

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1922

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ROSS WORSHIP.

If the reputation of Mr. R. A. Ross as an engineer is to rest upon his declared views regarding Musquash power, the test is unfortunate. Mr. Ross made his reputation as an electric engineer and not as a hydro-electric engineer. There is a very marked difference. No evidence has been submitted to show that Mr. Ross ever had anything personally to do with a storage proposition such as that at Musquash. Moreover he did not visit Musquash and study the proposition on the spot.

The Times has once before commended to its readers a consideration of the psychology of the Ross report. A mayor who was firmly and honestly convinced that the Musquash power could be best distributed through the agency of the New Brunswick Power Company called in an engineer who was not such an authority on hydro-electric power as could have been secured by consulting Sir Adam Beck or the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, but who was wholly unsympathetic toward public ownership and operation of public utilities. This mayor and this engineer conferred. Quite naturally, holding the views they did, they conferred also with the New Brunswick Power Company. Would anybody expect a report favoring civic distribution?

Suppose now the mayor of that day had faith in public ownership, and had consulted Sir Adam Beck about an engineer. Does anybody for a moment doubt that by this time we would be well on the way toward power at cost?

So far as the Ross report on Musquash is concerned, it is discredited when the water gathered between the power house and the big storage dams, not using the latter at all, began to turn the wheels and provide the hydro electric current. That report will be more and more discredited as time goes on. Mr. Krebs says the power is there, and Mr. Ross heartily testifies that Mr. Krebs is a competent hydro-electric engineer. Let us not therefore say that Mr. Ross will be left without reputation as an engineer because he made a wrong estimate regarding the hydro-electric proposition with which he was not as familiar as experts in the business. Above all, however, let us not permit the New Brunswick Power Company and its friends to palm off the Ross report as the last word on the subject. The company seeks to befuddle the public mind, to arouse doubt, to cause delay—and so serve its own purposes. Against any such result the people must sternly protest and carry their protest to the ballot box.

GAMES FOR GIRLS.

The increased interest in physical exercise shown by girls in recent years and, more particularly, their indulgence in the more violent sports have been the inspiration of many discussions in Great Britain. There still are some who regard all sports as unsuitable for girls; there are more who recognize the benefits of exercise but counsel moderation, and there are some who demand equal rights for girls in sport and who defend their participation in even the most strenuous games. In order to secure information on which an authoritative opinion could be based, a committee was formed last year at the instance of the British College of Preceptors to consider the efforts of physical education upon girls. The committee included representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons, the British Medical Association, the Medical Women's Federation, the British Association for Physical Training, the National Union of Women Teachers and similar organizations—a sufficiently representative body to clothe its opinions with some authority. The work of the committee has been completed and a report of its findings has been made public.

As the question involved was one of health, the section of the report which was drawn up by the medical members of the committee, after consideration of the information which they had received from medical practitioners, may be regarded as the most important. Extracts from it are given as follows:

"Suitable physical education, including games and sports, is as generally beneficial to girls as to boys. There is, however, need for discrimination; individual girls may be unfit for particular forms of exercise, and on this account medical examination as to fitness is generally desirable.

"Among the particular games which the committee had under consideration, viz., tennis, netball, lacrosse, golf, hockey, cricket, and football, only the last is considered unsuitable for girls. Of sports, swimming, rowing, cycling, horse-riding, are all good for girls, provided that they are carried out under suitable conditions and excess is avoided.

"Competitive games and sports are equally permissible, provided that they are undertaken with due regard to the fitness of the individual. Any game or sport may become unsuitable if practised in such a way as to such degree as to cause undue strain or fatigue. There is also a balance between mental exertion and physical

ical fatigue, which cannot be altogether ignored. A girl who is working at high pressure for examinations may have to play games less strenuously. On the other hand, fatigue by physical exercise is a bad preparation for mental work.

"With regard to gymnastics, whether with or without apparatus, there is no doubt of the value of disciplined exercises under expert direction as promoting the harmonious development of the muscles and preventing faulty position and carriage. The use of apparatus entails special care, as injurious effects may come from the injudicious exercise of this sort."

The opinions expressed by women teachers and women medical students, and which are given in the report, are in agreement with those already quoted to an extent that appears almost surprising. As might be expected, their attitude is a little more cautious, but, generally speaking, they are in agreement concerning the beneficial effects of games and sports as well as the milder forms of exercise. Like the doctors, with only two exceptions they condemn football as too strenuous a game for girls, and rowing races were disapproved by a majority of the women medical students. The need for moderation was emphasized rather more by the women whose opinions are quoted, but otherwise their views were much the same as those found in the report of the physicians.

Girls no longer are regarded as ethereal beings even by the idealists. How such a conception ever secured a foothold in a world in which women always have performed a large share of the heavy, laborious work is a mystery. Today even the most tenderly nurtured girl is recognized as a creature of flesh and blood, subject to the same physical laws as other beings, entitled to and requiring sufficient exercise to preserve her health if the vigor of the race is to be maintained. Moderation in exercise is as desirable for girls as it is for boys, and a little more so apparently, but most of the girls of the class in whose interests the British inquiry was instituted are rather more likely to suffer from lack of sufficient exercise than from over-indulgence.

At the Rutland, Vermont, fair three aviators were killed when their airplane crashed during an exhibition flight yesterday, and a few hours later an aeronaut met death when his parachute failed to open after he had dropped from a balloon. None of the spectators for whose benefit such performances are given want to see the performers killed, but how many spectators would there be if the element of danger were eliminated? The taste in entertainment which caused men to be "butchered to make a Roman holiday" has not entirely disappeared.

QUARTER-IN-SLOT IS LATEST RADIO DEVICE

Receiving Sets of That Type to Be Installed in Hotels and Hospitals.

Wireless apparatus in the not distant future will be installed in practically all hotels and play an important part in entertaining the guests, prophesies the New York Hotel Association Messenger. Improvements in radio communication are coming so fast and exciting such widespread interest that its possibilities as an accessory to hotel equipment may be said to be almost without limit.

Numerous hotels in the United States already have instituted radio service for their patrons, and others are preparing to do so. A recent striking indication of the drift is seen in the announcement that a New York company, manufacturing radio apparatus has contracts for 25,000 receiving sets which operate only on deposit of a quarter, the orders coming chiefly from hotels and hospitals.

If a guest in a hotel room, or a patient in a hospital so equipped, desires a little entertainment he can merely drop in his coin exactly as if he set were a chewing gum or penny arcade machine, and he gets everything that comes over for the next twelve hours, jazz, weather reports, baseball scores and so on," says the Messenger.

"The cost of installation under this system will be borne equally by the company and the hotel or institution, and the profits or loss will be divided equally between them. The machines are expected to be in operation within a very short time.

In New York City the recent growth of the radio has been so rapid that it is estimated there are now from 75,000 to 100,000 apartments equipped with receiving sets. Wireless equipment, in fact, come to be considered so indispensable that plans now being made for many new apartment houses provide radio equipment for each apartment.

There will be a central receiving station connected with the apartment, and in charge of an experienced radio operator, similar to the switchboard operators in apartment buildings. Radio broadcast concerts and news will be received by the central station and radiated to each apartment, which will be furnished only with a loud speaker, since all the radio instruments will be in the central radio room, where the complete tuning will be done by the expert in charge."

Young Woman Dies of Overstudy.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Miss Helen Park, aged 23, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Joseph Park, died at the family home in Oswego this week from overstudy. She was a graduate of Oswego High School and Wells College, and was a leader in the younger social circles of Oswego.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 98.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Remember that: Telephone receivers should be connected in series, which is the way two receivers constituting a head set are connected. There is a certain amount of energy delivered to the telephone in any receiving set, and if two or more sets of telephones are connected in series the energy is divided between the several sets of receivers dependent upon the resistance of each set, the head set with the highest resistance usually giving the best signals.

Two receiving sets in the same or adjoining building interfere with one another when both are tuned to receive from the same transmitting station. In order to reduce this effect as much as possible the aerial wires and the lead-in should be kept as far as possible from the wires of other systems, running the wires at right angles when possible. Even the scratching caused by the adjustment of crystal detectors may be heard on nearby audio receivers, sometimes being a source of considerable interference.

A photograph attachment for your telephone receivers will not increase the strength of the signal from the telephones, and unless the signals can be heard several feet from the receivers such devices are of little value. An amplifier, employing one or two stages of amplification is usually necessary in order to fill a room with sound from such an arrangement.

A single poor contact or connection is the reason why a receiving set refuses to function many times, it is well to remember that a receiving set is no better than the worst contact or poorest connection in it."

Soft copper and aluminum wire aerials stretch badly when subjected to strain and wind pressure. A properly constructed aerial employing hard drawn copper or regular stranded aerial wire will well repay one for the time spent in putting it up.

A clock maintained with a solution of water and ammonia is very good for wiping off the tops of storage batteries, removing the dirt and acid leaving the battery clean and dry.

In making taps for switch points on tapped coils, instead of twisting a loop of wire together and heating it only at the end where it connects onto the switch contact, it is better to also have the two wires of the loop where they leave the tubing and when they are twisted together the loop is shortened. By making the taps in this manner it is not necessary for the incoming energy to traverse both sides of the loop forming each tap before reaching the tap on which the switch arm rests.

The use of a test buzzer in connection with the operation of a crystal receiving set will save much time and exasperation in locating a sensitive spot on the crystal, thereby pre-adjusting the detector to maximum sensitiveness in readiness for signals. The test buzzer permits the entire programme from a broadcasting station to be received without losing time adjusting the detector during the first part.

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HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE FILAMENT RHOESTATE.

While the ordinary filament rheostat may be purchased at a moderate figure, it is not always satisfactory as the wire frequently comes loose and efficiency in cooling is often sacrificed in order to make the device compact. It is the purpose of this article to show how a simple but satisfactory rheostat may be constructed from the materials usually found around every experimenter's shop.

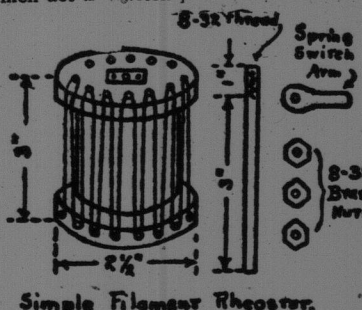
The materials required are the following:

- One wooden spool, such as magnet wire is wound on, 3 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter.
- Forty-two ½ inch round head brass nails, (escutcheon nails).
- One 4 inch piece of brass rod with 8-32 thread 1 inch at one end.
- Three 8-32 hexagon brass nuts.
- One spring brass 3 inches long, ½ inch wide.
- Two small binding posts.
- Ten feet of resistance wire having a resistance of about one ohm per foot.

The wooden spool is placed upright on one end and twenty of the round head brass nails driven in near the edge in the form of an arc. The nails should be about 8-16 inches from the edge and about 8-32 inches apart. A small drill may be used to start the holes and will keep the wood from splitting. The nails may be so spaced as to cover the entire 360 degrees of a circle or only 180 as desired, but they should not be driven in quite all the way at this stage of the procedure.

Twenty more of the nails are now driven into the edge of the other flange of the spool opposite the first set of nails, but the second set of nails are in the edge and not in the flat surface of the end. This leaves one end clear for mounting the rheostat against a panel. Two binding posts are mounted on the inner surface of the other end so as to be in the way of the switch arm, which will be mounted so as to make contact with the heads of the nails driven in the flat surface.

One end of the resistance wire is secured under one of the binding posts and the wire is wound zig zag across the two sets of nails, after which the nails in the flat surface which act as switch points should be driven home.



Simple Filament Rheostat.

The switch arm is made from part of the piece of spring brass and the single bearing located on the switch end of the spool is made from the remainder. The piece used as a bearing should have a hole of the proper size to just clear the shaft and is secured to the end of the spool with two of the brass nails. The switch arm is clamped between two brass hexagon nuts, the third nut serving as a thrust bearing and is screwed tight against the end of the thread.

Only one bearing is provided in this construction, the other bearing being formed by the spool opposite the first set of nails, and the rheostat is mounted, or another bearing similar to the one described above may be made for unmounted use.

If the resistance wire used has too great a resistance between taps a second wire may be wound on the same way as the first, thus cutting the total resistance in half.

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ODE

On the 318th Anniversary of the Carleton Ferry.

Years ago, 'midst troubled waters
Circled round by mists and fogs,
On Navy Island dwelt Chief Greyfish,
In a block-house built of logs.

Chief of all the neighboring Micmacs,
In the peaceful country near,
First was he to found the ferry,
Cross our harbor, dumb and drear.

None before him ever crossed it,
Deer ran wild on Carleton's heights,
Cross the harbor so much trouble—
Thought the hunters o'er their pipes.

Champlain landed then at Reed's Point,
Greyfish crossed to big pow-wow,
Rum was cheaper in the old days,
Than it is at that place now.

Soon he needed extra paddlers,
Soon the family craved a nip,
Soon there was a regular service,
Big Chief Greyfish made each trip.

Travelers on the stately Ludlow,
Were the first to cross the line,
But I think his shade still hovers
'Round beginnings by him made.

Hail your city's benefactor,
Sing his praises in your lays—
On his isle the ferry still lands,
'Specially on foggy days.

PULLUS.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The House adjourned yesterday until Monday after Chairman Campbell, of the rules committee, as acting Republican leader, had announced that he expected the conference on the tariff bill to report an agreement on that date. Falling to agree they were expected, he said, to report a disagreement and ask for instructions.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the staff in the office of the district superintendent of Postal Service presented W. R. Allen with a cut glass set, in view of his approaching marriage. Superintendent H. W. Woods made the presentation.

BURIED DEAD IN SHIPS.

Ancient Vikings Had Buried Ships Sunk in Earth.

It was one of the ancient Vikings' customs to bury their prominent dead in a ship which was sunk in the earth and covered with a mound, says Pearson's Monthly.

Within these burial ships were placed the choicest belongings, riches, carriages, weapons, sleds, apparel, cooking utensils and quite often a living servant accompanied the master to the grave to minister to his wants in the Halls of Walhalla.

Only through a fortunate circumstance are any relics of this kind in existence, and that is due to the fact that in several cases the ships were buried in pottery's clay, which is particularly good for the preservation of wood. Under ordinary circumstances these burial boats have been totally destroyed by the dampness of the earth, only the rotted rivets giving any clue as to the size of the boats.

To date only three such boats have been found that could be reconstructed; the last one was found quite recently, and it has proved to be the finest of the three. It is known as the Oseberg ship, being unearthed in the place of that name, in the Province of Jalsberg and Larvik.

Purification of the water by the introduction of 250 tons of chloroxide of lime was made possible through funds furnished by the American Red Cross to the American Relief Administration.

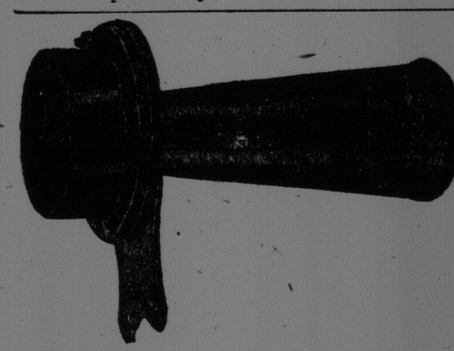
It is the opinion of the A. R. A. medical men in the field that cholera and other summer diseases in Russia will be reduced to a minimum in districts where it has been possible to carry on a prevention programme.

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EXHIBITION WEEK

INDUSTRY SHOULD PLAN TO PREVENT WORKLESS PERIODS

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Condemning the practice of handing out unemployment doles, declaring that the belief that peak of unemployment is now passed and that no additional means for dealing with it are necessary, and enunciating the principle "that the problem of unemployment is primarily one of industry and that every effort should be made in industry to prevent the occurrence of unemployment." The national conference on unemployment came to a close shortly before midnight.

PATTI'S CASTLE NOW HOSPITAL

London, Sept. 8.—Madame Adeline Patti's beautiful castle in Wales is now a hospital. While the noted singer lived Craig-y-nos Castle was one of the great attractions to tourists in Wales, and people prominent in the world were entertained there by the diva. She did not bequeath it to charity. It was bought by the Welsh National Memorial Association for hospital purposes.

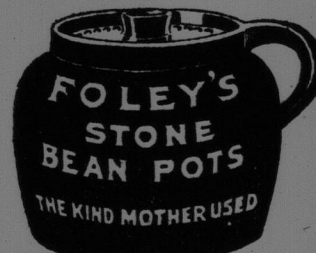
The board of governors of the Welsh National Memorial Association paid £19,000 for Craig-y-nos Castle and converted it into an up-to-date hospital. Following the association's annual meeting at Swansea recently the members decided to the castle. There Major David Davies, M.P. for Montgomery, formally opened the new hospital in connection with the association.

AGAINST SOLDIER-ACTORS.

Equity Thinks It Is Unwise to Train Disabled Men For The Drama.

New York, Sept. 8.—The government's policy of "allowing disabled ex-soldiers to study at prominent dramatic schools to become professional actors is considered unwise by the Actors' Equity Association. An article in its official publication expresses the opinion that, while some of these men may become worthy actors, generally speaking actors are born, not made, and there is very frequently a long, trying period of probation before an actor can find himself.

"From an economic and immediate self-supporting standpoint we can understand ex-soldiers being trained for the association, but we are doubtful of the wisdom of the policy when it comes to educating them to be actors, clergymen, lawyers, and so on, where the battle for success, or even existence, has only just begun when they leave the schools."



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NOT DYING FAST ENOUGH FOR UNDERTAKER'S ALIMONY

New York, Sept. 8.—They're not dying fast enough in Westfield and in Rahway," said John Raymond, an undertaker, to Vice-Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis in Jersey City, in his plea that the alimony he is paying his divorced wife be decreased.

"There are only two deaths a month there," he said, "and my two establishments, one in each town, cannot earn enough to provide that \$18 a week which the law compels me to pay my wife."

Investigation revealed that Lambert's earnings ranged from \$200 a month up. The case was continued to Sept. 27.

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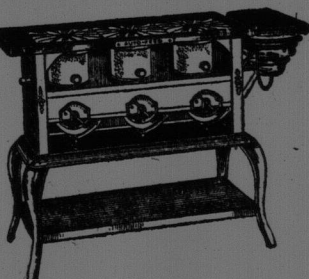
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