

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923

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AN ANXIOUS PERIOD.

A breakdown of the conference of premiers in Paris now seems certain. The French and British views are not to be reconciled. France refuses to trust Germany, and demands full reparation, her claims to be enforced by seizure of the Ruhr region, which Mr. Bonar Law describes as the jugular vein of Germany. Germany's offer to make a peace pact with France for a long term of years has been rejected. The French attitude is that of an implacable enemy who will have her pound of flesh. It is in vain that Mr. Bonar Law points out that to put upon Germany more than she can now bear will make her financial recovery impossible, and in the end will be worse for her creditors. France is unmoved by argument and insists upon carrying out her policy. Of course a split in Paris would have a bad effect at Lausanne, as the Turk would seize upon any differences between the Allies to press his demands with greater force. The European problem and that of the Near East are so related that solution of the former is essential to a satisfactory result in the Lausanne negotiations. The situation is critical, and gives rise to grave anxiety in the European capitals. Even Washington is more alert, and watching the proceedings with deeper interest, since a financial collapse in Europe would have very serious effects on this side of the Atlantic. It is not easy to believe that French obstinacy will go the length of bringing chaos back, but Premier Poincaré up to the present time has been backed by the full strength of the Cabinet. Italy and Belgium appear to cut an indifferent figure in the controversy, which is the more to be deplored because if they accepted the British view it would undoubtedly have an influence upon French opinion. The European atmosphere is electric. A spark may start a blaze not easily extinguished.

HERE IS ONE REASON.

The National Civil Service Reform League of the United States gives some valid reasons why the prohibition law in that country is not better enforced. A Washington despatch says:—
"The question that received the greatest attention during the recent convention of the league was that of prohibition enforcement. The report submitted by the council of the league declared that many of the scandals in the prohibition enforcement service are directly traceable to the fact that enforcement agents are appointed under the spoils system. When the Volstead Act was passed the requirements of the civil service law as affecting enforcement agents were waived. The result has been, according to officials of the league, that political workers, men who in many cases lack any sympathy with the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment, have been appointed. The first essential to adequate enforcement of prohibition, according to the report of the council of the league, is the enactment of legislation providing that all enforcement officials be appointed directly on merit, as shown in Civil Service Commission reports, a bill to this end while the league convention was in progress, but the league refused to endorse the proposed legislation for the reason that it would take in the entire present force without examination, and the league contends that the force is made up entirely of spoils appointees. Until these spoils appointees have been eliminated, the league declared, scandals in the prohibition enforcement unit will continue to multiply."

A merry war in the House of Representatives at Washington may follow some recent remarks by Representative Upshaw of Georgia. He practically charged that members of Congress, Governors of States and other officials had violated the prohibition law. Representative Hill of Maryland has announced that he will call upon Mr. Upshaw to produce his evidence. If the member from Georgia should make good his case Mr. Hill would perhaps be sorry he spoke. And, if violation of the law is as common as some journals profess, the evidence should not be hard to get.

An American who has just returned from Russia after spending two months there in the interest of the Jewish Relief Committee, says his travels in that country convinced him of two things: That famine conditions are not improving and that Communism is dead. Months is a short time and Russia is a large country. Perhaps this gentleman's verdict should be taken with a grain of salt.

The plan of inspecting immigrants from Europe before they leave for Canada is to be continued. It is much more satisfactory than to let them cross the Atlantic and then send them back again.

THE "GOOD OLD TIMES"

If there be those who sigh for "the good old times," and who are disposed to rail against the sins of the moderns, it would perhaps do them good to read a portion of "Occasional's" weekly letter in last Saturday's Halifax Recorder. The fact that the Recorder had reached the age of one hundred and ten years of continuous publication prompted "Occasional" to make some remarks on conditions existing in Halifax and Nova Scotia generally in 1813. We are told that there was very little organized charity of any kind, and door to door begging was common and insistent. Paupers throughout the province were sold to the lowest bidder and the system often resulted in terrible abuse and neglect. Insane persons were treated with little kindness or regard and this writer says:—
"The old idea had not completely died out that these hapless creatures were the special objects of God's wrath, and hence they were treated with but little kindness or regard. In Europe they still had their 'Fools' Tower,' their 'Madhouses,' and their 'Bedlams,' where those deprived of reason were confined and subjected to brutal punishment. No one thought of careful nursing or medical treatment in connection with them, but the stern opinion of the age held that whipping, straight-jackets, close confinement and partial starvation were curatives. The vast majority of lunatics were kept at their own homes, rigorously pent in small rooms which served for all purposes for the poor wretches. Others were 'farmed' out by their relatives to persons willing to look after them, and the 'looking after' was often the making of beasts of burden of the afflicted."

Tramps, we are told, could be seized and placed in what was practical slavery, and pauper children were sold to the highest bidder, to relieve the community of their support. Negro slaves were still bought and sold. We quote again:—
"Children were brutally whipped both at home and in school; the weak were abused by the strong; mistresses kicked their maids and masters used to club their servants; sailors were flogged through the fleet, and soldiers were sometimes whipped to death for not very grave offences. Domestic animals were treated with utter callousness, and man's inhumanity to man did not limit his cruelty to his brother human, but the whole moving creation was groaning in travail because of him who had been created in the image of God."

We have travelled far along the road to better things in those one hundred and ten years. "Occasional" is able to point with satisfaction to the Hospitals for the sick and the insane, the Homes for the poor, the Public Dispensaries, the Children's Homes, the Tuberculosis Hospital, the Orphanages, the Charitable Societies, the Children's Aid Societies, the S. P. C., and many other agencies which smooth the path for those diseased and those in want, and ensure for the children a better start in life. We frequently complain, and with good reason, that needed social and educational reforms are "long in coming, but we are at least making progress, and that progress has been very marked in recent years. The "good old times" have given way to better times, and human society still presses forward to heights of achievement undreamed of a century ago. Prof. Webster of Osnick University, Worcester, speaking in Boston last week said that the chief plague of the time is lack of good-will and common sense. "The big problem today is not the Einstein theory," he said; "it is how to get people to live together in peace, how to teach people not to be grabbing something that belongs to somebody else all the time." There is too much force in the criticism, but the spirit that prompts to good-will is not dead, and there will be a different story a hundred years to come.

William Z. Foster, who organized and led the big steel strike in the United States two years ago is talking again. He said in Denver last week:—
"I am a radical. If I said what I think I would be arrested on the spot. Then he went on to say things for which he ought to be arrested, for he urged the formation of a workers' party that would look to Russia for inspiration, and he praised the coal miners who were guilty of the massacre at Herrin, Illinois. Such a man as this is a menace to the country."

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States wants a change in the immigration laws that will admit cheap labor. It says there is a growing shortage of "common labor," and that because of this condition many skilled workmen cannot get employment. It would eliminate the literacy test for immigrants, provided they passed the mental, moral and political tests. The Association will stand its policy strenuously opposed by organized labor in the United States.

7-Year Search Reveals Treasures Worth Forty Millions In King's Tomb



Lady Allenby - Above -
FRONT OF
TEMPLE OF THESES - Below - TOMBS OF KING
TUTENKHAMEN OF EGYPT -

New York, Jan. 3.—Treasures from the tomb of the ancient Egyptian king Tutankhamen, unearthed after seven years of arduous labor by Howard Carter and the Earl of Carnarvon, may be brought here and placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A member of the Metropolitan staff, Harry Burton, was a great aid to the explorers in their excavations. It is said, and in appreciation of his services the Egyptian government will be asked to permit the shipping of

some of the treasures to the United States. The excavation went down to bed-rock, removing 200,000 tons of rubbish, earth and stone from in front of the tomb of Ramses VI, long open to tourists. Among the gold, jewels and other objects of rare artistic and archeological value were: Two life-size figures dressed in magnificent coats of mail fashioned entirely of turquoise, beautiful beyond description and of intricate design.

The most valuable objects included huge gilded coaches, beds, chariots, walking-sticks, alabaster vases and costly inlaid boxes. The gem-studded throne of King Tutankhamen, who reigned about the year 1850, B. C., was found with the figures of the king and queen in inlaid stones on the back. Lady Allenby, wife of the British general, was the first woman to enter the excavation, while on a visit to Egypt with her husband. The site of the excavation is near Luxor, on the ground once occupied by the ancient city of Thebes.

WANTED—A MAN TO LEAD

There isn't a boy but wants to grow Manly and true at heart, And every lad would like to know The secret to impart. He doesn't desire to slack or shirk— Oh, haven't you heard him plead? He'll follow a man at play or work, If only the man will lead.

Where are the men to lead today? Sparing an hour or two, Teaching the lad the game to play, Just as a man should do? Village and slums are calling—come, Here are the boys, indeed. Who can tell what they might become If only the men will lead?

Motor and golf and winter sport Fill up the time a lot, But wouldn't you like to feel you'd taught? Even a boy a knot? Character most we need, How can a lad know what to do, If there isn't a man to lead?

Where are the men to lend a hand? Echo it far and wide— Men who will rise in every land, Bridging the "Great Divide." Nation and flag and tongue unite Joining each class and creed. Here are the boys who would do right— But where are the men to lead?

LIGHTER VEIN.

Discretion. Teacher—Do you love your enemies, Paul? Paul—I do if they are bigger than me.

In The Morning Light. "Things always look different in the morning, remarked the thoughtful man. "Well, at least you are not so liable to see so many of them," replied the rouser.

Curious Possibility.

The three children came and stood in a row in front of their mother. "Mamma," they asked, "what would you like for your birthday?" "My dears, mamma wants nothing for her birthday but three good children. She would like that."

NEW YORK'S NEW YEAR'S. New Year's eve was very quiet and very dry. It was, at least with respect to the public celebration, in the streets, the hotels, restaurants and cabarets, up to the midnight hour. What went on behind closed doors after midnight was another matter. All that can be said is that the public celebration was a great triumph for the prohibitionists, a great sorrow to the unregenerate drinkers.

THE CROWDS THAT MILLED UP and down Broadway on both sides of the year-second street were not the same crowds that used to block traffic in the old days. They were main street crowds, quiet, orderly and expressionless, in comparison with the mobs that used to turn Broadway upside down in the wide open, drinking days.

A PREDICTION.

(Waterbury Republican.) The new President of Poland, Stanislaw Wojciechowski, will generally be called the "new President of Poland."

MUCH LESS DRINKING.

(Halifax Chronicle.) Prohibition and Prohibitionists received a decided boost from the police record of the Christmas season, which showed comparatively few drinks were taken into custody by the police from Saturday until Sunday night, and both were in good enough shape to be liberated shortly after being locked up so that they might spend the Christmas with their families.

This is considered remarkable in comparison with previous Christmases. In preparation days, many of the "old timers" on the police force say, it was no uncommon thing for the cells at the police station to be filled almost to capacity with inebriates, many of them picked up on the streets in helpless conditions, and a great number being bewildered by the amazing fluctuations in the value of the mark, perhaps they were fascinated by the spectacle of a young man who strutted about like a Monte Cristo and paid on the spot every demand any of his customers might make upon him. They looked with wonder at the little fellows in their conspicuous white ducks standing at the race meetings beside a huge bag filled with money and guarded by two "bruisers."

Max Klante, with a capital of a few thousand marks, advertised himself as a "company," and announced that he had discovered an "infallible system" which made betting on the races not a gamble but a sure thing. Perhaps the German people were somewhat bewildered by the amazing fluctuations in the value of the mark, perhaps they were fascinated by the spectacle of a young man who strutted about like a Monte Cristo and paid on the spot every demand any of his customers might make upon him. They looked with wonder at the little fellows in their conspicuous white ducks standing at the race meetings beside a huge bag filled with money and guarded by two "bruisers."

Max Klante's steps "upward" with admiration, his purchase of a popular cafe and the fitting up of the second story as a "betting bank" with a staff of forty-two "assistants," his acquisition of a splendid villa at the racing centre where he kept three cars, two chauffeurs and a valet or two, together with a few thoroughbreds whom he occasionally sent on the course in charge of "gentlemen riders." They read eagerly Klante's "dope sheet," as he might have called it here in America, only he filled his publications with tales of his "infallible system" rather than with odds and chances. They came in swarms to his cafe to hear him expound one new scheme after another for quick enrichment.

Is not the parallel almost complete between Klante and our own Ponzil? There are other items also in the parallel. Imitators start the "profits" due on the old investments. The authorities became inquisitive. The tax collector said he feared the government was not getting its dues and sequestered all he could find of Klante's funds. The young man audaciously faced his critics in big public halls and won the frantic applause of the great majority of his audience. But the officials finally examined his books, and Klante, having lasted five months and done business for some 80,000 "clients" in the sum of about 200,000,000 marks, finally collapsed, both physically and financially. The mark when he was at the summit of his strange career was worth many times what it is today; the losses of his patrons were very real. Now Klante is before the criminal courts of Berlin.

And two more items complete the parallel. Klante did it, of course, just as Ponzil did it, simply by paying out of the new investments the "profits" due on the old investments. His plan would win as long as the string of dupes lasted. Also, the tragic side of the curious tale is mournful, how poor people gave him all they had and many of them committed suicide when the sad truth came out at last.

A WOMAN MAYOR.

Mrs. Alice Strickland, who is sixty-one years old, and has seven children, four sons and three daughters, has been elected as the first woman mayor of Duluth, Minn., Ga. She has been an earnest and active advocate of work for women suffrage since her childhood. Always an ardent temperance woman, she is a firm believer in strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

JUST A FEW MORE WINKS (Kansas City Star.) These old winter mornings, are excellent for late sleeping. In this respect they are much like spring, summer and autumn mornings.

Y. M. C. A. Seniors and Moncton.

THE Y. M. C. A. senior basketball team will make their initial bow of the season to the public on Saturday when they will meet the fast team from the Moncton Y. M. C. A. The local team will probably be augmented by the addition of a few of the aggressive juniors who are cropping up here and there from amongst the large number of basketball players at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday's game ought to be a keenly contested one. The senior team "rollies" that the struggle will be a severe test, on account of their long idleness.

A GERMAN PONZIL

(Boston Herald.) There is nothing new under the sun, not even in the get-rich-quick game. The latest Ponzil story comes from Germany, where the son of a Silesian shopkeeper, who in 1918 was receiving poor relief and in 1919 picking up an uncertain living as an itinerant photographer, started in two years ago to capitalize the gambling mania which has been one of the curious manifestations of German psychology since the war.

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SPORT AND CRIME.

Judge John A. Jackson, of Lethbridge, Alberta, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, in a cording to a cablegram received by Joe

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When and wherever skaters have engaged in racing, the name Nestor Johnson has been prominent. The wonderful strength and Nestor Johnson style and quality make them the skaters' choice every time. Nestor Johnson Skates are swift, safe and sure. In

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the Tube which houses the blade is unique in having a feature found in no other tubular skates. It has two patented corrugated ribs, one on either side of the tube, making a firm, rigid housing for the runner, and ensures straight, firm skates that are safe.

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Women's Silvercloth Pumps, plain or strapped, specially priced \$3.95 to \$7.50

Women's White Kid or Suede, one and three-strap shoes \$9.50

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Men's Patent Pumps and Oxfords \$7.75 to \$6.50

We wish to inform our customers that we have been able to secure stock of the Venetian Shoe Colors, which will successfully color old or new shoes, regardless of material or original color, to any color desired, most particularly in silver or gold. The price of the Venetian Colors per bottle is but 50c.

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A \$200 Muskrat of the right length at \$100
Two Chapal dyed French Seal Coats, \$200 less at \$200
Three \$160 Mink Marmots at \$80
Four Tasmanian Raccoons worth \$300 to \$350 At Half
Four Black Russian Pony Coats of \$125 quality at \$62.50
One \$325 Canadian Raccoon of 45 inch length at \$162.50
Four South American Beaver Coats worth \$450 to \$550 at \$250

Wherever you look through our January Sale the clearance prices are unequalled, qualities unsurpassed. Reductions not published yesterday included:

Raccoons priced between \$275 and \$450 at discounts of \$100 off every coat. Pony Coats formerly priced between \$125 and \$300 at one-third off, with most every other fur trim included. A \$600 Persian Lamb of splendid curl and with large collar and flared in Taupe, Squirrel, Swiss Brocade Silk Lining at \$450.

A new idea in Ladies' Motor Coats is one in Wombat, a soft silvery brown that wears like anything—\$175 value for \$125.

Three Self Trimmings Hudsons, 40 inches long and silk lined—\$545 value for \$350. Another Hudson with Skunk shawl collar and cuffs—\$100 off at \$350.

Electric Seals regularly priced from \$145 to \$285 are reduced \$50 to \$75 each. All muffs and neck pieces one-third off.

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Why not buy the best in this case—it is cheaper to buy in the first place.

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Fast Becoming Famous as a Relief for CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA and all forms of INDIGESTION

"DYSPEPTICURE" is sold by Druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Large Bottles by mail free, on receipt of \$1.25. SHORT'S PHARMACY 63 Garden Street, St. John, N. B. Phone M. 460.

Fast Becoming Famous as a quick relief for Headache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and all other troubles resulting from Defective Digestion.

Too many parties? Late hours and a bad taste in your mouth? Try a Teaspoonful of Dyspepticure at night and see how fit you feel the morning after.

Irish Boxer Returning. Jacobs, manager of the boxer, Jacobs announced that the proposed bout between McTigue and Joe Beckett, English heavyweight champion, scheduled for Jan. 23, had been definitely abandoned.

McTigue cabled that he had knocked out Harry Knight recently in the fourth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout at Sheffield. This was McTigue's second victory abroad. In a previous contest he knocked out Johnny Baharm, former English welterweight champion, in three rounds.