

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921

JOHN A COWAN IS INVENTOR

A Touring Motor Car With
Hot and Cold Water,
Beds and Table

The "Auto Hote"—The Top
Can be Taken Off and Con-
verted Into a Motor Boat—
Real Gypsying Outfit—Is
St. John Man.

The Kansas City Post of July 10 pub-
lishes pictures of what is called the
Auto-Hote, an invention of John A.
Cowan, who is a son of Joshua E.
Cowan of this city. It is a vehicle which
carries all the conveniences of camping
for a motor tour, and has a top which
can be converted into a boat carrying
half a dozen people and propelled by a
demountable engine. Pictures of the
car with the cover half removed, and
of the cover in use as a boat with six
people in it, are given in the Post,
which thus describes them:

"The 'Auto-Hote,' invented and built
by John A. Cowan, president and
founder of the Kansas City Conservatory
of Music. The top is a boat, equipped
with demountable engine and all neces-
sary appliances, and is slipped off easily
by one man, as shown in the top picture.
The body contains all the comforts of
home, including hot and cold water, com-
fortable beds and dining table. Below
—That the boat is seaworthy was de-
monstrated last week on the lake in
Swope park, when six persons rode com-
fortable and safely."

Remembering that the "Auto-Hote"
provides necessities and luxuries of
modern home, provision for heating and
accessories that appeal to outing de-
voted, the Post gives the following de-
tailed description, which will be of great
interest to all motorists, and especially
to Mr. Cowan's old friends in St. John:
"Taking the discomfort out of camping
is a hobby with John A. Cowan, presi-
dent and founder of the Kansas City
Conservatory of Music."

When he isn't teaching dramatic art
or managing the business of the con-
servatory, Mr. Cowan is tinkering with
devices for the betterment of camp life
and the "humanizing" of the auto trail.
Mr. Cowan just has finished a re-
markable auto boat device.

In degree of comfort offered campers
compactness, facility of operation and

BABY'S OWN SOAP



BEST-BABY
BEST-YOU

**Horlick's
Malted Milk**
Safe
Milk
For Infants
& Invalids
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

The body is enclosed entirely by rust
proof, copper screening, provided with
curtains in event of rain or disturbing
lights. The doors are provided with
locks.

Everything is compact and con-
structed sturdily. Not an inch of space
is wasted. The car will carry five
persons.

As an example of the space conserva-
tion, the seat of the boat is a shelf when
the top is in place. The whole design
is built along similar lines. The entire
device weighs only seventy-five pounds
more than a Ford sedan.

Mr. Cowan has three daughters, who
always accompany them on tours, to-
gether with Mrs. Cowan. The daugh-
ters: Elizabeth, eighteen years old;
Martha, sixteen and Helen, thirteen.

Mr. Cowan calls his invention the
"Auto-Hote." When it is desired to
take the camp body off, the work is ac-
complished easily and the regular body
is replaced.

Model of Convenience.

The hot and cold water is furnished
from a seven gallon tank. Pressure is
obtained by pumping air into the tank,
using an ordinary motor car pump for
the purpose. A refrigerating system
cools one portion of the supply.

A dining table, providing seats for
five persons, folds when not in use. An-
other table supports a folding stove.

Convenient and roomy storage space
also is provided. The chairs are up-
holstered and may be reclined at dif-
ferent angles.

There are upper and lower beds. The
lower bed is formed by folding the seats
while the upper "bunk" is put into use
by turning a crank. Each of the beds is
seven feet two inches long. The lower is
fifty-eight inches wide, while the
width of the upper is fifty-four inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowan use the upper
berth, while three children use the
lower.

The boat top is removed easily and
quickly, since it slides on rollers and
weighs scarcely more than 100 pounds.
The demountable engine is slipped
quickly into place and the boat is ready
to run.

When the boat top is used, a supple-
mentary top is cranked into place over
the body, providing protection from the
sun and preventing entrance of insects.

Cowan has traveled much by motor
car and he has been inventing and de-
vising methods of making life easier.

He did most of his work on the camp
motor car. He has applied for a
patent on the invention and intends to
manufacture and sell them. He is
more interested in showing people just
how easy camping may become than in
making money on the invention, he
said.

He added:
"If any noble Lord asked him how he
viewed the situation thus created, he
was fain to confess that he regarded it
with a feeling of disappointment and
one of almost despair. No foreigner
had labored harder for the integrity and
well-being of Persia during the past
thirty years than he had, and the British
government had made great sacrifice to
re-establish and strengthen and guar-
antee the future existence of Persia as
a nation. So far as he could see at the
present moment, these labors had been
largely in vain, and he was unaware of
any encouragement to persevere in the
task."

"He uttered no reproach against the
Persian government. They were en-
titled to follow their own course. They
had preferred to find salvation in Mos-
cow, and they had the right to do so.
But he might be permitted, as an old
friend, to utter a word of warning, and
say in the long run the main sufferer
by the policy now adopted would not be
Great Britain or other foreign countries,
but Persia herself."



A barrel of Purity Flour makes more,
larger, lighter loaves than a barrel of or-
dinary flour because Purity Flour is milled
to perfection from the famous, hard,
glutinous wheat of Western Canada.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

low cost of operation the device is
unique.

Mr. Cowan's "auto-hote" consists of
a special body built on a Ford chassis,
containing equipment to furnish camp-
ers the comforts of home life.

Listen to this—hot and cold water,
at a convenient spot inside the motor
car body, controlled by faucets; com-
fortable beds, dining table, stove, table
for stove, storage space and clothes
hangers.

The top is a boat, easily taken off
and returned just as easily to where it
belongs. A demountable engine is sup-
plied for the boat.

Model of Convenience.

The hot and cold water is furnished
from a seven gallon tank. Pressure is
obtained by pumping air into the tank,
using an ordinary motor car pump for
the purpose. A refrigerating system
cools one portion of the supply.

A dining table, providing seats for
five persons, folds when not in use. An-
other table supports a folding stove.

Convenient and roomy storage space
also is provided. The chairs are up-
holstered and may be reclined at dif-
ferent angles.

There are upper and lower beds. The
lower bed is formed by folding the seats
while the upper "bunk" is put into use
by turning a crank. Each of the beds is
seven feet two inches long. The lower is
fifty-eight inches wide, while the
width of the upper is fifty-four inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowan use the upper
berth, while three children use the
lower.

The boat top is removed easily and
quickly, since it slides on rollers and
weighs scarcely more than 100 pounds.
The demountable engine is slipped
quickly into place and the boat is ready
to run.

When the boat top is used, a supple-
mentary top is cranked into place over
the body, providing protection from the
sun and preventing entrance of insects.

Cowan has traveled much by motor
car and he has been inventing and de-
vising methods of making life easier.

He did most of his work on the camp
motor car. He has applied for a
patent on the invention and intends to
manufacture and sell them. He is
more interested in showing people just
how easy camping may become than in
making money on the invention, he
said.

The body is enclosed entirely by rust
proof, copper screening, provided with
curtains in event of rain or disturbing
lights. The doors are provided with
locks.

Everything is compact and con-
structed sturdily. Not an inch of space
is wasted. The car will carry five
persons.

As an example of the space conserva-
tion, the seat of the boat is a shelf when
the top is in place. The whole design
is built along similar lines. The entire
device weighs only seventy-five pounds
more than a Ford sedan.

Mr. Cowan has three daughters, who
always accompany them on tours, to-
gether with Mrs. Cowan. The daugh-
ters: Elizabeth, eighteen years old;
Martha, sixteen and Helen, thirteen.

Mr. Cowan calls his invention the
"Auto-Hote." When it is desired to
take the camp body off, the work is ac-
complished easily and the regular body
is replaced.

Model of Convenience.

The hot and cold water is furnished
from a seven gallon tank. Pressure is
obtained by pumping air into the tank,
using an ordinary motor car pump for
the purpose. A refrigerating system
cools one portion of the supply.

A dining table, providing seats for
five persons, folds when not in use. An-
other table supports a folding stove.

Convenient and roomy storage space
also is provided. The chairs are up-
holstered and may be reclined at dif-
ferent angles.

There are upper and lower beds. The
lower bed is formed by folding the seats
while the upper "bunk" is put into use
by turning a crank. Each of the beds is
seven feet two inches long. The lower is
fifty-eight inches wide, while the
width of the upper is fifty-four inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowan use the upper
berth, while three children use the
lower.

The boat top is removed easily and
quickly, since it slides on rollers and
weighs scarcely more than 100 pounds.
The demountable engine is slipped
quickly into place and the boat is ready
to run.

When the boat top is used, a supple-
mentary top is cranked into place over
the body, providing protection from the
sun and preventing entrance of insects.

Cowan has traveled much by motor
car and he has been inventing and de-
vising methods of making life easier.

He did most of his work on the camp
motor car. He has applied for a
patent on the invention and intends to
manufacture and sell them. He is
more interested in showing people just
how easy camping may become than in
making money on the invention, he
said.

The body is enclosed entirely by rust
proof, copper screening, provided with
curtains in event of rain or disturbing
lights. The doors are provided with
locks.

Everything is compact and con-
structed sturdily. Not an inch of space
is wasted. The car will carry five
persons.

As an example of the space conserva-
tion, the seat of the boat is a shelf when
the top is in place. The whole design
is built along similar lines. The entire
device weighs only seventy-five pounds
more than a Ford sedan.

Mr. Cowan has three daughters, who
always accompany them on tours, to-
gether with Mrs. Cowan. The daugh-
ters: Elizabeth, eighteen years old;
Martha, sixteen and Helen, thirteen.

Mr. Cowan calls his invention the
"Auto-Hote." When it is desired to
take the camp body off, the work is ac-
complished easily and the regular body
is replaced.

Model of Convenience.

RUSSIAN SOVIET'S TRIUMPH IN PERSIA

(Toronto Globe.)

In less troubled times the complete
severance of British ties with Persia
would have made an international sen-
sation. It has passed almost unnoticed
in the present jumble of events, though
it is profoundly significant. It means
that the diplomacy of Moscow has
triumphed in a former sphere of British
influence, and that an important unit of
the Mohammedan world has fallen into
the orbit of the Russo-Turkish alliance
which seeks to dominate the Middle
East.

By the irony of circumstances it fell
to the lot of Lord Curzon, who has
made a life-long study of the Persian
problem and who, two years ago, tri-
umphantly announced the consummation
of the Anglo-Persian agreement, to pro-
claim the failure of his plans and am-
bitions. He confessed that it was a
painful duty, and that "no more disin-
terested and single-minded attempt was
ever made by a western power to re-
establish the existence and secure the
prosperity of an eastern country."

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

the life of the recipient.

At the time that Persian ministers were
trying to repudiate the Anglo-Persian
agreement they were negotiating a new
treaty with Moscow, which was signed
last February. In April a Soviet min-
ister appeared at Tehran and pursued
the familiar Bolshevik methods—the ex-
ercise of ceaseless political propaganda
and promises of money—while always in
the background there had been the
presence of a Russian force. The Per-
sian government had, in the exercise of
what was now called self-determina-
tion, deliberately rejected the chance of
recovering its fortunes with British aid,
and was not unwilling to accept the
caresses of the Soviet government—car-
resses which usually ended in strangling

to whom they were applied. He

added:
"If any noble Lord asked him how he
viewed the situation thus created, he
was fain to confess that he regarded it
with a feeling of disappointment and
one of almost despair. No foreigner
had labored harder for the integrity and
well-being of Persia during the past
thirty years than he had, and the British
government had made great sacrifice to
re-establish and strengthen and guar-
antee the future existence of Persia as
a nation. So far as he could see at the
present moment, these labors had been
largely in vain, and he was unaware of
any encouragement to persevere in the
task."

"He uttered no reproach against the
Persian government. They were en-
titled to follow their own course. They
had preferred to find salvation in Mos-
cow, and they had the right to do so.
But he might be permitted, as an old
friend, to utter a word of warning, and
say in the long run the main sufferer
by the policy now adopted would not be
Great Britain or other foreign countries,
but Persia herself."

This is the close, for the present at
least, of a long and chequered chapter
in British diplomacy. Against one page
of it, the Anglo-Russian partition of
Persia prior to the world war, many
British Liberals and Radicals protested
at the time, through Sir Edward Grey,
then foreign minister, may have regard-
ed it as the only device for setting a de-
finite limit to Russian aggression and
safeguarding India. Probably Persia has
chosen to co-operate with Moscow less
through sympathy with Soviet Russia
than through the power of a sentiment
permeating Asiatic peoples, including
those of India—a hatred of Europe and
western civilization, partly the product
of religious fanaticism, which is attempt-
ing to oppose all advances of western
science and culture. The Moscow gov-
ernment is artfully using this psychosis
for its own ends.

SUNDAY STREET CARS

Not Being Well Patronized in Peterboro.

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 25.—The Sun-
day street car service inaugurated here

in May is not proving so successful as

was expected and it is predicted that it
will be discontinued in the near future,
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.

Street railway employees declare it
churchgoers do not use Sunday cars
any great extent.