

WOMEN ON MUNITIONS AT SAME PAY AS MEN

Dundas Factory Calls for Seventy-five Workers

EMERGENCY CORPS MEETS

Urges Premier Borden to Consider Employment of Interned Aliens in Canadian Mines--Government Crit- icized for Lack of Leadership.

When the officers of the Women's Emergency Corps of Military District No. 2 met at luncheon yesterday they had as their guests Lieut.-Col. Lorne Mulloy of the Royal Military College and Mr. J. M. Godfrey, President of the Canadian National Service League, and the practical founder of the Emergency Corps, which, he declared, with fatherly pride, "has been a magnificent success."

Mrs. A. M. Huestis, President of the corps in the district, was hostess, and others present were Mrs. R. D. Fairbairn, Mrs. Malcolmson and Mrs. Wylie, St. Catharines; Mrs. George Watt, Brantford; Miss C. Foulton; Mrs. Rupert Simpson, Mimico; Mrs. A. S. Lovett, Paris (a town which has sent 500 men to the front from its population of 4,000), Mrs. Sam Sharpe, Exbridge; Mrs. Campbell Meyers, representing Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, President of the Toronto Emergency Corps; Mrs. W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford; Mrs. H. B. Plumptre; Mrs. Ingles, Hagersville; Mrs. McIntyre, Orangeville; Mrs. T. A. Garnett. Lady Gibson wrote regretting her inability to be present.

Will Employ Women.

Reports of work accomplished since the corps met in February were brought in by delegates from various branches.

Dundas, formed in May, wrote that the John Bertram Company asked for seventy-five women munition workers by August 1st. They will be paid at the same rate as men, will have comfortable conditions and be allowed a separate entrance to the factory. Their work will be the making of 15-pound shells.

St. Catharines has registered forty-four classified women workers, and reports that the men have turned to the corps for assistance in their coming whirlwind campaign for recruits.

In Brantford registration included women willing to be bank clerks, chauffeurs, postmen, clerical and clerical assistants, farm helpers and munition workers.

Paris has many women working in the Winsey factory, which are making khaki cloth.

The Arming of the Prayerful.

Mrs. Ingles, in reporting on Hagersville, strongly urged the enlistment of women in the army of the prayerful, and speaking for a moment from a standpoint entirely Anglican, she said: "It seems strange to me that when our men are enduring what they are at the front that our women can't get up and go to an early service and pray for them. Let us get back to God."

The secretary, Mrs. Fairbairn, reported new branches of the corps—Acton, Sudbury, Cobalt, Burford and other places; 333 registrations outside Toronto; acknowledgment of assistance given Montreal and London in forming centres of emergency work, and read a letter from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, asking for a conference with the women, and assuring the corps of "enthusiastic co-operation."

The signers were: Thomas Roden, Roden Bros.; John Firstbrook, Firstbrook Bros., Ltd.; F. Armstrong, Fred Armstrong Co., Ltd.; Gordon C. Crean, Robt. Crean Co.; C. M. Murray, Chapman Double Ball-bearing Co.; F. T. Monypenny, Imperial Varnish & Color Co.; J. M. Millar, Lever Bros., Ltd.; John Turnbull, Nasmiths', Ltd.; A. F. Rutter, Warwick Bros & Rutter; E. C. Scythies, Nordheimer Piano and Music Co.; G. M. Murray, Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Godfrey Stirs Hearers.

Mr. Godfrey, whose sincerity is an inspiring feature of whatever he may say, spoke at some length, declaring, first of all, that he is done with recruiting as it has been carried on.

"We are thrashing a dead horse," said Mr. Godfrey.

"I have tried not to be partisan throughout this whole campaign, but I can't help seeing that not the slightest notice has been taken at Ottawa of the brave attempt made by the women to better conditions for the recruiting sergeant and the manufacturer. To me it's the most remarkable fact about the whole thing."

Mr. Godfrey drew attention to the fact that the Government has not published the proportion of married and single men in the Canadian forces, because it showed an almost criminal balance on the wrong side. He then appealed to the women to give the same assistance to the Canadian National Service League that they had given the Recruiting League.

It's Mother Love Which Tells.

"You start and form centres of educational influence among women," he said. "The mother with a boy at the front is the most elemental and emotional thing we have in the country. She can get the petitions for registration signed and see that it gets to the Government."

The speaker then went on to the Quebec situation, describing himself as one of the old McCarthyites, who set out to put the French-Canadians in their place and destroy their national aspirations. "So you see, I approached the question with prejudice."

"But," he continued, "I know now that physical force will never solve the situation. Two peoples, living under the same flag, have never, in history, settled their differences by force. Look at the British Isles—of the four the attempt is made in Ireland alone to govern by force, and we can see the result."

"Unless the question of Quebec is approached in a spirit of conciliation there will be civil war," said Mr. Godfrey, solemnly.

"What we want is a conference between the broadest-minded thinkers we have in Ontario, who will pay a visit to Quebec and talk the situation over with the high-minded, educated citizens of French Canada, who, while they are as British as we are, rightly resent any slights put upon their race or speech."

Mr. Godfrey then announced that such a conference is being planned, and suggested that the delegation be completed by the addition of some of Ontario's women, who could confer with the French women of Montreal,

their woman's tact, perhaps, arriving at an entente cordiale more easily than could the logic and reason of the men.

No True Canadian.

"Anyone who advocates dividing the population into two hostile camps is no true Canadian," finished Mr. Godfrey, as he made way for a brief speech from Col. Mulloy, who said that as a result of a visit to the mining camps in the north he was convinced that a bar to recruiting was the employment of alien labor.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"That, as our mining industries are being seriously interfered with by the withdrawal of so many men, and that some of those eligible have not enlisted because they do not want their positions filled by alien labor,

"We would earnestly suggest that where it is necessary to employ such labor, that interned enemy workmen be set to work in the mines at the regular rate of wages, but that fifty per cent. of the money earned be turned over to the Patriotic Fund, which helps support the dependents of our soldiers."

The above was read to Sir Robert Borden, who has granted an interview to Col. Mulloy to-day.