

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923

The Evening Times and Star

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THE CONFERENCE FAILS.

The conference of premiers has failed to bring about an agreement on the question of reparations. Italy and Belgium have endorsed the French policy of putting the screws on Germany, but Britain dissents, on the ground that so drastic a policy as France proposes will bring financial chaos in Germany and do great injury to Europe. The conference closed with polite assurances of regard on all sides, but the ugly fact remains that there is a radical disagreement. France will take no action until the next German payment is due, the middle of this month, although today's cables announce certain precautionary military measures. For the present Britain is an onlooker. The negotiations at Lausanne in relation to the Near East will go on, but the Turk may be expected to make more emphasis in pressing his claims because of the failure of the Paris conference. American comment on the whole situation will be awaited with great interest. The business interests of that country cannot regard with indifference a possible return to financial chaos in Europe. The whole issue between Britain and France turns upon Germany's ability to pay. If Britain is right the action proposed by France will halt the progress of Europe toward stability in finance which is so much needed.

A USEFUL SOCIETY.

The Times has received a copy of the report of the Detroit Tuberculosis Society for November. Its work is divided under three heads—Medical work, factory work, and general educational work. In the medical work a number of clinics were held in different sections for children and a number for adults. The report says:—

"It may be interesting to know what defects were found in the children. Of the 73 that were examined, 39 had dental trouble that needed attention and 25 had tonsils and adenoids that needed attention. There was one case of suspected tuberculosis, five with cardiac trouble, three with defective vision and 44 miscellaneous defects."

What better evidence could be given to prove the need of medical inspection? In its factory work the Society provided 21 industrial talks to 3,554 working men in different factories, and 30 persons asked where they could go for examination, and twenty wanted special information about their children's health. The report observes that: "This reveals an especially important phase of the prevention of tuberculosis, because if more people could be persuaded to have physical examinations it would be possible to catch the disease in its early stages when its advance is possible to more easily stop it."

This Society is also giving careful study to the question of getting suitable employment for men who have had tuberculosis but are now cured. Up to the present time this phase of the subject has received little attention, but it is a matter of great importance.

In the children's work department 1967 children were enrolled in what is called the Modern Health Crusade, and talks were given to 8,982, in 60 schools, while considerable use was made of moving pictures on health subjects. Three health plays were also directed by the Society. Health exhibits at the tracted 24,600 people, and there was a pure food exhibit. A Monthly Bulletin was mailed to 5,000 persons, and much literature distributed among teachers and in factories and elsewhere.

This is an excellent month's record for a Society in one city, and it shows that the fight against tuberculosis in Detroit is well organized. The example is worthy of emulation everywhere. The County Hospital in East St. John contains more than a hundred patients. The sanatorium at River Glade is filled. There is not nearly enough room in these institutions for all who seek treatment. And the pity of it is that many do not arrive there until they are in the last instead of the first stages of the disease.

Halifax Echo.

"The violators of the prohibitory law consist mainly of two classes—those who have passed the stage where they have either self-power or self-respect enough to rehabilitate themselves, and those who have neither sense enough nor a high enough concept of good citizenship to observe the law if it contravenes their desire for self-indulgence. The first class will gradually pass off this sphere of action; the second have a daily chance to develop into something more desirable than their present lawless, selfish selves, and to become good citizens. There is only one way to make any restraint pleasant and that is to accept it so willingly that it becomes a pleasure rather than a hindrance. That is living above the law and is much better than living by it or under it, or than being a menace because of lawlessness."

AMERICAN ALOOFNESS.

The attitude of the United States Government toward affairs in Europe and the Near East is very distasteful to many American citizens. The refusal to take any official part in settling the reparations question in Europe is resented by many leaders of thought, and especially by great business interests, because a failure to settle would have a harmful effect upon America as well as Europe. The powers in Europe do not need advice, but co-operation, and an expression of American sentiment with the influence of the government behind it. A non-committal policy in the present crisis is not creditable to a great nation that had a part in the war, and that has every reason to strive for the rehabilitation of Europe.

Taking the United States attitude in regard to the Near East, the Boston Herald voices a large body of public criticism of the administration. "Our observers, Child and Grew, are not members of the Lausanne conference. They are permitted to speak, and they speak often, but they can vote never. No doubt they faithfully represent the views of the state department, yet nothing they say or do can officially pledge our government to any course of action which the delegates of other nations at the conference may agree to take. Though our representatives are not muzzled, they are hobbled. It is not in their power to commit the government to anything. On nothing they say can the conference depend as they say they can."

Underlying the government of the United States. Yet so active are they that there may be some excuse for the Turkish delegate's satirical remark: "I thought the Americans were here simply as observers; I did not know they were having any part in this treaty." But the truth is that America will have a share in the fruits of the treaty, if a satisfactory treaty be made. Our observers are speaking on behalf of interests which are none the less American because they are also European. America is seeking advantages through the conference, though she is not a member of the conference and is taking no responsibility for its conclusion.

"It was this extraordinary attitude of his country that prompted Rev. Dr. Barton, head of the Near East Relief Committee, to say:—

"It is humiliating to an American citizen," he says, "that this country should participate in a gathering of such importance, for the purpose of securing from the conclusions reached whatever may be of advantage to the United States, while offering nothing in return, except advice."

"The observers are contending for 'the protection of minorities in Turkey, freedom of the straits, a reasonable customs tariff, equality of opportunity in commerce and industry, a national home for the Armenians in Anatolia, and proper courts of justice for foreigners in Constantinople'; but why are they not able to vote as well as to speak? President Harding and his advisers have not given a satisfactory answer to this question."

A London cable regards it as a good business omen for 1923 that in many of the world's markets the surplus stocks have been disposed of and prices have become more stable. Good crops have increased purchasing power which moves toward normal. There remains, however, the problem of Europe, and on this point another London cable says:—"The comment most frequently heard in financial London at the year-end is that if America will but step down from its position of aloofness and, with its own peculiar advantages, stretch forth the hand of practical co-operation, there need be little doubt that the efforts of other nations to get clear of the morass, into which they were plunged by the war, would be immensely stimulated."

The Railway Age says:—"If ever any forecast could safely be based on railway statistics, the following two predictions may safely be based upon the betterment in commercial conditions. First, the railways will be offered and will handle more freight in 1923 than in any previous year in history, unless prevented by another coal strike or railway strike; second, the demand for railway transportation in 1923 will exceed the amount of it that can be furnished by a larger margin than in any previous year."

The people of Boston are to get cheaper gas. A cut of five cents was made this week, to become effective on Feb. 1, bringing the price down to \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet. The price in October, 1918, was raised from ninety cents to one dollar, and in 1920 it went to \$1.85, as a result of the British coal strike. Still another five cents was added in March, 1921, but was taken off in June, and another five cents in June of last year. The third cut is now announced. St. John envies Boston its good fortune.

Chinese Flapper Bride Revolts At Pre-Arranged Wedding; Skips Out



TONG HOUSE AT 32 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK'S CHINA-TOWN WHERE WEDDING WAS TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Shades of Confucius! What has come over meek, docile, foot-bound Chinese maiden of yesterday?

New York's Chinatown is still a-chatter with the tale of Mildred Wen and George Num Lee, who were to have been married but are not.

Five years ago Mildred Wen, newly arrived from China, was a quiet, obedient, almond-eyed child, respectful to her parents and wearing the dress of her ancestors.

Five years have passed, and now

look at Mildred Wen! Mildred has not only gone to college, but she has bobbed her hair, put on short skirts and an air of independence and gotten herself a set of the most revolutionary ideas.

For instance, Mildred's father and George Num Lee's father fixed it up for Mildred to pack up her trousseau and go to the tong house in Mott street in New York's Chinatown and marry George there.

By the process of "fixing" Mildred had already been deprived of the thrill

of being wooed by George. So she decided that for her to have to go to him to be married was just a little too much, and just before the wedding she vanished. Hearing that her mother was ill, she returned, but vanished again.

Chinatown is a-buzz with Mildred's "independence," but she has many Oriental sisters just like her—Miss Hyodo, for instance, just licensed as Japan's first woman aviator, and Mrs. Helen Wong, who is hailed as an electrical wizard, soon to open a shop of her own in Hong Kong.

"TIT-WILLOW."

(Lawrence L. Walton in the "Scout.")

In a tree on a hill sat a Scout in full kit.

Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

So I said to him, "Little boy, why do you sit?"

Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

Is it birds' eggs you're after, you rascal?" I cried.

"For if so, it will be all the worse for your hide."

To my threat, the young monkey quite calmly replied,

"Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

Then from near where I stood came the voice of a man.

Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

And I thought, "I will see who it is if I can."

Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

Then appeared with a number of boys, large and small,

The form of a Scoutmaster, burly and tall.

Who said to me, "Sir, did you hear someone call?"

"Oh, Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

"Oh, yes, I replied, 'there's a boy in that tree.'"

Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

And it puzzles me yet to know who he can be.

Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

"An outpost," he said, "for this is our field-day."

Who was told, should the enemy come round this way,

To give the patrol-cry, which is, as you say,

"Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

LIGHTER VEIN.

Ruined By His Bride.

Booth Tarkington was praising colored people.

"They have a hard time of it," he said. "Yet they never sour. They are, in fact, a delightful race."

"I know a woman who married a young colored couple."

"How much Ah owes you, rev-end?" the bridegroom asked at the ceremony's end.

"Oh," said the minister, "pay me whatever it's worth to you."

"The young fellow looked his bride over from head to foot with adoring eyes. Then he turned to the minister and said:

"You've ruined me for life, rev-end—you sush has."—Pittsburg Sun.

Both Expired.

The defendant, who was held in an Ohio court on the charge of keeping a dog without a license, repeatedly tried to interrupt the evidence, but was hushed each time by the court.

Finally the clerk turned to him and said: "Do you wish the court to understand that you refuse to renew your dog license?"

"Yes, but—"

"We want no 'buts.' You must renew your license or be fined. You know it expired on January 1."

"Yes," said the defendant, "and so did the dog."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Usual Portion.

Willie (looking up from picture-book)—Mother, do they eat giraffes?

Mother—"I don't know, dear. I suppose they do in some countries. Why?"

Willie—"Gee! mother! Think of their little boys getting the neck!"

It is estimated that the loss, as the result of the fire yesterday in the Good Shepherd Convent at St. Georges de Beauce, Quebec, will exceed \$160,000, which is only partly covered by insurance.

The holyhock, the old-time garden favorite, is a native of China.

GERMANY'S OFFER OF ANTI-WAR PACT

It was Rejected by France—What German High Officials Say.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—(By The Associated Press.)—Chancellor Cuno's announcement of the rejection by France of his offer of an anti-war pact brought considerable comment Monday from official circles, which, however, confined themselves to the question of Germany's motives in making the offer.

The world should now be convinced, they say, that Germany harbors no ideas of revenge and that she is truly a democracy, being content to leave the decision of war or peace to a popular referendum, as provided in the proposed pact.

Whether the Government considers Poincaré's rejection of the plan as final, and as disposing of further efforts in this direction, could not be ascertained from informal inquiries Monday, and officials were apparently awaiting the French reaction to Herr Cuno's announcement.

The French attitude is viewed in some quarters in Berlin as being prompted by the conviction that such a pact would definitely restrict Germany's freedom of action in connection with reparations, because it would prevent her from imposing physical sanctions or invading fresh German territory.

In proposing this treaty to France, the Cuno Government was speaking for the German people as a whole, said a leading foreign official, who added that the German Government, he added, was weary of the incessant aspersions of its integrity and desired to give tangible proof of the sentiments of the German people and incidentally afford good faith to France and the other powers interested in the Rhine.

Alluding to what he called the absurd, preposterous idea that the reactionary element in Germany was aiming for an invasion of France, this official declared that the Germans rejected the suspicion that they were inspired to keep militarism alive elsewhere.

"We have no army and no navy," he said. "Does any sane man suppose we could even prepare for modern warfare with our currency system wrecked almost beyond repair, our exchequer pretty well depleted, our credit shattered and with an internal economic and food situation that faces collapse?"

"If any further evidence were needed to dispel such martial visions, a plebiscite would swiftly probe the German attitude toward war for the next decade."

Supplementing Chancellor Cuno's statement of Sunday, it was declared Monday that the German plan should be understood as providing a truce for a period of from 45 to 60 years and for the indefinite term indicated by the word "generation."

Although no further official information was forthcoming, the impression prevails that Herr Cuno's move was carefully planned in advance and that he even applied the Washington Government of his proposed pact. It is also generally assumed that the United States would have been designated as the custodian of the non-war pledge in the event of its ratification.

In the foreign office in London yesterday Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, representing Canada, and a representative of the Italian ambassador, signed a treaty respecting the commercial relations between Canada and Italy.

BY CARAVAN IN MONGOLIA

(Toronto Globe)

There are still a few corners of the world not familiar with western ways and devices, and to which the all-pervading western traveler has not gone with notebook and camera to uncover the almost forgotten corners of the earth. One of these seems to be the interior of Mongolia, some light on which is thrown by J. B. Shackelford, who has returned to New York after five months of caravan travel among curious natives. His moving-picture camera nearly started a riot, and it was with difficulty that he escaped, though in the end the Mongols were captivated with it, like most other people.

"We spent over two weeks in Urga," he says, "where we made several thousand feet of motion pictures and still photographs of the picturesque natives and of their primitive ways of living. It was here that we got our first glimpse of the real Mongol, burdened only by a fanatical religious belief. He is, otherwise, a careless and carefree type."

Urga could well be called the city of a million dogs, as it is infested with thousands of bands of semi-wild dogs that subsist on refuse and human dead. The Mongols never bury their dead. No one is safe walking about the city without a club or a gun, and at times even these weapons fail to protect against savage beasts. For one to venture out alone at night would undoubtedly mean that one would never be seen again. Even at this the dogs are hounded and protected by the natives, for if it were not for these creatures living would be unbearable, as they prey on the refuse and human dead.

Urga is called the "Sacred City" from the fact that it is the home of Bogda, or Hutuktu, the living Buddha, head of the Lama religion in Mongolia, and is noted for its temples and shrines. The big festival of Mitr is held in honor of the standing god, Mitr. An enormous procession is formed of carts and wagons, decorated in the brightest colors, with streamers and banners, and each drawn by lamas, or monks. Dressed in brilliant array, they march very slowly, as it lasts for hours, and they cover a distance of only about one mile, stopping at intervals to eat and pray.

"Two priests on the car bearing the golden image of Mitr bless the people as they pass along by tapping them on the head with padded sticks. At times there is a veritable riot as the thousands fight to reach the holy car. This car is a profusely decorated four-wheeled affair, like an enormous altar, and drawn by several hundred lamas. All the lamas, head lamas, kings and consorts from the four provinces of Mongolia, were present at this festival, dressed in gleaming gold and silver robes with sable headdress. All the ladies of royal blood were also there, arrayed in gowns of cloth of gold and jeweled with gold and silver ornaments. They were very conspicuous with their hair dressed in enormous curves out on each side of their heads, resembling somewhat the horns of a big mountain sheep. All in all, it was better than the best edition of the Hippodrome and Ringling Brothers' Circus combined. The whole affair began with ceremonies at dawn that lasted until noon. Needless to say, we filmed this wonderful pageant in all its details."

WILL OPEN 200 WINTER CAMPS FOR GIRL SCOUTS

New York, Jan. 5.—Two hundred camps for girl scouts are to be opened in various parts of the country next winter, Mrs. J. S. Kippin, national director of the Girl Scouts, Inc., has announced.

"The winter camp at Briarcliff Manor, New York, which closed this week, has proved such a success," Mrs. Kippin said, "that such camps will be maintained for girl scouts."

The evolution of an electric current is the last sign of life in an animal.

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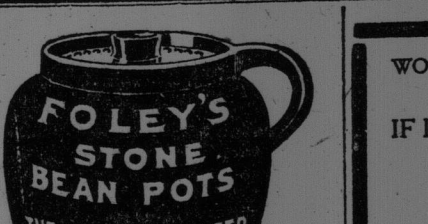
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Men's Patent Pumps and Oxfords \$3.75 to \$6.50

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M. EMILÉ COUE

Of M. Emile Coue, famed apostle of auto-suggestion, who comes from Nancy to pay his respects to America, the New York Tribune says:—

"He does not prescribe drugs, nor does he attempt to treat patients medically. He has been invited to give a demonstration of his methods before the Neurological Institute, and has been to appear there a week after his arrival. Mental specialists are keenly interested in his technique and are quite willing to learn from him if he has anything new to offer."

"The chief purpose of his visit is to lecture. Since he does not speak English he probably will be handicapped on the platform by the need of an interpreter; unless, like Masterlinck, he spends a few weeks studying the language by phonetics or practicing his own vigorous auto-suggestion."

"While here his tour will be in charge of a committee of friends, headed by Oliver S. Lyford of 70 Fifth avenue. When Mr. and Mrs. Lyford were in Nancy last June they persuaded Mr. Coue to make this trip across the Atlantic. So great is this vogue in Europe that his present intention is to sail for home on January 27. He does not feel he can neglect his European patients for longer than a month."

"He will make his headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania, remaining in New York until January 15, when he is scheduled to speak in Philadelphia. The next two days will be spent in Washington and on January 19 he will speak in Cleveland. He will return to New York on January 22. The three lectures he will deliver here are scheduled for January 12, 13 and 28. They will be held in Town Hall. Like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, he may be forced to repeat his lectures, since all the tickets already are sold for the three occasions. Arrangements have been made for him to address members of the medical profession and he may do some private lecturing, but his clinics undoubtedly will create the greatest amount of interest."

"Sick persons are hopefully awaiting their chance to get to him. No visitor in years has aroused more widespread interest. Like an apostle of old, Coue has literally swept the world with a cult so simple, so obvious, that it has had a compelling appeal for millions of sick, both rich and poor. The repetitive sing-song from his home in Nancy has added to the safety of nations. He takes himself less seriously than his patients take him."

"Hundreds of letters from those who want personal interviews are waiting the arrival of the little Frenchman. Certain cases will be picked for individual attention. Eight days of his time here have been set aside for clinics, when he will demonstrate his system. The time and place for these gatherings will be arranged after he arrives."

"The proceeds of his tour, outside of traveling expenses, will go toward the establishment of a Coue clinic in Paris, a permanent institute resembling the one he already has founded in London. It is expected, moreover, that he will sanction the opening of a similar clinic here under the supervision of one of his accredited pupils."

"There was a time when Coue was a hypnotist. His success has been amazingly rapid. Within the last few years he is credited with having effected hundreds of cures. Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, and Lady Beatty are believed to have benefited by his treatment. E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are among his most recent American patients. Mrs. David Kirk, an American widow who was a

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cripple and was cured by him, runs a Coue clinic now at the Gamut Club and calls her teacher the second Christ. This is how many of his patients regard him. But M. Coue himself has a keen sense of humor. He does not like to be called a miracle man. And he refuses to listen to hypochondriacs. He makes them get up and rush around the room or say their rhymes so fast that they forget about their symptoms."

Coal for Argentina. London, Dec. 9.—(By mail.)—Orders for nearly a quarter-million tons of coal have been placed with Welsh colliery companies by the Central Argentine Railway. The coals ordered are second Admiralty quality at 26s. per ton, and best Monmouthshire descriptions at 25s. to 26s. 6d. per ton.

China is importing high grade cattle from the United States.