

WOMEN WALK BEHIND HUSBANDS IN REACTIONARY CHINESE CITIES

Anti-Feminist Movement Is Also Depriving Waitresses and Girl Barbers of Their Jobs

PEIPING, China, June 5—Reaction against the feminine emancipation movement so widespread a few years ago continues to assume novel and oppressive forms in various parts of the country. In some cities women have been ordered to walk behind their husbands on the street, to dine after the male members of the family have finished eating, and to regulate their dress according to all sorts of rulings by the New Life censors of "tailor morality".

Economic competition of women in business and industry is one sound reason for the present back-to-Confucius ideology as regards the role of what Chinese formerly called "the stupid sex". This is shown by recent rulings of the higher officials of the New Life Movement, calling upon women voluntarily to withdraw from "business life" and turn over their work to men. Those who are married are advised to give their jobs to their husbands, or other male members of the family; those unmarried are urged to get a husband as soon as possible and let him be breadwinner.

Against Waitresses

Campaigns already have been held against women waitresses, street car conductors, store clerks, school teachers and factory workers. These have not been conducted on a national scale but tend to reflect in each city the particular field in which working or business women have become an economic menace for unemployed males. Lately the Canton Government has been considering barring all women from barber shops where their employment is held to be causing "social degeneration and industrial chaos".

The Cantonese Labour Union is be-

hind the move for excluding women from all business and industrial activity. Especially in the case of waitresses and girl barbers this union holds, many men are being thrown out of work, "thus bringing about undesirable social conditions".

Immoral?

It is further argued that since the authorities themselves are conducting an intensive campaign to restore old virtues, the "immoral" practice of employing pretty young women to serve men customers in tea houses and restaurants should cease.

Barber shops employing women have been doing a flourishing business throughout the metropolitan cities during recent years. Many men barbers in the smarter shops have been placed by women.

Proprietors of restaurants and tea houses also discovered several years ago how to commercialize the charms of the female sex. Hence in many cities the most exclusive and most prosperous restaurants are those with the best-looking women. In Canton alone, the union complaints, eight of the leading restaurants have recently hired slender, smartly-clad young women to replace the men servants.

One enterprise in which women continue to enjoy a monopoly, with its ranks reportedly increasing during the last two years, is prostitution. So far no complaints against this have been heard from the New Life Movement. New Life officials in some places, on the contrary, have indirectly succeeded in stimulating this profession. Many of the taxidancers and waitresses they forced out of work in Peiping, for instance, frankly announced that they would be obliged to become "flowery singing girls".

ENGLISH GIRLS FIND HORTICULTURE OFFERS MANY OPPORTUNITIES

NEW YORK, June 7—"The English that all sorts of this work may be experienced with and understood by the student. Then, too, nine acres of arable land are cultivated and various crops, from mangolds to cabbages raised for the stock. Poultry are not forgotten either, including ducks and geese, and even American turkeys appear there. Girls learn how to care for the stock and meet all sorts of problems coming up in the work. Bee keeping is an important feature. No difficulty is found by the normal young woman in carrying out the physical work entailed in cultivating a garden," said Dr. Barratt. "A carefully graded training has accustomed them to the use of tools and year by year invention supplies more and more mechanical aids to minimize the muscular efforts required by this work."

The whole atmosphere of the place is one of delightful work where girls work in the chemical laboratory to make jams and jellies, dry herbs, and can fruit. The students vary in age but all are over 17. Although drawn from almost every social grade the majority belong to the middle class of business and professional people. No doubt because it was the first college of its kind it has always attracted students from other countries, not only the British colonies and dominions, but the United States of America and many of the countries of Europe have sent their girls for training, and the mutual friendship and good will of these foreign students is an object lesson in international co-operation. The after-careers of the girls who complete their college training vary with their abilities and inclinations. Between 75 and 80 per cent plan to earn their own living after graduation. Some of them become instructors in horticulture under local educational committees or teachers of biology and gardening in high schools or primary schools. Other graduates lecture in training schools for teachers or become gardeners in educational establishments where they also teach gardening and biology.

At the College

The Horticultural College is situated not far from the station at Swanley. As the visitor's automobile draws up he sees that it is a lovely old manor house. To the original house have been added wings in which laboratories and lecture halls are placed. The college hall appears to be a salon of a ship as the original owner built the house to resemble a ship as closely as possible. Girls of all classes attend the college. Daughters of socially well-placed families take the course so that they may know how to manage their country estates to advantage while girls of working families who have a natural inclination for horticulture enter to prepare for making their living as gardeners.

When dressed in their picturesque and practical gardeners' smocks and trousers it is impossible to distinguish between them. An American visitor was asked to guess which of two students was the daughter of a titled family and which the daughter of a coal miner. She selected a tall, willowy hand-some creature with an aristocratically poised head as the one entitled to make her bow before Queen Mary. "No," she was told, "she's the miner's daughter. The sweet unimpressive little one has the title."

Housing

Ninety students may be accommodated in the main college building and in smaller houses nearby. Each of these residences, as they are called, have house mistresses who look out for the welfare of the girls under their roof. Courses of instruction vary in length from one which is a special course in rural home management of one year's duration to three years when a girl receives from the University of London a degree of B.Sc. Hort. It is an ideal place for young women to work. The college orchards and gardens cover forty-five acres and are cropped with apples, pears, plums and Kentish gooseberries. In visiting the school one may be taken to the fruit orchards to see the girls having instructions in planting and pruning, or into the glasshouses where smaller groups of students are being instructed in pinching back buds of chrysanthemums, training peaches and repotting seedlings. The students are taught how to market and pack and dispose of their crops through commission agents in London, so that they have a regular travelling shop.

Entrance Exam.

Girls are trained not only for the land, but also for school gardening and other fields of education and so that they may understand their own estates. There is a London matriculation examination which must be passed before a student is accepted for the course in horticulture. The college farm represented what might be called in London a "small holding." Thin milking cows are kept there; three horses are stabled, so

Of Interest to Women

THE JUNE BRIDE VEILS

A FLATTERING COIFFURE

Hair Style Depends Largely on Kind of Head Dress Worn on Wedding Day

Next to actual makeup, which ought to be applied subtly and with an eye towards enhancing her natural color in a not-too-athletic way, the bride's coiffure is the important item as far as beauty is concerned. As a matter of fact on her wedding day her hairdresser may be considered even more important than cosmetics. If it isn't exactly right, a good deal of the glamor of her veil is lost. If it is, the veil—and the gown—are infinitely more picturesque.

If you plan to trip down a flower-trimmed aisle to the altar this month, better put yourself in the hands of an expert hairdresser as long as possible before the ceremony. In this way you will get reconditioning treatments to make your shining tresses more shiny and the operator will learn what can, or cannot, be done in the way of a coiffure to flatter you. By the time she has given you a couple of waves, she'll have a pretty definite idea of your type and what arrangements make you feel at ease with yourself.

MAKING COFFEE

One needs no particular charm, words, or fussy gadgets to make a good cup of coffee, but one must use freshly roasted, freshly ground coffee of a pleasing blend and have an immaculately clean pot in which to make it. It is advisable to purchase coffee in small quantities, such as a week's supply at a time. And once it is in the home it should be kept in a tightly covered container to exclude air and retain its flavor.

There are three methods by which coffee may be made: Drip or filtered; percolated; and boiled, and with each use enough coffee to make it sufficiently strong. The drip method is preferred by many because there is not the possibility of "over-cooking," what with the boiling water only coming in contact with the measured coffee once. The beans are finely ground for the drip method, and the water used must be madly boiling. Best results are generally obtained if at least 3 cups are being made at a time; then one tablespoon per cup should be sufficient for the average strength cup of coffee.

When using a percolator use a well-rounded tablespoon of coffee for each cup. In a bell shaped percolator with either hot or cold water, or in the pump style percolator with boiling water, it will take seven minutes of "perkings" for the first four cups and then one additional minute for each additional cup. Allow to stand 2 to 3 minutes before pouring and a beautifully clear cup should be the result. If cold water is used in the pump style of percolator, it will take 15 minutes for the first four cups and the one additional minute for each cup. Boiled coffee requires a coarser grind than does percolated. Mix the ground coffee with a little cold water, put in the pot and measure in the remainder of the water. Bring to a vigorous boil and cook for two minutes. Allow to settle, add 2 tablespoons cold water and strain. Many people like to add a little egg white or egg-shell.

If you have elected a filmy veil with orange blossom wreath or Victoria coronet of seed pearls, worn tiara fashion across the front of your head, the back of your head is the place on which to put curls, swirls and the like. Don't have bangs—at least not across the front—and see that the coiffure has a swept-backward effect. Of course, if you are wearing a wide-brimmed hat instead of a veil, the left side of your hair will be the spot on which to concentrate. A coronet braid, pinned low so as to show across the top of the left ear, may be nice.

When Bangs are Passe

If you have elected a filmy veil with orange blossom wreath or Victoria coronet of seed pearls, worn tiara fashion across the front of your head, the back of your head is the place on which to put curls, swirls and the like. Don't have bangs—at least not across the front—and see that the coiffure has a swept-backward effect. Of course, if you are wearing a wide-brimmed hat instead of a veil, the left side of your hair will be the spot on which to concentrate. A coronet braid, pinned low so as to show across the top of the left ear, may be nice.

Of course, if you are wearing a wide-brimmed hat instead of a veil, the left side of your hair will be the spot on which to concentrate. A coronet braid, pinned low so as to show across the top of the left ear, may be nice.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. C. McMULLEN
Dentist
X-RAY

Hours: 9 a.m.-1 p.m. 2 p.m.-5.30 p.m.

Phone 504 Loyalist Building

G. I. NUGENT, M. D.

333 BRUNSWICK STREET

Phone 808.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Hanson, Dougherty and West

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.

Carleton Chambers,

61 Carleton St. : Fredericton

DR. G. R. LISTER

: Dentist :

QUEEN STREET : Below Regent

Phone 531-11

Burchill-Wilkinson Building

NOW HIKERS FACE REGULATION IN THE REICH -- MAY BE TOLD HOW FAR TO WALK DAILY

BERLIN, Germany, June 5—The hairy, sunburned, barelegged wanderers who throng the highways of Germany are going to be sorted into different categories, provided with special passports and given definite distances to wander every day, if the reich's League for Wanderers service has its way. This careful systematizing of something whose whole charm and purpose has been escape from system is called for by the Bavarian branch of the league.

There were 700,000 wanderers in Germany last year, the Bavarian branch says in a memorandum published here. Some of the 700,000 were bona fide wanderers—for the term has a definite meaning in Germany—and some were just tramps, the memorandum asserts. The sheep must be separated from the goats.

Also the government spends a lot of money on these people and ought to make sure that those who benefit really deserve to. The state of Bavaria alone spent 3,500,000 marks (\$1,400,000) last year to help the wanderers, the memorandum estimates.

Becomes National Problem

Wandering has become an important national problem, says the Bavarian League. Local governments have tried to deal with it in the past, but have been unable to do so. To cope with it properly national legislation is necessary.

The reich should pass a law, the league argues, requiring every wanderer to have a special passport. These passports would be issued only to real wanderers, not to hobos. Definite standards would be applied to decide who is entitled to a passport. Those who fail to qualify would be forbidden to wander.

The bearer of a passport would be obliged to report to the police of every town he visits. The police would then make a note in his passport, giving the date of his arrival.

In order to make sure that wanderers really wander and do not settle down to live on a town, every one of them would be forced to wander at

least fifteen miles a day unless he has a job.

When wandering has been adequately organized by these measures the reich should provide for night shelters for wanderers, the memorandum proposes.

Fewer Tramps Reported

Under the Nazis the character of the people on German roads and their migrations already have changed greatly. The number of ordinary tramps on highways has declined as a result of the increase in employment, establishment of a labor service and tightening up of regulations against vagrancy. The number of jobless youths who were tending to become tramps has decreased for the same reasons.

Journeyman artisans have increased in number, however. After the world war there was less moving from place to place by this class of wanderers, because there were fewer jobs to be found than before the conflict. Now times are better and artisans are taking to the road again.

The last class of wanderers—students—march rather than wander now-a-days. They are being brought into the Nazi youth organizations, and move about in groups of several score along prescribed routes, rather than in small groups and as the wind listeth, as before.

Missing Druggist Is Believed Victim

HOLLAND LANDING, Ontario, June 6—The possibility that Francis K. Keaney, Toronto druggist, who has been missing since May 25, has met foul play in the Holland Marsh was voiced by residents here today. Holland Landing is 25 miles north of Toronto.

Keaney disappeared Saturday, May 25. He was seen Sunday in a car near the Holland River with a stranger. It is known that he had about \$300 in his pockets at the time. He has not been seen since.

AL MCCOY TO FIGHT GAINER IN BOSTON

BOSTON, June 5—Before Al McCoy left for Montreal to meet Tiger Warrington, of Halifax, matchmaker Valenti finally signed him to meet Al Gainer, the New Haven light-heavyweight, who has been the only boxer to obtain a decision over McCoy in many moons.

The bout is scheduled for June 13, the same evening that Max Baer and James J. Braddock go to the bat in the Long Island Bowl.

As the returns of the Long Island battle will be announced from the Braves Field ring, where McCoy and Gainer will battle, the customers, have an added attraction.

McCoy should emerge from his Montreal battle with the honors over Warrington, judging from the latter's showing in two bouts in this city.

There will be a lot of speculating on the outcome of the Gainer-McCoy bout.

The latter has improved since the battle at Braves Field, but it is a hard thing to win from a man who will enter the ring with the confidence that Gainer will possess.

DAILY MAIL NEWSBOYS'
PRIZE CONTEST
SPECIAL PRIZE FOR NEWSBOYS
SEVERAL BOYS WANTED AT ONCE!
For Particulars Apply At
Daily Mail Office