

# POOR DOCUMENT

## M 2 0 3 5

(THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1922)

### The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 4, 1922.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 21 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$2.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave., CHICAGO, E. J. Prewer, Manager, Associated Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

#### UNITED STATES AND OTHERS

Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, economist of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, devotes a strong article in Commerce Monthly to the need of foreign trade, as essential to the industrial progress of the United States. While it may be true that foreign trade does not represent more than ten or fifteen per cent of the country's total commerce, yet Dr. Chandler points out that the volume of national business, even in times of depression, after allowing for price changes, seldom departs from normal by more than fifteen per cent; and also that a loss in percentage of foreign trade does not mean that each industry loses only that much, since with some industries one-third, or a half of the business may be foreign, and such would obviously be far more seriously affected than those whose foreign business was insignificant. Granting that domestic trade is of far greater importance than foreign, Dr. Chandler insists that the latter must not be neglected. We quote:

"It may appear the easiest way in our present dilemma to let international matters take their natural course and to concentrate upon the home market. It may be well doubted, however, that the final cost of such a course in money and energy will be less to the nation than cooperation in the international economic and financial reconstruction that is necessary to a recovery of the buying capacity of the rest of the world. In any event the policies of hermit nations do not lead into the path of progress. Large industrial nations will continue to have political, and in some cases even racial boundaries. Economic units and the forces that control their actions are now world-wide. Moreover, the resumption of our pre-war prosperity and the continuance of our normal growth involve an ever-increasing dependence upon international conditions. The whole course of our future economic development depends on us clearly in the direction of a larger co-operation in international economic activities."

There is a group in the United States which would stifle foreign trade by a high tariff. It is a powerful group. It is now seeking legislation to further its ends. It would have the United States stand apart from the rest of the world, and pay no attention to international conditions. Dr. Chandler shows that it is a mistaken policy which should not prevail.

#### THE OTHER SIDE

We hear a good deal about "hothead" prohibition in Canada or the United States. It is never difficult to find an incident which proves that liquor is obtainable, and it is easy to argue from the evidence that prohibition does not prohibit. There is, however, another kind of testimony concerning the effects of prohibition. The savings banks of the United States, most of them in New England industrial centres, had on deposit on June 30, 1921, \$388,860,000 more than at the end of June, 1920, when the prohibition boom was in progress. There was also an increase of 174,938 in the number of depositors. The controller of the currency says:

"During at least a part of this period many mills were closed, and many more were running on short time. In practically all of them wages were reduced, and yet, in spite of depression, unemployment and reduction of wages, deposits and depositors increased. What is the explanation? It can be given in logical explanation. Millions of dollars which formerly were spent for liquor and for the enrichment of brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers are now going into savings banks. Babson, Vanderlip and other accepted authorities agree that the greatest economic asset which has come to this country in a generation is prohibition, and these New England savings banks prove their claim, even in a period of stagnation such as the country has not witnessed in years."

Let us suppose that during the period of depression the saloons were open, or that they were open now—would there have been or would there now be more cheerful conditions in the industrial centres? The answer to this question is not at all difficult to find, and it is worth finding when an attack on prohibition is made.

Toronto Globe: "The strength of the new government will depend upon the services which it will render to all Canada, irrespective of creed, race, class or geography. It must, if it is to succeed, be a Canadian government more than a party government. The people of Canada have a right to vote their pleasure. Their right to a share in the public services of Canada depends, not upon their political opinions, but upon their position as citizens and taxpayers. The government will be expected to take a broad national view of this question, and it will be thus that its statesmanship will be tested."

The Canadian people sympathize with Premier King in the sad mission that calls him to Denver, where his only mother is, it is feared, fatally ill.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN U. S.

In its review of current business conditions the National Bank of Commerce of New York says:

"Conditions in the United States today indicate that the year 1922 as a whole will be more satisfactory to business than the year just ended. Our forecast is that profits will depend more on economy of operation than on expansion of volume. With the many favorable factors now operating, business men should not fear to make plans for the new year, but they should plan with care and conservatism, and with constant effort toward reduction of costs. Financial improvement continues. Progress has been made in reduction of the excess stocks of manufactured goods. Accumulations of raw materials have been reduced. The rate of production in the major industries has shown little change during the closing weeks of the year. Losses in some lines have been offset by gains in others, the net result being that the gains over the low level of the earlier months of 1921 have been held. The last twelve months have witnessed great progress toward stable financial conditions in business."

The circular concludes that recovery in manufacture and trade has been slow, and would not be surprised if unemployment reached new high figures in January and February, when normally there is an increase. In those out of work both in America and Europe, but finds a good omen in the accumulated stocks of wool, cotton, hides and skins, rubber, sugar, sisal, wheat, corn and other commodities. On this point it says:

"This accumulation of physical goods is not a misfortune. It assures to the world a supply of cheap food and clothing, and real prosperity has never rested on any other basis. But producers of raw materials constitute much more than half of the buying power of the world, and the conclusion is inescapable that the entire economic structure will gradually adjust itself to the raw material market."

A review of business by the Irving National Bank of New York sees "an encouraging beginning of the task of putting world-business on a stable and normal basis in the signing of the four-power treaty dealing with insular Pacific questions," and hopes for further beneficial international agreements. It regards the Irish treaty as a great contribution, if adopted, to the general welfare of commerce; notes the improving exchange situation; the improvement in railway earnings, a slight increase in industrial employment, an expansion in building construction in the United States, and some other favorable features as evidence that general conditions are turning toward a revival of prosperity.

Medical surveys are being made of counties in Ontario, looking to some permanent form of school health supervision in both rural and urban districts. A report says: "Some 70,000 children have been examined, and of these 12 per cent were found to be suffering from defective eyesight, over 1,700 showed evidence of deafness, and almost 70 per cent had decayed permanent teeth. These figures are enough to show that the parents should be notified early of defects in their children. Much good has already resulted from the surveys, and it is hoped in time to be able to extend the service to the entire province."

A good deal of bitterness has been developed during the debate in the Irish parliament, and it is clear that a considerable number of the members are prepared to plunge the country into war if they cannot have their way. The feeling is expressed, however, that the treaty will be ratified, and that the greatest economic asset which has come to this country in a generation is prohibition, and these New England savings banks prove their claim, even in a period of stagnation such as the country has not witnessed in years."

The French attitude in regard to the submarine is more satisfactory to the other powers, and it is now evident that the conference at Washington will not be seriously divided over that question.

#### LONDON'S UNDERGROUNDS

One Man Controls the Running of the Many Trains.

One of the cleverest people in London is the man who sits in a little cabin at Earlscourt Station and controls every train on the underground railways. He knows his time-table by heart, and can tell you, without a moment's hesitation, the exact position of any train. Many new trains have been put on recently, but he is as calm as ever, with the familiarity of the intricacies of the new timetable in one day. His most difficult task is the timing of non-stop express trains which have to pass other trains at certain points. The controller sits before an enormous switchboard, which is surrounded by devices of every description. He can speak without waiting to any signal box on the system, to any station, or to the companies' yards and stables. If a serious breakdown occurs he can inform every station in London within six minutes, and a plan is in force by which omnibuses can be rushed to any place to pick up stranded passengers.

That this work is not easy is shown by the fact that twelve hundred cars pass through Charing Cross station every hour.

#### THE THREE FRIENDS.

The gay rout filtered merrily from out the house of pain; But three there were who loyally consented to remain. Unasked they came, unasked they stayed, Their sure tasks well begun, For one was death, and one was Time, The third Oblivion. —Frederick Allison Tupper in Boston Transcript.

#### LIGHTER VEIN.

Curate Equal to It. A Hyde Park orator returning home flushed with his efforts, and also from certain spiritual causes, found a mild curate seated opposite in the train-car. "It may interest you to know," he said truculently, "that I don't believe in the existence of a 'curate'." The curate merely nodded, and went on reading his newspaper. "You don't quite realize what I'm trying to make clear, I want you to understand that I don't believe in a single, solitary moment that such a place as 'curate' exists." "All right, all right," answered the curate pleasantly, "go to hell, only don't make quite so much fuss about it!"—Tatler.

#### HOW CHATHAM, ONT., MEETS UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Mr. Cochrane, of the Moncton Employment Service Office, submitted to a meeting last week the following circular which he had received as showing what was being done in Chatham, Ontario, in relief measures.

The city of Chatham has completed a very efficient organization for dealing with unemployment relief. A committee composed of prominent members of the community including our Chatham superintendent, G. W. Wanda, has been formed at the instance of the City Council. Several meetings have already been held and the general plan which is being followed is as below:

1. Series of advertisements calling attention to the local problem.
2. By systematic and continuous canvassing of all local employers of labor through the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
3. Addresses by local clergymen and brotherhood workers.
4. Through the co-operation of the Lion and Rotary Clubs and other similar organizations.
5. Through the formation of the Good-fellow Fund.

The Good-fellow Fund is so entirely practicable that I feel it should be brought especially to the notice of other employment office superintendents in the province. Briefly the idea is that men in employment voluntarily agree to contribute \$1 a week to the fund for the purpose of assisting the unemployed. Already 100 names are on the list and \$100 a week in the city the size of Chatham will help materially in relieving the unemployment. It is intended, however, to increase this number to 400 by an organized drive.

All relief, whether cash, food or supplies is to be handled through the Salvation Army and the City Council has granted a special sum of money towards the relief of needy cases. In addition, the City Engineer has withstood until now the construction of several sewers and the building of an incinerator with the idea of providing relief.

#### FREE FOOD.

To the Editor of The Times: Sir,—Much is being said and written about unemployment, hard times and need for relief. I am glad to see in view of the fact that there is an abundance of food in the world, and because River, and all that is required is book, line, bait, patience and stick-tiveness by some men. The United States, Drury's Cove, Renforth, etc. Unemployed men could take to the water and fish from the shore and from there to the fishing grounds at Drury's Cove is but one mile, or there could go by train to the fishing grounds.

Certain times of the tide are better than others, but as there are many who regularly catch fish on a day when the wind was strong from the north or northwest, as it would be too cold on the ice, enable buyers to provide. Two shacks provided by the Union "Bus Co." for waiting passengers at the Union House, have been provided with make fish shelters if they would be donated by the "Bus Co." and the city. With one or two more such shelters would catch enough fish in a day or two to do a family for a month, as there is no trouble to keep fish fresh in a barrel, and possibly some organization would furnish lunches for them.

I think it worth trying. Yours truly, St. John, N. B., Jan. 3.

#### LOTS AND LOANS FOR BUILDERS

The Windsor, Ont., Housing Commission is to sell 50 building lots on Bruce Avenue and use the money obtained to make loans to enable buyers to build homes. It was decided at a meeting of the commission last week.

The lots range from 30 ft. to 35 feet wide, and are 124 feet deep. They are to be sold at the rate of \$21.67 a foot frontage. Corner lots will cost \$100 extra. When all payments for lots are completed the commission will negotiate loans of \$3,000 on loans to be of frame or brick veneer construction, and \$4,000 on solid construction. Lots will be sold only to those entitled to loans under the Housing Act.

#### WARM SCHOOL LUNCHES.

A Windsor, Ontario, correspondent writes to the Toronto Globe: "Students at Wyandotte street School who patronized the school's cafeteria gained an average of five pounds and two ounces during November and December, a report submitted to the Board of Education by Dr. L. Hyttenrauch, school Dr. Hyttenrauch, who is Medical Officer for Windsor schools, stated that the report was based on observations of 64 children who previously were obliged to eat cold lunches at the noon hour. The lunches supplied by the cafeteria were made up largely of cocoa, milk, biscuits and other light foods. They were provided at as near cost prices as possible."

#### DROPS THE "REVEREND."

Deciding that most ministers look up on the title "Reverend" as worn out and obsolete, Rev. T. S. Roy, pastor of Talbot Street Baptist Church, London, Ont., who has resigned and is going to a church in Brockton, Mass., says that if the members of his new congregation have no objection he will dispense with the appellation when he takes over his duties. He decided to be known only as plain T. S. Roy.

#### PREMIER GREETINGS HIS CONSTITUENTS

Verse From Tennyson's "In Memoriam" as Message for New Year.

The following message was sent by Hon. Mr. King, prime minister, as a New Year's greeting to his constituents in North York. Asked if he had any message for the Canadian people, Mr. King replied that, if any such were expected, the greeting sent his own riding would doubtless be taken as applicable generally:

"New Year's Eve, 1921. "To the Electors of North York: "As the old year with its political differences and party strife fades into the past, and hope and resolve are born anew with the dawn of a New Year, I can think of no more appropriate message to send to the electors of North York than to be found in the following lines from Tennyson's 'In Memoriam': "Rings out the old, false pride of place and blood, The tinsel of the world, its欺 and its gloom, The civic slander and the spite; Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good. "Ever remembering that what we hold in common is greater and lovelier by far than the things that divide, we may look with confident hope to a strengthening as between all classes, and parts of our dominion of the bonds of mutual interest and good-will, by which, in its many relations, the interests of our country may be advanced to the greater good of other nations as well as our own."

#### W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

JOIN TO SAVE EYESIGHT. Industrial and Educational Agencies Start Wide Campaign.

(New York Times) Industrial, engineering and educational agencies are linking their efforts in a nation-wide movement for conservation of eyesight, it was announced yesterday. Heavy economic losses, actual and potential, have been uncovered by the American Engineering Council's Committee on Elimination of Wastes in Industry. Its investigation of the causes and results of defective vision among employees of large industrial

Big industries have taken up the question in an effort to minimize accidents and reduce the number of the nation's industrial blind, now placed at 15,000. The United States Bureau of Education has become more and more active in the co-ordination movement which is going on. Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, has been elected a member of the Board of Counselors of the Eyesight Conservation Council of America, whose central headquarters are in this city. Commissioner Tigert will work with a group of leaders in eyesight conservation, including Dr. Arthur L. Day, Director of the Geophysical Laboratories of the Carnegie Institute, Washington; Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Adnan J. McLaughlin, United States Public Health Service, Washington; Dr. Frederick R. Green, Secretary of the Council on the Blind, New York; and Dr. W. S. Rankin, State Health Officer, North Carolina.

Investigations in the schools of New York, according to Dr. Tigert, evidence a definite positive correlation exists between defective vision and progress. The most thorough investigation yet made in the United States, covering 82,000 boys and 29,000 girls in London, and showed that vision was progressively better with the progress of the children in school, with the cases of bad vision relatively more frequent among the more backward children. Dr. Tigert asserts that on the basis of studies "we are justified in concluding that there is a correlation between defective vision and retardation."

#### HOW DANCES GOT NAMES.

Many of Them Have Quite Interesting Significance.

Many of our popular dances have names with quite interesting origin or significance. Obviously, the position taken by the dancers gave the name to the "square" or "circle" dance. The "square" dance is a corruption of the French word, which has reference to the position of the couple opposite to each other during the dance, says Spare Moments. The "lancers" derived its name from the fact that this dance was originally a company of cavalry with lance equipment, for their own amusement while camped in their saddles.

We got the term "polka" from the Bohemian word polka, meaning half, and refers to the half step which occurs in this lively measure, of which the more graceful schottische is a variation, both names, like that of the national dance of Poland the mazurka being native terms. The short and stately steps peculiar to the old-world favorite the "minuet" gave the dance its name, the Latin for "small" being minuit.

The "waltz" owes its name to its characteristic movement, the Teutonic waltzen—meaning to revolve—defining the circling motion of the dancers. The dancer's evolutions are described in the French phrase, and breakdown is a term which originated in America.

#### 9,000 MURDERS IN 31 CITIES.

Nearly 9,000 murders were committed in thirty-one cities in the registration area of the United States in 1920, according to figures compiled and made public by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Third Vice President and Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark.

Dr. Hoffman in a statement supplementing the Homicide Record for 1920, appearing in The Spectator, an insurance journal, says the returns from these thirty-one cities present "a somewhat more hopeful aspect of the problem than the previous year," when there were 9,500 homicides. The rate for each 100,000 of population in the same thirty-one cities was 2.1 in 1919 and 2.3 in 1920.

Turning our attention to the individual record of each city, we note that Memphis still maintains the unenviable position of heading the list with a rate of 6.4 per 100 of population. Dr. Hoffman, "Savannah being second with a rate of 4.6, Atlanta third with 4.0 and Charleston fourth, with a rate of 3.6. The three last named cities, however, show a decided increase over the previous five years, while Memphis experienced a decline in the incidence of this condition. Furthermore, it will be noted that the cities experiencing the highest rates are those having a large colored population. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco all have a favorable record as compared with smaller cities in this list."

## Johnson's Freeze-Proof



Prevents frozen radiators. Does not evaporate with the water and one application is sufficient for the whole winter.

Absolutely harmless—will not injure rubber, nor will it rust or corrode metal.

Packages of 6 1/2 lbs. net. . . . . \$2.00

## McAVITY'S

Phone Main 2540

11-17 King St.

### The Radiator Humidefying Pan

Made of galvanized iron; rust proof, long wearing. It saves furniture by preventing the glue from drying and opening the joints. It is automatic in action. As you turn the radiator on or off, the heat increases or decreases the amount of water evaporated.

Water is cheaper than coal. Health is better than Wealth. Each pan moistens thoroughly 3,000 cubic feet of air—the amount in an ordinary room.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd 25 Germain Street

## Winter Needfuls Costing Little

\$1.95	\$1.00	\$25.00	\$32.00
will buy a pure woolen muffler worth \$5 to \$7.50.	will buy a warm winter cap for man or boy. All needed sizes.	will now buy a woman's fine woolen coat.	will now buy a man's cosy woolen ulster.

All the pretty frocks are newly priced, too.

All men's velour soft felt and tweed hats cost little now.

## D. MAGEE'S SONS, Limited

Since 1859

St. John, N. B.

### LOCAL NEWS

The regular monthly meeting of the international Longshoremen's Association, Local 273, was held yesterday afternoon in its room in Water Street with J. J. Donovan, president of the union, in the chair. The meeting, which was scheduled for Monday and was postponed on account of the weather, was largely attended. There were no special matters before the meeting yesterday and only routine business was transacted.

### HAVE PASSED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following New Brunswick candidates have been declared eligible for permanent appointment to vacancies in the civil service of Canada as a result of the general competitive examinations held Nov. 15-16, 1921:

Junior clerks—William Raymond Allen, St. John; George Donald Skeffington, Moncton.

Junior clerk-stenographers—Alice K. Hanson, St. Stephen; Gladys M. Elderskin, Moncton; Amy Beatrice Copeland, St. Stephen; Annie Muriel Turner, St. John; Albert Albert Stevens, St. Stephen; Carl Gregory Peterson, St. John.

### YOU CAN LINE YOUR OWN STOVE WITH FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY

To be had of—W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market Square, St. John; McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St.; J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.; Emmons & Fisher, Ltd., Germain St.; D. J. Barrett, 155 Union St.; Philip Grattan, 563 Main St.; Dowd's, 17 Waterloo St.; Gro. W. Morrell, Haymarket Sq.; Quinn and Co., 415 Main St.; C. H. Ritchie, 230 Main St.; P. Nae & Son, Ltd., Indian Town; J. A. Lipsett, Variety Store, 283 Prince Edward St.; H. G. Eastlow, 1 Prince Edward St.; J. Stout, Fairville; W. E. Emmons, 81 Union St., West Side.

Stephen; Elizabeth Rogers, Chatham; Marvel A. Mann, St. Stephen. Clerks—Henry Charles Ellis, St. John; James Garfield Troy, Chatham; Chapman Heron Brewer, Fredericton; Charles Thomas Homer, St. John.

### LONDONERS DO

Twenty-nine London, Ont., people have registered at the inland revenue office there, in accordance with the new regulations, that they own equipment to be home-brewing. Most of these have registered state that they are using kettles or wash boilers, and the ingredients they claim they are brewing into beverages are calculated, according to customs house officials, to kill east iron men, much more ordinary human beings. All deny having any utensils that could by any stretch of imagination be called a still.

### AN EXPENSIVE THRIFT.

Harold E. Youngs' quest for a drink in Windsor, Ont., ended disastrously. According to the police, Youngs, who lives at the Exchange Hotel, Sandwich, was told by a stranger that liquor could be bought in an alley behind an automobile show-room on Wyandotte street. When he reached there he got turned on his head, choked and beat him up, and took from him a watch and \$12.

### The Newer Wedding Rings

WEDDING Rings, like other jewelry, are changing in style. While the narrow plain band of pure gold is still the mainstay many are now using the carved designs and platinum effects of newer design. Diamond Set Rings are also in vogue.

### ALWAYS THE LATEST

Whatever you wish in jewelry you will find the newest modes in this store. Our Wedding Rings are made of seamless gold to the highest quality. Prospective grooms come long distances to avail themselves of our well known assortment.

FERGUSON & PAGE THE JEWELLERS 41 King Street

### Fire Insurance

Representing Companies with total securities to policy holders of over Five Hundred Million Dollars.

C. E. L. JARVIS & SON GENERAL AGENTS