

POOR DOCUMENT MC 2035

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1921

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1921.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

In a thoughtful article in reply to the charge that the modern school is not interested in "spiritual values" or "culture," Mr. Joseph K. Hart in The Survey, makes these striking observations: "It is true that the modern school is interested in industrial efficiency, because modern educators are perfectly sure that work is a fundamental economic necessity; that the world cannot long endure without work. But they are also sure that work is a fundamental moral necessity; that having some share in the world's constructive work is essential to the character of every man and woman. And they are sure that the truest culture of the future will not be unrelated to the world's work as it was in the days when the world's work was performed by slaves. They are sure that 'spiritual values' do not exist 'in the air' or in a vacuum, but that they are truly to be found in the midst of the work and among the workers of the world. Of course, such a conception implies a rather broad interpretation of the word 'work'; but not so broad a conception as to leave it without any intrinsic meaning. The 'modern school' is interested in workers, of every positive social sort, to be sure; but it is so much interested in them that it would like to see them have some part in the spiritual values and cultures of the world, not in verbal terms, but in the actualities of their lives. The modern school wants just what our traditional, crowded public schools are not able to give to their pupils: broad vision of the world and life, the largest possible usefulness and sound character, including developed capacities in the ranges of feeling, imagination, action and understanding. It does not want to send boys and girls into the mills nor to keep them out of the mills after they are old enough to know what they most want to do."

To the further charge that the modern school tends to minimize the old virtues of obedience and personal obligation, the sense of duty and the like, this writer says:

"The 'modern school' is distinctly not Prussian and has no intention of developing a military type of obedience. Its intentions are democratic through and through; and second, the plan of the 'modern school' keeps children close to realities, physical and social, so that obedience and obligation are not unreal, arbitrary and forced, but real, natural, reasonable. This does not exclude the use of the imagination; the 'modern school' includes the child's imagination as one of the most fundamental realities of the child's and hence of the school world. In the long run the modern school hopes to develop a type of education, and hence a social order, in which obedience, responsibility, appreciation and understanding will go hand in hand, as they must go if we are ever to have the fulfillment of our earlier democratic hopes."

Mr. Hart very well says that education is always and everywhere experimental, except in stagnant conditions, where everything is finally cut and dried beyond change. The traditional public schools, he declares, are not meeting the needs of the age, and the experimental school is needed. That school case of the Gary system, but the criticism should not be unduly prejudiced, since the aim is that of "conserving the originality, protecting the imagination and developing the initiative of the pupils."

In all countries today the question of education is attracting more attention than ever before. People are not afraid to tread new paths, for they realize how much the conditions of life have changed and are changing; and while certain broad principles of education are fundamental there is a real need to make systems apply to modern conditions, and enable the pupils of the schools to get the best possible training to fit them to become producing factors as well as intelligent members of the community. And if in the process some old theories must be recast it is merely an adjustment made necessary by modern conceptions and conditions of life. An evolution is in progress in education.

Ruin or reduction of armaments is the alternative for Europe, says Viscount Bryce, and he adds that no difficulties can be allowed to deter the nations from grappling with the problems in real earnest. It is to be noted that Germany, since she has been compelled to disarm, has an industrial advantage over other nations and is making the most of it. The fact cannot but impress itself upon the other powers.

Senators Borah and Hitchcock look with disfavor upon an agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. What do these gentlemen want? Is the Japanese "peril" too good an election bait to be thrown away? If they do not want peace they must prefer trouble.

More than thirteen hundred war veterans are unemployed in Toronto is a reflection upon somebody. Is it on the veterans themselves—or on the people of Ontario?

RUSSIAN HORRORS.

Premier Lloyd George told parliament the other day that the Russian famine is "the most terrible visitation that has afflicted Europe or the world for centuries." It is said 35,000,000 people need relief. On July 16 the Moscow Pravda, which would certainly not magnify the evils, said: "The food crisis, which was already painfully evident in May, has now made it necessary to forget everything else. Even the fuel famine has receded into the background. As a result of the continued and growing food crisis we are compelled to characterize the state of all branches of our national economy as being on the brink of catastrophe. This is not a phrase, but bitter reality." The fear expressed by the British premier that the famine might bring its train a plague to scourge Europe is justified by Dr. Semashko, the People's commissary for health, who wrote in The Izvestia early last month: "A great epidemic of cholera has broken out. Rostov, the Volga region, Voronezh and Orel are already aflame with it; it is breaking out in different centres in widely separated parts of the republic. The sanitary condition of the country is most alarming. The fifth in a series of reports from the Volga region, the starting population of the Volga is moving southward like an avalanche, sowing contagion and death on the way."

The Kiwanis Club of Montreal has introduced community singing in Mount Royal Park, where thousands gather to join in singing popular airs. It has been a great success. Now the Rotary Club in Ottawa is taking it up. The Journal says: "The Journal is pleased to note that the Rotary Club of Ottawa is about to make an experiment on the same lines, the first concert having been arranged to take place on Parliament Hill on Wednesday next week. For the initial concert the Rotary Club, which is bearing the whole of the expense, has engaged a military band, but when the people catch on to the idea of community singing it is probable that a volunteer choir to lead the singing will take the place of the band. The Journal commends the Rotary Club of Ottawa for this latest evidence of its practical desire to do anything and everything that will make for a better and more contented citizenship in Ottawa, and it is to be hoped that their first concert on Parliament Hill will be such a success that others will follow as a natural thing."

The arrival of the advance party of Halifax friends who are coming in such large numbers to the Bonifort regatta is a most hopeful indication of a coming time when the people of the two cities will get together more frequently in the promotion of clean amateur sport.

The sister city has always borne a high reputation for its sporting spirit, and the encouragement of its young athletes. The visitors are very welcome, and the official courtesies extended to them but expresses the cordial feelings of all the citizens. Should their earnest carry away most of the honors of the regatta, they will find that the representatives of this city can be good losers in a keen and friendly contest.

The Rotary Club did a fine thing yesterday when it entertained nearly two hundred members of the two boys' clubs. It was perhaps the most successful picnic of the season from every point of view. It will benefit the boys' clubs, and the rivalry in sports between them that was inaugurated will stimulate athletics in each of them. The Rotarians themselves got a fresh outlook on boy life that will encourage them to take more interest in work for boys. Let us hope it will stimulate many others to manifest a like interest.

Editor Stewart of the Chatham World is at his desk again. Observing in an exchange a personal item detailing the movements of the "fordady" in a business establishment, he rises to remark: "John Smith, forgentleman in Jones' blacksmithery, has returned from a motor trip to Bunt Charch."

Premier Meighen is deliberating whether to appeal to the country or further delay the inevitable defeat of his party. Contradictory rumors come from Ottawa, and all of them are pure guesses. The premier is non-committal, and nobody else can speak with authority.

FRENCH STATE CARGO FLEET TO BE DISPOSED OF

London, Aug. 20.—(Canadian Press)—A Renter despatch from Paris says that a law has just been passed by France, stipulating that the French state-owned fleet of cargo steamers must be sold by August 21, 1922. It is evident, adds the despatch, that private owners have to face serious competition in the next few years for the huge fleet of the American shipping board has not yet been disposed of.

GROWING OLD.

(Marc Cook, in Indianapolis News) At six—I well remember when I fancied all folks old at ten.

But when I'd turned my first decade, Fifteen appeared more truly staid.

But when the fifteenth round I'd run, I thought none old till twenty-one.

Then, oddly, when I'd reached that age, I held that thirty folks sage.

But when my thirtieth year was sold, I said: "At two-score men grow old."

Yet, two-score came and found me thirty And so I drew the line at fifty.

But when I reached that age I swore None could be old until three-score!

And here I am at sixty now, As young as when at six, I trow!

'Tis true these rogues about my knee Say, "Grandpa!" when they speak to me;

But, bless your soul, I'm young as when I thought all people old at ten!

Perhaps a little wiser grown— Perhaps some old illusions flown;

But wond'ring still, while years have rolled, When is it that man grows old?

LIGHTER VEIN.

Bridget was an Irish woman—that was by birth. She was also general maid of all work to Mrs. Dawson—that was by necessity.

Bridget had a reputation for not liking work. Give her a dog a bone and she'd never get a reputation for being a saint.

It was one of Bridget's tasks to clean the windows one morning. After a certain number of hours had passed, her mistress, Mrs. Dawson, called a pal of dirty water.

"Have you cleaned the windows, Bridget?" asked Mrs. Dawson.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Come upstairs with me and I will inspect them," said the lady.

Bridget had no alternative but to follow her mistress, but she had a foreboding of misfortune.

"Bridget," demanded Mrs. Dawson, "surely you don't consider these windows clean?"

"Sure, I washed them nicely on the inside, ma'am," asserted Bridget, "so you can look out, but I intentionally left them a little dirty on the outside so that some of the neighbors next door couldn't look in."

"The vast hall was a place of dazzling light. From the centre of the ceiling, almost touching the heads of the guests, hung a magnificent chandelier, fashioned like a huge rose, boasting a hundred gleaming electric bulbs, which cast a wondrous radiance over the great assembly. Every niche in the ornate walls had a gleaming bulb and every alcove was a miniature palace of light! It was magnificent."

A certain physician almost invariably stutters when the subject of excitement comes up. He has a habit of stammering on an important occasion, and his vocal infirmity was the cause of a funny misunderstanding.

The husband and prospective father-in-law, who by the way, had set his heart on the girl, was standing in the library when the doctor entered.

"Well, doctor," cried the husband, forcing a smile, "how do you feel?"

"Triplets!" began the doctor.

"Quadruplets!" stammered the doctor.

"Quadruplets! Holy smoke!"

"No, no," cried the doctor, "quadruplets the contrary. Tr-try and take it ph-physiologically. It's a girl."

The Uses of Adversity.

Some people argue that we ought to "give up" Ireland. But wouldn't it be just as well to retain her as a sparring partner?—London Opinion.

An Innocent Victim.

Mr. Eaglebird—You're wrong. The law wouldn't punish you for anything you did do."

The Market Man—That's what it did. I sold forty dressed alloy pigeons for fifteen cents and ten dollars apiece for selling game out of season.

A country clergyman was preaching on an obscure point of theology, which he explained in an original and striking manner. He concluded by saying:

"This is entirely my own view. Commentators do not agree with me."

The next day he was informed that one of his parishioners wished to see him. Going into his study he was greeted with cordiality by one of his deacons who happened to be a market gardener.

"Morning, sir," beamed the caller.

"Hear you don't agree 'y' yer, so I've brought a sack of my best. Hope you'll get on better with them."

Chris and John had been away from home against their mother's commands and she was waiting for them with a switch.

"Chris, are you been?"

"John, are you been?"

"Yit Chris!"

"Yare you both been?"

"Togeteder."

HEALTH HINTS.

The following health hints have been issued by Dr. Harry D. McNeil of the city health department of Bangor:

1.—Keep the body healthy and strong all the time by living, working, sleeping and playing in the open air as much as possible.

2.—Eat and drink only that kind of food that will build and make the body strong.

3.—Work hard, but do not over-work.

4.—Have yourself examined by a good doctor from top to toe at least once a year, whether you feel sick or not. The safest health insurance is a periodical physical examination.

5.—Protect your health and the health of your fellow-citizens by avoiding careless spitting, sneezing and coughing. These things spread more disease than anything else.

SCHOONER BREAKING UP.

The schooner Edith McIntyre, which ran on the rocks near Tiers's Point recently, is a total wreck, according to a report received by her local agents, Nagle & Wignmore.

The storm of Thursday added much to her destruction and all hopes of re-floating her have been abandoned. The schooner's mast is gone and she is expected to break in two as soon as another storm arises.

SAYS HUGHES IS VERY POPULAR

A Close-up View of the American Secretary of State.

The man at Washington with whom the representatives of the Nations will have most to do with at the forthcoming conference on the Pacific and Disarmament is Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary of State.

Richard Barry, in the Outlook (New York), states that he is "fast becoming one of the most popular men in public life."

"One meets him on the streets, in the clubs, proceeding briefly from the State Department to the White House across the street, but always smiling and always radiating an abundant energy. It seems as though a second youth had come to him, one of vivacity and good feeling."

"Health is doubtless at the bottom of it. In as good trim as a pug dog about to enter a championship contest, and evidently he knows how to maintain his physical condition and is doing so without any visible effort."

A Happy Worker.

"There can be no doubt that Mr. Hughes is very happy in his appointment. He is back in official Washington. It may be that there is some balm in the reflection that four years of practice of the law in New York has placed him in an independent position financially. He is not any ambitious for the future, naturally, he keeps them to himself, although a man just entering his sixtieth year need not be so reticent."

"All that the observer can see is that he is playing good ball, a happy game, with a courtesy and geniality that endear him to everyone. He is rapidly climbing the ladder of success, and so far as most of those in the State Department are concerned, he is doing it in a most commendable manner."

In most of his Notes to Germany he did not avail himself of the customary time which diplomatic usage allowed him for the proper answer. He just tossed the answers off hastily, like any business man in the State Department.

Has Not The Bit in His Mouth.

"This unwonted celerity has given a wedge to unkind critics, and it has been asserted, even in print, that Mr. Hughes has taken the bit of foreign affairs in his teeth and is running away with it. Nothing could be farther from the truth."

Aside from his personal esteem for the President, Mr. Hughes has a most delicate appreciation of the exact limitations of his office, both in law and in custom. He has not stepped a hair's breadth over the line of propriety, and even if he disagreed with the President, which has not yet occurred, it is practically certain that he would not dare do so.

"The result is that on every hand one hears: 'Nobody like John Hay.' He does not deny, he does not evade, he does not concede, he does not see, he does not play politics, certainly not in the old-fashioned petty sense. He is a terrific man; he is grappling with it like a strong man unafraid, and he is in mighty good humor about it."

CITY 3,200 YEARS OLD.

Important developments are expected from the work of excavation now being directed by Professor Garstang at the site of the ancient city of Askelon, which is often mentioned in the Bible. This Exploration Fund, was stopped during the rainy season, and Professor Garstang returned to England. He has arrived on the scene of operations again, and a London Daily Chronicle representative was informed by the secretary of the fund a few weeks ago that the work is now in full swing.

Askelon has a history extending from 1370 B. C. to 1270 A. D. Its ruins are a mystery. A Phoenician, one of the Pharaohs, reigned there about 1375 B. C. and Samson is said to have slain thirty men of Askelon. "One excellent feature of the excavation work today," said the secretary, "is the fact that all found a terrific mass; he is grappling with it like a strong man unafraid, and he is in mighty good humor about it."

One of the excavations now taking place is of a site called the "Pit of the Pharaohs." It is possible that light may be thrown upon the hieroglyphic secret of the Pharaohs. An undeciphered document in stone, about which controversy has raged in antiquarian circles since Dr. Pernier discovered it on the south coast of Chete in 1908. It is believed to have been of Phoenician origin, and the latest theory is that it is the oldest known script of music in the world.

SLATEX SLATE SURFACE ROOFING Fire-resisting, Waterproof and Durable

This roofing is made of high grade Felt thoroughly saturated and coated with refined asphaltum in which white hot, is embedded natural crushed slate which will not wash off nor blow off on exposure to the weather.

Furnished in Rolls, also Strip Shingles.

Rolls.....\$6.00 Shingles.....\$12.00 Per Square

Special Prices on Quantities.

Phone Main 2540
McAVITY'S
11-17 King St.

Motor or Shopping Baskets

Deep substantial shopping baskets made in pleasing combination of multi-colored wood splints, handles reinforced and decorated. We purchased a limited number of these baskets to sell at \$2.00 each, but are going to dispose of them at

\$1.25 Each

Not only is there economy in the purchase of these baskets, but you will find real economy in carrying your basket to market with you.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.
25 GERMAIN STREET

JUGOSLAVIA'S MAKER.

(New York Evening Post.)

When Peter Karageorgievich was born in 1844 Serbia was a small autonomous province of Turkey. He died the ruler of the free Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, 15,000,000 people inhabiting more than 100,000 square miles. No one had done so much as he to achieve this union.

Peter was a born warrior, as he showed from his youthful campaigns against the Turks in rebellious Bosnia and Herzegovina to his brave stand in old age against Austria in the World War. He was a born politician, who made himself the recognized chief of those opposed to Austrian influences long before he ascended the throne in 1903. After his accession he showed remarkable statesmanship. Constitutional freedom was developed, peace was preserved when hotheads would have carried the little nation into war, schools were planted, commerce was fostered, and the medieval agricultural system was renovated. During Serbia's heroic stand in the World War the King proved himself a brave figure.

REPUBLICAN GERMANY.

The second anniversary of the republic comes at an auspicious moment. The problem of Alsace appears to be the point of being settled, and the reaching of a settlement will remove one of the main threats against European peace. Reparations, moreover, no longer hang over Germany as a sword of Damocles. The German people, since the inevitable, and have proceeded in good earnest to pay the debt they owe to the Allies, the payments made already amounting to several billions of marks. The wheels of German industry are slowly but surely again being set in motion, and the foreign trade is registering a healthy growth. If Germany, after two years of republican government, has not yet achieved national prosperity, she has certainly made sufficient progress to enable her to look with confidence towards the future.

Bankrupt Stock Sale
At ARNOLD'S New Store
157-159 PRINCE EDWARD STREET
(Formerly Brussels Street)

We have purchased a \$10,000 Bankrupt Stock and will sell at less than wholesale prices.

Ladies' \$3 boots for \$4, \$6 boots for \$3, Men's \$6 boots for \$3.95; Boys' and Girls' \$5 and \$6 boots for \$3; Girls' and Boys' boots \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50.

Boys' overalls \$1.45, \$1.95, 34-inch White Cotton 12c, yd.; Grey Cotton 12c and 15c, yd.

Men's socks 15c, pair; Ladies' black cotton hose, 19c and 25c; black ribbed cotton hose, all sizes, 15c, pair.

Linen Toweling 12c and 14c, yard; print cotton 15c and 20c, yd., fly screening, 10c, yd.

Sample lot children's dresses, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.25 to \$2.

Sample lot of Whiteware, lot of Spices and patent medicines at wholesale prices. White and gold cups and saucers, 20c.

Old white cups, 4 for 50c; plates, 15c and 25c. Soft Collars reduced to 25c, 30c, and 35c.

Wall Papers, 1000 Rolls reduced to 10c, 12c, 15c, roll. Fly Coll Flypaper, 4 for 5c. Hundreds of bargains here.

YOU CAN LINE YOUR OWN STOVE WITH

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY

To be had of: W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market Square.

T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St.

J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.

Emmerson & Fisher, Ltd., Germain St.

D. J. Barrett, 155 Union St.

Duval's, 17 Waterloo St.

Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket Sq.

J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq.

Quinn and Co., 115 Main St.

C. H. Ritchie, 320 Main St.

P. Nise & Son, Ltd., Indian Town.

J. A. Lloyst, Variety Store, 283 Brussels St.

H. G. Easlow, 1 Brussels St.

J. Stout, Fairville.

W. E. Emmerson, 81 Union St. West Side.

WHEN YOU SEE FLAMES

in your home you immediately think of quenching them and saving your property. Why not think of that before the fire and take out a policy of insurance with this office.

G. E. L. JARVIS & SON

74 Prince William St.

Phone M 130

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Against the Risks of Fire, Theft, Collision, Public Liability and Property Damage.

When purchasing your new car, phone us for special quotations.

WM. THOMSON & CO., LTD.

Phone Main 2616 Royal Bank Building 22 King Street