

WOMEN OF CANADA OFFER RESOLUTIONS TO WAR CABINET

Advise That All Grain Be Milled in Canada Before Being Sent Abroad.

WOMEN AND TRADES

Recommendation That They Be Utilized to Release Men for War Service.

Ottawa, March 3.—After a three-day session the war conference of Canadian women ended on Saturday afternoon when they met the war cabinet and presented a number of resolutions, adopted at the morning meeting with the war cabinet. N. W. Rowell thanked the delegates for their attendance and promised serious consideration of the resolutions laid before the government. The conference before its close sent the following message to Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian forces in France:

The war conference of Canadian women assembled at the call of the war committee of the cabinet greets you, our brave men and nursing sisters overseas, to whose welfare and encouragement the deliberations of the conference are directed. In your dangers and difficulties our hearts and prayers are with you.

Signed,
Adelaide Plumptre,
Chairman.

The general resolutions passed by the conference were as follows:

1. That this conference desires to express to the war committee of the cabinet their great appreciation of the recognition shown of the place of women in Canada by the invitation issued to some among them to meet in conference in Ottawa. They feel that their admission to a fuller knowledge of the war crisis and the opportunity of conferring with the ministers of the crown will mean a new era in the life of the nation, and they most earnestly hope that they may be able to bring before the women of Canada a yet fuller call to service and sacrifice. They also cannot adequately express the deepened sense of unity which comes to them from this meeting of women from all parts of the country.

2. Whereas the allied nations are facing imminent starvation and are looking to Canada for the sources of supply, and whereas the people of Canada are making great sacrifices to supply this need, and whereas part of the grain that is being sent to Great Britain is being wasted in the production of spirituous beverages which are no benefit, but a hindrance to the cause of the allied nations, therefore it is resolved that this conference express its belief that to prevent this waste of foodstuffs the milling of grain be done in Canada, and only the manufactured article be exported to Great Britain at such time as remedial legislation prohibiting such destruction of foodstuffs be enacted in Great Britain.

3. That this conference wishes to express to the war committee its great appreciation of the appointment of a woman to the war cabinet. This is the first time any woman in Canada has been made a member of a government board, and in the appointment of Mrs. Plumptre the conference sees with satisfaction the beginning of the time when women having proved themselves worthy, will be permitted to share in the cares and responsibilities of the government.

4. That in view of the urgent necessity for conserving food and man power in Canada we express to the government our hearty appreciation of the laws prohibiting the manufacturing and importation of intoxicating liquors in Canada, and hereby pledge our support to the full enforcement of the same, and in order that this enforcement may be more easily effected, do further respectfully urge the enactment of laws prohibiting the transportation of liquor from one province to another.

National Registration. A large number of resolutions were adopted by the various sections of the conference. The section on national registration suggested a number of those along which national registration would be most valuable to the country. Among these were to find out and record necessary women for professions of great importance, such as teaching in western provinces, and women who could be instructors in light but skilled mechanical work to make up for the shortage of men so that the difficulties of unemployment in certain provinces could be overcome; to increase the efficiency of the woman power of Canada by ascertaining that women, by taking a course of training, could be of far greater service than at present, including the need for better trained domestic servants.

The section of public health adopted a resolution declaring that immediate steps should be taken to establish a federal department of public health. The section considered the question of women in industry suggested that women could be successfully employed in certain trades, that women should be recruited for war work. It was also suggested that women could be employed in a woman's auxiliary for service behind the lines as is done in the imperial army.

It was further suggested that women should be employed in these industries on the same terms of pay as men for work with careful supervision of hours and conditions of labor. The section placed itself on record in favor of the payment of a minimum wage to women, declared that private employment agencies should be abolished, except those conducted by recognized philanthropic institutions, and provided that government or municipal agencies be established. Provincial labor exchanges recommended, provided they are coordinated with a federal labor exchange.

REPORTS ON WORK OF FIFTEEN YEARS

Rev. T. Albert Moore Preaches in Metropolitan Methodist Church.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

This Work, He Says, Has Been Made More Difficult by War.

"Canada's social reconstruction problems have been made infinitely more difficult on account of the war," said Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, secretary of the Methodist department of social service, at the Metropolitan Church yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. Moore said in 1902 Canadian Methodism led all the churches in the world in establishing a social reform department. The other churches co-operated in a Canadian council, and five years later the Presbyterians formed the social service department. Now the Anglicans, the Baptists and the Methodists were forming one. The fifteen years' work of the Methodist department had been marked by steady progress and remarkable results. Owing to the war it was now entering on a new sphere of operations.

"The work will be conducted on the same lines as those which have proved successful in adding in deterring liquor power in the Dominion. So complete has been the defeat of the liquor interests that prohibition has now been enacted for every province in Canada—in the case of Quebec to go into effect in May, 1919."

He expected that the enforcement of the prohibition of intoxicating trade in liquor interests that prohibition has now been enacted for every province in Canada—in the case of Quebec to go into effect in May, 1919."

Amusements should not be on a commercial basis, he said. They should be supplied and controlled entirely by the nation. The amusements would then be furnished with a view to the greatest educational benefit combined with true recreation. Public amusements should not be run on the basis of making the greatest possible profit.

Campaign of Education. The Methodist social reform methods had been first a thorough scientific investigation of the facts of each problem. Next, a systematic campaign of education to bring public opinion up to date with the requirements; then an organized movement to procure the requisite legislation.

Many important amendments had been made to the Canadian criminal code concurrent with the advances in temperance legislation. A complete system for the custodial care of feeble-minded was urgently needed. One feeble-minded woman in a Canadian village had nine children, and 32 grandchildren, of whom only two were sane, approximately of normal mentality.

In the Dominion the industrial conditions now presented one of the greatest problems. The Methodist social service department was making a scientific investigation of conditions with a view of giving the greatest support possible to all the plans which would promote a practical spirit of brotherhood between the employer and employee. The voluntary establishment of welfare departments in some of the great industrial establishments was a sign of progress in that direction.

Thrift and Economy. The section on thrift and economy placed itself on record as opposed to expenditures at the present time, and individual more efficient in their habits imposed by war. This section recommended the establishment of a federal daylight-saving scheme.

The committee on propaganda, through the women's organizations pledged itself to the urgency of the present crisis, and called for fuller service and sacrifice on the part of the women of Canada. This call will be issued immediately.

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GEORGE VON L. MEYER ILL. Boston, March 3.—George von L. Meyer, former diplomat and former member of the cabinets of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, is critically ill at his home here.

MISS MARTIN TO RUN. Washington, March 3.—Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, vice-chairman of the National Women's party, tonight announced her candidacy to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Nowland.

SWEDES DISSATISFIED. Stockholm, Saturday, March 3.—The terms of the agreement between the Swedish Government and the allies, which were published today, failed to evoke much enthusiasm even from the liberal press, will the conservatives are openly dissatisfied. The Stockholm Dagblad declares Sweden pays a high price for an agreement which gives her no breadstuffs.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES. Washington, March 3.—Exports of grain and cereals to the allies showed a steady increase during February, the food administration announced tonight. Shipments in the first week of the month totaled 81,855 tons, while those in the last week were 17,847 tons. The February total was 553,125 tons.

POLISH MISSION CHERED. Chicago, March 3.—Ignace Jan Paderewski and the Polish war mission were cheered by thousands of persons on their visit to Chicago on Saturday. The pianist, in a speech said that his people wanted a free Poland from the Baltic sea down through southern Europe, and demanded Danzig as the Polish outlet to the sea.

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WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The Russian delegation has signed peace with the Germans and Austrians at Brest-Litovsk, and the Germans have stopped their military movements against Great Russia. The delegates reported by telegraph to the Petrograd soviets that after every hour that elapsed the enemy increased their demands. His latest terms were the cessation, in addition to the other territory, of the districts of Kurs, Kubansk and Belgorod in the Caucasus. In Russia, meanwhile, the spirit of resistance has risen and a strong element is opposing the peace. The treaty, which means the end of conditions of assistance for, is hardly worth the paper and ink used in its composition, for a new group of Russians may repudiate it at any time. The Germans, however, will lose no time in attempting to exploit their immediate advantage to the utmost, so as to extend their grasp, if not checked, over all of Russia.

The Japanese, who it is reported from Tokyo, have come to a full understanding with the allies, including the United States, for the taking of action should peace between Russia and Germany actually go into effect, will take most decided and adequate means to meet the occasion. They will, in other words, occupy Russian territory in order to prevent the giving of material assistance to the enemy, to destroy crops, where necessary, and to rid the country of the Bolshevik dominance. These Bolsheviks, or majority socialists, are not democrats, but they are rather seeking to establish class autocracy of the worst sort, the absolute rule of the workmen, who form over three per cent, and not more than ten per cent, of the Russian population. These men will be taught the lesson, too, that like Germany, they cannot tear away most binding treaties of alliance as scraps of paper.

It will matter but little whether this peace treaty is ratified or not, so far as the fortunes of war are concerned, for the Japanese intervention and the uncertainty of Bolshevik policy will probably make the settlement of little military benefit to the enemy. He cannot tell when the Bolsheviks may repudiate it, as being excited from them, and attempt to regain the lost territory, neither can he be sure that the Bolshevik propaganda in Germany will cease. In consequence he will have to watch the Russians and

to hold down occupied territory. The spectre of Japanese intervention will also force him to maintain increasing vigilance. In the meantime, the Austrians are overrunning the Ukraine, have arrived at Kiev, and have received the surrender of a considerable number of brigade, divisional, and army corps of officers. The Bolsheviks have considerable forces in the Ukraine, but these are not offering any resistance.

If the account of German intentions given by a prisoner taken by the Allies is true, the enemy plans an offensive against the allies on or about April 1. The Germans are exercising their troops in raiding at a fast pace but the attacks kept upon the allies as a rule does not permit of their raids and attacks succeeding. The French in the Rheims sector and successful encounters with the enemy. He forced the fighting by attempting to debouch from the Neufchatel salient, but the watchful Frenchmen speedily stopped the carrying out of this design. He directed his principal attack against one of the outer forts of Rheims. In the Champagne French gunfire stopped the enemy at the outset. Holding was active also in Alsace and Lorraine, but for the enemy was also fruitless. On the British front the Germans attempted many raids from St. Quentin to the Polygon Wood, but the British cut short every one of them. The Portuguese also which attempted an attack on a front of 3000 yards. In a counter-attack the Portuguese drove out the enemy from some advanced positions of trenches.

The German attack against Rheims, with its strongest thrust towards Fort La Pompelle, turns out to have been a formidable attack on a front of ten miles. The enemy made rapid preparations for his attempt, which aimed at the seizure of valuable high ground, and he used large forces in his attacks. The French had a famous regiment in their defenses, and these men effectually felled the German resistance. The aim of the enemy appears to have been contenting with an attempted breaking of the French defence in this region, so as to take one of the direct routes to Paris. The region about Rheims was where General Nivelle was unsuccessful in his offensive last spring, owing to the failure of the army or timorous leadership of local commanders. The Germans, if they had succeeded, La Pompelle, would have secured valuable points of observation.

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ST. JULIEN VETERAN HONORED IN DEATH

Chaplain Tells of Hour of Prayer for Men Before the Battle.

Private Pope, a veteran of the first battles of the war, who died on Thursday evening last, was buried with full military honors on Saturday afternoon, a large gathering of relatives, friends and members of the Riverdale and Parkdale branches of the G.W.V.A. being in attendance. The funeral was held from the residence of a sister, who lives at 24 Grove Avenue, Parkdale, and Major (deceased) Beattie officiated at the grave. The sun was shining brightly, but members of the artillery reserve, battery of Exhibition Camp, and the firing party comprised members of the 1st Depot Battalion, as did the band.

Major Beattie, in the course of his address at the grave, referred to the stirring moments preceding the attack by the 4th Battalion to which Pope belonged. "I well remember the night," said the major. "Immediately before proceeding on our way to the field of new horrors the Roman C.P. holed ranged on one side and the

Protestants on the other engaged in the most solemn hour of prayer the battle was known." Look for the announcement her candidacy to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Nowland.

Will Back Union Government

E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., So Assures Members of North Oxford Liberal Association.

Woodstock, March 3.—At the annual meeting of the North Oxford Liberal Association Saturday afternoon it was decided to hold a convention on Saturday, June 1, for the selecting of a candidate for the legislature. The primaries will be held on Friday evening previous.

The members of the executive of the association were the guests of E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., at a luncheon at noon. Mr. Nesbitt thanked those present for their faithful manner in which they had stood by him during the last election, and he again stated that when the house met he would be found on the side of the Union Government as he had promised. He made a strong appeal to the farmers for greater production this year.

Henry Sneath of this city was elected president for 1918.

REGULATION SUSPENDED.

Washington, March 3.—Regulations requiring business concerns shipping goods to their branch houses abroad to file with the war trade board agreements that their branches will not engage in enemy trade were suspended tonight insofar as they apply to exports to the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

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