

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1922

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G. FRED FISHER'S PLATFORM

- No. 1—(a) The completion and signing of the contract with the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for Musquash Power.
- (b) The appointment of an independent Civil Hydro Electric Commission to construct a Civic Distribution System and operate same.
- No. 2—Completion of Plans and Specifications for a Civic Distribution System.
- No. 3—That an offer be made by the city to purchase the entire property of The New Brunswick Electric Power Company, at the sum named by the Supreme Court of March 2, 1920, \$2,577,555.56. This sum to be the maximum and the offer to remain open for ten days only.
- No. 4—In the event of the offer not being accepted by the Power Company, in the time specified, the city to proceed immediately with the construction of its own distribution system.

BACKWARD, OR FORWARD?

The civic contest now in progress is to determine whether St. John will go back or go forward. It took a forward step in April, when it declared in favor of freeing itself from monopoly, and getting control of its light and power supply, upon which its progress and prosperity depend; for whoever controls the light and power of a city also controls its expansion. The excessive rates charged by the New Brunswick Power Company effectively prevented industrial expansion in the past, as everybody knows. The citizens in April voted for a change. Mayor McLellan has since got in the way. He must be removed, or the will of the people as declared in April cannot be carried out. The most desperate efforts are now being made to persuade the people they were wrong in April, when they declared for civic ownership and distribution. In whose interest are these efforts being made? In the interests of the New Brunswick Power Company, and no other. The advocates of the company say the power needed is not available at Musquash; that in any case a steam standby is necessary; that the company will compete with the city and disaster will result; that the taxes of the people will be greatly increased; that the city should not wreck its credit abroad by pursuing a policy of confiscation; that civic ownership is a ruinous policy; and that the only safe course is to lie down and let the power company rule the roost. The voter, however, needs only to keep one fact clearly in mind to know that the decision of April should be the decision of November, and it is that power is offered the city at 12 cents per kilowatt hour and it will be the people's fault if they do not get the full advantage of that, with freedom from monopoly for all time to come. All objections, all pleas for the power company, all attempts to confuse the issue, are either made in ignorance or are made by those who do not want the city to be free from monopoly, but want the citizens to go on paying tribute.

The contest, therefore, is of vital importance to the city's present and future welfare. The defeat of Mr. McLellan means power at cost. What would his re-election mean?

In Western Canada there are some people who charge that a crime wave is sweeping over a portion of that country is due to popular disapproval of prohibition. Canadian Finance observes that they "are losing sight of fundamental principles and twisting circumstances to suit temporary arguments," and it adds:—"To blame prohibition for a crime wave is to sidestep the real issue which is, 'Shall we obey the law?' Bootlegging is contrary to law; bank robberies are contrary to law; murder is contrary to law. If the majority of the people do not like these laws, we have a democratic form of government which enables us to change them, but until we have changed them there is only one thing for an honest man to do and that is obey the law."

The New Brunswick Power Company says its plant could not now be replaced for \$7,000,000. That assertion ought to be enough to convince the citizens of the necessity of freeing themselves from its clutches. It would have them paying interest and dividends on \$7,000,000 if it could.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

The province of Quebec is paying more and more attention to education, and in this respect sets an excellent example to other provinces. In its review of the speech of the lieutenant governor at the opening of the legislature this week the Montreal Gazette says:—"In extension of the work of technical instruction a paper making school is to be established, the province being one of the great pulp and paper producing regions of the continent. A school for forest guards is also proposed, and the events of the past season have drawn attention to the services its graduates may be able to render. An increase in the number of scholarships to enable capable students to complete their education in Europe is promised. Larger grants to primary schools are also on the government's list. The legislature has been liberal to the extreme in the past in aiding advanced education, and has been inclined to leave to the municipalities the duty of providing the education in the public schools which the great mass of the people have to depend upon to carry them through life. This has been the weakness of the system. If the proposed grants are given on conditions that will really improve the general standard of school instruction the return will be of value. A museum of natural history is to be established for the province, and may be included as part of the educational services. A reorganization of the reformatory school is promised."

This is an extensive programme, involving a large expenditure, but it will be justified by the results. It begins with the primary schools, and extends to vocational schools and the higher education.

The following is an extract from the latest speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George:—"I am in favor of making every reasonable concession in order to induce the United States to associate itself with that great body if it can be accomplished. For until you get all the nations of Europe in (and I still think you can get the United States there) the League of Nations will be crippled. Working with the United States ought to be one of the chief purposes of any government. There is more in common between us than with any other land. Our ideals approximate in a way that probably the ideals of no other two countries do. If these two countries would work together it would be a most sure guarantee for the just peace which is the only lasting peace."

The Toronto Globe says:—"Interprovincial education matters are to be the subject of discussions at a conference called for next Monday and succeeding days at the Parliament Buildings by Premier Drury. Invitations have been sent out to Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Education throughout the Dominion. Next week's conference will be unique, in that, although educational matters are within Provincial legislative scope, the discussions will be directed at interprovincial policies. Next week's conference is one of the outcomes of the education conference that was held in Winnipeg three years ago and which resulted in the formation of the National Council of Education."

The city of Winnipeg prints an advertisement in the Winnipeg Free Press of that city, telling what hydro has done for the people in eleven years. Here are a few extracts:—"Electric light rate reduced from 20 cents to 8-13 per k. w. "One cent cooking rate established. "Commercial power rate made the lowest on the American continent. "The reduced rates have saved millions of dollars to the citizens."

St. John has the opportunity to follow the example of Winnipeg. Who objects? The New Brunswick Power Company.

AN ANTIDOTE TO ANXIETY

(Guelpin Herald.) It is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race (though not entirely an exclusive possession) that it is able to turn from the writer of war and the nerve-wrecking cautions of modern business, to its games, and it rarely allows anything to destroy the zest with which those games and sports are engaged in.

Rev. John A. Swetnam, pastor of Waterloo street Baptist church, left this morning for Cambridge, Queens County to take charge of a musical programme in connection with the Queens County Young People's rally.

THE JOB

Whether the job be large or small, Splendid or poorly paid; Whether you come at another's call Master or not; Whether you are Merchant, mechanic, stenographer, clerk, Laborer, salesman, tell— If the work's doing — at all worth doing. It's worth doing well!

Whether the hours be short or long, Lowly or not the work; Whether you're ruled by task or gong, Boss of the job or clerk; Whether you labor with joy or await Clang of the quitting bell; If the work's worth doing—at all worth doing. It's worth doing well!

Whether the job be large or small, If it's the task for you, Get in your stride, or quit it all, Struggle and strive to do! Honest? Be square! Be not slipshod nor slick; Urging? O'le quell! For a job worth doing—at all worth doing. It's worth doing well! —Edmund Leamy, in Forbes Magazine, (N. Y.)

LIGHTER VEIN

A Good Beginning. "What's an ad. 'are you going to burn this winter?' For fear of causing a panic in the business world, we hardly dare to confess that we've already accumulated a pile of 'please remits' that will keep the old base-burner roaring until well after the holidays.—Buffalo Express.

Vastly Different. A member of the athletic club, after swimming the length of the large tank in the basement of the institution, came out puffing and blowing, apparently exhausted. The author of the note asked: "You don't manage your breathing right," said the swimming instructor, "it ought not to be for you. As to the upper part of your body, including your arms, you use exactly the same muscles and in very much the same way as in swimming as in saving wood."

"No, sir," gasped the swimmer. "When it comes to saving wood, I use the muscles of some other man."

Just Beginning. Man—"Do you collect pennies?" Teenie—"Yes, sir." Man—"Well, here are two for your collection. Now, how many have you?" Teenie—"Two."

PLACE NAMES OF NOVA SCOTIA

(Halifax Herald.) The Herald has received a copy of a most interesting as well as unique volume that will answer many a question as to how the towns and capes and rivers of Nova Scotia obtained their names. The author, Thos. J. Brown, of Nova Scotia, formerly general superintendent of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, has been interested in the history of our provincial place names. Now as a labor of love he has crystallized his researches, undertaken as a hobby, into an attractive book that should find a place in every maritime library.

In glancing over the volume we find that Bartown, in Colchester county, was so named in 1817 after the Earl of Baltholme, then governor of Nova Scotia. Glace Bay was named by the French who found the harbor frozen over. On April 6, 1784, the suburbs of Halifax were called Göttingen after the city of that name in Hanover. Guysboro is named after the Christian name of Sir Guy Carleton, first lieutenant governor of Canada. The word "Halifax" is probably derived from the words "Holy Hall," the name of a castle founded by the fact that centuries ago the head of a virgin who had been murdered was suspended from a tree in the neighborhood of the castle. The name "Stewiacke" comes from an Indian word, meaning "Whimpering as you go." The name Shubenacadie comes from a Mic-mac word meaning "the place where the ground-nut (potato) grows."

Yarmouth was given the name Fort by no less a personage than Champlain himself, in 1604, "inasmuch as its figure was so." It would appear that like Digby, Shelburne, etc., the name Yarmouth was given after an English titled personage of that name.

Even a brief examination of this very valuable work which is dedicated to the memory of Nova Scotia's historians past and present lends credence to the verdict of the late Rev. Dr. Patterson of Pictou: "Names of places form an important part of our history. They stand as monuments of men and events in the past. They throw light on the scenes and movements of former ages and therefore cannot be neglected in our study of the developments of our country."

"ROMANTIC, ALSO RACY" A start has been made with the remedying of the confusion caused by the duplication—in some instances the multiplication—of street names in Glasgow. Hackneyed or flavorless names like Hamilton or Hillhead or Park or Queen are to give place to names redolent of romance and racy of the Scottish soil—Eosdale, Enterkin, Fendla, Fingska.

A collection of some of the prettiest of the "A" and "B" names submitted for the Mosspark housing scheme reads like a distich from a poem by a Scottish Milton or Drayton—Aros, Balerno, Alva, Avenmore, Balfour, Arngask, Balgonie, Arisaig. Such words have dew and fragrance; they are like wildflowers and leather sprays from that old rural Scotland from which Glasgow punk in its westward facing vale, and ringed round on all sides save the southwest, tends to be so much isolated. Their evocative spell cannot fail to influence the imagination and even the careers of the younger generation.

The principle that guides the proposed changes permits also of the retention of names with old associations and local character. Byres road and Crow road and Butterbeggins road are safe, and "Tureen street and Landreay street will continue to be the most quaint flavor of time-hallowed corruption.

THEN AND NOW

(From The Telegraph's Report of H. R. McLellan's Speech of April 19, 1922.)

"The question at issue was not the purchase of the assets of the Power Company, but were the citizens to have Musquash power and civic distribution THROUGH A CIVIC PLANT, NOT AN OLD COMPANY one. The matter must be divorced from high finance and convenient legislation."

"The issue was civic control of the Musquash power, and civic distribution WITHOUT TRUCK OR TRADE WITH THE NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY. That's what we want, and that's what we'll get, Mr. McLellan said."

And today, what says Mr. McLellan? If the McLellan of April and the McLellan of October were to meet today, and either of them had the courage of his convictions, there would be trouble—sure.

WORLD'S GREATEST RAILWAY DEPOT

"Liverpool Street," London, Handles Seventy-Six Million Passengers a Year.

Seventy-six million passengers, out and in, pass through Liverpool Street Station every year—that makes it easily the greatest station in the world, and the further it went into figures with which the Great Eastern statisticians presented me, the more tremendous Liverpool Street Station grew.

It is one of the most dazzling examples in all London to stand on those great foot bridges and watch the people pouring off and on the platforms. Why do not know the station is because of the London tradition of hurry and because Liverpool Street is more than any, the city's own station, but all its passengers walk in and out at top speed, so that the flood, at its morning and evening fullness, produces an actual effect of giddiness if you stare at it long enough.

Apart from clerks in the huge offices which, with their corridors long enough for cycle races, remind one of the new County Hall, 873 of the company's staff are required to manage the station.

There are no fewer than 511 men on the platform and station staff 381 handling parcels and 61 booking clerks!

Record Figures. For instance, the record figures were on that day in 1920, when, apart from season ticket holders there were 32,070 passengers and 19,489 were taken in fares.

It is heavy going at Liverpool Street Station on all other days, except, perhaps, Sundays. The station covers 16 of the most central circuits in a readily understood way. One of the platforms is 606 feet long, and to deal with the 1,284 trains that are dealt with each day,

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis
Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 139.
RADIO TELEPHONE CIRCUITS.

There are several fundamental circuits for radio telephone transmitters, which vary somewhat in their characteristics and methods of tuning. It is the object of this article to describe the points of difference between some of the most common circuits in a readily understood way. For the sake of clearness the plate circuit with the source of high voltage direct current and the filament battery circuit have been omitted, but both these circuits are connected in the usual way.

Probably one of the most popular circuits employed largely by the amateurs on account of its simplicity and consequent cheapness is the so-called "Hartley" or "Hartley" circuit shown in Figure 1. A single inductance coil is required with five clips, two for the aerial and ground and the others for the plate, grid and filament. The circuit is simple to tune and the amount of coupling between the plate and grid circuits is readily adjustable by means of the clips "P," "G," and "G."

Another very common circuit for continuous wave transmission is the "Colpitts" circuit shown in Figure 2. "Colpitts" circuit shows that it differs considerably from the "Hartley" in that the coupling between the oscillating circuit and the antenna is by means of the condenser, hence it is electrostatically coupled rather than electro-magnetically, as in the circuit discussed above.

The circuit of Figure 1 may be used without employing a grid condenser, although the radiation may be increased by the use of a condenser and grid leak of proper size.

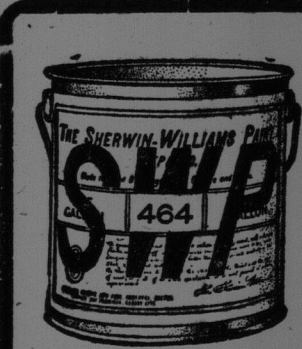
A transmitting circuit which is connected rapidly to the front is the one shown in Figure 3 and is known as the reversed feed-back. If the ground is connected at point "P" in Figure 1 and the coil bent back at this point so that the lower end of the coil is telescoped into the upper portion, the "Hartley" circuit is converted into the reversed feed-back.

A second coil may be employed in the Hartley circuit to inductively couple the oscillating circuit to the antenna, but the system still remains a "Hartley" circuit. On the other hand, if we take the circuit shown in Figure 4 where there is no direct coupling between the plate and grid, although both of these circuits are coupled to the antenna circuit, we have what at first glance appears to be an inductive, but is really a capacitive, system. The "Hartley" circuit differs from the circuit shown in Figure 4, since coupling is achieved between the plate and grid circuits in the "Hartley" arrangement by employing a single coil for this purpose, while there is no inductive coupling between coils "P" and "G" shown in Figure 4.

Any of the circuits shown and discussed above may be employed for radio telephony using a single five-watt tube or several such tubes in parallel and a suitable modulating system. A potential of about 600 volts usually supplied by a small motor generator set should be employed to furnish energy for the plate circuit. A transformer operated from a sixty-cycle source may be used when the set is to be used for radio telephony, but a rectifier must (All Rights Reserved by United Patent

be connected in the circuit to change the A. C. and D. C. if it is desired to telephone on the set while operating from an A. C. source.

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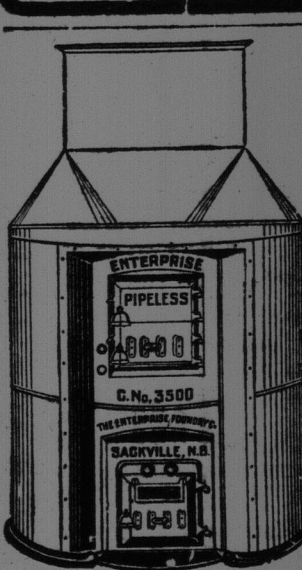
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of pure cod-liver oil abounds in health-building vitamins. If the body is run down in vitality, add the pure vitamin-richness of Scott's Emulsion to the diet. It builds up health.

promise suit brought by a member of a Follies chorus. It had little else to commend it. There seem only two ways to escape these depths of banality. One is not to write love letters at all. The other is to follow the example related in "The Sentimental Journey" wherein the admirable servant of the traveler produces for his limitation the affectionate letter of the drummer to his corporal's wife. It was not at all applicable to the case in point, but with a few changes it served, and, being based on sound models that had doubtless served many generations of lovers was couched in excellent and dignified French. The form love letter may seem a reactionary device to a young and active world, but it would certainly protect the reading public from a great deal of trash.

Next to the mild form of idiosyncy that dictates the sending of some of the love missives, that see publicity in the courts or newspapers, is the folly of the recipients in preserving them after they have been read and gushed over, unless maybe they sense their possible use in a future breach of promise use in the courts. What, for instance, have been the feelings of the young mother who had missed her young hopeful one day for some time, when he reappeared had asked: "Where have you been, my son?" "Playing postman," replied Willie. "I gave a letter to all the houses in our street. Really, truly, letters, too." Where on earth did you get them? They were those old ones in your bureau drawer, tied up with ribbon was the innocent reply. How many Telegraph readers have similar bundles of letters within reach of equally bright hopes?

Miss Anna Malfant of Noncon, a contralto singer, passed through St. John this week en route to New York where she will take passage on a steamer for Paris to continue a course of musical studies. She is being accompanied by Miss Laura Gaudet and Dr. Endre Leger, the last mentioned having been read and gushed over, unless maybe they sense their possible use in a future breach of promise use in the courts.