

The Evening Times and Star

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THE HYDRO CONTRACT

The public will be impressed by the split of fairness in which the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is meeting the city council in the conference regarding the contract for the Musquash current. It will also be quick to see what is behind some of the petty objections. The citizens are not to be easily confused by any effort to create doubt regarding the hydro development and the benefits it offers.

Byrne's judgment is given in the following words: "The Turk is hopelessly unfit to govern subject races. He cannot administer. He cannot secure justice. As governing power he has always shown himself incapable, corrupt and cruel. He has always destroyed; he has never created. The fruits of Turkish government are incalculable. The Turk as a governing power is irreclaimable."

An American historical writer, John Fiske, is no less severe in his indictment, in which it is said that: "The history of Turkish domination has been a record of the most brutal force, without any noble ulterior purpose which might redeem its vulgarity. It is the history of a race poorly equipped with intellect and intellectually incurious, which has contributed absolutely nothing to the common weal of mankind, while by its position it has been able to check the normal development of a more worthy community."

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

In the reports containing statistics concerning the Canadian railways which was issued in Toronto Monday, the showing made by the Canadian National Railways compares very favorably with that of its chief competitor. A particularly gratifying feature of the report for the last six-month period is the evidence it presents of greater economy and greater efficiency in the operation of the National system.

Although reduced rates and lighter passenger traffic caused a decrease in revenue of 1.1 per cent, the total expenses were reduced by 18.5 per cent, causing a substantial lessening of operating deficit. While the reduction in the payroll was largely responsible for the lower operating expenses, economies of a more enduring nature are shown in the record of increased in the size of the average train load, the number of cars per train and the average load per car.

That the tendency is in the right direction is shown also by a comparison of some of the figures giving the gross earnings of the system. Owing to conditions already mentioned, the earnings since the first of this year, which total \$72,809,687, show a decrease of 0.018; but the latest for the week ending on which total \$2,918,687, an increase of \$230,258 over the corresponding week of last year. With reduced expenses, more economical operation and revenues which show a tendency towards larger figures, the outlook for the Canadian National Railways is far from discouraging.

THE TURK.

Little patience with the apologists for the Turk is shown by The Philadelphia North American in replying to a eulogy of Turkey and its people by Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, formerly of the United States navy, which appeared in a recent number of Current History. While giving Admiral Chester credit for sincerity and admitting that, individually, the Turk is a person many admirable qualities, the Philadelphia newspaper says:

"But it is as a governing race, as an individual, that the Turk is to be judged. Before the bar of civilization long ago condemned as unbecomingly in the former capacity he has broken the record of barbarism. During all the centuries that have passed since he emerged a barbarian from central Asia, a barbarian has remained. Everywhere that he has penetrated his presence has been a blight upon progress and a curse to subjugated peoples. Since efforts to misrepresent the facts of his history are well known, it is not surprising that the monumental evidence of history."

Tracing the history of the Ottoman Turks from the time in the thirteenth century, when, driven westward by long pressure, they appeared in Asia Minor, through the extension of their control throughout the world in the seventeenth century, Sobieski turned them back from Vienna and the later decline of the empire, the North American declares: "The outstanding fact is that in all this long record there is not one item of good. Not only did the Turk contribute nothing to human progress or to the betterment of the world, but he corrupted and blasted institutions wherever he went. He was a scourge to the Arab civilization, one of the oracles of history, to which we owe the beginnings of our knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, architecture, medicine. He had revitalized the dead cultures of Greece, Rome, and he was submerged under his incompetence and rapacity. He absorbed and utilized Saracenic art and architecture, but he was a reactionary religion of the most fanatical and most generation of the Ottoman power has light the same evil, until its record summarized in the Allies' denunciation of five years ago of the Turkish tyranny of the Turk. Even when the apostle of Prussianism, declared that in all the century the Turkish empire had done 'but destroy.'"

Verdict of the historian is proved in evidence and Viscount

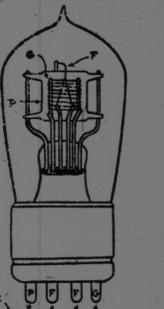
FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

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

Lesson No. 115. THE CONSTRUCTION OF VACUUM TUBES.

One of the most important parts of the modern radio set is the vacuum tube, which is employed both in transmitting and receiving. It consists essentially of a highly evacuated glass tube in which are inserted three elements known as the plate, grid and filament.

The diagram shows the general construction of a typical vacuum tube used for reception purposes, the upper half of the sketch being in cross-section to show the arrangement of the three elements. In the center is the filament consisting of an inverted 'V' of wire, usually tungsten, sometimes coated with an oxide. Next to the filament and separating it from the plate is the cylindrical metal plate. There are four wires brought through the glass at the base of the tube, two for the filament and one each for the plate and grid. The tube itself is sealed into a cylindrical metal base of standard size on the lower end of which are mounted four prongs or contacts electrically connected to the four wires mentioned above. A pin projecting from the side of the tube at a certain place assures the insertion of the tube into the tube socket in such a way as to have the prongs make contact with the proper contact fingers of the socket.



Vacuum Tube For Detection

Transmitting tubes are often made with different size bases or the pin in such a position that transmitting tube sockets cannot be used for receiving tubes thereby preventing accidental damage to the tubes.

The diagram above is that of a receiving tube for detection purposes. The degree of vacuum in receiving tubes affects the plate voltage required for satisfactory operation of the tube, the tubes with higher vacuums requiring the greater voltages.

The early vacuum tubes for detection purposes contained only two elements, namely, the plate and the filament, and operated on the valve principle in a manner somewhat similar to the crystal detector.

The various makes of receiving tubes vary somewhat in details of construction, but the essential elements and they are so built as to be interchangeable in the standard sockets.

LIGHTER VEIN.

In the Artist's Studio.

Captain of Commerce—D'ye sell them? Artist (in hope)—Oh, yes, certainly! Captain of Commerce—Young man, come with me. I've been looking for a salesman like you for years.

Generous to a Fault.

A congressman was in the office of a friend, a justice of the peace, in an Ohio town, who couple came in to be married. After the ceremony the justice accepted a modest fee and handed the bride an umbrella as she went out. "Do you always do that, Frank?" "Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes." "Do what? Bestow a present upon the bride?" "A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" "No, it was mine," replied the congressman, sadly.

Double Happiness.

When the news of Brown's engagement became public property his many friends promptly expressed their hearty congratulations. "But," said one, "I understand that the girl to whom you are engaged is a twin. How do you tell the difference between her and her sister?" "Well," Brown, happily, "it's jolly nice family and I don't bother very much."

MISSING HEIR TO \$500,000.

An Anglo-U. S. Romance—British Picture Houses Are Asked to Aid in Search.

Trowbridge, Eng., Sept. 27.—Where are the heirs of Ephraim Gregory, born in 1831 at Trowbridge, Wiltshire? Mr. Gregory died in New Jersey, U. S. A., leaving a fortune of \$500,000, and prominent lawyers in America are endeavoring to find his heirs.

As Mr. Gregory was a Wiltshire man, the New Jersey Guarantee and Trust Corporation has asked the British Film Association, an American lawyer, of Paper-buildings, Temple, London, to help them.

According to the Kinema magazine "Around the Town." Mr. Harrington decided to ask the managers of picture houses in Great Britain to throw on the screen a photograph of Ephraim Gregory, with a brief history of his life.

The first wife of the man who later became rich in romantic circumstances was Anna Maria Harris, who bore him two children, Sarah and Gregory, born about 1860, and John Charles Gregory, born about 1864, at Wratbury, Wiltshire.

Mrs. Gregory died in 1867 and her husband married again, the same year, a Miss Charlotte Cash. She died in 1878, and it is supposed that Gregory then left Wiltshire.

It is believed that Gregory was a trowbridge's assistant and that he was probably a Congregationalist. The name of Harris and Gregory are common in Wiltshire, but it is hoped that with the immense publicity given through the medium of the screen the missing heirs may come forward and be able to prove their identity.

SPRINGING A SURPRISE ON THE BLIND PIG MEN

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Lulled into a sense of false security during the last months of the year ago, when the Ontario Revenue Collector T. W. Purcell and Quebec Liquor Commission Inspector A. Mousset, blind-piggers in the city of Hull and the district have been conducting a land and business—but there will be an awakening. During this month the local officers have "held off" the blind-piggers by skillfully into a trap, and on instruction from the commission, in order to enable a squad of special officers from the liquor commission to raid the city.

It is said on good authority that this campaign, which has nearly reached its close now, has been eminently successful. Their way skillfully into the good graces of the unsuspecting Hull blind-piggers, they have succeeded in visiting upwards of thirty places, where they obtained liquor, in some cases on three occasions. As a result of their operations it is said that the blind-piggers have been disposed of more than 100 cases which have been made by the operatives.

A similar campaign was conducted about a year ago, when eighty-four prosecutions resulted and more than sixty convictions were registered.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT STRIKE

New York, Sept. 26.—As the result of a disagreement between Norman Smith, President of the senior class in the Minors, L. L. High School, and the Principal, J. I. Allart, and Mrs. Warren Clendenny, one of the teachers, all the members of the senior class were absent from classes yesterday afternoon.

The trouble started on Wednesday, when Mrs. Clendenny, meeting Smith in one of the corridors of the school building, reproved him for his absence from study hall. Later, when the Principal talked with Smith, he undertook him to say "I don't care for you or Mrs. Clendenny." Classmates, who overheard the conversation, were so angry that they would not listen to Mrs. Clendenny.

Led by Harry Schmidt, a son of a member of the Board of Education, the nine girls and nine boys of the senior class conferred and decided to support their President. Principal Allart gave them their choice of attending classes or going home. They went home. Ten juniors followed them, and the school opens on Monday morning.

THE CIRCUS, THE BOY AND THE "CARNIVAL"

(From the Dearborn Independent.) The circus as we know it is peculiarly an American institution. The boy follows every step with the keenest interest and after the performance rings up a triumph in his back yard. Crused shoulders and a bumped head cause him to have renewed respect for the men and women of the circus ring. This influence is wholly good.

The carnival has a similar appeal. But that which is under canvas is vastly different. At most of the carnivals he sees the cheap fraud gawling with its lead appeal. He sees gambling going on under the auspices of his father's lodge or his brother's war veterans' organization. Just as thousands of boys would never have seen an elephant had it not been for the circus, so thousands would never have known the roulette table gambling had it not been for the circus.

TO UPBUILD DAIRY TRADE.

Poland No Longer Has Any Cattle to Export.

At the expense of beef production, Poland will develop an extensive dairy export trade, according to reports received by the Polish Bureau of Information in the United States. The present indications are that Poland will have no cattle to export, but the production of milk and butter, as well as other dairy products, will establish a large export trade in dairy products. Before the war, Poland exported annually approximately 300,000 head of cattle for slaughter, and imported some cattle from Russia, also for slaughter.

An important factor in this new development will be the condition of Poland's pasture and hay lands. While the pastures are at present in a relatively poor condition, the production of hay promises to be fairly good. According to estimates, nearly 100,000 carloads of hay were produced this year. In addition, there are available as substitute foods, large quantities of wheat straw, sugar beets, etc.

The number of cattle, according to the census of last year, was approximately 7,000,000, compared with 100,000 before the war. The difference in number, however, does not give a complete picture of the true condition, says the bureau, for the quality has not remained up to standard, because breeding stock has not been imported to the same extent as formerly.

The live stock census taken in Poland last year also revealed the fact that the number of horses, sheep and swine is now somewhat under the 1919 total. The number of horses in October of last year was approximately 3,200,000, or about 250,000 under the 1919 figure. The number of sheep at that time was 5,170,000, or about 500,000 less than in 1919. The number of sheep, according to the census, was 2,150,000, as compared with 2,850,000 before the war.

Formerly Poland exported approximately 80,000 horses yearly to Western Europe and it is hoped that within a relatively short period this important trade may be resumed. Swine also were exported, Germany and Bohemia taking the bulk of Poland's surplus swine, which in some years reached a total of nearly 2,000,000. An important trade in bacon, ham, pork and sausages was also being developed between Poland and England, Germany and Russia. It is believed that the number of swine will soon equal the pre-war total, if not exceed it.

The restrictions which have remained in force against the export of pork products, are operative in many quarters, including the Ministry of Agriculture, which favors their abolition.

"COMEDY COP" UNDER BAN

Kansas Censors Also Bar Jokes on Dry Law.

The comedy policeman has been barred in Kansas and no longer will audiences in that state be entertained with travesties on solemn and earnest officers of the law. Even to throw a mild and mellow custard pie at one of the dramatic personae who happens to wear a big tin star will be a misdemeanor. Kicking cops around the stage will no longer relieve the amuse of the villian. All will be decorous and calm. In time the law may be amplified so that in the plays the whole cast must fall down when the censor of the State Board of Motion Picture Review, which does not go quite so far as...

LONGEVITY REMAINS UNEXPLAINED

(New York Times.)

It is among the penalties of great age that those who attain it fall into delusions, sometimes amusing and sometimes merely pathetic, in their efforts to account for their not very important success in adding years to their lives. The reasons they give are never the right ones.

The biographies of centenarians prove that there is no regimen of life by which length of days can be attained. Most of them have done about what other people do in the way of eating and sleeping, nothing particularly unusual, and many of them have been poor as rich.

About the most irritating thing the centenarians say is to vaunt their abstention from worrying and to advise the rest of us to imitate them in this respect. Ex-Representative and ex-Senator Cornelius Cole, celebrating his hundredth birthday at his home in California, repeats the ancient platitude. He is never worried about himself or his country or the rest of the world. As for himself, perhaps he never has had anything in particular to fret him, perhaps he was by temperament endowed with a belief or hope that all will well soon would be, and let it go at that. Others are not so fortunate or they have a better appreciation of perils present and in prospect.

If "worry" means merely inefficient, exaggerated anxiety, then, of course, it should be avoided as much as possible, and it is to be reprehended with whatever severity one can justify. If, on the contrary, "worry" means an intelligent realization of realities, then it is commendable, and it is more likely to lengthen life than to shorten it.

Just as all sorts of people live long, so all sorts die young. Suicide in its innumerable variants apart, longevity seems to be partly a matter of luck, so far as the individual is concerned. And rarely indeed can much more be said of and for centenarians than that they have remained alive longer than their neighbors. Theirs almost always has been a negative kind of happiness, and their achievements do not fill many pages in human history.

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HOW LONG AGO? (Woodstock Sentinel.) Agnes MacPhail, M. P., is reported to have said in a recent address that when she was going to the high school in Owen Sound she was slighted by her fellow pupils who lived in town, and that every boy and girl who came from the farm was similarly slighted. Would it be fair to ask Miss Agnes how long ago that was? It must have been a long time. Is there any complaint now that pupils from the country are slighted by fellow students? It may be that at times there is evidence of friendly rivalry or even jealousy, when, as not infrequently happens, the country pupil makes a better showing in his work than his fellow pupil from the town; but that is a very different thing from being slighted. Perhaps Miss MacPhail, even as a young girl, had in her make-up a liberal measure of that class-consciousness which has become such an important factor in the political life of the country of late.

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