

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1922

## The Evening Times and Star

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

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### AFTER TEN YEARS

The Times prints today a report on vocational training presented by Dr. Bridges to the St. John Board of School Trustees ten years ago, in which he describes such a school as he declared this city needed then, and for which there is very much greater need now, when the city hopes to enter upon a period of industrial expansion. It is worth while to read this report today, in the light of the recent educational survey, which revealed conditions that are a disgrace to St. John. Until as good provision is made for the education of the vast majority of children who go out into industry as for the few who go into the professions, we are robbing that majority of their rights. Their needs cannot be served by the present curriculum and the present school buildings. When Dr. Bridges was in England he visited vocational schools and was told by perhaps the greatest authority on the subject in London that separate buildings were essential to the success of vocational classes. The citizens of St. John should no longer disregard the rights of the many hundreds of children of school age who are out of school, or of those in school who are retarded one to four years, largely because the curriculum does not serve their needs and ability. We need both pre-vocational and vocational classes, as well as a thoroughly equipped plant for evening classes of working boys and girls and adults whose school training was deficient. There is now an opportunity to get a school building that would be one hundred per cent efficient and of which the government would pay 25 per cent of the cost, 50 per cent of the cost of equipment and 60 per cent of the salaries. It would be wasteful folly not to seize the opportunity, the more so because we must soon have more school accommodation.

### TWO VIEWS ON PROHIBITION

The Times heard yesterday the views of two gentlemen living in Ontario in relation to prohibition in that province. One was rather bitter. He said the conditions were disgraceful, and the government employed thugs, crooks and bad men generally to enforce the law, bringing it into such disrepute that many people had changed their views regarding it. Incidentally this gentleman referred to those who resist interference with their personal liberty, and appeared to have some sympathy with their point of view.

The other gentleman told a very different story. He said the benefits of prohibition generally to the people of Ontario are so obvious, and growing more so all the time, that he is a far more pronounced prohibitionist than when the law was adopted. He said the government was making an honest effort to enforce the law, and the conditions were improving.

The first gentleman agreed that the bar would never come back, but he evidently favored an amended law that would enable those who wished to get a supply of liquor. The other gentleman referred to British Columbia as an illustration of what that would result in, and said he had information from that province which would make him resolutely oppose any such law for Ontario. The weight of the evidence is in support of this gentleman's views. The way is forward and not backward. Ontario will go on to better observance of the law, and British Columbia will grow weary of a system which is not in the best interests of its people. In New Brunswick, also, we shall presently wake up and discover that law enforcement is a duty, and failure to enforce is a dereliction unworthy of those who class themselves as leaders or as good citizens in a democratic country.

It will generally be admitted that prohibition of the liquor traffic has brought great benefits to the people of Ontario," says the annual report of the Board of License Commissioners of Ontario for 1921, which has just been issued. "Intoxicated men are rarely seen upon the streets of our cities, towns and villages, and countless families, whose bread-winners formerly wasted their earnings on drink, are now able to live in comfort. The province collected from fines during the year the sum of \$811,067.56; the expenses of enforcing the act amounted to \$233,857.24, leaving an excess of receipts over expenses of \$577,210.32. Fines paid to municipalities at the same time amounted to \$167,697.60."

When the Citizens' Committee went to Fredericton some years ago to protest against legislation which would recognize the watered stock of the New Brunswick Power Company, they were amazed to be met on the floor of the legislature by representatives of labor in St. John, who urged the legislators to give the power company what it wanted. It would be surprising in view of all that has transpired since, if any representative of labor should be found urging that the city give a value of \$6,000,000 to the run down plant of the company at a time when it is facing competition, especially when the value was never there at any time.

### THE HOTEL PROBLEM

The Ontario legislative committee which has been touring the province making an investigation of hotel conditions, visited Ottawa this week, and the Journal report says:

"The imperative need of up-to-date hotel accommodation in Ontario, if the money expended upon good roads and publicity tending towards attracting tourists to the province is to be justified, was voiced unanimously by the speakers at the luncheon in the Chateau Laurier yesterday. The impression which prevailed towards the close of the round-table discussion appeared to be that the hotel business would eventually respond to the law of supply and demand, providing the province exercised more strict supervision in granting licenses and set a standard to be lived up to."

It was said by one speaker that the abolition of the bar had eliminated the most profitable department of the hotel business, and one or two favored permitting the sale of five per cent beer, but the suggestion did not meet with general favor. It was said that the number of hotels in Ontario had declined from 1,800 in 1915 to 1,100 in 1922. The universal sentiment was that there must be an improvement in hotel accommodation. Chairman Watson, of the legislative committee is thus reported:

"Canada, he said, was the playground of North America, and as a province Ontario had done little towards developing its resources in this line. The income from tourist traffic was rapidly climbing to a position as one of the big incomes of the province. He felt that the tourist traffic should be given even greater attention than in times past. The income from this source in 1920 was \$87,000,000 in Canada."

A measure of provincial control was suggested by several speakers. The report of the committee, at the close of its tour, will be awaited with great interest, since other provinces are confronted with the same problem of insufficient and inadequate hotel accommodation. If tourists cannot be well housed and fed the good roads will not bring them a second time, unless as camping motorists, who form but a small percentage of the whole influx, for there are winter as well as summer visitors.

A writer in the New York Evening Post tells this amusing story about Miss Murrey, the novelist, who died last week and who wrote over the pen name of Charles Egbert Craddock: "It was an amusing moment when T. B. Aldrich, editor of the Atlantic, having invited Holmes and Howells to dine with Mr. Charles Egbert Craddock, found his guest appearing in skirts and not in trousers. But for the mistake there was more than one explanation. The late Miss Murrey had the virility of a style. It was not to be expected that a mere girl could cruise about the Tennessee mountains, knocking against the rough, lawless characters of the caves and crests, and studying the difficult natural scenes. Charles Egbert Craddock knew a good deal about the law, too, and wrote in a bold, masculine hand, referred to by a flow of ink. Aldrich had once remarked: 'I wonder if Craddock has laid in his winter's ink yet; perhaps I can get a serial out of him.'"

A state approaching civil war exists in Italy. Today's cables tell of an attack by the Fascists on the Socialists in Bologna, and acts of violence are reported from many places. The trouble is due to the bitter strife of parties, and inability to form a stable administration. On one side are the Fascists, the Cope, the Catholics, Socialists and Communists, although this alignment is not at all fixed or stable. At one extreme stand the Communists and at the other the Fascists, and between these the groups more or less in sympathy with one or the other. The Socialists are themselves divided into several groups. It may be necessary to hold a general election before a cabinet can be formed that would have any guarantee of permanency. At present the conditions appear to be going from bad to worse.

Today's cables report the loss of life by the typhoon at Swatow, China, on Aug. 2, at 28,000. The horrors of a storm can hardly be imagined by people living in a climate where such visitations are unknown. The typhoon is no respecter of persons. Old and young, sick or well, who are found in its path, are involved in a common fate.

Halifax Chronicle: "It was a notable occasion at the Commercial Club when the guests of honor and the speakers of the day were the Admiral of the American squadron and a distinguished public man from New Zealand. Their presence at the same board in a Canadian city was a token of that spirit of unity which links the English-speaking nations together."

A million dollars, or two millions, is as good for the city of St. John as for the New Brunswick Power Company.

## FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

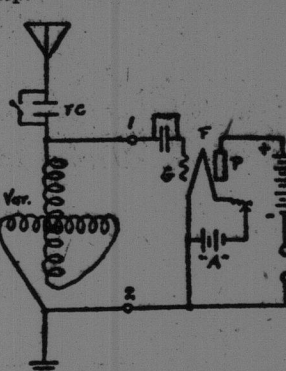
By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 72.

### THE SINGLE CIRCUIT RECEIVER.

The tremendous interest in radio reception among the laymen due to the entrance of the radiophone broadcasting stations brought forth a demand for simple receiving sets. Perhaps the most popular and simplest circuit for all-round reception of radiophone broadcasts is the circuit shown in the diagram.



Single Circuit Receiver

The single circuit receiver consists essentially of an inductance coil inserted in the antenna circuit across the terminals of which a demand for simple receiving sets. Perhaps the most popular and simplest circuit for all-round reception of radiophone broadcasts is the circuit shown in the diagram.

The principle advantages of the single circuit receiver are its simplicity, moderate cost, and ease of operation. Practically all the tuning is done with a single adjustment, a feature which appeals particularly to the newcomer in radio.

The principal disadvantage is the small degree of selectivity obtainable with the single circuit receiver. This short-coming is particularly annoying when attempting to listen to a broadcasting station when a nearby amateur or commercial station is transmitting messages in the telegraphic code using spark or damped wave apparatus. In outlying districts, however, the single circuit receiver continues to give satisfaction.

Single circuit receivers employing the vacuum tube type of detector can be made regenerative, resulting in much stronger signals, by the addition of a so-called tickler coil inserted in the plate circuit of the vacuum tube and placed near the inductance coil so as to feed back to the grid circuit. Careful adjustment of this tickler coil is necessary to avoid distortion of the incoming signal due to too much oscillation between the plate and grid circuits. By a gradual increase of tickler coupling the circuit can be made to oscillate and thus become a generator of continuous waves.

### RADIO MAY ENABLE DEAF TO HEAR.

Recent experiments have demonstrated that the use of Radio waves properly amplified, may enable the deaf to hear. By means of the thermionic valves or vacuum tubes, as they are generally known, very weak signals may be built up into powerful ones which are heard by persons who are unable to hear spoken words unless they are shouted.

It is reported in a London Medical Journal that a man, fifty years of age, practically deaf was enabled, through employment of several vacuum tubes in the amplification of sound, to receive clearly radio signals sent out from Paris.

The delicate mechanism of the human ear in the average person does not respond to vibrations much in excess of 10,000 per second. Radio waves may have a frequency of several millions, and it is therefore necessary to reduce their high frequency oscillations to a lower frequency in order for them to be audible to the listener. The thermionic valve properly connected possesses the property of rendering the radio waves audible and in addition to greatly increase their intensity.

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### "THE TIME AND THE PLACE."

The trail cuts clean across the hills, It curls and dips and climbs again, The sky burns blue, the wind blows free, There's not a trace of towns or men!

Up, up, you craggy, soaring steep— Beyond the dipping purple moor— Blue depths that rest and welcome me!

The sky a tilted turquoise cup That shades to iridescent pearl; And the wilds and the wind against my lips, And clouds that race and swing and swirl.

And quiet—God—the joy of it! No clanging horn nor rattling wheel; No fierce staccato hammer-beat, Or ceaseless rattling of steel!

All night the swinging, silver stars, The moon and the stars, the stars, With fireflies flitting over the grass, Young Earth's embroidered canopy.

The scent of pine upon the wind, The chirping cricket's monologue, Then sleep, who weighs my eyelids down, Soft-fogged, smiling, stealing roguely!

For I forgot to be and watch The frothy stars on one tall pine, To count each moment's toll of joy, Each wildwood, tangle beauty mine!

But sleep slips down, and Night alights by, And morning, tip-toe, laughing, lays Soft fingers on my eyelids, I wake and stare in swift amazement.

The sky is one great golden flame, The moon and the stars, the stars, But oh, the longing you might share This sunrise miracle with me! Elizabeth Newport Hepburn in New York Times.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Brief Consultation. Doctor—"Good morning, what can I do for you?" Young Visitor—"I called, sir, to ask for the hand of your daughter."

"Humph! Appetite good?" "Not very." "How is your pulse?" "Very rapid, when—I am with her, very feeble when away." "Trouble with palpitation?" "Awfully when I think of her."

"Take my daughter; you'll soon be cured. Five dollars, please." Father Knew.

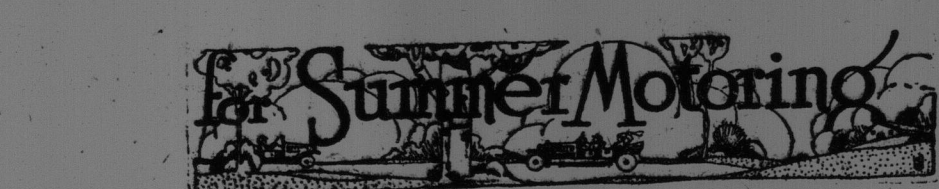
"Now, Jimmie," said his Sunday school teacher, "I want you to memorize today's motto: 'It is more blessed to give than receive.'"

"Yes'm, but I know it now," replied Jimmie. "My father says he has always used that as his motto in his business."

"Oh, how noble of him!" said the teacher. "And what is your father's business?" "He's a prize-fighter, ma'am."

Fair Exchange. "Now, Clarence," said his mother as she handed him an apple, "you must divide honorably with your little sister Nettie."

"What's honorably, mamma?" he asked. "It means that the one that divides takes the smallest piece," was the reply. "Well," said the little diplomat, "then I will give it to Nettie and let her divide."



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Mr. Vandervelde acted as counsel for the defense of the Russian Socialists on trial for their lives for conspiracy against the Communists. He says that despite the injustice and misery which still prevail in Russia, the government should be recognized. Other articles of exceptional interest include John H. Finley's story of the work of the "Pro-Jerusalem Society," the world's strangest Rotary Club; the second instalment of Arthur Bullard's argument against cancellation of the war debts; and two articles telling what the bodies of fortune hunters may expect to find in Asia Minor.

Among those who are attending the golden jubilee celebration of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Yarmouth this

week are Rev. Dr. J. Roy Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, of Fredericton, parents of Dr. J. Roy Campbell, of St. John. Rev. Dr. Campbell was curate of the Yarmouth church many years ago. He was later rector of St. Martin's, this county, and of Holy Trinity church, Dorchester, and also rural dean of Shediac. He was born in 1841 at Edinburgh.

Arrangements to introduce some new and interesting features in the coming campaign of the Red Cross society were made at a meeting of the campaign committee held yesterday afternoon in the Red Cross depot in Prince William street. The method of county organization which was so successful last year will be followed in this year's campaign.

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