

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1922

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THE HEALTH CENTRE.

The formal opening of the Health Centre yesterday was an event of provincial as well as civic interest, for here will come many patients from beyond the city's bounds to attend clinics, and here also will be trained nurses who will take up public health nursing in other parts of the province. Dr. Royer of Halifax regards the opening of this Centre as the greatest forward step ever taken by the city, and since public health should be the first consideration of a community his remark is well based. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Hon. Dr. Roberts and all engaged in public health work that there is at last a centre where the work may be centralized and the whole problem of co-ordination solved. Because of the lack of such a centre, especially for training public health nurses in an adequate manner, the whole work throughout the province has been handicapped, while for the work in the city the advantage of having all the clinics under one roof, with room for expansion of the services, is obvious. It cannot be doubted that the work done in this Health Centre, and its reports and the influence it will exert will have a very marked effect upon public health in St. John, and thereby add immensely to the efficiency of the citizenship of the future, so far as physical stamina is concerned.

UNIVERSITIES.

The Times is indebted to Rev. J. P. Tompkins of St. Francis Xavier College for some interesting comparisons between the expenditure on universities in the Maritime Provinces and those of other provinces and some American states. The figures are taken from Bulletins of the Bureau of Education, Washington. According to these figures the total income of the Maritime Province Universities in 1919 and 1920 was as follows:—

	1919	1920
Kings	\$26,100	\$31,707
Dalhousie	278,104	304,820
Acadia	54,808	70,875
U. N. B.	31,968	39,898
St. Joseph's	30,518	37,291
N. A.	61,615	87,628
St. F. X.	51,597	75,083

It will be observed that the total for the seven was less than \$480,000 in 1921. Compare even the Western University of London, Ontario, with either one of them. Its income in 1919-20 was \$165,000, while that of Queen's University was \$422,000. Toronto University in 1921-22, exclusive of buildings, spent over \$2,000,000. Physics alone cost \$80,000, chemistry \$70,000. The Government grant in 1921-22 to an Alberta University was \$400,000, and for Saskatchewan University \$475,000.

Consider next the working income of some state universities in the United States where the population is less than that of Nova Scotia, whose four universities had in 1920 an income less than \$250,000:—

	1921
University of Arizona	\$243,855
University of Delaware	\$44,977
University of Idaho	\$84,770
Tech. Institute Idaho	218,020
University of Nevada	948,975
University of New Hampshire	556,231
University of New Mexico	184,936
Sch. of Mines and Agr.	871,961
University of Utah	453,604
University of Vermont	187,402
University of Wyoming	638,592

The state of Utah also has a college of Agriculture. Thus the comparison of any of these states with Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming have a smaller population than this province, can hardly be flattering to our pride.

Let us next consider the working income of state universities in States which have less population than the three Maritime Provinces. The combined income of the seven universities in the latter was in 1920 less than \$480,000. The following states with less population show:—

	1921
University of Colorado	\$ 840,841
Coll. of Agr. and Mines	674,548
University of Maine	708,715
University of Montana	301,158
Agr. and Mines of Montana	678,232
University of North Dakota	435,656
Coll. of Agr. of North Dakota	644,138
University of Oregon	1,259,780
Coll. of Agr. of Oregon	1,874,602
University of Rhode Island	283,339
University of South Dakota	385,571
Agr. and Mines of South Dakota	1,014,829

We have yet to consider the great universities of the United States. In round numbers their working income in 1921 was:—

	1921
California	\$6,250,000
Illinois	4,250,000
Michigan	5,250,000
Michigan (Agr. and Mines)	2,000,000
Cornell	5,000,000
Minnesota	5,250,000
Ohio	8,250,000
Wisconsin	4,500,000

Iowa, with a population of about two and a half million, spent in 1921 nearly six million dollars on its State University and Agricultural College. The state has 38 colleges, many of them very efficient. Ohio has 41 colleges and universities, at least half a dozen of which are of high standing. Maine has four excellent colleges, including a State

MERCHANDISE.

(From the Japan Advertiser.)

Milton Hayes, a music hall entertainer, is reported to have made an extraordinary "hit" by the recitation of the verse Merchandise on the stage in London. This is the first time a business subject treated in this way has occasioned popular acclaim. King George went to hear it and applauded enthusiastically. It has a moral for the United States.

Merchandise! Merchandise! Tortoise-shell spices,
Carpet and indigo—sent o'er the high seas;
Mother-of-pearl from the Solomon Isles—
Brought by a brigantine ten thousand miles.
Rubber from Zanzibar, tea from Nang-Fo,
Copra from Hapti and wine from Bordeaux;
Ships with top-gallants and royals unfurled,
Are bringing in freights from the ends of the world.

Crazy old wind-jammers, manned by Malays,
With rat-ridden bulkheads and creaking old stays,
Reeking of bilge and oil of paint and of pitch—
That's how your fat city merchant grew rich;
But with tramp, heavy laden, and liners unfold,
You may leave a new life to a world that's grown old.
Merchandise! Merchandise! Nations are made
By their men and their ships and their overseas trade.

So widen your harbors, your docks and your quays,
And launch your wares on the wide ocean ways,
Run out your railways and hew out your coal;
For only by trade can a country keep whole.
Feed up your furnaces, fashion your steel,
Stick to your bargains and pay on the deal;
Rich is your birthright, and well you'll be paid
If you keep in good faith with your overseas trade.

Learn up geography—work out your runs,
Build up your commerce, and pull down your slums;
Sail on Palmsoll that marks a full hold;
Your overseas trade means a harvest of gold.
Bring in the palm oil and pepper you've bought,
But send out ten times the amount you import;
Trade your inventions, your labor and sweat;
Your overseas traffic will keep ye from debt.

Hark to the song of the shuttle and loom,
"Keep up your commerce or crawl to your tomb!"
Study new methods and open new lines,
Quicken your factories, foundries, and mines;
Think of Columbus, De Gama and Howe,
And waste not their labors by slacking.
Work in life's currency—earn what you're worth,
And send out your ships to the ends of the earth.

The deep-bosomed mothers with wide-shouldered hips
Will bear ye good sons for the building of ships;
Good sons for your ships and good ships for your trade—
That's how the peace of the world will be made!

So send out your strong to the forests untrod,
Work for youngsters and your neighbors and God;
Keep these great nations the homes of the free,
With merchandise, men and good ship on the sea.
Merchandise! Merchandise! Good, merchandise!
Merchandise, men and good ships on the seas.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Naturally.
"Guest—What shall I take for a false appetite?"
Walter—Try a "little mock turtle soup."

The Inevitable.
Son—What is an undertaker?
Father—An undertaker is a man who follows the medical profession.

Mr. Wise.
Blink—What kind of a fellow is Jones?
Blank—Well, he is one of those fellows who always grabs the stool when there's a piano to be moved.

Was Real Work.
"What was the hardest thing you ever did?" the cub reported asked the Great Man.
"Meeting the easy payments on the first furniture I bought," he smiled.

The Investigator.
A small boy came hurriedly down the street, and halted breathlessly in front of a stranger who was walking in the same direction.
"Have you lost half a dollar?" he asked.
"Yes, yes, I believe I have!" said the stranger, feeling in his pockets.
"Have you found one?"
"Oh, no," said the boy. "I just want to find out how many have been lost today. You makes fifty-five."

That Tonic.
Mrs. Smith (thoughtfully)—I'm afraid I shall have to stop giving Tommy that tonic the doctor let for him.
Mr. Smith (anxiously)—Why, isn't he any better?
Mrs. Smith—Oh, yes. But he has slid down the banisters six times this morning, broke the hall lamp, two vases, a pitcher and a looking glass and I don't feel as if I could stand much more.

MILK MUST BE PASTEURIZED AFTER MAY 1

At the Health Centre last night, Hon. W. F. Roberts announced that he was prepared to sign today the regulation making compulsory the pasteurization of milk in St. John on and after May 1. The announcement was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause.

"TIGER" SEES WORLD PARLEY SAVE EUROPE

Tells 3,500 Philadelphians Harding's Hint of Conference Gives Opportunity to Restore Order on Continent.

(Bylden Sparks in New York Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—George Clemenceau believes European diplomacy has been offered an excellent opportunity to restore order on the Continent in what he regards as an "overture" for a new conference in President Harding's message read yesterday to Congress.

"What diplomacy will do with it is not my business," said the "Tiger" in his speech here in the Academy of Music. "It is not the government, but I was very greatly encouraged by the paragraphs in your President's message in which he spoke of the four-power pact of the Pacific as a pattern to be employed elsewhere. I found them great, important and noble words."

If Mr. Clemenceau's interpretation is correct and President Harding has made an overture for a new conference, there is excellent reason to believe that it would be called a conference to consider the limitation of land armaments, but at the same time the objects of the last Washington conference was for the consideration of the limitation of land armaments.

Opposed by Briand and Viviani.

Throughout the conference last winter first Aristide Briand, then Premier of France and head of the French delegation at the conference, and later Rene Viviani, who became head of the delegation when Briand returned home, fought with all their skill to prevent the signing of the conference being enlarged to consider limitation of land armaments.

Briand and Viviani both spoke again and again of the German plan for revenge and the red armies of Trotsky as the great stumbling blocks standing in the way of a further demobilization of the French army. So, in a measure, a new conference such as Clemenceau hopes will result from the President's sentence would be dealing with what might be regarded as the unfinished business of the conference, which arranged a ten-year naval holiday and resulted in the abrogation of the treaty of alliance between England and Japan.

After expressing again his fear that the treaty of Rapallo means that Germany, Turkey and Russia are plotting what are speculated on the subject of the world, and describing the situation in Europe resulting from the unexecuted conditions of the treaty of Versailles, Mr. Clemenceau said:—

"When you ponder on what I have been saying to you I have the feeling that somehow or other you will find your way to us once more. I wish it and I believe it, otherwise I would have taken the trouble to come. I only wish that when you go to France you would go elsewhere than to places of argument, my friends. I wish you would go to see the Frenchmen at work, see our silent people who cultivate the soil and work the mines. He stands what it is about. He is a very silent man, but he understands. The Frenchman is the spirit of the soil, and the Frenchman, the spirit of the soil, measures his words and keeps quiet. Talk to him."

WAR PURPOSE NOT ACCOMPLISHED.

"You may ask him what he knows of America. Don't believe he is not aware of the situation here, but there is some reason to believe that the beginning of the war, he says, for the first time liberated, the first sense of liberation has been given by America to Europe. Europe is a splendid stimulus to Canadian history lovers."

CANADIAN CITY NAMES.

(Montreal Gazette.)

To all those who are in any way endowed with the historical sense, the study of name places is among the most fruitful subjects of interest, and in Canada four different languages at least have contributed to the compilation of a gazetteer of names, many of which have poetic value. Interesting books on the study of Canadian history are available. The "Meaning of Canadian City Names" by R. Douglas, M. A., secretary of the Geographic Board of Canada, being particularly interesting. Of the names of the better known places dealt with, the capital city of Ottawa makes particular appeal to the mind of the reader. It is the mighty stream on which it stands, commemorates an Indian tribe living in the neighbourhood of the city, and is named after the Ottawa River, the Ottawa, whose name comes from "adane" to trade—were noted as inter-tribal dealers. They exercised exclusive control of the Ottawa River and says the Jesuit Relation for 1667, "the Ottawa, whose name comes from the Ottawa River, the Ottawa, whose name comes from the Ottawa River, the Ottawa, whose name comes from the Ottawa River."

Christmas Money.

(New York Times)

Distribution of \$190,000,000 saved by Christmas Club depositors under the plan which assures them of sufficient spending money for the holiday season, was begun yesterday and will be continued until December 10 by Christmas Clubs operated in 5,000 banking institutions throughout the United States. This huge Christmas fund is to be turned over to 5,000,000 depositors who joined the clubs with the idea of "saving for spending."

The theory that thrift could be taught by inducing the masses to save for spending purposes was advanced by Herbert P. Rawl in 1910, when he founded the Christmas Club, Inc., and immediately encountered almost total opposition from bankers. Mr. Rawl, president and treasurer of the Christmas Club Inc., says the all-important thing is to get people to save and the ends toward which they are saving will take care of themselves.

No one is to poor to come within the scope and the plan of savings is the same, regardless of whether a total of \$25 or \$1,000 is accumulated. About the middle of December an account is opened at a bank, trust company or other financial institution and continues by small weekly payments for fifty weeks, until the first of the following December, when the entire amount accumulated by each individual is distributed in the form of a Christmas Club check.

Less Booze, More Autos.

(Forbes Magazine.)

Coincident with the recent vast increase in the expenditure of national income for automobiles, there has been a tremendous release of expenditures from drink. In 1911, when there were only 199,000 passenger cars produced, there were 2,170,000 gallons of wine and liquors consumed in the United States. In 1920, when there were 1,888,000 passenger cars produced there were only 928,000,000 gallons of wine and liquors consumed. Car production increased in the ratio of 9 1-2 to 1, while liquor consumption decreased in the ratio of 6 1-2 to 1.

Washington Interested.

Washington, Dec. 13.—There has been much informal discussion about the corridors and cloak rooms of the Capitol of President Harding's reference in his annual message to other moves in the nature of the four-power pact.

This phrase of the message beyond any question is arousing more comment and speculation than any other in the document.

Both because of the fact that it seems to be viewed by Mr. Clemenceau, and for other reasons, the reference by the President to the application of the four-power pact to other conferences is accepted as meaning nothing less than that President Harding has in mind another great international conference to be held in Washington before many months, or at least within at least some of the troubles that beset Europe.

Scope Would Be Broad.

It is the belief of those in a position to know that if such a conference is ever called by the President it will be of an importance that reaches far beyond the Genoa conference and other conferences which have been held in Europe since the Versailles Treaty was effected. It undoubtedly would be largely economic, but would involve disarmament and unavoidably would reach into large phases of international politics.

What nations would be brought into the proposed pact which the President seems to have in mind is one of the subjects for speculation. However, Senate gossip indicates that if it is held and is to be broad enough to do any good, it will have to include the leading powers of Europe, not even excepting Germany. In the absence of recognition of Russia by this government, it is assumed generally by those who are speculating on the subject that Russia naturally would be left out.

It is pointed out that if the Euro- to Sound Sentiment.

While the talk about the Senate indicates the President's plan is to an extent embryonic and not fully matured, those in a position to know are convinced the President's words were measured with extreme care and that in part at least they were put forth to sound United States and world sentiment on the subject of another conference.

Great developments on this line are looked for here by some authorities.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

(Presbyterian Witness)

A Scottish journal says: Those who lament the good old days and compare them favorably with our own should be told that "the beginning of the seventeenth century chairs for ordinary household use were unknown. Hats were worn of meek, washing formed no part of the morning toilet even in Charles II's time, and very few in any country in Europe washed their faces every day. The use of forks did not become general until the eighteenth century, and food was picked from the plate with the fingers."

As one reads such records one cannot help but feel that the twentieth century and its ways!

THE TONGUE AND THE PEN.

(From the Washington Star)

Winston Spencer Churchill, defeated for re-election to Parliament, will, for a time at least, turn to journalism. He will not be a novice in that field. He represented a London newspaper in South Africa during the Boer War, and had some lively experiences, showing an aptitude for correspondence and a spirit that led him far in quest of news.

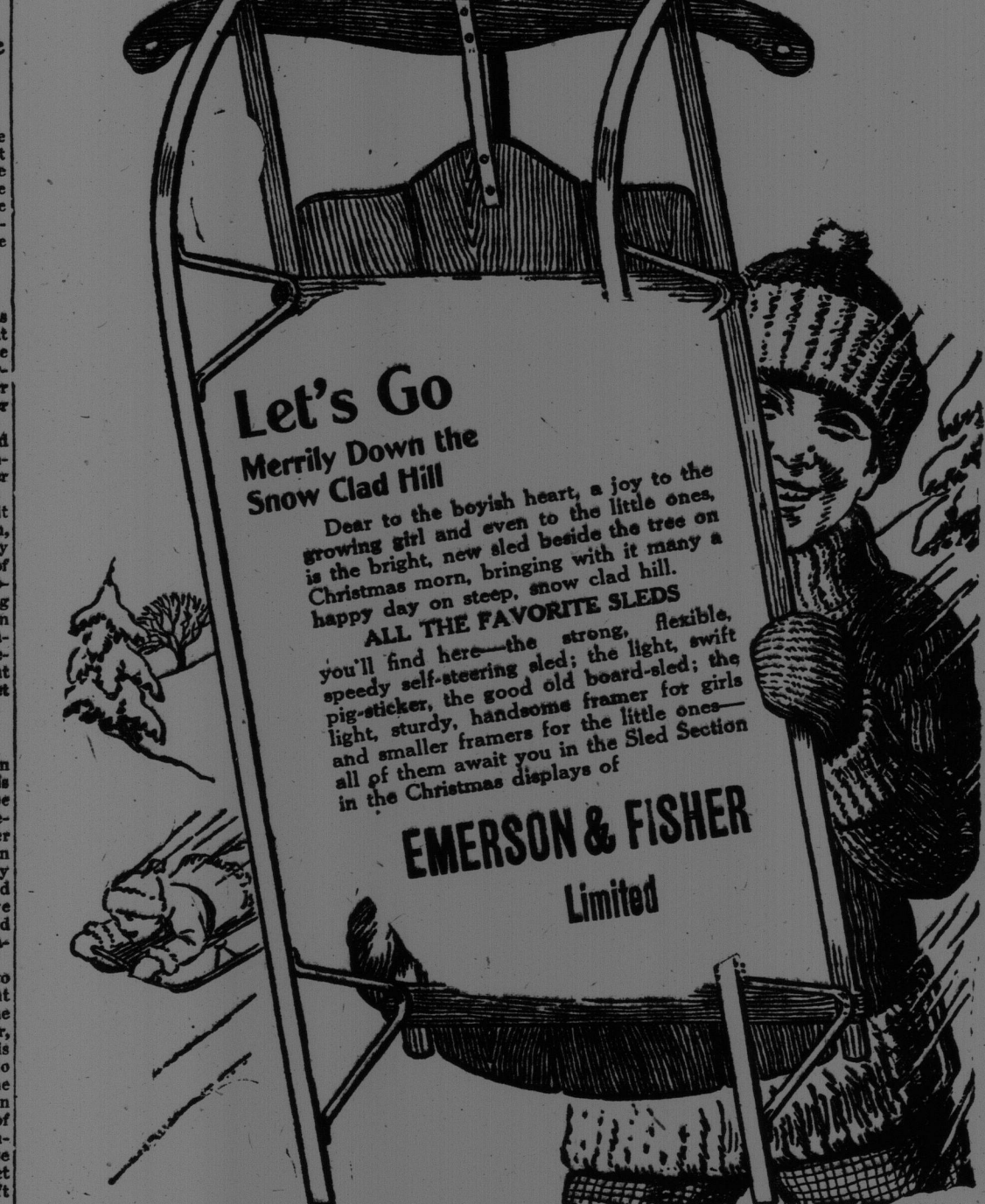
Sharpening his pen and getting a firm grip in that way, he wrote a life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, a brilliant but uncertain and erratic man, who during his closing years had stirred things in English politics. The son suggests the father in audacity and phrasemaking, and in making politics in his neighborhood worth a red-blooded man's while.

"Everybody's doing it now," Lloyd George, unburdened from leadership and with time to spare, is writing for the press. Mr. Clemenceau, retired from political office, has pen in hand again. H. G. Wells wanted to lay down his pen and employ his tongue in Parliament, but the English constituency to which he appealed decided against him and it is the pen for him again.

OVERLOOKING THE LADIES.

(Cobalt Nugget)

In naming a number of citizens for the proposed town planning commission in North Bay, the special committee of the town council forgot to include the ladies. There are many women ought to be consulted. They will be anyway, but why not admit it with a little recognition?



What About Christmas?

When Santa Claus has come and gone, Christmas morns dawn clear, What gift will prove most welcome To those that you hold dear?

Why FOOTWEAR of course, and we have a stock that will meet the requirements of everyone, all reasonably priced, gifts both practical and pretty.

FOR MEN—Dress Boots, Spats, Hockey Boots, Overshoes, Slippers.

FOR WOMEN—Evening Shoes, Boudoir Slippers, Hockey Boots, Overshoes, Spats.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS—Rubber Boots, Shoe Pats, Hockey Boots, Moccasins, Slippers, Overshoes, Leggings.

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mission on which the viewpoint of women ought to be consulted. They will be anyway, but why not admit it with a little recognition?