

## FOR WOMEN

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN  
HELD BUSY SESSIONS YESTERDAY

Important Resolutions Heard and Discussed at Morning Session—Luncheon Served Under Direction of United Methodist Women's Missionary Society—Resolution Urging Canadian Women to Support Best Type of Citizen in Various Departments of Government—The Evening Session.

The election of officers was an interesting part of yesterday's programme of the National Council of Women. Mrs. Sanford was re-elected as President for the third term. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton was the other nominee. The sessions included a long discussion upon the proxy vote, an illuminating report on Mental Hygiene, and an excellent one on Home Economics, the assistance to Canada of British teachers and the passing of a number of resolutions on laws for the better protection of women and children. One of the chief objects of the National Council was to present yesterday in a report, "The proper education of children for the two great duties—parenthood and citizenship."

The pleasures of the day included a pleasant luncheon with charming original decorations and an afternoon tea at Mrs. J. H. Bullock's home at Westfield which was a delightful outing in the fresh air. The drive to Westfield was the entertainment given through the courtesy of the New Brunswick Automobile Association.

## Morning Session.

The devotional exercises yesterday morning were under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Jenner.

The following resolution was presented by Miss Jessie J. Lawson:

Whereas, There is a great scarcity of trained teachers in all the provinces of Canada; and  
Whereas, Trained and experienced British teachers are debarrd from teaching in many of the public schools of Canada, unless they pass an examination or take a further course of training in Canada; and  
Whereas, Under existing regulations the certificates obtainable by Canadian teachers do not qualify them to teach in every province of the Dominion.

Be it resolved, That the National Council of Women of Canada do urge the National Council of Education for Canada to take immediate steps to establish a Dominion certificate, which will enable the holder to teach anywhere in the Dominion of Canada; certificates and diplomas already held to be accepted pro tanto, i. e., as far as the training standard of

the examination taken to obtain them are concerned, the requirements for said Dominion certificate.

We would strongly recommend that the requirements of this certificate should include thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to Canadian education and citizenship.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton read the report prepared by Mrs. Newhall, convener of Household Economics, presenting the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted:

"Resolved, That the National Council of Women shall petition the Dominion government to provide for the appointment of one commissioner in each province under the charge of a federal commissioner, whose duty it shall be to co-operate on the matter of prices, with the understanding that none of the necessities of life shall be exported till the needs of the Canadian people are provided for."

Mrs. Edwards continued her report of Laws Concerning Women and Children, left unfinished at Tuesday's session. This report is a marvel of detail and deals very largely with recommendations to the Criminal Code. Among the resolutions especially discussed and agreed upon were one to give equal homestead rights to men and women; on making adultery a crime; one raising the age of juvenility from 16 to 18. Other resolutions dealt with had already come before the National Council and were previously read and accepted.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton recommended that women inspectors be appointed on all boards of institutions in which women are incarcerated.

Miss Carrie Carmichael of New Glasgow reported on a resolution petition asking that the National Council of Women urge the Federal Government that a definite pronouncement regarding daylight saving time, Greenwich time shall prevail. She instanced the milk situation now existing in St. John as an evidence of the necessity for decision. This was laid over for new business.

The nomination of officers and report on the morning session.

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W. Dickinson, Mrs. F. Blizard; India, Mrs. F. Bonnell, Mrs. A. D. Hopkins; Canada (Indian), Mrs. C. E. Cowan, Mrs. Charles McConnell, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy; White Port, Mrs. E. B. Nixon; China, Mrs. Rothsay McLaughlin; tea table, Mrs. George F. Dawson, Mrs. Nell McLaughlin.

The young ladies from the missionary society. The place cards beautifully designed and executed were the work of Mrs. Chas. Sanford.

Mrs. MacGillivray, of Kingston, Ontario, moved the vote of thanks, speaking in appropriate words of hospitality received while Mrs. Tweedale, of Niagara Falls, ably seconded the vote. Suitable replies were made by Mrs. George Steele and Mrs. C. F. Sanford.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

## Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Mrs. W. E. Sanford—President.

National Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Lady Gibson, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Lady Taylor, Mrs. Dennis.

Provincial Vice-Presidents

Alberta—Mrs. O. C. Edwards.

British Columbia—Mrs. Schindler.

Manitoba—Mrs. H. W. Dayton.

New Brunswick—Mrs. MacLellan.

Nova Scotia—Mrs. Carmichael.

Ontario—Dr. Stowe Gallen.

Quebec—Mrs. Drummond.

Saskatchewan—Mrs. Pevelev.

Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Harry Carpenter.

Treasurer.

Mrs. Charles Thorburn.

Conveners of Standing Committees.

Citizenship—Dr. Stowe Gallen.

Conservation of Natural Resources—Mrs. Ralph Smith.

Education—Mrs. Irene Moody.

Finance and Applied Arts—Mrs. J. S. Dignam.

Immigration—Miss Mabel Hanna.

Laws—Mrs. O. C. Edwards.

Mental Hygiene—Mrs. Steele.

Peace and Arbitration—Mrs. Clement.

Professions and Employments for Women—Mrs. W. C. Edwards.

Supervised Playgrounds—Mrs. Wolterton.

Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter—Mrs. Stone.

Taxation—Mrs. E. M. Murray.

Equal Moral Standard—Dr. M. Patterson.

Public Health—Mrs. Smith.

A panoramic view of the members of the National Council was taken by the National Council.

The first business was a resolution urging Canadian women to take up in a practical way the support of the host type of cities in various departments of the Government. In speaking to this resolution, which she moved, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton said we get as good government as we desire. Other people form strong parties and come out to vote and sometimes one section of society is represented while another is not.

Representatives elected are not representative. There is a section of society which does not vote up to one hundred per cent. The Ontario Women's Citizen Association, for which she spoke, realized that the best type of citizen would come forward if assured of support.

In Toronto eight women's societies banded themselves together, forming a bureau of information. They took an office and found plenty to do, giving information. It was so useful that the next day they were asked to form a Municipal League was formed with men also as members. Not party but the right kind of candidate while another is not.

At present a bulletin is issued and a secretary is engaged who attends the meetings of the City Council and keeps the first time it will be to keep the council informed of affairs at the Legislature.

Mrs. Woodhall, Calgary, stated that they have a woman appointed to go to the City Council meetings, follow civic matters and keep the Local Council informed.

Proxy Vote.

The Proxy Vote resolution brought in by the Brandon Council, moved by Mrs. Worsley, seconded by Mrs. MacGillivray, caused a lengthy discussion.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton felt the Council is behind the times in keeping to this method of voting.

Lady Gibson thought that the long distances between the several Councils made it necessary. Mrs. Bishop spoke against proxy votes. Mrs. MacGillivray was opposed to proxy votes and stated that for the first time the Kingston Local Council at the suggestion of their president of the citizenship committee, whose duty it was to select a delegate which made the selection of a delegate much more democratic than formerly. Mrs. Shortt said that the executive meeting held at Hamilton by a majority vote were strongly against proxies.

and pointed out that the Winnipeg Local Council has withdrawn on this account. Mrs. Carmichael said that proxy voting is the life of the Council and that it was necessary in order that the small councils should have a voice in the Council. If deprived of the proxy they would lose interest and representation. She herself held thirty-nine proxies at the Regina meeting. Miss Mowat said she is opposed to proxies as a whole and felt that each Local Council could appoint a local representative, giving her instructions how to vote. Miss Todley thought a written vote could go to the corresponding secretary and a local representative still be appointed for the personal touch. Mrs. Cummings protested that that would be impossible for the corresponding secretary to look after. An amendment moved by Miss Murray, on behalf of the East Pictou Council, was seconded by Mrs. Primrose and another was moved by Mrs. Barker modifying the resolution. Mrs. Murray felt that the remoteness of the councils from one another demanded proxy voting, but that abuse had been made of the privilege. She wished an instructed vote to be demanded. Mrs. Graham, London, Ontario, who has attended twenty annual meetings, said she had been a proxy all her life and was in favor, feeling it is the life of the Council. Mrs. Richard Hooper pointed out that the Anglican Synod has no proxy vote but large representation, and the League of Nations has no proxies. Mrs. Cummings felt that the proxies brought a direct message back to their councils and said it had been instituted because the council is national, not a city affair alone. Mrs. E. M. Murray is in favor of proxies, but she is felt that it is impossible. Woodhall said she thought there would be more direct representation of the delegates felt they would lose their votes if not present.

Mrs. Sanford then announced that the time had come to leave for Westfield, and that the Art Club of St. John had extended an invitation to the members to visit their exhibition at four o'clock. Thanks were sent to the Art Club and motors were for Mrs. Bullock's home "Rika Dom" at Westfield.

Drive to Westfield.

After the strenuous meetings by all delegates, members of the executive and officers who accepted Mrs. T. H. Bullock's invitation to have afternoon tea at her country home "Rika Dom" at Westfield. Mrs. Bullock, a past president of the St. John Local Council, received with Mrs. E. M. Patterson, St. John's assistant. After admiring the lovely view and the fine grounds, the guests were served with afternoon tea. The tea tables were decorated with beautiful flowers and a bouquet of exquisite iris tied with Canadian colors was presented to Mrs. Sanford, National President.

Those presiding at the tea tables were Mrs. W. Shives Fisher, Mrs. J. Roy Campbell, Mrs. E. M. Murray, Mrs. Robert Cruikshank served punch and among those assisting in serving were the following: Misses Jeanette Bullock, Ellen Morrison, Margaret Patterson, Marion Moore, Edith Miller, Louise Holly, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Clarence Steeves.

Evening Session

Discussion on the proxy vote was continued for a long time at the evening session, many members feeling that the matter was of great importance to the well being of the Council. Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. J. V. Lawlor, Mrs. Taylor and many others spoke. After voting on two amendments the final resolution passed was moved by Mrs. Parsons, seconded by Miss Mowat:

"Resolved, that the provisions relating to proxies be amended to provide that no member shall be entitled to vote on more than one proxy excepting the Vice Presidents of the several provinces who may carry the votes of three proxies."

The vote on one amendment was taken on division but was lost as it was not a two-thirds vote which the constitution requires.

Mrs. J. C. Melver

Mrs. Jessie C. Melver was elected National Convener of Household Economics by acclamation. Mrs. George Watt who was nominated retiring High tributes were paid to the work of Mrs. Melver and her management in the Council. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton said she was a woman devoted to duty. She has made a special study of Home Economics and to work with her. Hamilton said, was to love her more day by day. She

has a firm faith in Canadian women. At one time she had offered the editorship of the Woman's Century, the magazine which she had founded and worked for, to Mrs. Plumtree, the then corresponding secretary of the National Council. Mrs. E. M. Murray who nominated Mrs. Melver also in a beautiful character. Mrs. Adam Shortt, paid a tribute to the work of Mrs. George Watt, who was the nominee of Lady Gibson, and no doubt, on eleven years and felt that her services in this arduous task should be recognized.

Mental Hygiene

Mrs. Stead, National Convener on Mental Hygiene opened her splendidly compiled report on this subject by giving Judge Hogson's definition of a criminal as "A badly adjusted individual." Readjustment is needed and Mrs. Stead gave answers to a questionnaire sent out in 1920 from which many facts were learned. It was shown that individuals incapable of book-learning can be taught suitable trades and be made into good citizens with care and the right sort of training. Toronto University has instituted a summer course in Psychiatry. It has often been shown that physical causes are the reason for mental defects and may in some cases be remedied or prevented by careful treatment. The Royal Victoria, Montreal, has social service workers and the Toronto General Hospital also finds them valuable. A medico-psychological Society has been founded in Ontario. The city of Toronto has recently voted \$150,000 for a farm and training school for the sub-normal child. It is felt that if diagnosis of the European ports could be more careful, it would make more suffering and expense would be saved in this country. It recognized that the repeated offender who comes again and again before the court is subnormal. Paternal government has been a failure. The mentally deficient preferably on farms and near a centre where market products can be sold. Under the regime of good citizens, while it left alone they are a menace to the country. They hamper the work of normals if put in their way. Under the regime of thrift they may be raised from dependency to self-respect and self-support by training in a school system. Tuberculosis, syphilis and alcohol are the chief causes of mental defect.

A large number of cities reported medical inspection in the school a great advance over ten years ago. Sault Ste Marie told of special classes for the education of defective children. Several cities have auxiliary classes and there are provincial classes. Vancouver has an observation class and a school system. Classes to teach sub-normal people are attached to the Juvenile Court. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton said that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to have a survey this fall. In British Columbia the survey showed the value of vocational training and it is suggested that all hospitals have a worker trained to teach some occupation and follow up to the homes to help with the work. New Westminster has a cottage home and farm. Regina has a home for girls, boys are unprovided for. The loose license in Halifax Echo have helped. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton said that in the work and Truro and Halifax are all active, Halifax having a special meeting with an address from Dr. Fraser Harris of Dalhousie.

Dr. MacMurphy's address was referred to.

Mrs. Ledlaw praised the report and told of the advances of the work in Toronto. The farm used for a home is a healing place.

The report was adopted.

Only a Ring Off.

"Auntie, did you ever get a proposition?"

"Once, dear. A gentleman asked me over the telephone to marry him, but he had the wrong number."

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO NEW COMPANY.

AMATEUR NIGHT

"The Widow Charming" - FRIDAY -

A delightful plot sandwiched with lots of songs and dances.

Be Early and Enjoy the Fun.

## MUSEMENTS

## Melodrama Was Well Presented

Large Audience Last Evening Enjoyed Production of "Coom-Na-Goppel" by St. Joseph's University Students.

The St. Patrick's Literary and Dramatic Society of St. Joseph's University presented their five-act melodrama, "Coom-Na-Goppel," in St. Vincent's auditorium last evening. A large audience was present and the splendid manner in which the young men performed their several parts met with hearty and well-deserved applause. It is the first time that the College boys have presented a play before a St. John audience, and no doubt, on account of the success achieved last evening there will be annual presentations in the future. The students may rest assured of a hearty welcome.

The cast of characters included: St. Christopher Paresse, of Crologu—H. Frank Gillen. Ranchlyn Paresse, his first-born—J. Carson Keohan. Donald O'Sullivan Paresse, his second son—S. Wilfred Keohan. Brian O'Hara, known as Brine-og—Joseph Floyd. Skilton McClintock, I. L. P. U. Solicitor—W. Oswald McDonald. Darby Darrell, useless, still useful—William J. Crowley. Pauden Devise, the miser—T. Melville Nichol. Ralph Remington, detective—M. Alphonsus Harris. Solomon Chasidim, usual 100 p. c.—A. Cunningham. Maurice Burke, secretary of the league—J. Everett Cahill. Phelina, who supplies penny news—John McGrath. Mortimer, Chief of Constabulary—Harry T. Relly. Johnny, who gives you a lift—James Murphy. Servants, peasants, constables, etc. The synopsis of the play was as follows:

Act 1, scene—Library in the Manor

House of St. Christopher Paresse.

Act 2, scene—Interior of the cabin of Pauden, the miser.

Act 3, scene—Interior of Imperial Chambers, Dublin.

Act 4, scene—Coom-Na-Goppel; the Glen of the Horse.

Act 5, scene—Garden of the Crowlogue Estate.

Time—1890.

Scene—Kerry and Dublin.

## UNIQUE

Thurs.—Fri.—Sat.

Strongest Photoplay Seen

Here in Many Weeks Is

"PAID IN FULL"

Featuring

PAULINE

FREDERICK

"Paid in Full" was written across the paper, and it cleared her husband from the chance of disgrace — but he had gone so far in forcing his wife to an awful extremity that he could not face the music. The most tragic sacrifice that love ever asked is — Is what? Well, come see for yourself. A splendid picture.

Matinee 2-3.30—10.15c.

Evening 7-8.30—15.25c.

## OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE

FIVE ACTS OF HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

Serial Photo Drama and Orchestra

TODAY

Matinee at 2.30

Evening 7.30 and 9

IMPERIAL

Thursday, Friday and Saturday With Mark Twain!

The riot at the "Royal Nonesuch."

The "Robber Band" at work.

The liberation of Black Jim.

The inheritance hoax of the "Duke" and the "King."

The slave-hunters' chase through the night.

The theft of the orphans' treasure.

The "murder" of Huck that "frees him from civilization."

The roaring show of the "world-renowned tragedians."

Vagabond life on a raft on the Mississippi.

Plantation scenes in the South before the war.

A Photo-Literary Treat Par Excellence.

THE SAME PRICES OF ADMISSION!

By NATE COLLIER

OLD LEMMIE MADE HIS GOOD WIFE COLLA AND SHEER GOOD FOR NOTHING DAUGHTER SARAH MADE

WE'RE SEATED BESIDE THE OLD BRICK FIREPLACE IN THIS LITTLE HOME

A HARSH KNOCK LIKE THE PHOENIX COAST GUARD CRITIC IS HEARD ON THE WARD-PINE PANEL

OLD EDITHA TIZM NICKEL-FEEDER GOES FORK AND THREE BAL CHAMP

WITH A GUTTERAL LAUGH LIKE A NEW YORK LANDLORD HE GOATS

GOIN' ALL-FISHHOOKS TH' MORTGAGE

HAVE TH' DOUGH READY AT 3.30 TOMORRE AT I FORE CLOSE!

AN HE WANTS TH' DOUGH FOR CLOTHES? WELL HE NEEDS 'EM!

AND CHUCKLING HIS EVIL CHALE HE SLIDES OUT INTO THE (CONTINUED TOMORROW)

REMARKABLE HIGH-GRADE PETROLEUM UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE FOR THE WELL TO FLOW. HAD THIS WELL BEEN DRILLED IN AMERICA, HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WOULD BY NOW HAVE BEEN DRILLED IN ITS VICINITY HAD OIL CONTINUED TO BE FOUND IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES.

Persian and Mesopotamian Supplies.

Recent public discussion of Mesopotamian and Persian affairs has centered very largely in the oil position in these countries. In the case of Persia the position is simplified by the fact that owing to the great enterprise of W. K. Army, Australian, a British company secured a concession over the whole of Persia, with the exception of certain northern provinces. That the British Government subsequently took a share in the development of this concession is a matter of history, and its operation

## SAFEGUARDING OIL OF THE

Must be Reasonably Independent

—Concessions in Persia Must

Interests Fully Alive to Situation

Necessary Steps.

(Manchester Guardian.)

The lesson taught by the war and the present threat of industrial reconstruction have brought into the limelight the importance of a clear understanding and speedy solution of the oil position of the British Empire.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 this country was to all intents absolutely dependent on foreign sources of supply. Today the position is even more acute, since for various reasons, oil and its manifold by-products play a far greater part in our daily life. But, faced as we are with what amounts almost to a crisis, it is well to differentiate between what are normal and abnormal conditions and to seek out a remedy which will be sufficiently elastic to deal with both.

Rise of Liquid Fuel.

In pre-war days the chief factor determining the price of crude petroleum, and consequently its production, was the relative value of coal, since at least 40 per cent of the crude oil produced was sold as liquid fuel in direct competition with coal. The advance of modern refinery science and the keener appreciation of the value of calorific values of oil products make it impossible for such a wasteful use of conditions to continue. Thus, whereas in the past a ton of oil fuel was considered the equivalent of one and a half tons of coal, the introduction of internal-combustion engines of the Diesel and similar types has shown that one ton of oil is equivalent to at least four tons of coal. Broadly, therefore, apart from any increase in the world's production of petroleum, the efficiency with which it is now being used is much greater than was the case in the past, and there still remains a wide field for improvement.

One of the consequences of the war is that the large coalfields in Europe are so dislocated that their output is insufficient even for home requirements, let alone for export. The same conditions apply, though happily to a far less extent, in the United Kingdom, and in proportion as the exports from this country are increased, hence foreign countries have been forced to seek out and develop their own fuel resources. In India, substitutes for British coal attention was necessarily first directed towards liquid fuel, and such countries as Mexico—whose production of oil is dependent solely on means of transport—have richly benefited thereby.

Another important factor arising out of the war was the appalling destruction of animals horse-power, causing farmers and other pre-war users of horse power to avail themselves of internal combustion engines for traction and other purposes. In America the growth of motor cars has been phenomenal; in one state it is reported that one out of every five inhabitants owns a motor car. In fact, it has been recognized that property and motor transportation go hand in hand. The day is not far distant when the United States will have little, if any, oil available for export. The importance of this to the British Empire will be appreciated when it is realized that only 2½ per cent of the world's yield of petroleum is produced within the Empire, and even if the production from Persia be included, Britain would only amount to barely 5 per cent of the world's output.

A chance for the British Empire.

Turning to new sources of supply, the outlook is by no means depressing provided enterprise is allowed a free hand. In the United States, where communalism became alarmed at the all-encompassing growth of the Standard Oil Company. Other countries, especially those of the United States, are careful to steer a happy course between unduly favouring monopolistic groups and encouraging independence of action. In fact, the latter may sometimes be imprudent. It is unquestionable that the world's production of oil has been the result of the efforts of comparatively small operators. In America there are hundreds of thousands of men who work their own property, and the industry is not large pipe-line companies and refiners. In fact, the day has long gone by in the United States when the oil industry was a "squeeze out" of the "small man" unfairly, the anti-trust laws having successfully curbed the predatory practices of the former. New sources recognize the need of the other man's existence, and it is a happy co-operation between them that today enables new districts to be opened up more rapidly than in any other country in the world.

One of the fields of Northern Texas developed a production at the rate of about 3,000,000 tons a year within 12 months of the drilling of the first well, and despite sweeping and for the most part quite erroneous statements made about the appalling wastage of oil in America, it is questionable whether the wastage of the average carburetor. In unhappy contrast may be cited the well drilled at Hardstoft, near Chesham, about a year ago, which encountered a remarkable high-grade petroleum under sufficient pressure for the well to flow. Had this well been drilled in America, hundreds of others would by now have been drilled in its vicinity had oil continued to be found in commercial quantities.

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## ST. JOHN THURS. JULY 1

## HOWE'S GREAT LONDON

## 50 CIRCUS 50

## HUNDREDS OF TRAINED WILD BEASTS

## THE WAR OF THE DECAD