

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

LORD BERESFORD DIED SATURDAY

Brilliant Naval Leader and Authority on Marine Matters Passed Away Suddenly—His Career

London, Sept. 7.—Admiral Baron Beresford died last night while on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Langwell, Calthness, Scotland. Death was due to apoplexy.

Lord Beresford was the second son of the Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford, and was born in Ireland on February 10, 1846. He received his education at Eton and Sandhurst, and entered the British army as a cadet in 1865. He was gazetted sub-lieutenant in 1866, lieutenant in 1868, commander in 1870, and captain in 1872. He was in command of the "Condor" during the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882, and for services during this action he received a medal with clasps, bronze star, and class, Medjidieh, and specially mentioned in the dispatches for gallantry. He landed at Alexandria after the bombardment and instituted a regular police system.

Lord Beresford also served on Lord Wolseley's staff during the Nile expedition of 1884 to 1885 and was subsequently in command of the naval brigade at the battles of Abu Klea, Abu Kru, and Metemneh, and was specially mentioned for gallantry. He was also in command of the expedition which rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party in Sufa, when the boiler of his vessel was rendered under fire; was specially mentioned in the dispatches for gallantry, and in the speeches of both houses in the vote of thanks for operations in the Sudan. Lord Beresford was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1886, but resigned in 1888, following the question of the strength of the fleet. While he was captain of the "Undaunted" he rendered assistance on the occasion of the grounding of the "Seagull," for which he received the thanks of the French government. From 1888 to 1896 he was in command of the steam reserve at Chatham, and in the following year, 1897, he was created rear admiral, and was also naval aide-de-camp to the queen from 1896-97. He visited China on a special mission at the request of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, 1898-99. He was rear-admiral of the Mediterranean, 1900-2, and commanded the Channel squadron from 1902-5. In 1906 he was appointed admiral and from 1905-7 was commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet from 1907-7, and of the Channel fleet from 1907-9. He retired in 1911.

Lord Beresford was created G.C.B., 1911; K.C.B., 1906; G.C.V.O., 1906, and 1st baron of Metemneh and Curraghmore, 1916.

Lord Beresford's political career began in 1865 when he was elected M.P. for Waterford, 1875, which seat he represented until 1880. From 1897 to 1900 he was member of parliament for York, and was later elected to the house in 1910, when until 1916, he represented Portsmouth. Lord Beresford was naturally enough, an authority on naval affairs and a stormy petrel in many of the discussions which arose in the days preceding the war.

SONS OF ENGLAND DECORATION DAY

The graves of departed members were decorated and the memory of former members who sacrificed their lives overseas during the Great War, was honored by the members of the Marlborough Lodge, 207, Sons of England, in their annual decoration day held yesterday.

The decoration of the graves at both the cemeteries occupied the whole day. In the morning Fernhill cemetery was visited. On arriving at the cemetery the field of honor lot, wherein lie the St. John soldiers who paid the supreme sacrifice overseas and were brought home for burial, was first visited, and an abundance of flowers were placed on the graves. Floral tribute in honor of all those who have fallen in the war, namely, George Smith, E. Mallor, J. A. Haworth, Thomas Dean, F. H. Ledford, C. L. Whiteley, J. H. Whitehouse, J. Amos, W. H. Mildon, William Hudson, C. D. Murkin, P. Thomas and S. Wilson, were also banked on the lot.

The naval lot was next visited and flowers were likewise laid on the graves. In the afternoon Cedar Hill cemetery, West St. John, was visited, and the graves decorated.

The graves throughout Canada of several former members of the Marlborough Lodge of this city will be duly decorated.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Mrs. Phillips Sends an Encouraging Letter to Expectant Mothers

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"I too Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for five months before my baby was born and it has made me much better in health. I was always very ill when my other children were born, but with this one I had a much easier time. I feel a high healthy boy now, three years old, and I believe it was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that made me so well. It is certainly a good medicine for every woman. I cannot say too much in its favor, and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. W. Phillips, 5420 Kingsessing Avenue, West Phila., Pa.

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For special advice in regard to such ailments write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its many years experience is at your service.

EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS WERE ALWAYS UNDER THEIR OWN COLORS

One Battery Co-operated With Allenby's Forces But the Rest Did Independent Duty During War

Washington, Sept. 6.—Ronaldo Lindsay, charge d'affaires of the British embassy, has made public a letter, in reply to an enquiry as to "how many Egyptian soldiers fought under the British flag during the war and what was the number of casualties suffered by them?"

The enquiry, it is said, was prompted by the brief recently presented by Joseph W. Folk, former governor of Missouri, to the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, in which Mr. Folk called attention "to the fact that 1,000,000 Egyptian troops fought on the side of the Allies."

"The British government," wrote Mr. Lindsay, who was in Egypt all through the war, "has carefully avoided destroying Egyptian sovereignty. Egyptian soldiers always served under the Egyptian and not under the British flag. The Union Jack does not fly in Egypt except over the British military establishments in the country, elsewhere the distinctive Egyptian flag is displayed. To answer your question literally, no Egyptian soldier joined the British colors."

"Of course this is only a partial statement. In February, 1916, when the Turkish army attacked Egypt, a battery of Egyptian artillery joined the British force defending the line of the Suez Canal. I believe they lost two killed and half a dozen wounded."

"No other Egyptian armed forces were in action during the recent war, but later on, three or four Egyptian battalions guarded lines of communication in Sinai while General Allenby was conducting his campaign in Syria, and an Egyptian detachment was at one time in the Hadjaz. Neither of these forces was ever under fire."

"In addition to this, large numbers of Egyptians were enrolled in labor and transport corps auxiliary to the British forces. These men were enlisted for short terms of three to six months and did the manual and unskilled labor for General Allenby's forces."

"How many of these men passed through the labor corps cannot be stated, but the total number at one moment amounted to between 80,000 and 90,000 men."

HAIR DRESSING IN CHINA

Chinese Young Lady Writes Entertainingly of Customs

(By Miss Wong Tsien-yi.)
In the earliest period of her history China, like other nations was uncivilized, so no truth can be told of that age. But when she reached the age of writing and literature, books were written. From that time onward we are able to relate historical facts when required.

I am going to discuss the subject of hair dressing chronologically, for there were certain changes after the downfall of certain dynasties. The subject may be divided into three periods: (1) that of the Han, Tang, Soong and Ming dynasties; (2) of the Tsing dynasty; (3) and of the republic.

The hair of Chinese women was noted for its gloss, length and blackness. The hair was seldom washed but was cleaned by a fine tooth comb.

The women of the first period were rather more artistic than those of later times, for they dressed more becomingly. When a girl was born her hair was let alone until she got to the age of seven. During this time her hair was never to be cut or left disorderly. It was always kept shiny and smooth. At the age of seven the front part of her hair was put up into a knot of any form which suited the child's face. When she came to her sixteenth birthday, all of her hair had to be put up and then she was said to be a grown-up lady.

The ornaments which the women of that time wore can be divided into three classes: the ornaments of the palace and of the royal families such as dragon, phoenix, bird, flowers, letters, etc., all made of pearls, jade and gold. The ornaments of common people were mostly of the same kind but not so splendid. The common people were not allowed to use a certain crown which was to be used in marriages of the royal princesses. The ornaments of the poor people were made of silver and gilded materials. No matter how rich or poor they were they used ornaments every day and added some more on happy days or for special occasions.

The day before the girl's marriage, the family of the bride asked one of the relatives, one with a pleasing life, to come and sit by the bride's side. Then a barber woman used a pair of pliers and picked off all the useless hair along the forehead and eyebrows, so as to make the forehead higher and the eyebrows more slender and curved like a new moon. All the while the barber woman repeated blessings. After which the hair was combed and a red string used to tie it up. Then a pearl hat (either real or imitation pearl) was put on and the bride was led out for home ceremonies.

On the wedding day the bride had to put on a phoenix crown which was very heavy indeed, so the bride suffered much in wearing it.

If some one either parents, parents-in-law or husband should die, the woman scatter her hair and mourn. Her hair was not to be combed smooth for two years and sixty days (the period of mourning). If her husband should die she never wore anything red on her head except at the marriages of the son and daughter if she had any.

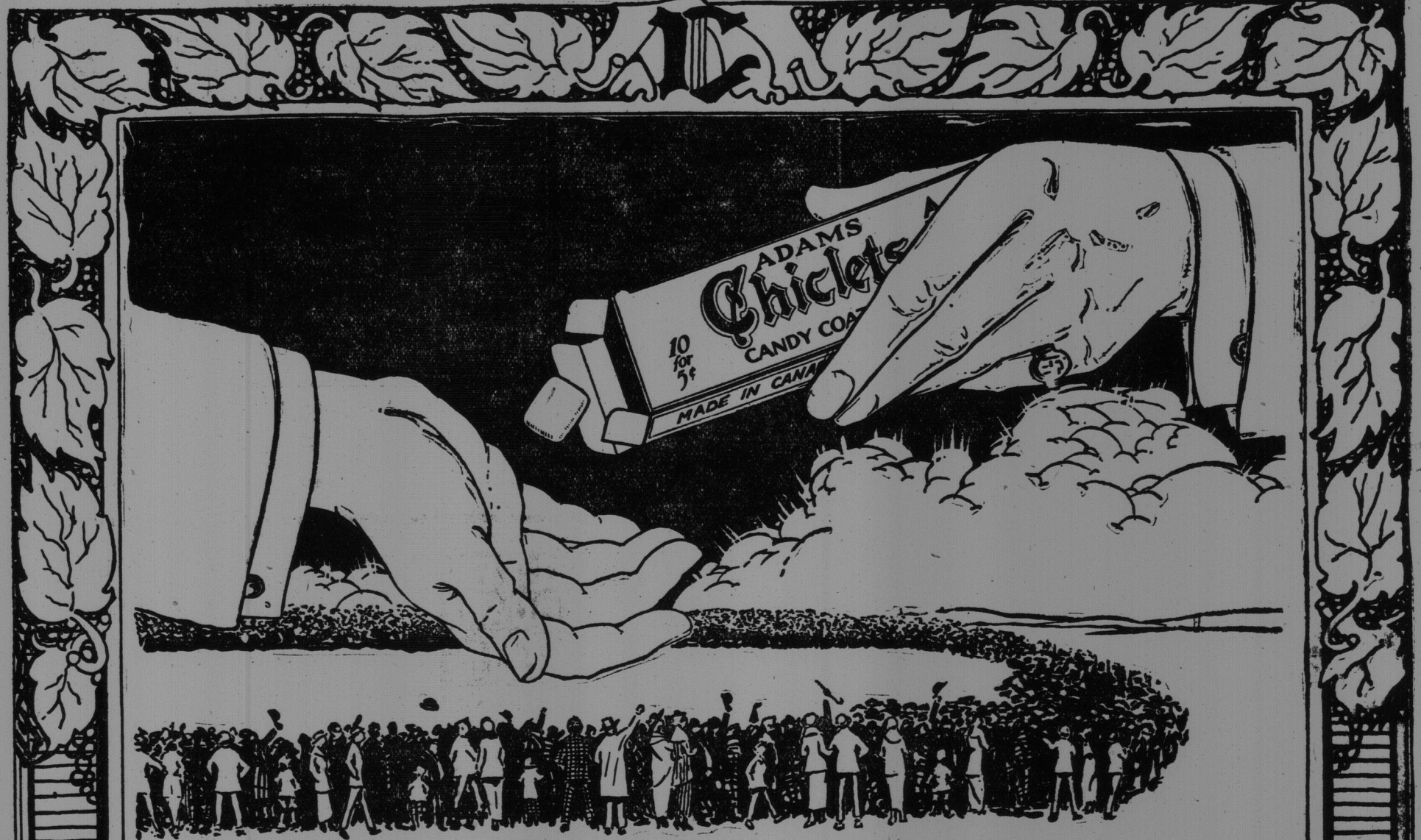
Now I must tell you something about the hair of the second period. Owing to the coming in of the Manchus, all people were ordered to shave their heads. Even children were included. They said that the children were born of blood, so their hair was bloody which displeased gods and goddesses. So a girl or boy was not permitted to go out in the sun, to the kitchen or other people's homes, if the ceremony of shaving had not taken place. The uncleanness of the child might bring anger of the sun god (a household deity) and made other houses unclean. When the child was a month or two old, a good day was selected and the child was beautifully dressed and adorned. If the parents were rich they would have feasts and plays and the home would ring with happiness and merriment. At an appointed hour the barber shaved all of

the child's soft, fine hair away and left a bald head. Then a beautiful hat sent from her maternal grandma was put on and the nurse took the child and pretended to "kiss" before all the relatives.

Afterwards as her hair grew, she was not allowed to cut it herself but from time to time the family would call for a barber and shave off the hair around the head. At the age of thirteen the act of shaving ceased and her hair was put up either at both sides, one side or in front, while formally the hair was made into a braid. When the time arrived for her to wear a skirt, her hair was put up at the back.

At the time of marriage or at the death of members of her family she had to perform all of these ceremonies, except that at a marriage in addition to the others the barber woman used a string and picked off all the short hair from the girl's face so that she might look bright and fresh. As was said, "Hairy maiden and fresh looking bride." All relatives wore red velvet letters or flowers in addition to their own ornaments on these occasions.

The Manchus who occupied the palace loved artificial flowers, though they wore beautiful jewelry too. The jewelry of this dynasty was not as fancy and delicate as those of older days. There was not much difference in jewelry of the sexes, but in that of the old and young



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and that worn in summer and in winter. The old people wore a kind of pin called "ru ei," meaning all pleases her. The younger people wore more kinds, all of which were used to make the hair stand. On the Chinese summer equinox all the people changed their gold or pearl ornaments to those of jade or white stone. At the festival of the ninth day of the ninth month, the ornaments were changed back again.

When a woman died a barber woman

was called who combed her hair. The hair must be combed three times and the comb broken. Such ornaments were put on the dead as pleased her family, but if people did not give her many decorations, their neighbors would say mean things about them. In some rich families they put a great many ornaments on the dead, which usually gave rise to the trouble of grave robbing.

Now we come to the last period, the republic. Though there have been changes in the manner of hair dressing, yet most women still follow the old monarchical fashion. Only a few, who have been foreignized, have changed their style. The adoption of a new style of combing the hair of Chinese women greatly displeased the old people and even many educated and returned students were disgusted; for those who are able to manage their hair made themselves more attractive and stylish, while those who were not able, cut horrible figures.

Hair was said to be one of the beauties of woman kind. Especially is this true in China, for it is repeated in poems and story books, saying that good hair assists one to gain half her beauty.

"The writer of the article is a daughter of the late Dr. T. T. Wong, commissioner of education to the United States. She is sixteen years, old and studies at the McTyre school, an American mission school."

CHILDREN ENJOYED OUTING

Completely taken by surprise and more delighted than they knew how to express, twenty-one of the children from the Children's Aid Home were given a rare treat in an automobile trip, boating party and picnic at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Smith at Hillandale on Saturday afternoon. The party was taken out to Hillandale in automobiles lent by Mr. Smith and E. R. Machum. Everything they saw delighted the children on their way out and had the entertainment ended with the drive they would have been very happy but so far from ending it had only commenced. Very tempting refreshments were spread on the lawn for the guests and when they had been disposed of the party ventured forth on the water in Mr. Smith's boat with its owner as skipper.

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