from wounds received on July 25 last. His wounds were received during the recent fighting along the Marne salient. Capt. J. S. Manning, V. C., had served with General Pershing's 89th Philippine. He was in civil life in the United States when the Lusitania was sunk and came immediately to Canada with a small group of Philippine veterans, to join with the Canadian army for war service in Europe. By the summer of 1916 he had been promoted to the rank of captain and a period of hospital treatment he returned to the front, was gassed and shell-shocked, and then finally discharged.

### LABOR'S PLATFORM NOW ANNOUNCED

William Varley Issues Strong Planks on Behalf of His Party.

### WHITE MAN'S CANADA Stable Nation Can Be Built Upon Its Citizens' Happiness.

William Varley, soldier-labor candidate for Northeast Toronto, stated last night that the labor party believed that a stable Canadian nation could be built only upon the spiritual and social happiness of its citizens, and further, that this state could be best attained only by recognizing the fact that life and happiness is the humblest goal of every citizen.

Mr. Varley presented the following platform on behalf of the labor party: 1. Gradual demobilization. Only those soldiers unable to engage in their usual or selected occupation to be discharged from the army. 2. The development of a proper system of labor exchange as a means of labor mobilization at the end of the war.

3. The adoption of the electoral system of proportional representation. 4. The establishment of trade boards, similar to those in Great Britain, to regulate unorganized male and female industries. 5. The establishment of industrial councils on a basis of equal representation for workers and employers, these to include one provincial council for each province and one district council for each district.

6. The establishment of rural credit banks to assist agriculture and cooperative selling associations. Also a provincial center for the making of fertilizer, natural or artificial. 7. The establishment of a commission to effect the industrialization of the present manufacture of war products could be used for after war purposes. 8. The conservation of natural resources: (a) the refusal to grant further concessions to foreign interests and (b) to develop the resources of the country under provincial control and ownership.

9. The alien problem: All allied enemies alien labor is really necessary to the well-being of the country, tax exempt alien incomes as follows: Bachelors, 20 per cent on all incomes from \$750 to \$1000; 50 per cent on all incomes from \$1000 to \$2000 and 70 per cent on all incomes above \$2000. Tax married men \$1000 to \$1500, 50 per cent; on incomes from \$1500 to \$2000, 60 per cent; on all incomes above \$2000.

10. Labor and education: Make all the provisions of the Ontario Education Act compulsory for all children under 15. Pay more attention to the rudiments of education. Give teachers a high type of teacher for the Canadian children. Provide educational facilities for girls from 12 to 18, these facilities to be provided at the expense of industry and to continue a period of not less than ten hours a week and not more than thirty hours a week. This education must be cultural, vocational and physical. Children attending secondary schools and those who have passed their matriculation shall be exempt from the provisions of the above facilities.

Provide for the largest number of scholarships to the universities possible under the university system. James T. Gunn, a well-known labor leader, stated last night that it was the intention of labor to create a white man's country out of the chaos of today.

### TRAFFIC IS STOPPED ON THESE ROADS, TOO

After paying his respects to the Toronto-Hamilton highway commissioners about the way they have increased traffic on the Lake Shore road, by diverting it several miles out of its course, while repairs to the road are being made, Mayor Brant has been reminded that his own fences need fixing. It was pointed out to him on Saturday that the road leading from Rosedale to the Bloor-Danforth viaduct had all been barred to traffic, and that the work of blocking the viaduct and its approaches was proceeding slowly. He promised to see if the work could not be accelerated.

The mayor also announced that he was hopeful that the Exhibition time Toronto would enjoy the benefits of the big public undertaking.

### TRADE AFTER THE WAR Will Canada Get Her Share?

Hundreds of millions of dollars will be required to develop the development of our export trade, Canadian manufacturers have not yet organized to secure them. Every month increases the preparations of Great Britain and of foreign nations to compete in the commercial and economic rivalry which will succeed the struggle on the battlefields. The cessation of hostilities in Europe will be followed by an industrial demand which will tax the North American Continent to meet. The United States is taking extensive measures to capture that trade. Like preparations of our own will be required. The cost of delay will be millions of dollars.

For France and Belgium alone the national expenditure for the reconstruction of the devastated areas. The demand for electrical machinery and equipment is estimated at \$180,000,000. For loss of textile machinery, agricultural machinery, and other machinery in the electric, mining, iron and metal industries, the food industries, the chemical industry and the paper and printing industries, the total cost is estimated at \$2,410,000,000. An additional \$750,000,000 is required for railroad equipment and road bed material. The total loss of industrial, agricultural and public property in France and Belgium is estimated at \$3,735,000,000, and the total devastation in the western European countries is estimated at \$5,985,000,000. Since then, Russia has known revolution, appalling internal disorders, and the Russian trade covers practically every article of product which we manufacture or produce for export.

Co-operation and association permitted under the Webb law may be availed of in various ways to the advantage of exporters. Common selling agencies may be formed; agreements may be made concerning the handling of goods, the time and manner of the shipment, and the manner of packing; the kind of goods to be manufactured; agencies may be established for investigation and study of the market for foreign goods; and any other combinations or associations may be formed or agreements made which will aid the exporter but which are not in restraint of trade in the United States. Through such agencies as the above, foreign countries may be opened up to the manufacturers and producers of the United States must prepare for competition in foreign trade after the war.

The effect accordingly of the provisions of this law is to remove from the exporter the restrictions of the anti-trust laws insofar as his export trade is concerned and to give him the right to contract and co-operate with others for the purpose of competing in foreign markets and to secure for himself a monopoly for prosecution for any act in restraint of trade in the United States or for unfair competition remains unaltered.

It is friendly and allied nations are taking wise precautions to protect themselves against the increase of national property by means of a favorable balance of trade, what is the enemy doing? Above all other things, the enemy is endeavoring to secure the option of an economic agreement between the allies. Tremendous preparations are being made in the central and eastern European countries. The industrial fabric of Germany depends upon her successful competition in the world market. Her manufacturing ability proved her capacity in the industrial field. She will exert every possible effort to restore her position.

Everywhere save in Canada there is thoughtful and aggressive preparation for export development. The price of further delay will be heavy to the farmer, to the worker, to the public. Low wages and low prices for the products of the earth and unemployment will be the cost of neglect. Individual comfort and national prosperity will be the reward of constructive activity.

The Canadian Pacific is advertising \$12.00 rate to Winnipeg for farm laborers.

### REGIONS HONORARY POST. R. C. Harris Asks to Be Relieved of Work as Fuel Controller for Ontario.

R. C. Harris, commissioner of works, and honorary fuel controller for Ontario, has tendered his resignation to the Ontario Government. He finds it impossible to attend to the duties of the office, which are expected to be heavy this winter as a result of the threatening scarcity of coal. His resignation, however, is not to be accepted, as Ottawa is anxious that he retain the position.

In the event of Mr. Harris stepping out of the position, his knowledge of the coal business would be invaluable and if given a free hand he will be able to get sufficient coal for Toronto and vicinity and at the same time intimate to the farmers and to their own tenants, he will undertake to get the necessary coal.

2nd INSTALMENT OF TAXES DUE 14th AUGUST PAY CITY TAXES NOW AND AVOID RUSH ON LAST DAY.

### CIVIC EMPLOYEES GET DOLLAR RAISE

Arbitration Board Findings Announced at Meeting in Labor Temple.

### SENIORITY TO COUNT Promotions Will Be Made From Men According to Service.

The civic employees will be paid one dollar a week starting from July 1, and above the amount now being paid to them. All men previously coming within the meaning of the term "temporary" will from now on be eligible for the privileges of two weeks' holidays and other formerly granted to permanent employees. This applies to all men who have been in the employ of the city for at least twelve months. All this will happen if the recommendations of the arbitration board are accepted.

The report of the arbitration board is that the city shall be paid the wages of skilled tradesmen. In conclusion, the commission advises all employees to keep out of strife and to appoint committees from themselves in the various departments to refer all grievances back to the chief of departments. It points out that all grievances between the commissioner and their employees had already been settled satisfactorily by this method of procedure.

The commission received complaints under the Webb law, the majority of them dealing with the vexed question of the status of the men, especially those of the temporary employees. The civic employees after their session at the Labor Temple on Sunday night, called the men except the commission. This, at least, was the statement of W. D. Kennedy, president of the union. However, a number of men in the employ of the city from 20 to 25 years, working continuously, snow-shoveling in winter, etc., do not receive holidays, sick pay, or other privileges, less time in stormy weather and do not average more than \$16.50 or \$17 per week. (Settlement, referred to board of arbitration and decided by them.)

Asphalt men: Complaint, called upon to work from three, four, five o'clock a.m., receiving no remuneration for the extra work. Asked time and a half for this extra morning work. (Settlement, considered that no grievance exists.)

Forestry department: Complaint, gardeners formerly received one to two dollars per week more than regular park men, but were not advanced when general increase in wages was given. (Settlement, these men are to get their former standing back.)

Forest department: Complaint of returned soldiers, who after working over a year were laid off and have since been employed by the forestry department, losing holidays. No settlement.

Sewer department: Complaint of drainmen employed for 15, 20 and 30 years, respectively, who receive no other positions if possible.)

Waterworks: Complaint of drivers re feeding horses. (Settlement, referred to board.)

Waterworks: Complaint of water service inspectors, previously received 35 cents a day over minimum wage; since general increase only receive five cents per day. (Settlement, referred to board of arbitration and decided by them.)

Pipe caulkers: Complaint, formerly received \$1.50 extra per week as experienced men; now only get 30 cents per week more. (Settlement, recommended they be paid as formerly.)

Meter repairers: Complaint: Not sufficiently paid. (Settlement: to be increased 25 cents per day.)

When Mr. Lucas had concluded his statement of the settlement, the chairman asked Mr. Harris if he wished to ask any questions. Mr. Harris stated that he took the position that the whole proceedings were entirely regular and he did not wish to take any part in them.

Under Thirty-one Headings. The board received complaints under 31 headings, many of which were covered by the conference between the commissioner of works and the men. The board dealt with those which had not been subjects of settlement. The bulk of complaints under this heading had to do with the status of men who had been employed for a number of years on day labor and who have not been considered as regular employees entitled to sick pay, holidays, etc.

The report of the board does not give the men the increase they request for an eight-hour day, but the contention that promotion should be given in accordance with seniority and that men making full or part time for 12 consecutive months be given the same privileges of holidays and sick pay as other men was upheld. The list of men submitted to the board, a man named Willey was considered.

### but a majority of the board, consisting of Bradshaw, Wright and Coatsworth, favored no interference with this case.

The commissioners wind up their recommendations with the following advice: "To avoid undue strife and maintain satisfactory conditions all grievances shall first be referred to the heads of the departments by a committee representing the employees, and no discrimination shall be shown against any employee or committee of employees who shall be elected from time to time to represent the men."

Harris Refused. The recommendations of the commission were accordingly held on August 9, when the commissioners asked Mr. Harris if he would explain the settlements. Mr. Harris refused. He said, "The matter is practically closed to the point even that on Friday afternoon there was a discussion as to what would be given. As far as asking questions of the men, that is a matter entirely for your honor; but I made a certain settlement with the men. I am quite content to observe that settlement. I propose to observe it irrespective of what this board may have to say. I cannot take any further evidence relative to the matter at all."

"You are not willing to state what the settlement was?" asked Judge Coatsworth. "No, your honor," said Mr. Harris. "That we must get it from the men," commented the chairman, and called William H. Lucas.

His honor then went briefly over the list of grievances, and received from Mr. Lucas the statement of the settlement made in each case. These grievances and attendant settlements may be tabulated as follows:

Roadway grievances—Complaints of section men, who after years of service, were transferred to day labor, losing privileges, such as Saturday afternoons, holidays. (Settlement—The men to receive their standing as before, and to be paid for any extra work done, such as Saturday afternoons, holidays, etc.)

City watchmen: Complaint, working 38 hours per week and only receiving \$19.60. Have not received war bonus and some of the men have had no holidays. (Settlement, bonus to be given.)

Day labor gangs: Complaint of men employed on concrete work, asphalt, track maintenance, etc., who have been in employ of the city from 20 to 25 years, working continuously, snow-shoveling in winter, etc., do not receive holidays, sick pay, or other privileges, less time in stormy weather and do not average more than \$16.50 or \$17 per week. (Settlement, referred to board of arbitration and decided by them.)

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### ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Roma, Aug. 10.—French troops penetrated deep into the Austrian entrenchments on Monte Sisoneri this morning, capturing 250 prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the war office.

### New Meth "We Know The Real Telephone"



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(BY BUD FISHER (Now in Europe) with the army in France) Toronto Sunday World August 18th

### PLAYS P AND N

"Seven Keys" of the season... Flax festival... The safe matches... Eddy's matches... Chlorodyne... Lager beer... Italian front active... New Meth... Mutt & Jeff... Toronto Sunday World August 18th