

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1921

The Evening Times and Star

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A SINISTER INFLUENCE

"We much regret that selfish interests are forever busy endeavoring to create prejudice, jealousy and unwholesome rivalry between the two American nations for the purpose of political advantage and commercial gain, as evinced by certain election propaganda by reactionary forces now at work in Canada."

revolution that has taken place in Central Europe, are guarantees that a new world order has arisen and will abide. People had become so accustomed to the old order of things that we can appreciate the feelings of the correspondent of the Echo de Paris when he called his paper as having been stung by a thunderbolt. It was generally expected that, in that first sitting, many pompous speeches would be delivered and that they would lead us quietly and smoothly to protracted pour-parlers."

THE PACIFIC PROBLEM

Conflicting interests in China and the divided state of that country are the chief elements in the eastern problem which the conference at Washington will attempt to solve. The relations between Japan and China, and the necessity imposed upon the latter by her dense population for a field of expansion beyond her own borders are only a part of the problem. Other nations have large interests in China, which offers an inviting field for exploitation. China is a country of vast population, and immense and undeveloped resources. How can the interests of the other nations be reconciled and China at the same time protected? She is a helpless country and not united. The government at Peking is not recognized in the south, which has a government of its own under President Sun Yat Sen, and it is declared that some of the northern and central provinces have little regard for the Peking authorities. The great first need appears to be a unified China, but how can other nations intervene to bring it about? Unity and good government are essential, and this the other powers must recognize. They must also arrive at a basis of agreement as to their own respective relations to China, and to each other in matters affecting that country's development. China must not be coerced, or any advantage taken of her weakness. She offers a great market and a great field for industrial as well as commercial enterprise. Because of concessions granted in the past, and loans accepted, there are foreign vested interests to be considered. The Chinese foreign minister pleads that the conference may not be too much concerned about his country's political and financial position, but will look to the China of the future, and make more easy the task of rehabilitation. The open door policy will undoubtedly be favored by the conference, and safeguards must be provided for the continuous protection of Chinese interests. A great test of the usefulness of the assembled powers will be their attitude toward China. The Pacific problem is indissolubly bound up with the fortunes of the country, and if its integrity can be assured, and the other nations can come to an amicable agreement respecting their mutual relations, the problem will disappear.

THE STRAW MAN

An Ottawa despatch of great length to the Standard deals with "Canadian political leaders advocating free trade or even a radical revision downward." This is a very good illustration of the tactics. There are no leaders who advocate either free trade or a "radical" downward revision of the tariff. Mr. King and Mr. Crear are both on record. So are Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Lomer Gouin and other outstanding leaders. Therefore the stories are putting up a man of straw and knocking him down, in order to divert attention from the real issues in the campaign. When journals like the Financial Post, which speaks for the financial interests of the country, see no danger in the tariff policy of Mr. King or Mr. Crear, the attempt of a partisan press to frighten the people is bound to fail, for they can see through the game and understand its purpose. So far as the maritime provinces are concerned, the people are more afraid of a high tariff which would leave them to the tender mercies of combines in other provinces, while prohibitive freight rates would prevent the development of their own industries, than they are of a moderate downward revision and a policy which would develop industries based on the natural resources of the country. Why should they desire to be bled forever for the benefit of manufacturers in Quebec and Ontario? If the Meighen government were returned to power the bleeding process would be extended, and the pledges of confederation left unfulfilled. A Liberal government will give these provinces a square deal.

THE NATIONS IN LEAGUE

The United States, which held back from an active part in the work of the League of Nations, has at last given that League, or a League, a clean bill of health. The world-atmosphere created by the disarmament proposals is the very breath of life to a League of Nations. It was very handsomely done. "We harbor no fears," said President Harding: "we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will." In the same spirit the representatives of the other nations have responded. This great conference differs absolutely from those staged in Europe in former years, when the representatives of autocracy met to form treaties between nations which were extremely jealous of every move made, and most if not all of the participants sought advantage for themselves. The staging of this conference in Washington, and the complete

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Awful Punishment. In a London play Mr. S. supposed sufferings under prohibition are thus described: "What are those shrieks?" "Shriek (relentlessly) — "They have tied an American to a chair and are showing him a bottle of Scotch."

More Sarcasms

Water—How did you order your steak, sir? "Impatient diner—Orally, I'm sorry to say. I see now that I should have ordered it by mail two weeks in advance."—Boston Transcript.

When Hostilities Commenced

Professor's Wife—The war started the 1st of August, 1914, didn't it? "Prof. (absent-mindedly)—No, my dear, we were really married in 1912."

Insurance Agent—Under this policy you can't commit suicide within one year.

Prospective Victim—"I don't believe my wife would let me take it."

GOING TO CLEAR EVERY OVERCOAT; SEMI-READY SHOP

Suits Will Also be Included in the Big Sale at the Store in Charlotte Street.

George Creary will open the season with a great sale of Semi-Ready winter overcoats—to begin on Friday morning and to continue until the last Saturday in November.

"I am going to give our customers what they have been asking for and hoping for—good overcoats at a cheap price. And I am not going to wait until everybody has their winter coat, but will start right away. And Old Probs shouts 'Put your winter clothes on!'"

George Creary has a stock of 325 and 350 — including storm collar suits. While 350 and 400 overcoats will be offered at \$40.

"Crombie overcoats, than which finer weavers have ever been made, I have reduced to \$75. They were \$125 a year ago, and in 1914 the price for a real check-back double-weave Crombie was \$75."

"During this fortnight's sale I will have bargains in all the new men's 'finishing for winter,'" concluded Mr. Creary.

PANCAKES DIDN'T STICK TO THE UN-GREASED GRIDDLE

And Tasted Better, Too, Because a "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Griddle Was Used.

Another complete surprise in matters culinary delighted those who attended the cooking demonstration at the store of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. That pancakes can be cooked better and quicker on an ungreased griddle was demonstrated by Miss Chamberlain, of the Department of Household Economy of the "Wear-Ever" aluminum griddle.

When Miss Chamberlain had mixed the batter and was ready to cook the griddle, somebody said "They'll burn if you forget to grease your griddle." Miss Chamberlain, however, did not stop to cook, then turned them and, to the amazement of everybody, they didn't stick. "I'm glad to hear that," said the cook, "but you must grease your griddle." "I forgot to grease your griddle," said the cook, "but you must grease your griddle." "I forgot to grease your griddle," said the cook, "but you must grease your griddle."

More new culinary wrinkles are in store for those who attend tomorrow's cooking demonstration in the household department of Messrs. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

Compensate Characters Reduced to an Alphabet of 39 Symbols.

Prospective students of the Chinese language will be gratified to learn that a system of simplified spelling, known as the "Wear-Ever" system, is now being introduced in China. The complicated characters which adorn the traditional Chinese laundry check are being reduced to much simpler symbols and many educational institutions among them Peking University, are teaching the new style to their students. So that they may spread it among their families and acquaintances after graduation or in vacation time.

The great Chinese Standard Dictionary, compiled by the famous Emperor Kang Hsi, contains some 40,000 ideographs or written characters, and of these one must learn to recognize some 4,000 in order to read with a fair degree of intelligence. Their complicated character, according to a bulletin of Peking University, has made learning to read an insurmountable task for the masses of Chinese, among whom the love of literature and learning is strong.

As an example of the phonetic system the traditional character for the word "holy," a most complex symbol, is pronounced with initial and final sound "sheh." In place of it has been substituted two much simpler characters, one standing for "sh," and the other for "eh." They represent these sounds wherever they occur, and most fortunately, there are only thirty-nine of these symbols, which really form a Chinese alphabet. Primers to teach the new method are being printed by the million, thousands of pamphlets of portions of Scripture have been distributed, and classes have been formed everywhere in schools and churches. Quantities of books have been published in the phonetic style, and old and new characters in many cases being presented in parallel columns.

The Christian Church in China is saluting the phonetic system to forward its principle of "every member a Bible reader," and entertains high hopes of what this may mean to the millions of illiterates in the country and to the development of the young republic in the years to come.

OPEN AIR CLASSES FOR LITTLE ONES UNDER WEIGHT

Taking a Special Course at St. Joseph's, Halifax, and Making Rapid Strides Towards Normal Physical Condition—Sleep, Nourishment and Fresh Air.

(Halifax Echo)

Of the many fine things accomplished by the School Board during the regime of Supervisor G. K. Butler, the most outstanding has been the starting of the Open Air Classes in the City schools. The manner in which the health programme has been carried out during the past four years reflects great credit upon the Supervisor, who from the first has aimed high as far as broadening the scope of the City schools and perfecting the system is concerned; upon the School Board without whose encouragement and co-operation the programme could not have been carried out, and last but not least upon the school nurses, doctors, dentists and teachers who have put these ambitious ideas into practice. Of course the programme is by no means complete, in fact it is just begun, but the way has been paved and the future looks bright indeed.

The idea of outdoor classes was planned by Supervisor Butler and the School Board about five years ago and it was decided to inaugurate it as soon as the explosion and the school routine was completely upset for the time being so that it was only this Fall that the plan was made clear to start outdoor classes, when the four new North End Schools were ready for occupation. Since September 6th under the competent direction of Sister Ernestine of St. Joseph's School who took a special six weeks course in the subject at one of the finest institutions in the United States during the summer, the outdoor class room at St. Joseph's was opened to under-weight pupils of the 2nd and 3rd Grades, Sister Ernestine has been very assisted in this work by the School Nurse Miss M. Dempsey, whose work in that capacity has been most commendable. She has been an earnest teacher and pupil, and has proved that Supervisor Butler and the School Board were right in their plan for the children when they started the Health movement in the schools. Sister Ernestine teaches the children during their study period and watches over them while they sleep and each week Miss Dempsey weighs them and records the results on a health chart. As the President of the Progressive Club remarked to a reporter: "Miss Dempsey is always to be relied upon to do her duty and is interested heart and soul in the health work." The under-weight children enjoy her visits and are always eager to know who has won the gold star for gaining the most weight during the week.

At the school room at St. Joseph's is ideally planned, a series of doors which when opened expose practically two sides of the roof, allow the clear invigorating breezes from the harbor to sweep through the room and though they are kept open just at present because the kiddies haven't got their winter dressing gowns yet, nevertheless the children are open to the room's sweet and clean air and the children find it very easy to go to sleep in this semi-out-door room. The children find it very easy to go to sleep in this semi-out-door room. The children find it very easy to go to sleep in this semi-out-door room.

The routine of the day is carefully planned so as to give the best possible results. The children come at 9 o'clock in half pint bottles and the children drink it through quills, thus saving dish washing and expense that would be incurred by the use of glasses. Each child brings bread. After this lunch they all lie down on large canvas cots supplied by the School Board, and, covered warmly, they are soon very fast asleep. Even the ones that found it hardest at first to sleep do so very quickly and Sister Ernestine was engaged in the task of awakening them when the Evening News entered and it was amusing to note how very lethargic they were to open their eyes. Several with sleepy muzzles turned over and over forty winks more. Sister Ernestine plays them a soft lullaby when the rest hour comes and they are soon in slumberland. At 10 o'clock have recreation in the school yard and at 11 return for an hour of study before proceeding to their homes for dinner. They are back at two o'clock in the afternoon, study for half an hour, take their milk at 3:30, sleep until 6 o'clock, study until 8:30 and then off they go for their homes.

The parents are beginning to see the value of this routine as the children have been gaining anywhere from a quarter to a pound and a half per week in this work both in the United States and Canada, explained that undernourishment occurs in the best homes as well as in the other type for it is not the amount of food a child eats but the amount of nourishing food builds up its weight. She cited the case of a Toronto School where the majority of the pupils came from the very best homes and the parents were very indignant when the health nurse reported that they had a larger percentage of underweight pupils than any other school in the City. Investigation proved this to be true and the parents began to realize the importance of the system. A child may eat a lot of candy, she said, and just pick up the good nourishing foods provided and thus be without real nourishment. Growth-up were just as bad she remarked, and lost weight because they satisfied their appetites with foods that lacked real nutriment.

The milk is supplied by private subscriptions, the I. O. D. E. having been particularly generous in this respect and the Woman's Council are supplying 12 cider down gowns while the Catholic Women's League are making 8 gowns and have presented blankets. Blankets have also been donated by Woods Bros., Murphy's Wholesale, Cabots, Mahon Bros., and the Red Cross. Among other

generous benefactors are the Ladies Mission Club, Anti-Tuberculosis League, R. D. McAdam manager of the Casino Theatre and the regular class of St. Joseph's School.

The class also receives a weekly visit from the School Instructor Mr. Basanta, who puts them through a series of breathing exercises and graceful movements physically benefiting. The manner in which the work is being carried on and the children improving in health is remarkable and it is planned to have the parents pay weekly visits on Wednesday afternoon very shortly so that others interested in this fine work would find it worth while to drop in also.

M. CLEMENCEAU IS WRITING A BOOK

Will Embody Experiences of His Life—Out of Politics Forever.

(Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.) Paris, Nov. 13.—The Editor de Paris publishes an account by Marcel Huttin of a visit paid to M. Clemenceau on the occasion of Armistice Day in the celebrated little flat in the Rue Franklin, where the ex-premier is again living. Although, as always, refusing to give anything like the nature of an interview, M. Clemenceau nevertheless discussed many subjects freely, but on the express understanding that no conversation should be published.

"Like Charles the Fifth, I've seen my funeral," he said with a laugh. M. Huttin, however, says he is able to state that the aged statesman is busily engaged in an important literary work in which he will embody all the vast experiences of his long life. He expects to be engaged in this undertaking for about three more years.

The work will be published only if he is able to conclude it to his own satisfaction. He has put a special clause in his will to the effect that the manuscript must be burned should he die before being able to finish it.

M. Clemenceau was emphatic in saying that the work must be no way regarded as being anything in the way of memoirs. Never, he said, during the periods in which he was in power had he kept any important documents nor ever made any notes. Therefore he relies solely on his memory.

He has left public life for ever, according to M. Huttin, and intends to end his days dividing his time between his Paris home and his native Vendee.

WAS LIKE OCEAN BREEZE

Speaking at the Armistice Day celebration in Brussels the British ambassador, Sir George Graham, said that when President Harding's invitation was received Englishmen, from the prime minister

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later downwards, felt there was something in it which was clean and wholesome, like an ocean breeze. It was felt that a fine and great spirit had inspired the proposal. That was the reason why there is a prospect of life becoming better and brighter, not only for those of our own race but also for mankind in general." He added, "When the United States enters"

"Wear-Ever" 85c. Aluminum 1-quart Stew Pan (wine measure) For ONLY 39c. This special offer extends from Nov. 17th to Nov. 26th ONLY. SEE the difference—FEEL the difference—KNOW the difference—between ordinary kinds of aluminum and "Wear-Ever." This Special Offer is made so you can see for yourself that aluminum utensils are NOT all the same. "Wear-Ever" utensils are made from thick, hard, cold-rolled sheet aluminum—metal which again and again has been passed through giant rolling mills and subjected to the pressure of huge stamping machines. Get your Stew Pan TODAY. WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK Emerson & Fisher, Limited, 25 Germain Street. WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK

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