

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 12, 1922.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4 per year; by mail, \$5.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States, \$5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 300 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Magazine Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

A NOBLE WORK

The nature of the business which has been occupying the attention of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in session in Winnipeg, shows how thoroughly this great organization has entered into the work of the peace programme of the society. One of the gains resulting from the Great War has been the upbuilding of the Red Cross Society and the turning of its energies to the tasks of peace. Until recently its scope was limited to the work of alleviating the suffering caused by war, but when the last great conflict ended the Red Cross was not demobilized. It was realized that the splendid organization which had been built up and the spirit of service which permeated it were assets far too valuable to be allowed to lie idle, and some one with a vision of the needs of the world saw and directed the attention of others to the great field in which the Red Cross still could carry on its work of mercy.

It is only about sixty years ago since M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss author and philanthropist, conceived the idea which was put into effect in 1864, when he and a few friends met in Geneva and took the first steps which led to the organization of the Red Cross Society as an international body for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of stricken soldiers on the battlefield. For many years the society devoted itself solely to the care of sick and wounded soldiers during wartime, and during those years the aid it brought to the stricken eased the anguish of many a soldier and saved the lives of countless thousands who would have perished but for its ministrations. In more recent years, such emergencies as plagues, earthquakes and conflagrations aroused various branches of the society to activity, but it still was regarded as essentially a wartime organization.

To the late Mr. Henry P. Davidson, under whose able direction the United States Red Cross Society attained such a high pitch of efficiency when that nation entered the war, is given much of the credit for the steps which were taken, after the Great War had ceased, to develop a more closely united worldwide organization to aid the stricken in the battle which never ceases, the battle against disease. Early in 1919 an announcement was made of a plan to co-ordinate the efforts of all Red Cross Societies in the interests of peace and welfare and soon the League of Red Cross Societies was formed, the objects of which were outlined as follows:

"To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of a peace time voluntary national Red Cross organization, having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, and to secure the co-operation of such organizations for these purposes."

"To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing a medium for bringing within the reach of all the peoples the benefits to be derived from present scientific facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application."

"To furnish a medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities."

Since then, the League has enlisted in its membership the Red Cross societies of forty nations, and the new policy has been put into effect with a vigor that has resulted in the development of the peace time work on a scale that is almost amazing. "Only experience could show the precise scope of the field in which the Red Cross societies could usefully function in times of peace, and this field necessarily would vary in different countries in accordance with local conditions, material, social and temperamental," a recent writer has said, and experience has proved how useful are its peace time functions and in how wide a field.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has entered into the work with the same fine spirit of public service which marked its devoted services during the interests of the soldiers during the Great War. Already it has accomplished much, and the plans which have been considered and approved at the meeting of the Central Council show that there is to be no lessening of the work, but rather an expansion, that it may meet more fully the needs of a world in which preventable diseases claim more victims than in the past, recorded on the casualty lists of the wars which first inspired the organization of the Red Cross.

While other nations are debating what is to be done about international war debts, Great Britain is taking care of its obligations abroad. It is announced in London that the government is taking steps to pay \$60,000,000 into the New York Federal Reserve Bank next Monday on account of this year's interest on its debt to the United States.

The execution of Benjie Swin at Woodstock was so revolting and accounts so diversified that there will be general commiseration of Attorney General Byrne's decision officially to investigate the circumstances.

The recent execution at Woodstock has furnished ammunition for the opponents of capital punishment, and they have not been slow to take advantage of it in their fight for the substitution of life sentences for hangings. It was announced yesterday that a delegation had waited on Hon. J. A. Robb to ask that he should investigate the methods in use in Australia for the punishment of murderers, when he visits that country. It is reported also from Ottawa that there is some talk of the adoption of electrocution in place of the hangman's noose.

An agreement between the Dominion government and the steamship companies relative to immigration inspection at the point of departure from Europe for Canada is announced. This should be a year of big influx into this country from Europe, and it is well that the government and transportation interests have come together in the vital matter of proper inspection of prospective settlers in Canada. The Dominion gates are open to those who will measure up to the requirements.

Interest in the international schooner races centres today at Gloucester, where the first of the United States elimination contests is to take place. The four entries all show promise and the winner of the series should be able to give the Bluenose a run for the cup.

Magistrate Ritchie is receiving warm congratulations on the occasion of his seventy-ninth birthday. The question of his superannuation is one that might well receive the thoughtful consideration of the civic and provincial authorities.

THE WORLD'S WATER POWER

Only a Small Percentage of That Available Is in Use.

(New York Times.) Electric generation by means of the water turbine is being developed with much enterprise throughout the world, but only a small percentage of the available power is being developed. Canada is making rapid strides, largely through the energy of Sir Adam Beck, who promotes the development of the Lower Ontario with power obtained from the falls. Canada is said to possess 23,000,000 horsepower derivable from hydro-electric sources, and is now not merely dependent upon Niagara for "juice," but is exporting it to the United States. The St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Saginaw, and the St. Marys, and about eighty miles from Montreal, were not many years ago out of the line of civilized development. They now produce about 60,000 horsepower for various utilities, and around them have grown various industries, and an ever-increasing population. Nevertheless, Canada at present uses only about ten per cent. of its computed water power, whereas the United States has developed not less than forty-three per cent. In the United States the abundant water power is at present almost unexploited.

Great Britain is awaking to the advantage to be derived from such development. A plan is being laid for use in the British Isles, associated particularly with a mammoth plan of development in the west of England, not far from Bristol and Avonmouth, Wales and Scotland, where water power is in many places with reasonable force. A plan is being laid for use in the British Isles, associated particularly with a mammoth plan of development in the west of England, not far from Bristol and Avonmouth, Wales and Scotland, where water power is in many places with reasonable force. A plan is being laid for use in the British Isles, associated particularly with a mammoth plan of development in the west of England, not far from Bristol and Avonmouth, Wales and Scotland, where water power is in many places with reasonable force.

In South Africa, the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River are considered likely to produce power to the extent of about 1,000,000 horsepower, and East Africa is known to be available for similar purposes, which, if applied to tractive development, would open up rich deposits of copper, coal and other minerals known to exist in that expansive country.

Monsoon periods in India have given prompt success to dam the Western Ghats, and by conservation of monsoon waters 60,000 horsepower now encourages industries in Bombay and surrounding territories. Kulecar Falls in British Guiana are said to possess the best available water power in the British Empire, but are as yet undeveloped. Plenty of power is known to exist in Niagara, and on the Gold Coast 250,000 horsepower is reported to be available.

A water-power committee of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, appointed by the British government to investigate the subject, not long since reported that the main water powers of the British Empire were situated in Canada, India, New Zealand and New Guinea, with much known to exist in East, South and Central Africa, in Egypt, Ceylon, the Malay States, Tasmania and British Guiana, capable of giving a continuous supply of between 40,000,000 and 70,000,000 horsepower.

Some Relief. Suburbanite—"That cat of yours kept me awake all night with its yowling. Neighbor—"Sorry; but you don't want to kill it, do you?" "No; but couldn't you get it tamed?" "Answers."

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

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

Lesson No. 127.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF "SPIDER WEBB" COILS.

This type of coil is extremely easy to construct and although small, is very efficient. The losses due to "end turns" existing in many other forms of coils is eliminated, the distributive capacity between turns is low and the inductance value is comparatively large. Three of these small coils properly connected in a regenerative circuit form a very satisfactory combination for the reception of short wavelengths, ordinary and "clicker" coils respectively as shown in the accompanying diagram.

To construct one of these coils, a thin piece of insulating material such as bakelite, fibre, or cardboard of a thickness of 1-16th of an inch should be used. Cardboard, for example, is easily worked and a disc should be cut which is four inches in diameter. The circumference is then divided into seven equal parts and lines drawn from the outer edge to the centre. Along these lines slots are cut 1-16th of an inch in width to a distance from the edge of the disc one inch. This leaves seven separate sections as shown in Figure 1, on which the winding is to be placed.

Several coats of thin shellac should next be given to the disc, which should also be baked to stiffen it and prevent the absorption of moisture. To avoid increasing the distributive capacity and consequently reducing the efficiency, the shellac should be applied to the disc previous to winding the coil. A hole is bored close to the bottom of one of the slots and starting nearest the centre the wire is wound alternately over and under each section similar to a woven basket. On account of the uneven number of divisions it will be noticed that each wire crosses the wire beneath it at an angle as shown in Figure 2. On the outside edge of the disc may be fastened two small binding posts to which the ends of the coil may be attached. The coils may be easily connected in the proper part of the circuit.

The wire should be silk covered for neat appearance, although cotton covered wire is equally as efficient and the size may be from No. 22 to No. 26. If three coils are constructed for use in the regenerative circuit of Figure 8 it is suggested that the primary have 25 turns, the secondary 40 turns and the "clicker" coil 50 turns. It is important for all the windings to be in the same direction.

The coils should be arranged on a mounting with the primary coil fixed in position and the secondary and "clicker" coils free to swing at an angle so that the distance between them and the primary may be increased or decreased, thus producing a fine degree of tuning. A three-coil mounting similar to that used with "honeycomb" coils gives very satisfactory results.

A range of wavelengths around 800 metres will be obtained by the above prescribed number of turns and if it is desired to receive longer wavelengths the slots may be cut deeper and more turns used. The use of these coils in combination with variable condensers provides very close tuning and when used in the regenerative circuit of Figure 8 a greatly increased strength of signal is secured.

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LIGHTER VEIN.

Changeable on Change. "Are you bull or bear?" "Neither in the trail of a profit 'm' a bloodhound, and when scared I'm a rabbit."—Boston Transcript.

Automatic.

"A cashier friend of mine," relates F. R. Swift, president of the National Bank of Auburn, "was approached by a group of artisans who were forming a co-operative business, with a request for a loan. They had few assets, but great confidence in their ability to meet any obligations. "What makes you so sure you can pay?" asked the cashier. "Oh," replied the president of the new corporation, "we can do that all right. Why, our by-laws state that all our customers must pay us promptly when their bills are due."—Judge.

Ultimate Golf.

There once was a golfer named Sutter, who always drove off with his putter. He said: "I must say it's a pleasure to have your putter. But I like to hear all the folks sputter."—Wayside Tales.

A Higher Test.

"Well, Jim, now that you are married I suppose your wife expects you to live up to your ideals." "Boston Transcript.

Little Gay Boy.

Small Boy—"Take me to the pictures, mummy?" Mother—"Now, then, haven't yer had the pictures?" "Yes, mummy, but I'm craving after amusement."—Auckland Daily News.

Persistent Family Ties.

Groom—"Why does old Melborn always look so sad?" Sloane—"Why, the poor fellow has to support his grandchildren before he has finished supporting his children."—Answers.

The Lloyd Harris Oil Strike.

(Toronto Star) A lucky oil strike in Louisiana is reported to have enriched Lloyd Harris and a partially Toronto syndicate to the extent of some millions of dollars. This is not the first fortune to be made from a gusher; nor the last. But it does not follow that similar riches await the haphazard investor in oil stocks. It should be emphasized in view of the Harris strike—that such ventures are a highly speculative investment. They yield, at rare intervals, immense returns, but yield them, in most cases, to the men "on the inside," and almost never to the casual investor. The Harris syndicate was headed by citizens of wealth and ability who knew how their money was to be spent, knew who was spending it, and knew that they would share fairly in any good fortune which might be encountered. Yet even to these men there was no guarantee of success. Other syndicates equally well equipped, have lost their all.

But such men have at least a chance to "cash in." If oil is struck the strike is theirs. But the ordinary investor in oil stocks who has never been "on the ground" who has no personal knowledge of the men with whom he is dealing, who trusts to the presence of a few "honorable" or judges or engineers on the directorate, or to the glowing promises in the prospectus—this individual has in most instances a slim chance of getting his money back, and an almost negligible chance of reaping any considerable profit.

"Roumious oil investments should be made only by those who can afford to lose the money which they invest."

LOCAL NEWS

WEST SIDERS, ATTENTION! Go to the big concert, Ludlow street Baptist church, W. E., tomorrow (Friday) evening. A programme of numbers by some of the best city talent. 1872-10-13

LOCAL NO. 838. Regular meeting, Friday, 19th, 8 o'clock. Important business. By order. 1880-10-14

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BROADWAY ONCE

Weekquaeswegk Was Its Name in Those Days—Some Discoveries.

The original name of Broadway, Weekquaeswegk Path, has long since been forgotten. Before the coming of Hendrick Hudson the present line of Broadway, or a considerable part of it, was a comparatively busy thoroughfare. Recent discoveries have shown that the upper section of the famous street has been in continuous use for centuries and traversed even in prehistoric times by a populous Indian tribe. As a result of several years of research a detailed map has been prepared of the original highway by H. B. Bolton.

In laying out the upper section of Broadway the Indians displayed rare engineering skill. They had, of course, a natural genius for path finding, but their talent rarely has been put to so severe a test in after years. Centuries later, when modern art treasures attacked the same problem, it was found that they could scarcely improve upon the work of the Indians. The original Weekquaeswegk Path followed the east possible grades through the hills of upper Manhattan Island. Centuries later, when white men turned this narrow path into a roadway and later into a paved street with railroad tracks and subways, the line of the original Indian trail was still preserved.

The upper section of Manhattan Island, especially on the west side, originally contained a fairly dense population, judging by Indian standards. It is probable that a path was laid out in early times, continuing the general village in this region. Many of the relics discovered were extremely primitive, indicating that they had been in existence before the coming of the white men.

The picturesque name Weekquaeswegk was taken from the title which the Indians gave to the entire upper section of Manhattan Island. It signified the "People of the Birch Bark." The sites of the Indian villages, as well as the path, have been discovered in this section of the island. It is evident that the old Indian highway was a very important thoroughfare, unimpeded and open to the winds of the weather, would soon disappear. The original Indian path, however, has been found in the remains of the original path, which could still be found.

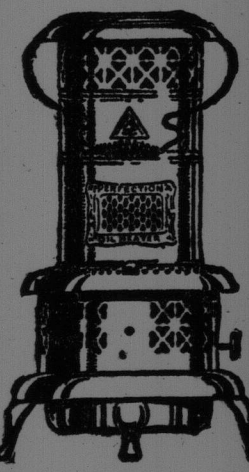
The ancient line of Broadway in the upper regions of the city has withered under the stirring history. Since the coming of the Indians, the village and was the main artery of travel. It became the scene of many Indian battles. Weapons used in these conflicts have been discovered throughout this region. Later, when the white men appeared, still other battles were fought between the Indians and the white men. The present line of upper Broadway must have echoed to war whoops and been stained by much blood, both of the Indians and the early white settlers.

The line of Broadway was used for commercial purposes and as such was used by the Indians for many years. This section of Manhattan Island was itself fertile and in early days, long before the appearance of the Dutch settlers, generally cultivated. The harvests were more than sufficient for the needs of the villages throughout, and the surplus was bartered to the Indians. The path was well trodden, and as trade increased became an important thoroughfare.

It was along the present line of upper Broadway that travelers must have passed to the forts crossing the Harlem River. It is probable that the Indians traded largely with the northern tribes, and it seems likely that they traded a tribute from these tribes to the white men. This would seem to account for the comparative wealth of the Manhattanites over their neighbors.

The site of the original wading place across the Harlem river was near Kingsbridge. In early days it was a place to cross the river by wading at low water. The path which was to become Broadway passed around Marston's Island, in its language as Supercawack or, literally, "the Glistering Place." The original line of upper Broadway must have been the most thoroughfare to the northern country. Relics have been found in this region which must have been brought from other states. In some cases several hundred miles distant.

A modern New Yorker would have felt much at home on the original Weekquaeswegk Path. For long stretches it climbed hills whose contour is still unchanged or followed the bottom of valleys much as it does today. The fields and woods which then covered the region have for the most



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THE DEVONSHIRE FAMILY

London Daily News The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will entertain a few friends at Chatsworth this week. They have not spent a great deal of time there in recent years, for although it is one of the most famous dachshund mansions in the country it is also one of the most expensive to run. Lady Rachel and Lord Charles Cavendish, with Lady Dorothy and Mr. Macmillan, leave Chatsworth today on a visit to the Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh, at May Hall, where the King and Queen were recently entertained.

The rumor that the Prince of Wales would visit Chatsworth in October is incorrect.

MUCH TOO PRACTICAL.

The disarmament question on which the assembly of the League of Nations has become hopelessly divided relates merely to the voluntarily reduction of armaments by the civilized powers. No one has even proposed to it that the sale of arms to barbarians, such as the Turks, who are incapable of manufacturing them, should be prohibited. Nothing so practical as that could be permitted to disturb the lofty serenity of Geneva.—Buffalo Express.

IN CHANCERY.

In Chancery yesterday afternoon the case of Levine vs. Fischman was heard and judgment reserved. Mr. Justice Gritten presiding. This action arises from an injunction taken out last spring following a fire in the building in King street occupied by Percy Levine and Francis Fischman.

the parties to the suit, in connection with repairs to the building, under an agreement of lease. The injunction stood to the day of trial. H. H. McLean, Jr., A. N. Carter and A. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff and W. A. Ross for the defendant.

SAGE TEA DANDY TO DARKEN HAIR

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You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a bottle of "Weyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old famous Sage Tea Recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

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This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Weyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound tonight! Last spring following a fire in the building in King street occupied by Percy Levine and Francis Fischman,

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