

The Evening Times and Star

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INAUGURATION DAY.

Today President Wilson left the White House to become a private citizen of the United States and President Harding took the helm of state. The new president is as yet an unknown quantity, except that he has made solemn professions and appears to have gathered around him a cabinet of strong men. The world at large is deeply interested in the attitude of the new administration toward two great questions. One relates to the League of Nations and disarmament, and the other to the tariff. The London Sunday Times believes Mr. Harding will take his country into the League of Nations. It says: "Mr. Harding's entry into the White House will symbolize the whole-hearted entry of the United States into the world family. President Wilson placed his foot on the doorstep, but for domestic reasons the American people declined to follow him across the threshold. The President-elect has, however, acknowledged that his country can no longer maintain a position of splendid isolation. He has publicly recognized that the destinies of the United States are inseparable from those of the human family. He has chosen as his chief adviser, his Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. The appointment is full of happy augury for the world's future. The peace, even more than the war, has taught us that no nation can suffice for itself. The retiring president dreamed of a League of Nations which he was unable to translate into reality. It rests with his successor to accomplish that feat. The need for the reality becomes daily more apparent, and the world can welcome in the new American president a statesman who will not shirk his share of the task."

The world will hope that this prediction is well based, and in this connection we may quote a tribute to the ex-president, by the New York Evening Post, which, after describing his noble efforts and his failure to get the support of the country for the League of Nations, says: "But Mr. Wilson's ideas survive. The Covenant lives, the cause for which he strove is deathless. The Old World reels and is shaken by alarms because misguided men defeated his plan to unite all the people of the world in the compact of peace. The nations again beseech us to give them the help he promised, to hold aloof no longer, but to join them in determining the great questions that remain unsolved. Join them we shall and must; it cannot be otherwise, unless men have gone altogether mad. And when the noble work for which he toiled with unflinching zeal and devotion is achieved, even though men who come after him may give it their name, it will stand through all time as the memorial of his chief building a great American president."

One of the last official acts of President Wilson was to veto the Fordney tariff bill, and take a weapon out of the hands of the high protectionists in Canada. His biting remark, about "a policy of legislation for selfish interests which will foster monopoly and increase the disposition to look upon the government as an instrument for private gain instead of an instrument for the promotion of the general well-being" is worthy of the thoughtful attention of Canadians, as well as of the people of the United States. Interest will now centre upon the tariff policy of the new American administration.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply to the German delegates, left them no loophole of escape. He pointed out that the Allies had been very tolerant, although Germany has failed to fulfil her obligations, even when the terms at first imposed had been modified, and that the burden put upon her is less than that borne by France and England. The German proposals appear to be based on the theory that the vanquished should get the benefits of victory. To this doctrine the Allies will not subscribe, and Germany must pay.

The demand for removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle may receive a little more attention from the British government, as a result of the defeat of its candidate, largely on that issue, in the Dudley by-election. Our own Lord Beaverbrook put up a vigorous fight against the embargo, his newspaper, the Daily Express, ringing the changes on the cry of dear meat for the people.

The American Federation of Labor has declared war on Sovietism. It protests against the "ruthless persecution and slaughter of labor unions in Soviet Russia. Let the Soviet savages know what labor of the civilized world thinks of their bestial system. Let every labor organization in the country respond." Trotsky and Lenin are denounced in unflattering terms. The world at large will have an added respect for the American labor organizations because of their stand in this matter.

Toronto Globe.—Dr. Manion, M. P., says the sooner elements in the country do not want a federal election. If this were true the majority of the Canadian people would be mental defectives.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

In an illuminating article, Mr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr., educational editor of the New York Evening Post, tells of the continuation schools in that city. He deduces that continuation schooling is fundamental to progress in education and adds that "By some fortunate chance some of the most open-minded of New York's teachers have been drawn into the continuation school work, and they appear to realize the opportunity given them to work out a type of education built on individual requirements and community needs." Mr. Ryan says: "In the continuation school New York and other cities are trying for the first time to reclaim some of the wreckage of our wasteful educational plan. Heretofore—I am speaking now of New York and New Jersey, for other states have had compulsory continuation schools before—we kept boys and girls at formal studies in the grade schools until the fifteenth birthday, and then let them out to become citizens the best way they could. To be sure we provided opportunities for those who wished to take them—forgetting that just the ones who would need it most would be the last to apply for the opportunity; forgetting, too, that if only the smallest fraction of our boys and girls who were let out of school too early failed to go right as citizens inculcable damage would be done. The Continuation School Law is trying to salvage the wasted material in the fifteen-to-eighteen-year-old period. As might be expected, the teachers of the continuation schools are all the time finding boys and girls of special ability whose talents would otherwise remain hidden. Continuation schooling is, after all, as Arthur Dean once said, 'way-out education.' Through the continuation school the young worker learns how to do better the thing that he is already doing, or he learns something that makes it possible for him to get a better job in his present line of work, or he is fitted to do something entirely different that he finds he has an aptitude for; but above all the continuation school carries him forward in the necessary academic subjects he must do in school, and gives him instruction in citizenship that will make him a better worker—no matter what he does—a better citizen and a better human being."

Describing a visit to the continuation classes Mr. Ryan tells of instruction given in banking, wood-working, motor mechanics, business other than banking, millinery and dress-making, and adds: "I could only wish that some of the business men who are skeptical about what they call the 'fad' of continuation schooling could see the boys and girls finding out by practical experience the way to do better the things office employees seldom learn to do right in the average office."

The law in New York provides that in five years' time, or by 1925, all children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen who have not completed a four-year high school course, public or private, must attend continuation school classes at least four hours a week.

After a long and dreary debate on the address and on amendments in the House at Ottawa the end came at an early hour this morning. The Campbell sub-amendment got no support, and the amendment moved by Hon. MacKenzie King was defeated. The government majority was twenty-five. Some observers had expressed doubt if it would be as large as this, but all doubts are now dispelled. The government is apparently safe for this session.

Noting the fact that the Americans have decided to continue the private generation and transmission of Niagara power the Toronto Globe says:—"It is startling to find our neighbors still in the 'middle ages' in this matter of the use of water power. What is their loss is our gain. We should be able to attract many great power users to the Canadian side of the Falls by the assurance of cheap electric energy under public control."

Premier Meighen gravely announced yesterday, in reply to a question, that the by-elections in York and several other constituencies would be held in due course. This satisfying assurance should send a thrill through the country.

Poland, Roumania and Hungary are said to have entered into a defensive alliance against the Bolsheviks. In Russia the Reds are facing a crisis, and will have less time to devote to their favorite pastime of engineering strife in other countries.

A Montreal dispatch to the Standard says that an effort will be made on constitutional grounds to unseat Senator McDonald, as a member appointed in violation of the spirit and letter of the British North America Act. The appeal, we are told, will be made to the senate itself. "The count deepens."

Hon. W. J. Bowser of British Columbia believes the Quebec liquor law is unconstitutional. If so there is another reason for a national prohibition law.

Berlin is said to be worried over the threat of invasion. If the Germans were worried by a sense of honor there would be no fear of invasion.

WAKING DREAMS.

(Rev. George Scott.)
Oh, its rare must be the dreaming
Of the slumbering earth today,
With the golden sunlight streaming
High above the shimmering spray,
And the dulcet south wind stealing
Mid the alders black and gray.

For the winter time is over,
And the vernal air the plain
Smile upon their ardent lover,
As he melts their icy chain,
Till the thinking of their laughter
Is re-echoed back again.

And the music of the fountains
Thrills the silent solitude,
Till the voices from the mountains
Interweave through all their mood,
And the vast rhod of creation
Finds their chorusing is good.

For the earth is filled with glory
When the spring is at the gate,
And she listens to the story
Of her blessed primal state,
Till she longs with mighty yearning
For her innocent estate.

And the skies in pity bending
Whisper words of loving cheer,
Love and pity wisely blending,
Wondering at her dear ear,
Of a time of restoration,
And the time is drawing near.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Grounds For It.
"It's ten years now since he left me," said the deserted wife. "I remember it just as we were yesterday—how he stood at the door, holding it open till four flies got into the house."

Narrator Regrets.
Cholly—There, I've told you that I love you! Isn't that the sweetest story ever told?

Polly—But it's old, boy—old, antique and ancient. And, besides, I've heard it told much better.

Absence of Result.
"I have called, and see if you will renew your subscription to our society for converting the heathen. Last year you gave salaries."

Questions Flattered Her.
Edith—Jack asked Miss Passleigh last night how old she was.
Ethel—Did she get angry?
Edith—No, she was flattered. You see, she felt that she must look younger or he'd never have dared—Boston Transcript.

"I was just wondering," mused the Cheerful Idiot.
"Wondering what?" demanded the Wise Guy.
"I was wondering if it would be proper to refer to a Chinese laundryman as a man of iron," replied the Cheerful Idiot.—Nashville Tennessean.

Vanished Genius.
"So you don't believe there is such a thing as genius?"
"No," replied Mr. Dustin Stax.
"What is your idea of a genius?"
"A man who can think of some way to help the railroad business without raising rates."

Henry, We Feel For You!
(Luseland, Sask., Despatch.)
Someone broke into Henry Schlachtman's cellar last Thursday evening and stole fourteen bottles of private stock which he had laid away against a "dry" year. Schlachtman is always taking the joy out of life, but it is pretty hard when they take the last drop of "joy-water" too.

THRONES GATHER FOR INAUGURATION OF U. S. PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1.)
The day's ceremonies began with the formal call to the president-elect and the vice-president-elect at the White House by the Congressional Committee, headed by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. The presidential party and the Congressional Committee then left the hotel for the capitol.

Pennsylvania avenue from the White House to the capitol, a distance of one mile, was thronged with people from all parts of the United States, anxious to catch a glimpse of the new and retiring presidents. There were no reviewing stands as in former years, and most of the spectators were forced to stand along the sidewalks. The more fortunate had seats in windows facing the avenue, or in high places where the route.

At the capitol the east plaza, with its standing room for thousands, was packed with a dense throng of people and the crowds overflowed over the park spaces and avenues which converge thereon. Most of these thousands of people were able to hear the inaugural address as Mr. Harding's voice was carried out by means of sound-amplifying devices installed over the platform whereon he stood.

When the official party arrived at the capitol it was escorted to a room off the senate chamber and the vice-president and Mr. Coolidge went to the vice-president's room to await the beginning of the ceremonies in the senate chamber. President Wilson was in his room at the capitol signing bills which had been passed during the closing hours of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Senate galleries were filled long before this hour. Invited guests of the new president, vice-president, speaker and justices of the supreme court of the United States supplied with coveted cards of admission, were assigned to the east galleries, while other galleries were set aside for guests of senators and congressmen.

In the diplomatic gallery, facing the vice-president's chair, the families of the diplomatic corps, representing some forty odd nations, were seated. While the senate was assembling for its special session, the first of the Sixty-seventh Congress, the diplomatic corps was assembling in the marble room to be escorted into the senate chamber.

Georgious in the colors and gold of their court uniforms, the corps entered, headed by its dean, the Ambassador of France, Jules J. Jusserand. Other ambassadors followed in the order of their length of service at Washington with the British Majesty's ambassador, the Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K. C. B., tenth in line. Following the ambassadors came the ministers of the smaller countries.

Next came the chief justices and the associated justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in their sombre

COST MILLIONS TO ELECT U. S. PRESIDENT

Washington, March 4.—Campaign costs of electing a president of the United States in 1920 were \$10,886,268, as estimated by a special senate committee created to investigate them, which today filed its report with congress. Of this amount Republican candidates and campaign organizations spent \$6,100,789, while Democratic expenditures were \$2,227,570. The committee took into account the expenditures made by or in behalf of all candidates for the Republican and Democratic presidential nomination, and of national, state, congressional and senatorial committees of both parties, neglecting amounts spent by candidates and organizations of minor political parties.

Senator Kenyon, Iowa; Edge, New Jersey; Symmes, Missouri, Republicans; and Pomerene, Ohio, and Reed, Missouri, Democrats, signed the report, which was unanimous. While stating their conclusion that "the expenditure of these vast sums is a present and growing menace to the nation," they made no recommendation for congressional action except that election committees of the next congress should consider the question. Constitutional difficulties may intervene to prevent legislation on the subject, the report said, but congress should take proper steps to submit a constitutional amendment dealing with the difficulty, if it is found necessary.

National Campaign Funds.

While the largest sums of campaign expenditure funds were those of the national organizations, which the committee said was \$5,819,729 for the Republican party and \$1,818,974 for the Democrats, candidates who sought presidential nominations from the conventions accounted for a total of \$2,860,000. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's efforts to secure the Republican nomination, including expenditure of \$1,773,803, while for Frank O. Lowden the total was \$414,000; for Senator Johnson, \$194,000; for Herbert Hoover, \$173,000; for President-elect Harding, \$118,000; for Senator Poindexter of Washington, \$77,000; for Vice-President-elect Coolidge, \$68,000; for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, \$40,000.

Attorney General Palmer led Democratic candidates in expenditures with \$50,000, while James M. Cox spent \$22,000. James W. Gerard was listed at \$14,000, and Senator Owen of Oklahoma at \$6995. No money was found to have been spent for William G. McAdoo, Democrat, and Senator France, Republican, Maryland.

Congressional Contests.

Something over \$700,000 of the total went into senatorial and representative contests, the committee found, of which \$681,000 was spent by Democratic National organizations created for the purpose. The Republican Congressional Committee spent \$7,809, while the Republican senatorial organization spent \$226,980.

Through state committees the Republicans spent an aggregate of \$2,075,060 against \$98,976 for their Democratic competitors. The heaviest expenditures were in New York, \$478,000; Indiana, \$215,000; Pennsylvania, \$189,000; Massachusetts, \$133,000; and Washington, \$115,000.

Democratic state expenditures were greatest in Indiana, \$74,632; New York, \$68,000; Kentucky, \$62,850; Ohio, \$58,818; Maryland, \$57,880; and Pennsylvania, \$56,712. Several state committees, representing both parties, failed to file reports, and amounts turned in to states by national committees were not included.

of the United States, in their sombre black gowns moving slowly to seats in the front row facing the vice-president. Immediately after the members of the House of Representatives filed in with Speaker Gillett at the head.

President-elect Harding, escorted by the committee on arrangements, entered the chamber at the main door and was escorted to a seat on the right of the main aisle facing the rostrum.

President Coolidge was seated on the presiding officer's platform. After a prayer by the chaplain, Vice President Marshall called the session of the senate to order. As silence settled over the chamber, Vice President Coolidge greeted both Mr. Marshall. Both men raised their right hands, Mr. Marshall slowly spoke the vice president's oath, the new vice president repeating his words, and afterward delivering his address.

While the new senators were being sworn in the remainder of the party began moving out of the chamber toward the east portico of the capitol. All of the party on the senate floor and the guests in the galleries, by pre-arranged directions, moved along the rotunda in files which converged at the main entrance and then out to the portico and the guests were in their places before Mr. Harding appeared on the speaker's stand, a small structure thirty feet square, built with iron girders and with a covered canopy above housing the sound-amplifying instruments. The whole was profusely decorated with flags and bunting.

Mr. Harding emerged from the capitol entrance accompanied by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward Douglas White, and the Congressional Committee. They all were seated on the platform.

Then, before a great sea of humanity, official and unofficial, invited and uninvited, Mr. Harding took his place at the left of Chief Justice White. With Bible in hand the Chief Justice stepped to the front of the platform and Mr. Harding, with upraised right hand, slowly and solemnly repeated after the Chief Justice the oath of office as president prescribed in the constitution.

At the conclusion of the oath President Harding kissed the open Bible and the ceremony was over save for the delivery of the inaugural address of the new president. Stepping toward the vast throng Mr. Harding then began his carefully prepared address, outlining the policy of his administration.

At the conclusion of the address the senate returned to its chamber to resume its special session, while the new president, to the cheers of the throng, entered his automobile and with a cavalry escort moved through the capitol grounds and slowly along Pennsylvania avenue. Everywhere

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Here's a Navy Gabardine in the latest New York mannish style. The very smart coat has edges finished with black military braid; front in belted Tuxedo style; plain skirt. There is style in every inch of this suit. Regular \$55.00 for \$41.00

Another suit comes in Navy Tricotine. Panelled back shows the new inverted plait; Tuxedo front finished with one button; elaborately hand-embroidered. Regular \$75.00. Special at \$49.90.

Women will like this Navy Blue Gabardine. It's a beauty. Coat cut in the jaunty short box back style; has new short collar and set off with beautiful hand-embroidery; long silk cord at neck, and satin lined. Regular \$75.00. Special at \$50.00

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