

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1921

### The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 29, 1921.

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#### THE EXHIBITION

We are within a few days of the opening of the St. John Exhibition of 1921. The last of the weeks of preparation sees matters well advanced and a satisfactory entry list of exhibits promises much to interest the visitor.

Products of the farm and field and factory will give good evidence of work that is being done in the province and the competition will lend encouragement to efforts for further advancement along the various lines of industry.

Exhibition week should see many people from outside points in temporary domicile in the city. The farmer will have gathered his crops by that time and might well consider a trip to the provincial metropolis with members of his family. General business, the exhibition and a call upon friends all can be included in the programme of a visit at this time. It should be regarded as a duty by us all in the city to find support to the fair by attending as frequently as may be. Men busy in their own affairs have given of their time and experience generously to make all run smoothly and have the exhibition prove a credit to the city and province; we owe them at least the courtesy of support by our attendance. A good plan is that of a family day on the grounds. This is made feasible by the excellent dining room arrangements. The time will not lag, for there will be much to amuse and entertain in addition to the more substantial and educational features. The management, the staff and the exhibitors will be found to have done well their part; we must then do ours and make the 1921 Exhibition a decided success.

#### WAGES AND THE WORKLESS

Everywhere the question whether a man should work unless he receives a certain wage satisfactory to himself or remain in the ranks of the unemployed is cropping up. They have it in Ottawa. A correspondent of the Journal tells of a farmer who was offered six dollars per day for a team and a man to hurry along the construction of a piece of highway. He was asked for two teams and agreed to send them if he could get teamsters. He went to the government employment bureau and found men lined up there looking for work. Not one of them would go with him for less than three dollars per day and board. They would only have to drive the dump wagons, shifting a lever twice with each load of stone, and look after the team. The farmer could not afford to give three dollars and board to a man and accept only three for his team, and the result was that both men and teams remained idle and an important construction work was delayed. The correspondent adds that a neighbor of the farmer had the same experience, and his teams are idle. But there is also objection to the wages paid for relief work in Ottawa, which is solely provided for relief purposes, and the Journal indulges in this plain language: "Twenty-five or thirty-five cents an hour is not approved by Controller John Cameron, nor perhaps by other professional labor spokesmen, as suitable wages for men for the relief of whom work is created by public bodies. The work on which the wages complained of by the controller are paid is highway construction. The working day on this work is nine or ten hours. The man who finds employment at it in this period of idleness, therefore, at a wage of thirty-five cents an hour will earn upwards of \$3. It is not a large wage, but it should enable him to keep his family from suffering. It is better than no wages and no work. There is more hardship in Ottawa due to unemployment in this month of August than there was in the middle of the winter of 1913-14, the worst period of business and industrial depression in recent years. In the circumstances, \$3 or \$3.50 a day at work that would not be undertaken at this time except as a means of providing relief at the public expense, might be regarded as something to be thankful for rather than criticized."

In the matter of wages there are two extremes. Undoubtedly there are some employers who would take the fullest advantage of the necessities of persons seeking work, but there are also workers who would be quick to take the same advantage of an employer. The present, however, is not a time when the worker can afford to throw away opportunities for work. The conditions are such that great numbers are unemployed, production has been reduced, and money is shy of investment in enterprises which might prove too costly for any profit at all. It is not, therefore, a question of how much wages shall be paid, but whether enough work shall be provided for the time being can be provided to provide work for all of the workless.

When industry and trade revive the question of the rate of pay will again become a subject of proper discussion, but for those who are now without work the great problem is to get any wages at all. This condition of affairs has not been produced by the capitalist, for, in fact, it is the result of the war, the destruction and dislocation of industry wrought by the war. The greatest need today

is that employers and workmen get together on a friendly basis, recognize the economic conditions and uniting their efforts to bring about more rapidly if possible a revival of industry.

The Weekly Review says: "All of the Daily Eireann are pledged to the establishment of an independent Ireland. This, apart from all other circumstances, presents an almost insurmountable obstacle. Almost, but not quite. A way of escape is furnished by the possibility of referring to the Irish people the question whether the splendid prospect of essential independence opened up by the British government's offer should not be accepted as a triumph for the Irish cause sufficient to justify an act by which seven centuries of misery shall be ended and Ireland enter upon a high and happy future. The alternative is a plunge back not merely into the horrors of the past two years, but into a state of war infinitely more serious and with little or no prospect of leading to a successful outcome."

It was a happy thought that led to the outing given the orphans at Seaside Park on Saturday, and the promoters of the project had full recompense for their time and trouble in the happiness reflected on the faces of the little ones. Nothing goes unrewarded that is done for the fatherless; there is the very highest authority for that.

The maritime field and track championships to be contested here on September 10 will be a fitting closing to a wonderful summer season of sporting competition in St. John. They should draw a great crowd.

### OHIO PRESERVES FISH AND GAME

A Remarkable State-wide Organization Representing 100,000 Sportsmen.

The co-operation between the sportsmen's associations and the Bureau of Fish and Game has enabled the state of Ohio to make rapid strides in reducing violations to a minimum in all parts of the State as well as increasing the work of restocking with both fish and game, says a bulletin of the American Game Protective Association. Through the associations the department has a direct point of contact with all sportsmen. Ohio has 110 fish and game protective associations affiliated through club membership with a State organization, known as the League of Ohio Sportsmen. Every county in the State has a local organization of sportsmen formed with the following objectives:

- (1) To co-operate with the State Fish and Game Department in the enforcement of the fish and game laws.
  - (2) To assist in restocking the streams with fish and the forests and fields with game.
  - (3) To support good fish and game legislation and to kill legislation that is undesirable.
  - (4) To use their influence to prevent stream pollution.
  - (5) To interest and educate the general public in the more sportsmanlike methods of taking fish and game.
- The League of Ohio Sportsmen represents directly 100,000 sportsmen, and its influence is so wide that it speaks for approximately half a million hunters and fishermen of the Buckeye State. James W. Shuler, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Fish and Game of Ohio, in the bulletin of the American Game Protective Association says:

"To give an example of what can be done in any country when the sportsmen take upon themselves the duty of enforcing better hunting and fishing conditions and to support the 'more game' movement, I want to mention the sportsmen's organization is so strong that it is unpopular not to be a member of the association. Practically every farmer in the county is a member and at their annual banquet last year held at Washington Court House, the county seat, a city of about 7,000 inhabitants, more than 1,000 hunters and fishermen were present."

"Most of these associations have been perfected under the auspices of the State Fish and Game Department. Each organization has a restocking committee. These committees are so zealous in their lawless element. Some of the larger associations in Ohio have as many as 6,000 members, each member pledged to do his share in reporting violations or in moulding sentiment favorable toward wild life propagation and conservation."

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Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

#### LIGHTER VEIN

##### Cause For Worry

Asked Tom—Jones is a great man to worry over nothing, isn't he?"

Answered Billy—Yes, if he took an ocean voyage he would worry for fear the sea would dry up and leave him stranded in the mud!—Boston Globe.

##### The Point of View

"She says she jilted him. And he says he was lucky to get off so easy."—New York Sun.

##### Queer

Young Smoother was in a reflective mood in one corner of the clubroom. "When," he muttered to himself, "I compare the one or two creditors I have with the millions and millions of persons to whom I owe nothing, I wonder why in the world those chaps make such a commotion about it!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

##### An Ounce of Prevention

Sally (the farmer's wife)—There's a letter from a London lady this morning. Timothy, as wants to take a hopen-air cure at this 'ere farm in the summer, and asks if we have a bathroom. What am I to say?

Farmer—Write and tell her the truth at once, Sally. Say she'd better have her bath the day before she comes here.—London Mail.

##### "Birds of a Feather."

Wife—I have about made up my mind, John, that when I married you I married a fool.

Husband—That reminds me of a remark you made just before we were married. You remember that you said it would be hard to find two people more alike than you and I.

##### Not Pushing Himself

"Did you interview many prominent people while you were in Washington?"

"Why no," replied the modest citizen. "I remarked to a rather imposing door-keeper shortly after my arrival in Washington, D. C., headquarters, to which he agreed, but the only other important person I conversed with during my stay was a noted clerk."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### IN BURMA OLD ORDER CHANGES

Government Has Been Reorganized—Modern Ethics are Replacing Pagan Customs.

There is to be a change in the government of Burma, following the recent reshaping of the governmental machinery of India, according to a despatch from London, where a committee of parliament has been considering whether a constitution shall be granted and even whether the country should eventually be severed from the empire. That there have been changes in Burma is other than political fields is brought out in the following bulletin of the National Geographic Society, issued from its Washington, D. C., headquarters:

Recently in Burma the old pagan order of things has been passing and modern ethical ideas and manners are gradually seeping into the Oriental mind and replacing many picturesque and amusing customs, says the bulletin.

Perhaps the most characteristic constant of the Burmese men, women and children's appearance is the inevitable "whacking" white cheroot. It is said that a mother often transfers her lighted cigar from her own mouth to that of the we child in her own arms; and no lady would start on a dress parade without taking a necessary stock of "smokes" to supply her while she is out. This cheroot is more like an overgrown cigarette than anything else, and is said to contain but a small portion of the real tobacco leaf.

#### Women Not Only Smoke, But Chew.

Another Burmese custom common to boys, girls, men and women is kum-chewing. The Burman has been to smoke between chews and chews between smokes, but to have little time for anything else. The betel nut is chopped fine, a red line paste is spread on a certain kind of astrigent leaf, and all are jammed into the mouth together. Then the chewing begins. To extract the last bit of flavor for the combination, the chewer coughs up his face, while his cheeks puff out more and more, until finally discomfort compels him to start again with a fresh "charge."

The Burman has a pride that makes him, in his own estimation, second to none on earth. He is descended from angels who came on earth and gradually

adopted the ways of human beings. His kings, before the days of Thebaw and his queen, Supayawint, had complete power over their subjects and wore a list of titles which make the letter-abbreviations of orders after the name of a British celebrity seem few by comparison. These potentates were content, however, to be known as "Lords of the White Elephant" for short.

There is no elaborate caste system among the Burmans like that which prevails among the Hindus, but certain classes are outcasts; the pagoda slave remains a pagoda slave generation in and generation out; a grave digger never hopes to rise above his occupation and his benighted social position; and the lepers, beggars, and the deformed or maimed are believed to suffer the stigma of some terrible sin of a former existence.

#### Silk Shirt Spenders in Burma.

The Burman is the cleanest and dressiest of the races of his country, but his gaudy silk shirt is no indication that his pockets will give forth the merry tinkle of coin. In this sparsely populated country one finds Chinamen, Shans, Karens, Kachins, and the Chins, whose manner of dressing would call forth little comment if they would only keep their clothes on.

As strict Buddhists, these people are not supposed to take life in any form, and the lepers, beggars, and the deformed or maimed are believed to suffer the stigma of some terrible sin of a former existence.

One respect in which the Burmese shine as a people among the other Orientals is in the position of their women. Though they consider a man far superior to a woman, and though her freedom and puff her cheroot to her heart's content. She takes part in, and quite often has complete charge of, the business affairs of the family, retelling her wares in a stall in a bazaar or market, figuring her accounts in her head, for she never has any schooling, and meeting her husband's friends on the same plane with him in the household.

Courtesy in Burma is a more open and natural flirtation that it is in almost any part of the east. The young man usually manifests his interest at one of the pagoda feasts by shy attentions; he then calls in company with his boy friends, to find that the young lady with a bevy of her friends is awaiting him. He means business, however, and if the families consent he persuades her to eat a meal with him in public, and by virtue of this procedure his bachelorhood is brought to an abrupt end.

Before the young girl in Burma makes her debut she must have her ears pierced for earrings. The holes are kept open and enlarged by wearing in, then glass or metal tubes of increasing size until they are half an inch in diameter, capable of carrying weights similar to the decorative worn by the South Sea Islanders. In olden times the fashion demanded much larger holes than those in vogue at the present time, and many an old Burmese lady uses hers as holders for her cheroots, somewhat after the fashion of the doughnut's conceit of wearing a bag behind his ear.

A dead man in Burma always pays his fare across the mystic river of death with a small coin which he carries in his mouth. The curse that rests on grave robbers is a characteristic of the country, and it is believed that this causes the spirits of the disturbed ones to return to this world to suffer all the ills that the Burman imagination can conjure up for them.

### BARON BYNG'S GOOD WISHES TO WAR VETERANS

Toronto, Aug. 29.—"Boys, I want to wish you good luck from the bottom of my heart," declared Baron Byng to the veterans, after he had formally opened the exhibition on Saturday afternoon. He did not want the wish to be one of formality. He wished the boys good luck in all their pleasures, in their home life, and in everything in which they are interested.

"Good luck from the bottom of my heart and God bless you," he concluded. Twelve thousand veterans were in a parade which passed in review before the former commander-in-chief. The amputation cases were given a great reception as they took their places in the reserved section to the left of the new government general.

### NOW UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES

London, Aug. 29.—(Canadian Press)—Sir Marmaduke Smith has been appointed permanent under secretary of state for the colonies, in succession to Sir George V. Fiddes, who has occupied the position since 1916.

### HAD PLEASANT OUTING.

The Consolidated Optical Company employees and friends had their annual outing yesterday at Black Point. They had a very enjoyable time and the picnic was a great success.

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### RUSSIA MAY BUY CODFISH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 28.—Negotiations for the purchase of the Russian Soviet government of 20,000 tons of salt codfish have been opened between a Soviet commissioner in London and the Newfoundland government. This would represent about one-quarter of the year's catch in this quarter.

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We have not the space to say all we'd like to in this advertisement, but if you'll call in, we'll turn the furnace inside out for you.

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C. H. Ritchie, 320 Main St.

P. Nise & Son, Ltd., Indian Town.

J. A. Lissett, Variety Store, 233 Brunswick St.

H. G. Haslow, 1 Brussels St.

J. Stout, Fairville.

W. E. Emmerson, 81 Union St. West Side.