

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

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THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The most representative relief organization in the city is the Associated Charities. It has a four-fold purpose. The first is to investigate and be sure that a case is deserving. This is done promptly by the secretary, who, from her experience and the records kept, already knows many of those who impose upon charitably disposed people. In the second place, the Associated Charities, though its funds are small, can give immediate relief in urgent cases. In the third place it brings the cases to the attention of the church or other organization which might be expected to render aid. In the fourth place it aims to find work for applicants, chiefly girls and women, who are looking for work by the day or for positions as maids. But men are also helped. A very important part of the work is the investigation of cases for citizens to whom appeals are made, and who are not in a position to determine the worthiness of the family or the best way in which assistance should be given. The Associated Charities is strictly un denominational and its secretary goes everywhere about the city, giving her whole time to the work. Many a family is aided over a period of time through her agency, and all money is wisely expended. She is assisted by a group of women and men who are members of the board, and are both wise and sympathetic in counsel. Such an organization ought not to be short of funds. At the Christmas season those who desire to help a deserving family are always able to rely on the recommendation of the Associated Charities. It should itself be placed in a position financially to do much more than it is now able to do. It faces a more than usually exacting winter.

THE GROUND FOR OPTIMISM.

Discussing the psychology of good times and bad times, the Canadian Finance protests vigorously against the calamity howlers of a period when industrial and commercial activities have a slackening tendency as at the present time. Its description is vivid: "Some people have developed a tendency to look at conditions through blue glasses. We are living in a riot of rumor and counter-rumor. Little groups of men collect here and there and seem to vie with each other in giving inside information relating to the awful condition of affairs. The groups break up and each participant proceeds to enlighten a new group as to the terrible condition of affairs. After a day or two of this repetition, facts have become so distorted that they become fiction of the most dangerous type and a whole community is impregnated with that arch demon fear, and it is easy to obtain almost unimpaired credence from the community that we are face to face with a calamity of colossal magnitude."

Protesting that the blue-rain movement is being overdone, and declaring that too much pessimism is just as dangerous as too much optimism, the Winnipeg Journal states the real situation from the western standpoint as follows: "What are the facts?—a few will suffice. Western Canada has had an abundant harvest this year. The value of grain harvested has decreased during the past few weeks, but this situation is not confined to all commodities are coming down. This is not an unexpected event. We have talked of it for months—business men knew that it had to come before we could get back to normal."

Of course it is useless to deny that there is a period of duller times upon us, but if the people keep clearly in mind the basic conditions of business in Canada, and cultivate a spirit of optimism, the return of more prosperous times will not be as long deferred as if the people turned aside to listen to the prophet of blue rain.

Halifax Chronicle: Since the war there have been held in Canada seven provincial general elections. In six of these the Liberals have won, while in Ontario a Conservative administration gave place to a Farmer-Labor coalition. The Liberals are in power in every province save Ontario, and even there Premier Dwyer is well known to be a Liberal in politics.

During last week 23,687 alien immigrants landed at New York.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

In the matter of hydro-electric power from Musquash the city has to decide between putting in a distribution plant of its own or coming to an agreement with the New Brunswick Power Company. If the city puts in its own system the cost would have to be reckoned as part of the cost of heat, light and power to the consumer. At cheaper rates there would be of course a larger use of these utilities, yielding a larger aggregate return. If it were decided to have the distribution made by the New Brunswick Power Company, the rates should be made as low as possible, and the rights of the citizens safeguarded by an agreement that could be terminated if those rights were threatened. The city now has an opportunity to make itself independent of the power company, or to compel the latter to make satisfactory terms. In view of past experience, the city must move very carefully. It can bargain now on more than even terms, and should insist upon a square deal all round. Business men of the city, however little they may have cared hitherto about what was done at City Hall, will find their interest materially affected by hydro-electric development that they will find it to their advantage to take a personal interest in the question now before the city council. Every one of them should study the whole question.

In Vancouver the unemployment problem is being grappled with in a vigorous way. It is estimated there are six thousand idle men, and hundreds of families who are in need. An exchange says: "The city council has appropriated \$100,000 to be used in providing employment in the following work: Road work, \$60,000; clearing brush on vacant lots, \$15,000; sewers, \$20,000. The preference will be given to applicants for employment who are resident taxpayers with large families. A conference of officials of neighboring municipalities has been held and they also will make appropriations for similar work. Both the provincial and federal governments have been approached with a request that they commence necessary public works to assist in ameliorating conditions."

The question of what adjacent property owners may think, and what compensation may be necessary in connection with an overhead bridge instead of a subway at the end of Douglas Avenue, does not appear to have figured in estimates of costs, nor has the cost of making the Strait Shore road fit in with the overhead scheme been stated. The whole city council should give this whole question very careful consideration, and business men who desire what is best for St. John in the future should also have something more to say than has yet been said by them.

The American Relief Administration, which has its American office at 42 Broadway, New York, is now asking for \$33,000,000 to maintain through the winter the work of its European Children's Fund and of the American Friends' Service Committee. This is one way in which the American people may help that they are not indifferent to the woes of other nations.

Mr. R. A. Brooke of the Dominion geological survey, believes the biggest oil deposit discovered in the history of the world is in Canada, in the Mackenzie River basin near the Arctic Circle. He also tells of immense coal and iron deposits. The great difficulty for a long time will be that of transportation.

Today's cables show the outlook for peace in Ireland to be somewhat brighter, as a result of conferences between Mr. Lloyd George and Monsignor Clune, and between the premier and Mr. Arthur Henderson. The Daily Mail and London Times both say prospects of a settlement are brighter.

When De Valera says his activities have not been anti-British but pro-Irish he is trying to conceal the truth. What he aims at is the disruption of the British Empire. If that is not anti-British, then language has no meaning at all.

If there are twenty thousand idle men in Toronto it is clear that government measures must be taken to give temporary employment to tide over the winter season until activity revives in the spring.

A certificate of character from Armande Lavergne, the Quebec Nationalist, can hardly be regarded as an added laurel for Mr. Lindsay Crawford.

PLAYING THE GAME.

The crook will study hard to learn the fine points of his game, in order that he may discern how best to play the same. He figures, schemes and works to make one free from credence and mistake in every small detail. In some vocation clean and fair, Plans whereby to progress. In some vocation clean and fair, His prize would be Success! —Charles Horace Meiers, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)



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THE EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

My auto keeps me bustled, my standstill goes no more, in shops where I was trusted in happy days of yore. "Nay, nay," exclaims the grocer when for some prunes I go; "you've grown too blooming slow, sir, in paying what you owe. You blow for gas and rubber the coin you owe for rice, so chase yourself, you lubber, or else bring in the price." My auto is a daisy, it fairly burns the soil, but it has made me lazy, I balk at honest toil. The old blue sheep needs shearing, I ought to bale some hay, but here I am careering some forty versts away. The kitchen should be painted, the roof is gapping wide, but who would get acquainted with work when he can ride? My wife is sorely needing some decent rags to wear, but I've been pinched for speeding and have no coin to spare. My auto keeps me bustled, mechanics get my wad; some bolts must be adjusted, some flash on some button, your credit is no good; and once they say, "em-bittered," like some bright twinkling star your credit glowed and glittered—before you owned a car.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

FEEDING THE INDIANS.

When the French undertook to make allies of the Indian war tribes of the northern part of America in the pioneer days they discovered that one of the chief ways of keeping the reds friendly was to feed them well. In fact the warrior was apt to make a good menu out of the chief stipulations of his enlistment. If the commander could not guarantee line eating there was little hope of securing assistance. But feeding an Indian was a huge problem. In the first place they wanted to eat at almost every hour. It was exceedingly difficult to teach the wild savage that meals were due at certain intervals. He ate whenever he was hungry—and he had abundance of food. Then, too, he had no thought for the morrow and if he had abundance of food one day he never thought of keeping a reserve supply for the next.

In the early experience with the redskins the French adopted the custom of supplying the savages with food for a week at one time. This system was an utter failure as they promptly ate up the seven days rations as fast as they could, and then came knocking for more in their quarters asking for more in their dishes. Of course an Indian was not very particular about his food. He would eat almost anything that was edible. The meat eaten largely but almost anything that walked or flew was meat to him. A fine fat dog was a luxury not to be despised at any time and as the woods were full of game the commanders were seldom at a loss to find meat for the red allies. As for cattle it was almost impossible to keep them in the new colony, for the warriors soon required a taste for prime beef and killed for their camp kettles every cow they saw.

GRATITUDE

(Zona Livingston)

You say I did you kindness; served you well; You feel obliged; would render back to me. A full expression of your gratitude if you could. Then listen well to me! Mark well my words! Whatever service I have done for you, Was done sans thought of pay or return. I merely try each new day to pass on Some little measure of the kindness shown.

To me by those I meet along Life's way, And if you, too, will pass—along the word. Or little deed of kindness found in me, Pass on to other souls in human form. Or to the lowly, trusting, oft abused. Creatures who guard our homes, who draw their life from God's hand, service and song—The little creatures of God's handiwork Whom we call "dog" and "horse" and "cow" and "bird."

And designate by many a various name. Each little life a part in the great Theme. The weasels Song of Life—why then, I am repaid a million fold, and am Therefore a link in Life's great endless chain.

IN LIGHTS VEIN.

(London T.R.Bits.)

Willie had come in with his clothes torn, his hair full of dust, and his face being the usual marks of a severe conflict. "Oh, Willie, Willie!" exclaimed his mother, "you have been in a fight, haven't you?"

"Yes, mother," said Willie, "I have. I told you not to play with that wicked Stapleton boy."

"Mamma," said Willie, wiping the blood from his nose, "do I look as if I had been playing with anybody?"

The Stolen Melon.

(London T.R.Bits.)

On one occasion a famous humorist was the guest of the Savage Club in London. For the text of his after-dinner speech he chose the subject of Honesty.

He related that when a mere boy he saw a cart laden with melons outside a shop and nobody about.

On the spur of the moment he stole a melon, and started into a passage. "I soon got my teeth into that melon," said the humorist; "but instantly a queer sensation came over me and I shiver went through me. My resolve was taken at once. I went back to that cart, and replaced the melon." (loud applause)—"and, and—I took a ripe one!"

Then She Started. Mrs. Smith—Did the doctor ask to see your tongue, James?

Mr. Smith—No. I told him about yours and he ordered me away for a rest.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Misological.

On mules we find two legs behind And two we find before; We stand behind before we find What the two behind be for! —Lafayette Lyre.

No Other World Do.

"Marie," said Mr. Jenkins as he pushed the bed against the wall, "Marie, didn't I ask you a week ago to do those castors? They creak something awful!"

"I know you did, James, but there isn't a drop of castor oil in the house." —Stray Stories.

When We Wound Up The Watch On The Rhine

Narrative of Canadian Participation in The Occupation of Germany After The Armistice

XII (Continued from Tuesday)

It would appear that the Germans in their pre-war state were as ardent exponents of the "Jazz" as were our American cousins. If one is to judge by the accommodations available for the tripping of the light fantastic in some of the smaller towns through which the Canadians passed on their eventual march to the Rhine two years ago. Take for instance the small town of Hohn, a community of only a few hundreds of people, tucked away in the farming areas that lie between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne.

Rural German "Jazz."

The art of the dance must have been born in these simple country people situated as they are miles from any town or city that might cater to the frivolous and whose days are taken up with the tilling of the soil, which alone spells for them their very existence. Hohn boasts of no manufactures, no industries outside the general occupation of farming—and yet it has two full-grown dance halls. Both, it is true, are situated on the floor immediately above a tavern, public-house, estaminet or "just plain bar-room"—whichever term is preferred. The floor is of polished wood, which even without the usual musical accompaniment, is sufficient to make one extremely desirous of "jazzing one or two." Whether the dancing proclivities among these people of rural Germany is inherent, or whether it is acquired through the medium of the liquid which serves in the German saloons, matters but little. The dance halls are there and they were the cause of wonder to a great many of Canadian men who passed through the town. The war had hit the retailers of hard liquor in Germany, but the result that a thin, rather weary beer was the sole refreshment handed out over the counters in the taverns, and the coming of their former enemies into their country had driven all thoughts of dancing out of the peasant populace, so the "Jazz factories" became excellent places in which the troops could spend the night within the limits of Hohn.

On The Way Once More.

Leaving Kronenburg, (the town on the hump, as our soldiers call it) on the morning of December 9, the troops traveled by way of Dahlen and Blankenheim to Eichenfeld and Hohn. Blankenheim is one of the oldest and largest of the towns in this part of the country. Its narrow winding streets are all paved with granite and lighted by electricity. It presented by far the most attractive appearance of any of the towns passed through since the troops had entered the country.

German Soldiers' Salute.

On arriving at Eichenfeld, the troops encountered the first lot of German soldiers since the armistice. Laden down with their kit, they were passing eastward to their homes after having been mustered out of the army in accordance with the terms of the armistice. They were on their way to resume their former occupations, and many of them were carrying their families with them. They had read and heard in the papers which the army of occupation had caused to be placed all over the country was apparent. As soon as the troops came in sight they stopped on the road side, dropped their baggage, and, as the leading officer passed, came smartly to attention and saluted. All the way down the line the same action was repeated. They had been taught their lesson in discipline well by their Teuton masters, and they knew that implicit obedience to their conquerors was since the last wisest procedure.

"Hats Off!" Not Enough.

But there were a few amongst the civilian population for whom the posted order was not sufficient to impress upon them the fact that the troops passed with their colors flying, they stood in sullen, almost defiant attitude and refused to attention and saluted. Some may even be offered commissions in the Royal Air Force, and in any case youths who have passed through the training course will be specially considered for promotion to commissioned rank during their period of service. In return for this the nation requires the use of their services for a total period of not less than twelve years, two of which would be spent in the reserve. We have no doubt that sufficient candidate will be forthcoming to meet the requirements of the Air Force, and the men, on the completion of their period of service, should have no difficulty in obtaining useful and remunerative employment in industrial concerns if the training scheme is properly carried out.

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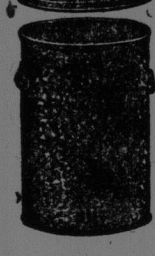
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TRAINING MECHANICS FOR THE AIR FORCE.

(Engineering.)

A scheme which ought to insure a good supply of efficient mechanics for the Royal Air Force, and also solve, for many parents, the problem of what to do with their boys, has recently been inaugurated by the Air Ministry. According to this scheme, the sons of British-born parents can enter the Air Force as boy mechanics between the ages of 15 and 16½ years and after doing so will receive a three-years' apprenticeship training in one of the skilled trades, as well as an educational course, including English, civics, practical mathematics, applied mechanics, mechanical drawing and general science. Moreover, they will be lodged and victualled free, and even receive some pay during their period of training. When the course has been satisfactorily completed, the youth will be promoted to the rank of leading aircraftman, or, if he shows exceptional promise he may be selected for a specially-extended course and promoted to the rank of corporal. Some may even be offered commissions in the Royal Air Force, and in any case youths who have passed through the training course will be specially considered for promotion to commissioned rank during their period of service. In return for this the nation requires the use of their services for a total period of not less than twelve years, two of which would be spent in the reserve. We have no doubt that sufficient candidate will be forthcoming to meet the requirements of the Air Force, and the men, on the completion of their period of service, should have no difficulty in obtaining useful and remunerative employment in industrial concerns if the training scheme is properly carried out.

ART IN CHINESE TOMBS

(New York Evening Post.)

Rubbings of Han tombstones have been hung at the Metropolitan Museum showing the decoration of the funeral chapels of Hsiao Tang Chan from before 129 A. D., and of Wu Liang about 150 A. D. They represent curious pictures of daily life, with stories of filial piety, famous women, and historical events.

The curator of arms announces new objects among the Japanese material, noting especially a case of rare old Japanese swords. In addition to these are some gorgeous collections of such and signed and dated by the obliging makers.

Dr. Bashford Dean calls attention in the Bulletin to the examples of sepulchral images (hanwa) of the tumultuous period that is, earlier than the seventh century. These images stood in numbers about on the summits of burial mounds, their bases buried like flower pots in the ground and portrayed the buried cleftion, his family servants, horses, houses and personal belongings, such as quivers, armor, clothes and toilet objects—rarely even his birds or pet monkeys. The figures, prepared crudely in clay and often badly baked, have usually crumbled to pieces during the last millennium. So rare are they that we are fortunate in exhibiting even fragments of them. In a general way they are precious, since they show accurately how the various trappings of ancient days were worn. Thus one may find in turn of curious bronze objects, like sieghelbs, which haniwa themselves show us appeared on

definite points of the harness of the horse. Or, in a similar way, may show that the curious discoidal or asymmetrical ornaments in bronze-gilt from certain tumuli belonged to the horse's bit. Or we may understand thus how the ancient saddle was mounted and what manner of bridle and trappings accompanied the horseman and what was his own special gear. These clay figures by the way, although crude in grotesqueness, are sometimes spirited, suggesting the hand of a naive inglorious Jinger.

JAPAN AND BRAZIL GIVE RECOGNITION TO MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Mexico City, Dec. 9.—Japan has recognized the new Mexican government, according to a despatch from the Mexican minister in Tokio. The foreign office also announced that Brazil had recognized the government.

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