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JAPAN LACKS RESOURCES NEEDED TO BUILD UP HER INDUSTRY

Militarists in Control of Nation and They Are Eager for Conquest—As World Counts Nations Japan is Much Overrated.

By CHASE S. OSBORNE, JR.
There can be no legitimate opposition to Japan's desire to consolidate her economic position in the East as long as that desire is kept within the limits of a commercial expansion which will recognize the rights of other nations to compete on an equal basis. While Japan has made such tremendous strides in industry that her progress is today the wonder of the modern world, she is still an industrially backward nation as compared with her contemporaries. And because she is behind the position Western nations have won for themselves industrial expansion is a life and death struggle with the Nipponese.

As a nation which has developed from tribal relationships to a position as one of the great powers within a period of seventy years, Japan offers a remarkable and eloquent example of the constructive power of human energy as applied intelligently. This evolution of Japan is one of the great romances of empire building that takes its place in history along with the great governments of the world.

Japan Over-Rated.

But an investigation of conditions in Japan will soon lead one to the conclusion that as a truly great nation, a nation containing the necessary elements of greatness, Japan is over-rated. Her industrial activity is limited to a small section of the country and a comparatively small number of people. Likewise it is confined as to articles produced. While the home industries have been developed to a degree unknown in the great commercial nations of the world, Japan is still far short of its requirements.

A government diagram graphically depicts this Japanese shortcoming. It shows that practically one-half of the total imports consist of raw materials; and three-quarters of the total exports are raw materials and manufactures for further use in manufacturing. There is further significance, too, in the official export chart. This shows that the important raw materials go to make up practically seven-eighths of all of Japan's exports, consisting of articles wholly manufactured or manufactured for further use in manufacturing.

Thus it is that Japanese leaders admit that the immediate question of life and death importance to their country is to increase its industrial production and to find new markets.

Right here comes the question of raw resources, so important to the war Eastern situation.

Lacks Elements.

The Japanese empire does not possess the necessary fundamental elements that go to make up a nation sufficient in its greatness to compete with the rest of the world. With the leadership that steel has taken Japan feels perhaps her greatest weakness in that direction. Of iron she has so little and of such poor quality that whatever Japan possesses counts for practical naught. Of coal the same may be said. Japanese coal is of much lower grade than that of the United States, even for steam purposes. Likewise, Japan is poverty stricken as regards timber and the various metals used in modern industry.

As the world counts great nations today Japan is over-rated. She is springing into a position that she is not entitled to when comparison is made with her rivals. A strong army and a powerful navy, in addition to a tremendous man-power, are not sufficient to make for a well rounded country.

It is in recognition of this very fact that leads such statesmen as Vice Minister Hanabara to declare that "Japan can not exist as a great nation unless permitted to enter the markets of the world to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials."

Mr. Hanabara's admission to me confirms my own feeling that Japan is not entitled to the position she occupies in the world. Therefore, we must obtain practically everything abroad. To this end we favor economic freedom and free trade over the entire world.

"In the first place, my country must stand on an equal basis with all others; and, secondly, she desires free trade."

Is Open Confession.

This is not only an open confession of the inherent Japanese weakness, but it is also a statement of policy that the rest of the world would desire to come in irrevocable form from the leaders of the military.

For how reassuring it would be to know once and for all that Japan is willing to remain economically dependent, as all other nations are, and that she is not intent upon a policy of territorial aggression!

Indeed, it is comforting to hear Mr. Hanabara say that "if Japan can trade without discrimination she will be satisfied to go into the world market in open and fair competition with her commercial rivals." But such statements are not convincing when the Japanese methods of economic domination flash into one's mind. For constantly Monastaro's policy of "go and conquer another country" occupies its place of prominence in any analysis of policy and method the student of Japan at the moment.

This is a matter of transcending importance in the East, and, therefore, I justify a repetition of what is already a well-known fact.

Run by Military.

The government of Japan is constitutionally a military government. It can not be anything except that the military officials dictate. The power of the general staff is complete.

In the organization of a cabinet the ministers of War and of the Navy must come from those respective branches of the military service, so that in case of any serious differences in policy the Military Party has the power to upset any cabinet merely by an act of resignation on the part of these ministers. The importance of any such resignations is clearly seen when we recall that beyond the Mikado himself stand the Elder Statesmen, at the head of whom is "the venerable statesman and Genro," Yamagata, who in turn is the head of the Military Party. Here, then, is the power, answerable to no authority that decides Japanese policy.

And this force is active. As an incident witness the recent statement from Tokyo that the Siberian expedition would be immediately withdrawn, a statement emanating from the Foreign Office. Within the space of a few hours the statement was contradicted and the General Staff made it known that Japan's military forces in Siberia would be maintained until "peaceful and settled conditions were established there."

The particular danger that comes from a national program given birth in military hearts is clearly indicated in the point of view military officials hold, as well as the great steps taken by the military to maintain its power.

Cites Expansion.

Military Japan tells Civil Japan that it has always been successful in its national policies. It tells the expansion due to the war with China in 1894-5 and Russia in 1904-5, when Formosa, Korea, the Southern half of Sakhalen, and a practical mastery of Southern Manchuria were obtained. It refers to the Great War and the winning of Shantung, and ascribes to military strength the renewal of the existing lease, since the demand for renewal was successfully pressed upon China because it was backed by sufficient power.

It is natural, therefore, that Military Japan continue its story of conquest to Civil Japan. A strongly developed army and navy have expanded the empire and will do so in the future, and as long as the empire grows the power of the military as a governing body is secure at home. Siberia today is the goal of Military Japan. It is the next natural step in an aggressive program for extension of the nation and the main leverage of authority in Tokyo. "We will beg 'do' Maritime Province of you," the soldiers of the Mikado proclaim, "and thus will Japan march on its ambition of greatness."

A less vigorous view of the Japanese military desires presents a policy of powerful offense as the best defense, and as the most effective protection to Japan's interests at home, in Asia, and abroad. This kind of bluff holds true; it is to be admitted, were it not for methods that the authorities use which often make incidents in contradiction that such is the real purpose of certain policies.

Policies Opposed.

There are in Japan today many factions that oppose such policies as the militarists have fixed upon the government. This is eminently to the credit of the civilian population. But these factions represent a minority powerless to such an extent that it is utterly hopeless to expect any ascension of liberalism to the point of authority. The constitution of the land is not to be changed.

There is, however, the chance that these factions can influence the government upon those in power to such an extent that the militarists can be shown the folly of their ways. Such a chance is remote, and is unequal to that which is possible in the minorities of Democracies because the Military Party not alone dictates policy, but it also dominates public opinion through publicity made to its order.

The hope of Japan lies in the intelligence of its military.

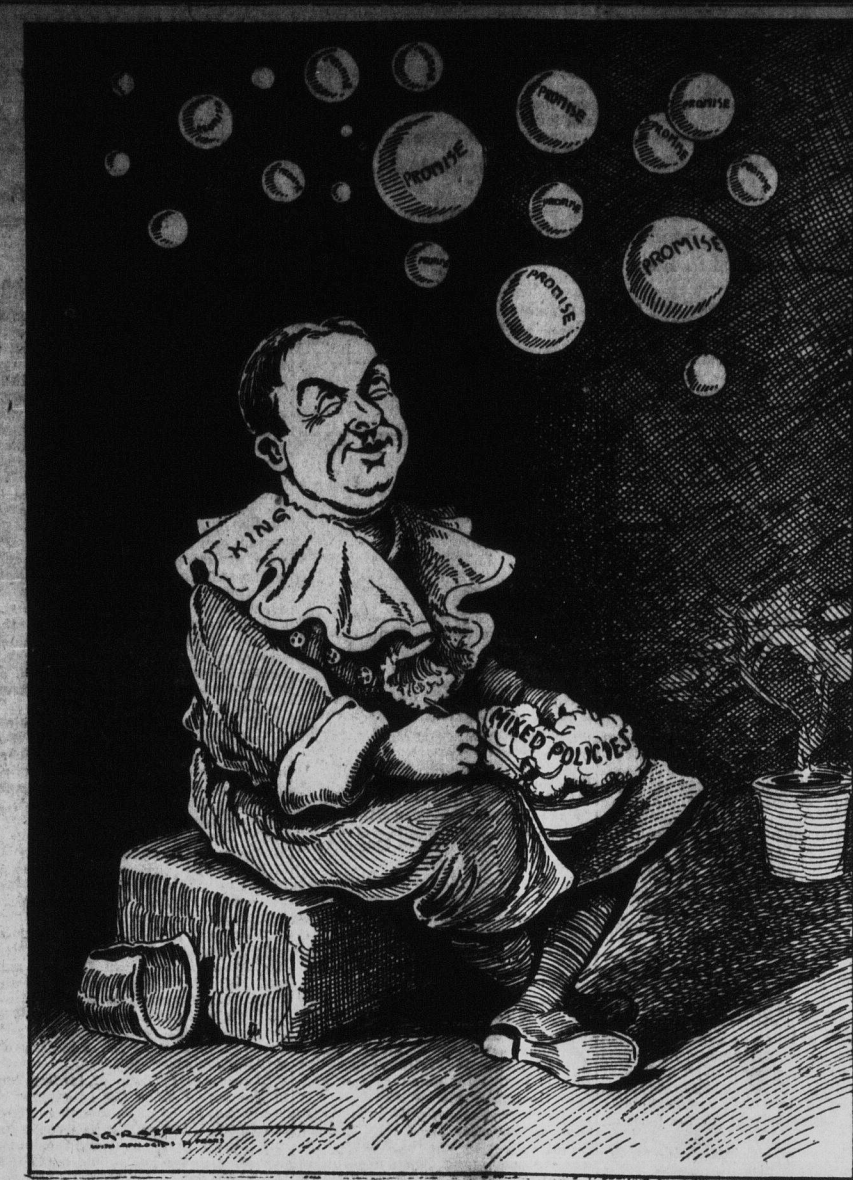
As we look at the necessity of Japan's industrial policy, as well as the source from which that policy springs, the picture that is drawn from the activities of the island empire is not one that produces any great degree of assurance.

Military not Checked.

We should know, in this connection, that the Japanese military does not go unchecked these days as it did during the Great War. The greatest drawback to plans for the extension of the empire emanates from the powers of the world. This may be unfortunate for Japan, and it may not conform to the standards of international confidence we would like to see, nevertheless it is a fact.

Vigorous presentation of claims of the part of other nations proves of real concern to Tokyo today. It is becoming increasingly evident in official Japanese circles that the power to do has a direct connection with the right to do, and that other governments are now in a position to insist upon the right and to resist might as it alone determines international programs.

Thus, if the militarists of Japan are possessed of real intelligence, and this is readily conceded to them, they will receive American advice freely and act upon it favorably. As our suggestion of 70 years ago proved the making of the nation so today our advice will make equal its position among the nations of the world. As



"I'm forever blowing bubbles, pretty bubbles in the air."

a vigorous insistence upon our policy of the "open door" then overcame certain anti-foreign influences for the notable improvement of the country, so today a vigorous insistence on our part for a continuation of the "open door" and a free competition as between nations to the end that commerce and industry shall be untrammelled by unfair discrimination, will prove a policy of righteousness, out of which vast benefits will accrue for Japan.

The world can appreciate the necessity for industrialization that confronts Japan. It is a matter of life and death. Likewise can the world say to Japan: "Seek your raw materials wherever nature has stored them, and seek those materials without inflicting injury upon the rights of others."

Now this summary: There is no menace in the necessity itself of the Japanese government's policy of industrialization. The real danger in that policy is its source.

If Japan will realize this much and rise above the level of European governments which throughout history have waged wars for material things, her contribution to humanity will be real.

Obituary

The death of George S. DeForest, only son of the late Sheriff S. S. DeForest and Mrs. Mary E. DeForest, occurred yesterday morning. Death was due to heart failure. The deceased was thirty-nine years of age, and was unmarried. Besides his father, he leaves two sisters, Frances, and Mrs. Gilbert. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence. Many friends will be sorry to learn of his death.

Mrs. Caroline A. Nevers, widow of George F. Nevers, occurred Wednesday at Lower Jemas. She is survived by one son, Frederick C. at home, and a daughter, Mrs. Laura Wright of St. John, also four grandchildren. Those bereaved will have the sympathy of many friends.

Children Dead.

Friends are sympathizing with Mr. and Mrs. James Stackhouse, 79 Camden street, in the death of their infant son, Robert Cecil. The funeral will be at half past ten o'clock this morning and burial will be at Gaudet Point.

The sympathy of friends is being extended to Mrs. Edward McJoseph, a widow, because of the death of their little son, Ronald Joseph. The funeral will be at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Dussault, both in St. John and Montreal, will sympathize with them in the death of their infant son, James Douglas, which occurred at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Carney, 10 Hanover street, yesterday.

Mrs. Mary S. Purdy, widow of Dr. Silas Purdy, who practiced his profession in Amherst, N. S., for many years, who passed away suddenly in St. John on Oct. 25, at the age of seventy-six, was the daughter of Charles Reese, of Philadelphia, and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. H. S. Wood, and two grandsons, Walter Saffron Flood and Edward Allison Flood, of Barbados. The body was conveyed to Amherst and the funeral service was conducted by Rev. H. B. Diblette from Christ Church, of which the late Mrs. Purdy was a devoted member. The service was largely attended. Dr. C. W. Bliss and C. E. Smith, A. W. Moffat and Harvey Pipe acted as pallbearers.

MANY SURPRISES LURK IN CITY OF LONDON

Hidden Village One of the Many Secrets of a Mighty City.

"In London the most mysterious of the world's great capitals," asked a writer, "A few days ago I passed a door set in a long, high wall in Western London by which I have walked frequently for the last twenty years. The door was open, and I looked through it into a garden some hundreds of yards long and thickly set with grey statues—a garden the existence of which I had not even suspected."

I pointed out to a friend who had lived in the neighborhood a long time a thin white stile in a black wall near this secret garden, and asked him if he knew what it was. He did not know, and when I told him that it was a little door specially built through which the artist, Sir E. Burne-Jones, used to pass out his large pictures, he was amazed.

It is full of these strange surprises. How many Londoners know that behind St. George's Hospital lies a hidden village which has merely been surrounded by the grey wave of London and has been forgotten? How many Londoners have looked through a tall iron gate in Melbury road, West Kensington, W., and seen a wide country view of rolling meadow and leafy lanes?

Not one-tenth of the millions who pass the grim grey building of the Bank of England every week know that behind these frowning, sooty walls is a cool, quiet garden with a huge green tree in it.

London is a city of shut, mysterious doors behind which may lie anything. A reporter went in search of the forgotten hamlet which has been surrounded by the grey wave of London. He walked up Knights Bridge from Hyde Park Corner and turned to the left up Old Barrackyard. He was immediately rewarded by finding an old posting inn, which was clearly built in the days of Queen Anne or George. This inn gathered round it two streets of small houses, whose houses, whose date is about 1750. These streets seem curiously out of place as the magnificent mansions of Belgrave, amid which they lie, are quite twice as high and probably fifty years later in date.

The two streets stretch from Knights Bridge to Wilton Crescent and now accommodate the horses and motor cars of the district.

It is understood that one of the purposes of the action is to obtain an accounting of the property of the two sons. In her petition, sworn to before William F. Blakeley, City Judge of York, Mrs. Stillman states that the older boy, James, has personal property worth \$50,000 and income from other sources amounting to \$7,000 a year, while Alexander has \$5,000 in personal property and income from an unknown amount from other sources.

Cases Heard In Police Court

Joseph Neaves Charged With Theft—Dora Griffin Sent to Home of Good Shepherd.

A charge of acting together with others, and breaking and entering Jacobson's store on Main street and stealing a quantity of cloth and watches valued at \$150 on June 29th last, was preferred against Joseph Neaves in the police court yesterday. The accused was arrested to allow the detective department to obtain further evidence.

Howard Welsh and Dora May Griffin were before the court charged with a statutory offence. Mrs. Welsh testified against her husband, who was remanded. The Griffin girl was sentenced to a term in the Home of the Good Shepherd.

A case against O. W. Wood for alleged driving a truck without a city license was dismissed when he provided that the vehicle in question was not his property. In connection with the other two cases against Mr. Wood of operating car No. 2835 on two occasions without the proper license number displayed, a fine of ten dollars was struck. A letter from the mayor to the magistrate was read in court in which His Worship stated that he had seen a motor car come up to the head of King street without any city license number displayed. Kenneth A. Wilson appeared for Mr. Wood.

Stillman Ordered To Court In Person

Must Show Cause Why Wife Should Not be Appointed Guardian of Sons.

New York, Oct. 26.—James A. Stillman has been directed to appear next Friday before Surrogate John P. Coahan and show cause why Mrs. Stillman should not be appointed general guardian of their two sons, James and Alexander Stillman, both of whom live with their mother. The citation was issued upon the application of Mrs. Anne U. Stillman, through her attorney, John F. Brogan of York.

It is understood that one of the purposes of the action is to obtain an accounting of the property of the two sons. In her petition, sworn to before William F. Blakeley, City Judge of York, Mrs. Stillman states that the older boy, James, has personal property worth \$50,000 and income from other sources amounting to \$7,000 a year, while Alexander has \$5,000 in personal property and income from an unknown amount from other sources.

This order will result in Mr. Stillman's first appearance in open court since he began the action to obtain a divorce. The banker attended the hearings before a referee, but has not been in court at any time during the long legal battle.

The order was served on Stillman at the up-town branch of the National City Bank, 19 East Forty-second street.

The women of Lapland have from time immemorial stood on an equal footing with men. The sexes have equal civil and more rights and perform equally severe labor.

BEST DOCTORS RESPOND AT DOLLAR CALL

Planned for People in New York, Refusing Charity But Needing Skilled Service.

New York, October 27.—Medical treatment by specialists for persons of moderate means is to be given at fees which cover merely the cost of service, with the opening November 1 of a model "pay clinic" at Cornell University Medical College, at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The clinic, the first of its kind to offer general medical service in this city, is designed to meet the needs of persons of moderate means unable to pay high specialists' fees, but who, because they are not paupers, are unable to enjoy the advantages of the charity clinics.

The pay clinic will occupy three floors in the wing of the college building formerly occupied by the dispensary. It will be open every afternoon from 1:30 until 4 o'clock, except Sundays and holidays. To serve those who cannot afford absence from work in the afternoon, evening clinics will also be open on Tuesdays and Fridays until 7 o'clock. The clinics will be under the direction of the Cornell medical faculty, which includes some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in New York. In the ordinary free dispensary physicians are usually asked to give their services without remuneration. Physicians in the pay clinic will be salaried, and according to the announcement, every effort will be made to preserve the atmosphere of dignity, privacy and consideration for patients, and the same feeling of personal relationship between physician and patient that characterize private practice.

The scientific equipment of the college, its laboratories and X-ray facilities will all be used. The rates for treatment will be as follows: Each visit for examination and treatment, \$1; medicine, laboratory tests, X-ray photographs and other supplies at cost; diagnosis of case requiring special examinations and study, with group consultation of specialists and written diagnosis, \$10; thorough health examination to discover possible defects and diseases and to obtain advice regarding personal hygiene, \$2.50.

Appointments are not necessary but, to avoid delay, they may be made in person or by telephone, Madison Square 2126. Speaking of the importance of such an institution here, Dr. Walter L. Niles, Dean of Cornell University Medical College, said: "For some years there has been a growing recognition on the part of physicians, social workers, and others interested in public health, that there is great need of some agency through which diagnosis and treatment by specialists can be brought within the economic means of persons of ordinary income. The great proportion of the city's wage earners are self-supporting and they do not have sufficient margin of income to pay the fees of specialists. It is estimated that more than two million persons in Greater New York are faced with the alternative of accepting charity or going without the skilled medical attention which their condition may demand. It is to meet the need of this section of the community that we open the pay clinic."

"We undertake our work in the spirit of fullest co-operation with private physicians, for we are trying to supplement their service with an attack on a phase of the public health problem which is not solved by private practice."

Hohenzollerns Hold Memorial To Empress

Ex-Kaiser at Services at Birthday of His Consort.

Doorn, Holland, Oct. 26.—Former Emperor William, with his daughter, Victoria Louise, and her husband, Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, and their children, on Saturday held a commemorative service on the occasion of the birthday of the late Empress Augusta Victoria.

On Sunday a memorial service was held in Doorn Castle. Simultaneously services took place in Potsdam, with all the sons of the former imperial couple in attendance. William sent a wreath of yellow roses to Potsdam which Eitel Frederick laid on the grave of his mother.

It is understood that one of the purposes of the action is to obtain an accounting of the property of the two sons. In her petition, sworn to before William F. Blakeley, City Judge of York, Mrs. Stillman states that the older boy, James, has personal property worth \$50,000 and income from other sources amounting to \$7,000 a year, while Alexander has \$5,000 in personal property and income from an unknown amount from other sources.

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Mr. King Strong With Questions To War Department

Sends Another List Broadcast Directing Attention of Minister Guthrie to Them.

(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent) Sutton, Ont., Oct. 27.—Hon. MacKenzie King sent a letter tonight to Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of militia, asking for full information regarding shipments of munitions being received in Canada from England. "It has been made clear," says Mr. King's letter, "that an accounting has taken place between the Canadian Government and the war office in London, by which both, at the time of the armistice, and as a result of the financial settlement in July, 1920, extensive credits were placed to Canada's account with the war office against which Canada was entitled to draw from time to time."

Mr. King asks: "1. The extent of such credits. 2. The extent and nature of war material, which has been drawn by the Canadian department of militia. The nature and extent of the credit upon which Canada is still entitled to draw. 3. Particulars as to aeroplanes and other war equipment which have been received from Great Britain as gifts, since the armistice. Mr. King asks that these particulars include details of gifts to the naval service."

Other Business Kept British From Peace Conference

London, Oct. 26.—At the Irish head quarters here tonight, it was said the delay in the reassembling of the Irish Conference was caused by the British delegates, who had not been able to meet today on account of other pressing matters. The Irish officials expressed the belief, however, that arrangements were being made for a meeting of either the special meeting of the two delegations, or of the full delegation tomorrow.

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