FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

AUXILIARY TO THE IMPERIAL LEAGUE

Ladies' Association Formed Last Evening to Assist Work of the League—Mrs. F. E. Flewweling Elected President.

An organization meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Imperial League was held last evening in the G. W. V. A. rooms. Mrs. L. Atherton Smith was asked to preside at this meeting and gave very great assistance in showing methods of organizing and advice as to the launching of a new society. She also told of the duties of officers and from her experience gave helpful illustrations of how an individual can be an influence for good in the community.

Miss Marjory Simonds was asked to act as secretary. After the objects of the league, which is for the fostering of patriotism and to be of assistance to the men's branch, were explained the following officers were elected:

Mrs. F. E. Flewwelling, president.
Mrs. David Hipwell, first vice-president.
Mrs. H. L. MacGowan, second vice-president.
Miss Marjory Simonds, secretary.
Mrs. Charles Flowers, treasurer.

Board of management—Mrs. W. A. Simonds, Mrs. C. H. Elliot, Mrs. Bertha Patterson, Mrs. George N. Breen, Mrs. Clarence W. Stackhouse.

F. E. Flewwelling addressed the meeting, offering the entire support of the Canadian Imperial League to the newly formed auxiliary.

It was decided to hold a regular monthly meeting on the first Thursday of each month.

A membership committee was appointed as follows:

Mrs. W. A. Simonds, convenor; Mrs. C. H. Elliot, Mrs. Bertha Patterson, Mrs. Clarence W. Stackhouse.

All relatives of members of the Canadian Imperial League are to be asked to join and several plans are already made for ways in which the auxiliary may prove of benefit and helpfulness.

The solemn obligation of loyalty and faithfulness was read aloud and all present assented to it.

The War Saving and Thrift Stamp movement was endorsed by the Auxiliary and it was suggested that a War Savings Society should be formed.

The meeting was enthusiastic and it is felt that this new society will be of great benefit in carrying out the patriotic aims of the Canadian Imperial League.

Are Known in All Parts of Province

New Brunswick Lady Tells of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Says They are the Best Medicine for Lame Back and Advises All Persons Troubled With Weak Kidneys to Use Them.

McGivney Junction, York Co., N.B., March 24th (Special)—From all over New Brunswick reports are coming telling of the continued popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy for all forms of kidney trouble. No place appears to be too small to furnish at least one person who is prepared to say that she owes her health to the great Canadian kidney remedy. Miss Carrie E. Ferguson, a well-known resident here, is one of them.

"I am happy to say that I found a great improvement in my health after using Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Ferguson states. "They are the best medicine I can find for lame back. I advise anyone who is troubled with weak kidneys to try them. I tell everyone that Dodd's Kidney Pills are good."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have become a family remedy all over the province because people have tried them and found them good. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They help Rheumatism, Lumbago, Diabetes, Lame Back, Heart Disease and urinary troubles because all of these are either Kidney Diseases or are caused by the kidneys failing to do their work.

MAJOR HERON LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Major V. W. S. Heron, General Staff Officer, Military District 7, headquarters Sydney Street, left last evening for Washington, D.C., as Military Attache to the British Embassy in the American capital. Mrs. Doctor Weatherby, sister of Major Heron, accompanied by her husband, reached the city from Halifax, N.S. yesterday, and were at the depot to see the Major leave on the Boston express. Major Heron, a former R. C. R. man, and a returned officer, was appointed G.S.O. 2 Military District 7 in November, 1917, at, or about the time of the creation of this district. His new duties are of a weightier character, and as a promotion to him for past efficiency. His numerous friends here will wish him continued success.

The office of G.S.O. will now be abolished in this district, according to late orders.

SWISS RENOUNCES GERMAN TREATIES

Berne, March 24. (French Wireless Service)—The Swiss Federal Council has renounced the commercial treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. This action was taken so that Switzerland should not be hindered in the negotiations to renew the commercial treaties with France, Italy and Spain.

MINSTREL SHOW IN WEST ST. JOHN

Young People of Assumption Parish Made Decided Hit With Excellent Performance Last Evening—Proceeds in Aid of Orphans.

"A Real Minstrel Show" only suffices to name the performance in West St. John last evening, staged by the young people of the Assumption parish, of which Rev. Father O'Neill is pastor. The show was put on under the direction of H. C. McQuade, and to him is due much favorable commendation as it was a genuine success from talented as well as pecuniary ends.

Thomas Morrissy, who fitted in the right niche as interlocutor, was ably assisted by T. Stack and Walter Ring, while the Misses Murphy and Harney assisted as the end girls.

Special solos, instrumental and vocal, elicited much favorable comment, among which were those of Jos. Keheler, Mrs. Chas. Morris, H. McQuade, T. Stack, Walter Ring and a duet by the Misses Murphy and Harney.

Then followed Michael Howard in a pleasing solo which captured the house and was encored. Next in succession came the St. Peter's Quartette in songs, composed of Messrs C. Moore, A. Moore, F. O'Donnell, and Guy Hansen. A sextette composed of Mrs. W. Harrington, Mrs. A. T. Moore, F. Joyce, A. Moore and J. Moore, was highly commendable and elicited much favorable comment. Messrs A. Moore, H. McQuade, Jos. Keheler and F. Joyce followed in quartette songs, which were numbered among the best of the evening.

T. Maunsell O'Neill, of North End, gave a delightful violin solo, accompanied by J. Driscoll, which was much enjoyed and which added to his already won laurels as a violinist. A tableau at the end of the performance in which was impersonated the Allied Nations, drew forth prolonged applause. At the conclusion of the performance Rule Britannia and the National Anthem were rendered.

The performance will be repeated this and tomorrow evening. The proceeds are in aid of the orphans of the city.

AN AUSTRALIAN V. A. D. WHO DID FINE WAR WORK

Cooking for Soldiers One of the Duties Performed by Mrs. Vennard of Sydney, Who Passed Through the City Yesterday.

"There's nothing heroic about me. I only did cooking." There seemed to The Standard reporter who heard these words uttered by an Australian V. A. D. to be something very heroic about that, and when she heard later that the very handsome travelling bag carried by the modest war worker was the gift of the hospital where the cooking had been done, it seemed good to know that such necessary labors had been appreciated.

Mrs. Vennard, as she told The Standard representative in that soft tone which has something indescribably different from an "English accent," has been working for three years and three months in hospitals in London. The Australians in London formed a detachment of Volunteer Aids of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, just as the New Zealanders and Canadians, reident in London at the outbreak of the war did. They were affiliated with the British Red Cross.

Mrs. Vennard wore the navy blue uniform similar to that of a nursing sister, with a badge of the St. John Ambulance Association on the blue veil. For some time she was engagad in V. A. D. work at a British hospital, but later was with No. 6 Australian, and it was the staff of that hospital who presented her with the travelling bag, which she displayed with justifiable pride.

Mrs. Vennard has been for six years away from Australia and is on her way home to Sydney, stopping to visit relatives in Portsmouth, N.H. She has been in the United States three times before this.

Speaking of the work among the soldiers, Mrs. Vennard said: "I think this war has shown women how big and brave men really are. There were many women, those who had no brothers, perhaps, who did not understand men, but when you have seen them in hospital and know how they can bear pain, and yet how like little children they are at times, you seem to be able to understand them better." Mrs. Vennard is very proud of her British citizenship, and naturally proud of the Australians and their war record. She spoke most heartily of the welcome accorded to the passengers at the docks in St. John, and said that several ladies, some of them V. A. D.'s, had been so cordial to her as she landed from the Metagama yesterday, that she felt at once as if she was among friends. Later in the day she took a car ride and found a driver on the car who, seeing that she was a stranger, told her about the points of interest, for which kindness and friendliness she was very grateful. A fellow-passenger with Mrs. Vennard was Miss Grace S. McClure Zorbaugh, of 79 Windermere Street, Cleveland, Ohio, who has been since the beginning of the war with the French Red Cross. Miss Zorbaugh said that her work was with the French refugees, the wrecks of women and children from the war zone. She had lived in cellars and had some experiences of which she did not feel she could speak. She was returning home and thought that rest was all she needed for some time to come.

Both ladies left on the evening train.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The wisest men that ere you ken
Have never deemed it treason,
To rest a bit and jest a bit,
And balance up in reason,
To laugh a bit and chaff a bit,
And joke a bit in season.

THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER EVOLVING IN ENGLAND

(By E. Crowebar.)

A young man who had lately joined the R.A.M.C. was being questioned as to what he would do if a person fainted:

"I should give him some brandy," he answered readily.

"But suppose you had none," pressed the doctor.

"Then I should promise him some," came the quick reply.

That young man might easily have qualified as an expert adviser to the British government during the past four years; whenever the workingman showed signs of fainting he got a stimulant in the way of higher wages and a promise of quite a number of other things in the near future. Also he was told that he was winning the war. I think we got our "win the war" advertising idea from England. The posters are still about, telling you that sugar, coal, ships, war saving stamps and bonds would win the war, but most particularly was it impressed upon the workers that they were winning the war and that service in the shops was no less honorable than service in the trenches.

Now the men out of the army—the men who know that they won the war—are again in the ranks of labor and the whole lot of them are asking most pointedly what they won in winning the war—the right to starve, which they might have achieved without conscious exertion, or the right to live decently in the country which they saved. In other words, they are asking for the brandy which was not on hand at the time of their faintness, but which was promised to them for a later date. They have been striking to get that brandy. A strike is settled one day here, but another one breaks out somewhere else the next day. If one section has its dispute settled by a grant of shorter hours and higher wages, the next industry strikes to get something better, and so on around the trade union circle. Outside this circle are the Bolshevists, who are daily increasing, and they strike only to cause trouble for capital, and nobody quite knows where trade unionism ends and Bolshevism begins. And the difficulty is that both capital and labor have a certain number of insane spirits who talk quite a good deal of what they would do right speedily to end it all.

The man of income who has never labored sits in his club and advises, "Shoot the impudent beggars." He has his counterpart in the Bolshevist, who would also shoot, but in the opposite direction. The trouble with both shooting programmes is that a most inconvenient number of people have to be shot in order to make any headway.

Another set representing capital would lock out the men until they return to their senses and are willing to work. And they have their labor counterparts in the men who would stay out on strike until plants depreciated and the populace was up in arms over the shortages in food, transportation and coal.

Stated in abstract, the tenets of these various groups sound ridiculous and they are quite so; but that does not in the least prevent them from airing their views and making a rational settlement very difficult. For instance, Sir Eric Geddes the other day proposed somewhat flippantly that if the workers thought that they could run business, why did they not hire any of the munition factories that were up for sale and got to work on their own? The suggestion was uncommonly popular with the audience, but not quite so welcome to the government, which saw flaws in the plan. As a consequence I understand that Eir Eric is to receive a ticket for oblivion, with a stop or two on the way.

For the government and the labor men are earnestly seeking some plan of settlement of the whole social question. The labor situation was the principal theme of both the King's and Lloyd George's addresses, and although the only concrete plan at present in general favor is that contained in the scheme for Whitley councils, I have been given to understand that these councils are only the beginning and that plans are under way for the erection of a new social order that will baffle Bolshevism. For it is generally recognized among thinking men here that the cure for Bolshevism is not the isolation of those affected, but an operation on society that will remove the germs of the disease.

The Parliamentary labor movement has much in common with the Bolshevists, in that it declares that the worker has not had his fair share of industry, but it splits with the followers in not holding that only the worker should have a place in society, or that the worker is alone competent to manage industry. The trade unions have passed from the defensive position that they had before the war into a constructive, half socialistic state and they mean to accomplish the uplift labor by a Parliamentary means.

The best brains in England are now in the labor movement. I have talked with most of the men who hold official positions in labor organizations and also in the government, or are members of the House of Commons, and, taking them by and far, they are far above the politician class and are, though it may be heresy to say, a deal more intelligent than the rank and file of the employers. Therefore, I expect labor to lead and capital to follow—that is, industrial capital. The bankers and capitalists are hopelessly behind in their views of conditions. The prosy and sententious addresses which the chairman of the various large joint stock banks consider it necessary to deliver at the annual meetings and then to have reprinted in the newspapers all deal with the labor question to some degree, but these deliverances are mostly in the form of prayers for "better relations."

It will be surprising if, and within a very short time, some drastic reorganization of the relation between the man who employs and the man who is employed is not brought about, in England. It will be drastic, because otherwise the present labor leaders will have to give way to the Bolshevists. No half measures and no promises will satisfy the British worker. He wants a complete social programme and a share in both the management and the fruits of industry.

Such a looking forward to a new relation would create almost a reign of terror in the United States, but the most successful of the English employers do not view the change with the slightest anxiety. They know English history and they know that the country was all the better for breaking down years ago the feudal system. After a few protests they fell in with Lloyd George's social policies of before the war, those who held land in Ireland have been satisfied to have that taken from them by the government at an appraised value, and generally the whole English body politic, while grouling horribly body politic change, is remarkably open minded when the change actually happens. And the employers with open minds are those who will today meet with the labor men and force the recalcitrants into line. I have talked with many of these men; a few hope for a return to old conditions, and there is also a somewhat humorously regarded class who say that the war should be a great thing in teaching workpeople to obey their masters. These protagonists are mostly in their dotage. Another class of the wealthy imagine that the easiest solution is to buy labor leaders from time to time. But their efforts have not been successful, because the moment they get one safely bought he is kicked out of office. The real leaders of British industry want to get down to brass tacks, stop all jockeying for position, and settle strikes for all time, and not merely for the week-end.

For instance, the use of troops in Belfast and on the Clyde and the threats of the government to imprison all strikers on what we would call public utilities by an Order in Council under authority of Dora, is not looked upon as wise, because industry cannot live in a reign of terror, whether the government or the strikers are doing the terrorizing. Look at what some of the leaders have to say and a good idea of the sentiment of big business can be had.

Sir Vincent Caillard, chairman of Vickers, Ltd., the great war works: "Both employers and employed have been apt to forget the root fact that we are all men. On the one hand, employers have been too ready to regard human beings as machines; on the other hand, the employed have been too ready to regard the 'management' as merely a heartless instrument for getting the biggest possible return for the least possible outlay. Thus there arose a position which was largely regarded by both as being inevitable. I will go further and say that not only is it not inevitable but that it is the very antithesis of the state of things which should exist and which may exist.

"If we all agree, as we must—if we are ready to take the big view—that mutual confidence must be the foundation stone on which must be reared the new industrial fabric, the question arises as to how that mutual confidence is to be secured. And this is where I would like to put a straight issue to all big and progressive employers who realize the issues involved, who see the vast national possibilities on the one hand and the vaster dangers on the other, who render very considerable service in speeches and in writings, but who, it seems to me, could do very much more.

"How far are we prepared actively and definitely to try the great experiment of a harmonious partnership between capital and labor? How far are we prepared so to remodel industry and industrial conditions that industry, with complete representation on both sides and by absolutely constitutional method, shall govern and develop itself? To what extent are we willing to show that we are in earnest?"

Sir Hallewell Rogers, M. P., chairman of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Ltd. the celebrated B. S. A.): "What is labor's proper place in management? This proposition demands the most thoughtful consideration on the part of employers and employed. No solution is, however, possible unless both parties approach the facts in that frame of mind which makes adequate allowance for their respective duties and responsibilities. The interests of employers and employed in meeting the new industrial conditions with such competitive power as will insure the continuity of British prestige in the markets of the world are so intertwined that the best constructive faculties of both must cooperate in harmony and good will."

F. Dudley Docker, C. B., chairman of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company, and who is said to command more power than any other industrial man in England: "Labor has many legitimate demands, but those demands depend entirely upon the prosperity and productivity of industry. The demands, which are of themselves perfectly reasonable, are: good wages, reasonable hours, the opportunity of enjoying the leisure thus afforded, proper housing and a sound comprehensive system of education which will give the coming generations the opportunities of material advancement and capacity to enjoy real recreation.

"These conditions should not be uneconomic. They are conditions which ought to obtain in a civilized state, they are conditions which make for increased efficiency, but they are conditions which depend not upon any legislative short cut nor upon a system of uneconomic doles, but the combined effort of those engaged in industry itself.

"We are all more or less agreed upon this, but somehow the thing does not get done, or if it does, it gets done sporadically and slowly. There is, I believe, an honest desire to carry out these principles, but there is still suspicion, and both sides feel that neither can fulfill its side of the contract without the other.

"The suspicion breeds irritation and delay; both sides hesitate to stigmatize their own black sheep. Both sides are far too willing to discuss general principles and too little willing to face up to the real difficulties, to agree to a solution and above all to carry it out in concrete action. The result is that extremists on both sides carry on and achieve reputations, if not a success which is out of all proportion to their deserts. Both employers and the employed wish to repudiate these false leaders, but each time they fail so to do the task becomes harder."

Right Hon. Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade: "Whether my experience in America has been an advantage or otherwise; my conduct and actions must be the outcome of it, and I especially recall one particular experience which I had there. I was identified with two separate undertakings—one rapidly succeeding the other. Each of these undertakings had in its employ practically the same number of men—roughly speaking, about 30,000. One of the undertakings was really the last word in trade unionism; every single employe was bound to accept membership of the union. The other undertaking was entirely free from that influence. So far as I know not a single man identified with it had any connection with any trade union movement. What was my experience of that? In the trade union undertaking provision was made whereby any grievance could be brought forward and carried right to the very top for the purpose of adjustment. It frequently came to my notice, as manager of that undertaking that grievances on the part of the men had a real, genuine foundation. It frequently came to my notice that some sub-official was not justified by the facts in some action he had taken. As a result of the method which existed, many grievances were remedied. No such machinery, at least no adequate and satisfactory machinery, existed in connection with the other undertaking. If there was any grievance it lay smouldering beneath the surface, and having no opportunity for adjustment. The result convinced me that whether it is done by established trade unions or by securing the co-operation of the selected leaders of men, whatever the system may be, it is absolutely essential for the successful conduct of a business in which a large number of men are employed that there should be set up machinery which will secure to the men an opportunity for bringing their grievances forward and securing them against punishment on the part of the officials."

Following this general thought of getting together, numerous leagues of employers and employes have been formed throughout the United Kingdom, and in them the labor leaders discuss problems with some little results in a concrete way, but with very great results in the way of getting a better understanding of each other. The most tangible result has been education on both sides that resulted in the scheme for industrial councils, which are about to be put into force, and which are popularly known as the Whitley councils, because the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley was the chairman of the committee which made the report to Parliament containing the proposals.

The plan is this: Each industry shall have a National Joint Industrial Council, made up of representatives of the Employers' Association and the trade union, which shall take up and settle all the larger questions affecting that industry, such as wages, hours and the better co-operation between employers and employed. Since many questions are local, below the national councils are to be district councils and below them works committees in the factories themselves, representing the management and the men without regard to the particular union memberships.

The strength of the plan is to be the works committee, and it is hoped that the higher councils will deal only with very general matters, leaving to each works a very large measure of self-government. The committee suggested that the following matters at least should come within the scope of the committee:

1. The better utiliation of the knowledge of the work people.
2. The rate and methods of wage payment and particularly the securing to the people of any increased profits.
3. Machinery for the quick settlement of any differences between management and men.
4. Technical education and training.
5. Securing to workpeople the rights to inventions which they may devise.
6. The general improvement of the industry.

This is rather a large programme and it is hoped that it will provide the necessary preliminary education, so that the men can actually qualify for a hand in the management. The difficulties with the plan are that the workers are rapidly drifting away from their regular organizations and moving in the direction of workers' rather than craft unions.

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