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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1921

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1921.

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### AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Just when it was least expected, there has come out of Ireland the most welcome news of the day. The British and Sinn Féin delegates have come to an agreement satisfactory to both, and it will be submitted to both parliaments. The attitude of Ulster is not yet made clear, but it is safe to assume that the British government would not sacrifice any vital interest of northern Ireland. A settlement of the Irish question would be so great an event in the history of the Empire as to call forth universal rejoicing, and it would also have a profound effect upon Anglo-American relations and upon the present conference at Washington. If Mr. Lloyd George can come to Washington with the assurance of lasting peace in the United Kingdom he will be the most welcome guest who could be admitted to that great company of world statesmen, and he will have achieved the greatest diplomatic triumph of his wonderful career. If the hopes aroused to day should be dashed by some untoward event, some unreasonable obstinacy on the part of any leader or leaders, the responsibility so assumed would be so grave as to merit general condemnation. For if the terms of agreement are as satisfactory to the British government and the Sinn Féin leaders, the world will at once assume that they cannot be very far wrong. We may therefore indulge the hope that the long drawn agony is over and a new era for the United Kingdom is about to dawn.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hon. Dr. Roberts told the Rotary Club yesterday that if its members could by their active interest and influence ensure a pure milk and a pure water supply to St. John, they would make the greatest possible contribution to the very foundation of public health. His remarks upon the quality of the milk and water supply and its relation to health, especially the health of infants, were decidedly impressive. Not merely impressive, but startling was his statement that of every thousand infants born in St. John we lose more than one hundred and twenty. That is a record of which the city should be thoroughly ashamed. Still another statement regarding the prevalence of venereal disease, as shown by the record, could not but impress his hearers upon the need of greater attention on the part of all the people to whatever tends to improve moral, mental or physical health.

This is Health Week in many centres over the continent, conducted by the National Health Council of America, with the co-operation of Rotary Clubs and other community groups. It is not fully observed here because New Brunswick has its own Health Week in April, and was the first province or state to take such action covering a whole week's activities. The local Rotary Club, however, had an address by Dr. Roberts Monday of last week, and by Hon. Dr. Roberts yesterday. When New Brunswick Health Week is observed next April the Rotarians will doubtless give active support to the programme in this city. In connection with this week's observance in the United States, the official programme makes some very striking statements, as follows:

"In the United States every year nearly 200,000 infants die before reaching one year of age—a large percentage of them from preventable causes. Fully one-third of our school children are under-nourished, physically defective or diseased."

"In 1919 in the registration area of the United States 106,985 died of tuberculosis—a preventable disease."

"Thousands of our people suffer from venereal diseases. At least fifty per cent of our population are in need of medical advice or treatment for minor or severe ills."

"There are approximately 1,400,000 deaths in the United States every year, probably forty per cent preventable or postponable."

"Cancer alone (largely preventable) kills 90,000 annually. Efforts at health conservation in the United States have increased the average length of life during the last century fifteen years."

"There are 200,000 patients in hospitals for mental diseases in this country. About four persons in every thousand are mentally defective, and about 65,000 are admitted yearly to hospitals."

Conditions in Canada are no better relatively than in the United States. There is the same need here as there for clinics, public health nursing, adequate medical inspection, mental clinics and every possible effort to conserve the health of young and old. Education and co-operation are essential, and Dr. Roberts dwelt very forcibly on these factors. He also referred to the tremendous loss the community suffers, in loss of time, of production and of wages;

and the expense incurred for the upkeep of institutions. Public interest in public health is but recent, as Dr. Roberts pointed out, and there is a vast work to be accomplished. It can only be done by education and enlisting the active co-operation of all. We are making progress in this province, as was clearly pointed out yesterday; but, as the speaker also said, we are only at the beginning. When the next New Brunswick Health Week comes around it should find the whole province alive and fully organized to spread the gospel of health as never before in our history.

### THE HYDRO QUESTION.

The government of the province is spending about two million dollars to develop hydro-electric power at Musquash. Primarily the purpose was to provide St. John with cheaper power. Other places, such as Sussex, Moncton and intervening points would also benefit, but St. John, with the larger demand for power, would profit most. Unless it can do so, the great expenditure will not be fully justified. That is the question now before the citizens. They can get cheap power delivered at the outskirts of the city. What will they do with it? Will they go on paying a high price to a private company for distribution and therefore derive no benefit? Of course the situation is complicated by the fact that we have here a private company distributing light and power and authorized by the legislature to get dividends on an outrageously high valuation; and there is the further difficulty that it would cost the city a great deal of money to install its own distribution system. It is obvious, however, that we should not flinch of the present alone, but of the future. What effect upon the St. John of twenty-five years hence will the action now taken have? The city council, the board of trade, the merchants' associations and all the citizens are very deeply interested in the question. It must receive well-ventilated and thorough consideration. Because the people were apathetic in the past, we have the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. We must pay the score, but let there be an end of indifference and in a new policy to be adopted let the interests of all the people now and for the future be the first consideration. The elections are over. Let the citizens settle down to a serious study of their local problem and reach a safe and sane solution.

With 800,000 people having the right to vote today, Montreal is a city of some size. "A great, wicked city," is the description one citizen has given of it, but it is also a centre of splendid effort for public welfare.

His fellow citizens learned this morning with profound regret of the death of Mr. Percy M. Rising, one of the younger circle of successful business men of St. John. A member of a family long associated with the city's business and good and useful citizenship, Mr. Rising personally was very popular and had a wide circle of friends. Universal sympathy goes out to the bereaved family, for all join in the sincere regret voiced by the resolutions adopted by the Retail Merchants' Association.

The season in Ontario is so mild that fall ploughing is still in progress in some portions of the province. It should make for larger crops next year.

Whatever happens today, the first page of today's Standard will remain one of the curiosities of local journalism. It is a screen.

### MOVE TO REDUCE CAVALRY STRENGTH

Duties Being Fulfilled by Air Force—Estimated Saving of £10,000 Yearly.

London, Dec. 6.—Considerable discussion is being heard here concerning the reduction in the cavalry branch of the military service in the interests of economy, the resultant saving being estimated at £10,000 yearly. The first and second life guards are to be limited to two squadrons and the Royal Horse Guards to three. The economists declare that the air force has largely superseded the cavalry in the performance of many war functions, and that the retention of seven squadrons of household troops will supply the necessary traditional ceremonial officers associated with the Royal entourage, for which the British public admittedly entertain a healthy affection. Other contemplated economies include the but of the mounted branch officers training corps at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the school for non-commissioned officers aspiring for commissions.

### WAR MOTHER IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Following several days of great activity, Mrs. McCudden, the British "war mother," is confined to her room in a local hotel, very much fatigued. Mrs. McCudden returned last night from a visit to Hamilton and announced that she would not be able to leave for Boston until five p. m. today. Her departure from this city had been scheduled for late last night.

### THE PROPHET.

Of grave and thoughtful mien is he, This man that sees afar, He knows of tragedies to be, Not simply those that are.

A strange and wondrous power is this That lies behind those eyes, But where our "ignorance is bliss" 'Tis folly to be wise.

He hails his prophecy afar, Holds friends up in the street, He deals not with the things that are— This man you're sure to meet.

If you should ask the kind of day That it will be tomorrow, It may be hard for him to say If it bring joy or sorrow.

There's one thing, though, that he can see, This wise, grey-mattered seer, "I tell you, friends, it's going to be A ter-r-rible hard winter," W. H. P.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Inference? Biggs—Why did Jack quit Genevieve? Gigg—He smoked tobacco on her lips the last time he called. Biggs—I didn't know he objected to her smoking. Gigg—That's the trouble—she doesn't smoke. Saint Thomas, Ont., Times-Journal.

Consolation. "How did your novel come out?" "Well," replied the self-confident author, "it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of those trashy best sellers." Boston Transcript.

Jarring Reasons. Jones—We are coming over to see you tonight, old man. Smith—Go but don't let your wife wear her new costume. I don't want mine to see it just now. Jones—Great Scott! That's the very reason we are coming!—The Bulletin (Sydney).

Has Another Think Coming. Pickpocket (to pal in jail)—I hired a lawyer for you this morning, Sir, and I had to hand him my watch as a retainer. Pal—And did he keep it? Pickpocket—He thinks he did.—Boston Transcript.

Concealed Inquiry. Small Boy—What's the use of washing my hands before I go to school, mother? I'm not one of those who are always raising them.—Orange Owl.

### ENGLISH WOMEN MOLESTED IN RIOTS

Appealed to Sir Wm. Goode, Reparation Commissioner at Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 6.—Four hundred of the rioters who recently looted hotels and stores here have been arrested. Sir William A. Goode, of the Austrian section of the Reparation Commission, who has a quest at the Hotel Bristol when it was attacked, states that when the crowd got near to the hotel doors he saw a number of English women, some in the drawing room, and some in the dining hall, became hysterical, and some in tears asked his protection, which he accorded by giving them refuge in his drawing room. "Shortly after this," he said, "the rioters came to the apartment and began knocking down the doors. The intruders, about seventy in number, including a few women, forced their way into the drawing room, shouting wildly. My colleague, Mr. Butler, speaking in German, explained that all the persons present were British. On this the more reasonable leaders tried to pacify the crowd, but one desperate individual hurled a heavy telephone receiver at me, nearly hitting me. A pair of boots were also thrown. Following this the rioters began to strip the rioters, taking all my clothing and underwear and leaving me with only one white undergarment. One man in such a hurry that he undressed instantly among the crowd and put on my best morning suit, leaving his clothes instead. "All the intruders were working class people, probably in a state of despair."

### DISCOVERED HUMAN SKELETON IN BOX

During the Excitement Police and Morgue Officials Were Called.

(Montreal Gazette.) Discovery of a human skeleton in a cardboard box in St. Urban street, near Ontario street, at 230 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a scavenger caused excitement in the district, and police from the City Hall avenue station, which is only a few streets away, were immediately summoned. It was found that the bones were dry and appeared to have been thoroughly scraped. The morgue officials were notified and investigator Puske took the bones in charge and had them sent to the morgue. It is believed that they may have belonged to some medical student, who after using them for studying purposes, had placed them in the box to be picked up by the scavenger. An effort will be made today to locate the owner of the skeleton.

ONTARIO HIGHWAYS. About seventy-five miles of permanent pavement will be laid by the Ontario Department of Highways, according to plans given tentative approval. This list, upon which tenders will be called early in the spring, is not final, but it represents substantially the work the government has in view, and forecasts an expenditure of at least \$4,000,000. The sections of the provincial system chosen for next season's work include 28.5 miles of concrete pavement, 25% miles of macadam roadway, 48.8 miles of macadam base course, 48.8 miles of earthwork and rockwork, and a considerable amount of other construction. The department has not yet completed its plans for gravel surfacing, which will be carried on extensively during the season largely by day labor.

### AMERICA NOT FOR ISOLATION POLICY

Harding Firm for Association of Nations—Question of Finance Likely to be Deferred in Opinion of British Editor.

(By J. A. Spender, editor of the West-  
minster Gazette.)  
Washington, Dec. 6.—Day by day and night by night the Hearst press keeps up a tremendous clamor against the conference. In immensely long articles printed in the largest type the American people are being warned against the loss of European empire which is being woven around them in Washington and adjured to resist the folly which would persuade them to "twelve defences" in the company of the land wolves and sea wolves of the world. "It is your money they want," say these newspapers, and a tearful cartoon shows the European Mars grinding his sword for new wars on a wheelstone inscribed "United States loans to Europe." This is a sort of a report of an economic conference is gaining ground and that the United States is likely at all events to send delegates to Europe to confer with European bankers about the exchanges.

Americans assure me that this campaign is not very formidable, but it must be borne in mind among the political difficulties which the administration has to deal with. There is a "fortnightly" active campaign on the other side. The Limitation of Armaments Committee organized by Samuel Compens has issued a bulletin today in which it denounces the idea of a hermit nation and declares that America must "give itself the task of helping the world back to prosperity and peace and press for the redemption of the administration's pledge to bring the nations of the world into some organic and continuing relationship."

About this continuing relationship the administration stands to its ground, but it feels that it has gone as far as it can go at present. America is in no way bound to walk delicately, and we are given to understand today that it does not desire to have the subject brought up at the present conference, though it may favor a thorough discussion of it later. Whenever it does come up it will be linked with the armaments question. America in her present mood will not give any relief to a Europe which she considers impotent about armaments, and she will not do more at present than hint the possibility of her withdrawal if the League of Nations is not established. This is so well understood that all the delegates to the conference will do their utmost to prevent it. No special significance is attached to the postponement of the naval conference, which has been postponed for today. It must be remembered that it takes the Japanese four days to disembark with their armaments and need an answer. All parties remain sanguine of a satisfactory settlement of the question of capital.

A general resolution in favor of relieving foreign extra-territorial rights, which has been adopted by the League of Nations, and proposes an international commission to study Chinese laws and customs and to propose a code of practice and procedure for foreigners. This is an eminently judicial way of going to work. The same commission has now been established to study the question of the withdrawal of troops from China, and the delegates are reported to have agreed in principle that withdrawal is desirable. Once again the Japanese are said to have been most conciliatory, but they will have a good deal to say about these special circumstances before this subject is disposed of.

It may be recalled that Lord Cecil and other League members to know that the president is reported to be emphatic in disclaiming the idea that his confining conferences to the League of Nations, previously established by firmness, except where they are recognized by the National compact. The Daily Telegraph says that this firm should be read in conjunction with the following message, dated Nov. 21, which it received from a British president in Constantinople: "On Saturday there arrived in this city three American relief workers from Sivas, a man who had been there for over a year, and two ladies. They stated that in the City of Sivas there were now 2,200 Armenian orphans and over 6,000 other destitute persons. During the last few weeks over 15,000 Greeks, men, women and children, had been deported through the city in very distressing circumstances when the relief workers left about ten days ago, but the convoys were now passing along a road about a mile outside the city. "The American relief workers and members of the missionary circle were not allowed to give any help to these people, and Miss Graffan, who recently died, was to have been sent out of Sivas and the country during the summer because of her interest in the refugees. "On the road from Sivas to Samosun these Americans met a convoy of about 4,000 Greek women and children being

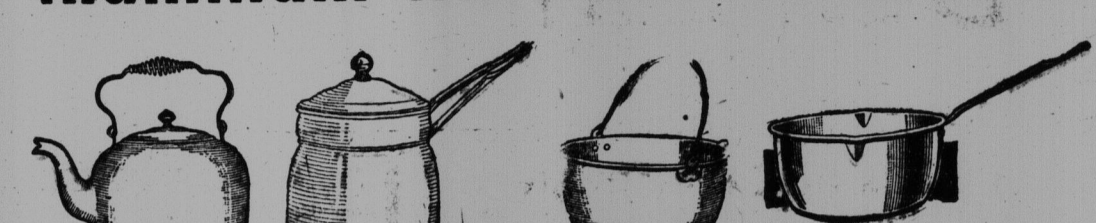
FRED BEAUVAIS, MEDICINE MAN  
Former Guide to Stillman  
Now Heads \$50,000 Company.

(Montreal Herald.)

Fred Beauvais, cited as a co-responder in the Stillman divorce case, is now president of an Indian medicine company, which is capitalized for \$50,000. Beauvais was a frequent visitor to Lavery and Demers, both of whom are named in the charter as members of the company.

Other names are A. Chapelle and J. Valois. Martin Two Aise of the Coughnagaw Indians, medicine man of the Iroquois tribe at Coughnagaw, is the compiler of the Indian medicine that Beauvais is placing on the market. The charter was secured last week, and is for the Iroquois Medicine Company, Limited, with its chief place of business at Montreal. The company has, in addition to the Montreal office, a branch at Coughnagaw, where the medicine is prepared for the market. The Indian medicine has been on sale for some time.

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## TURKS PERSECUTE CHRISTIANS AGAIN

Angora Assembly Abrogates the Privileges and Prerogatives of Non-Moslem Minorities.

London, Dec. 6.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the National Assembly of Angora has voted abrogation of all the privileges and prerogatives of the Christian minorities, previously established by firmness, except where they are recognized by the National compact. The Daily Telegraph says that this firm should be read in conjunction with the following message, dated Nov. 21, which it received from a British president in Constantinople:

"On Saturday there arrived in this city three American relief workers from Sivas, a man who had been there for over a year, and two ladies. They stated that in the City of Sivas there were now 2,200 Armenian orphans and over 6,000 other destitute persons. During the last few weeks over 15,000 Greeks, men, women and children, had been deported through the city in very distressing circumstances when the relief workers left about ten days ago, but the convoys were now passing along a road about a mile outside the city. "The American relief workers and members of the missionary circle were not allowed to give any help to these people, and Miss Graffan, who recently died, was to have been sent out of Sivas and the country during the summer because of her interest in the refugees. "On the road from Sivas to Samosun these Americans met a convoy of about 4,000 Greek women and children being

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