

# The Evening Times and Star

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 4417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 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, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

## THE MARITIME VIEWPOINT.

The Times prints today a fuller report of that portion of the speech of Hon. Dr. Roberts before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association last week which dealt specially with the maritime provinces and their claim to greater recognition as a very important portion of the Dominion, and as its eastern gateway during the winter season. This speech, and that of Lieut. Gov. Pugsley, delivered a few days later, put the case for these provinces in a manner which could not but impress the visitors with the fact that our people are something more than mendicants at the door of Canada.

Hon. Dr. Roberts at the outset directed attention to the variety and richness of our resources, which ought to be made the basis of great industries finding a market abroad, and then dealt with the obligation of the Dominion at large to carry out the spirit of the act of confederation by equipping maritime provinces ports and conducting through them instead of foreign ports the export and import trade of the country that is not shared by Quebec and Montreal and the Pacific ports. He pointed out that if these provinces are to regain the status, industrially and commercially, which they enjoyed before confederation the rest of the country must play fair and develop their ports, and encourage the development of their industries. The slogan, Goods Through Canadian Ports, must be made to mean something more than at present. Dr. Roberts made it clear that he was making no selfish plea, but one which is justified in the national interest.

There is food for profitable thought in what Dr. Roberts says about the development of industries on the seaboard whose products would go to overseas markets. There would be no long rail haul from the interior. Such an advantage is obvious. He points out very clearly, also, the natural tendency to trade north and south instead of east and west, and the importance from the national standpoint of making it easier for the maritime provinces to be independent of their old-time markets.

Dr. Roberts makes an earnest appeal for the development of a national sentiment in which the principles of loyalty, sacrifice and sympathy will find expression. It is doubtful, however, if such an appeal will have the desired effect. The way to get results is to show clearly that the rest of the country has something to lose if these provinces are neglected and ignored. Premier Oliver of British Columbia the other day indulged in some very plain talk about what his province might be compelled to do if what it regards as just demands are not fairly met. The maritime provinces may have to adopt the militant attitude in order to arouse Central and Western Canada to a consciousness of the fact that something more is needed than appeals to national sentiment in order to make people geographically situated as are those of the Dominion contented and happy in a confederation.

## UNHAPPY IRELAND.

De Valera has said in effect that such acts as the assassination of Field Marshal Wilson are to be expected. The spokesmen of a section of the Irish Republican army have said the same thing. They appear to be more anxious to find excuses for the murder than to denounce the crime. So long as such persons aspire to leadership and are able to get a following there will be no peace in Ireland. The result of the general elections in Southern Ireland shows that a large majority of the people want peace, and the constitution which would establish the Irish Free State as an autonomous portion of the British Empire. De Valera and his friends, who prate about English coercion would themselves coerce the Irish people. They would coerce those of the south as well as the north. When assassination is resorted to they refuse to utter condemnation, but seek rather to create a degree of sympathy for the assassins. It is quite useless for them to attempt to picture one party in Ireland as pure and spotless and the other steeped in infamy. Undoubtedly there are other assassins than those who are partisans of the extreme republican leaders, and the record of Ulster is not free from dark blot. Those in authority in Ulster, however, have the grace to denounce murder, just as it is denounced by Mr. Arthur Griffith and the Southern Irish leaders who stand with him. De Valera and his group stand in a class apart, actuated by hatred which would justify any means to attain the end they desire. The path to peace does not lie in their direction. They have it in their power to fasten upon Ireland for years to come all the evils of a civil strife that would leave the country utterly exhausted without attaining unity of sentiment either in the north or south, or between the north and south. The problem is not to be solved by England, but by Irishmen themselves. A republic is out of the question, and to continue an agitation for complete independence is merely to bring fresh trouble to the people. Reviewing the situation in Ireland the

New York Times reluctantly observes—"It would appear that the new Ireland is destined for some time to live in a state of perpetual crisis. No sooner is one dangerous fork in the road got by safely than another looms up demanding a resolute choice by the traveler. All American friends of Ireland will make fervent vows that Dark Rosaleen may emerge from the thick and haunted wood in which she is wallowing; but there is no doubt that she has yet a long way to go."

## SIR GEORGE PARKIN.

Years ago, in Fredericton, the writer of this article, a student at the Normal School, had as a companion in a boarding house a youth who was attending Fredericton high school preparatory to a university course. The youth is now President Walter Murray of Saskatchewan University, and the principal of the high school he then attended was Mr. George R. Parkin. Once on a Saturday morning the writer went with Mr. Murray to listen to a debate between high school students on the ethics of hunting and fishing as a pastime. The students entered into the discussion with great vigor, and when they had finished Principal Parkin, who was present, summed up the arguments on both sides with remarkable clearness and added some comments of his own. That which struck the writer was the very evident hold the teacher had upon the affections of the young men, and the profound respect with which they regarded him. Himself a brilliant student, he inspired others, and his work as principal of the high school at Fredericton must have had great and lasting effect upon the lives and the mental outlook of great numbers of young men.

Some years later, the writer, then engaged in newspaper work, reported Dr. Parkin's speech in the old Mechanics Institute in St. John, on the eve of his departure on a tour of the Empire under the auspices of the Imperial Federation League. It was a remarkable address, breathing the spirit of loyalty and giving expression to the desire for a closer welding together of the component parts of the British Empire. That was a very notable tour, and if the dreams of the Imperial Federationists were not fulfilled the movement at all events aroused a deeper mutual interest in widely separated portions of the Empire, and paved the way for more sympathetic relationship and co-operation. It had the effect also of giving Dr. Parkin the status of a great imperialist as well as a great Canadian.

After another interval of years the writer was a fellow voyager with Dr. Parkin across the Atlantic, and learned more about the great aspirations of the man who was soon to be chosen as the organizer of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, with the administration of which he was connected for nearly twenty years. It was a liberal education in Imperial sentiment and relations to talk day after day with Dr. Parkin and get some thing of his vision of the destiny of the British Empire. A brilliant student, a teacher of very exceptional gifts, an ardent patriot with an abiding faith in the future of Canada and the Empire, a clear, logical and convincing speaker, and a writer of great ability, he who had once been a dreaming boy in a small New Brunswick settlement became an outstanding Imperial figure, honored by the King and received with honor wherever he went as the representative of the great Trust which was designed to promote unity and bring closer in sympathy the various branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. A great task sought a man, and found him in Sir George Parkin, K. C. M. G., the news of whose death is heard with sincere regret throughout Canada. The province of New Brunswick is proud to claim him as her son, and pay to his memory the tribute of a lasting regard.

## Two Born Every Minute.

Had not the Parisian doctors protested against a popular rush to buy six-franc bottles of Pierre Guebert's helio-line, a former honored servant of the postal ministry would not now be facing trial in court for fraud at the age of 70, wearing his Legion of Honor decoration. Pierre believed he could make a fortune as quickly by selling a life-giving and life-preserving fluid at a good price as by trying to turn the baser metals into gold after the old-fashioned alchemists had failed so many hundred years. Pierre was a good guesser. By erecting a lightning rod coated with aluminum paint outside his bedroom windows and connecting the rod to bottles with wires, he said, he attracted a life-giving fluid from the sun, hence the name helio-line. Although the doctor's charge of fake was supported by chemical analysis, a troop of witnesses will testify that Pierre's elixir which came down the lightning-rod cured them of various illnesses after the doctors had failed. This should be a typically dramatic French trial.

Rev. A. L. Fleming, rector of St. John's (Stone) church, and Mrs. Fleming, left yesterday afternoon for Montreal, and will sail from that port on Tuesday for England. They expect to return to St. John in September and meanwhile the congregations of St. John's and St. Paul's Anglican churches will unite for the summer months.

# FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

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

## LESSON No. 36. THE THERMIONIC TUBE. PART 3. THE GRID.

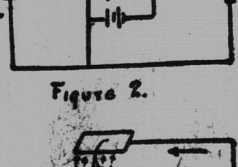
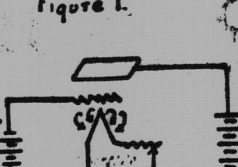
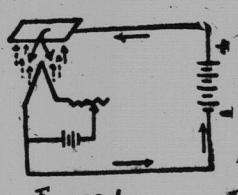
The most revolutionary inventions in radio in the last few years have for their foundation the complete thermionic tube of three elements. When the third element, the grid, was first introduced by Dr. Lee DeForest, he laid the cornerstone for radio development, and it is doubtful whether broadcasting by radio would today be a public service were it not for the three electrode thermionic tube.

The "grid," as it is called, is a mesh or screen, interposed between the filament and plate, and because of this strategic position, it can with a very small amount of energy control the electrons emitted from the filament and determine in what quantities they shall reach the plate.

It will be remembered that with the filament properly heated and a positive charge on the plate, a current will flow in the plate circuit from the plate to the filament and then externally to the plate. In figure 1 is shown by means of heavy arrows the direction of plate current, the dotted arrows showing the direction of emission and travel of electrons.

By studying figures 2 and 3 it can be seen that because of the closeness of the grid to the filament, a small negative charge placed on the grid would repel the electrons and tend to prevent their reaching the plate. A positive charge on the grid would increase the quantity of electrons leaving the filament for the plate. Figure 2 shows the grid negatively charged and no plate current because the electrons are prevented from reaching the plate by the negative charge on the grid. Figure 3 shows a positive charge on the grid allowing the electrons to reach the plate, and a consequent flow of current in the plate circuit.

For sake of illustration the potential on the grid is indicated as being furnished by a battery rather than the usual receiving inductance. The energy in the plate circuit depends on the amount of filament emission and the voltage or potential of the plate. The control of the grid over this energy depends on its closeness to the filament, its charge, and its construction. By reason of the small amount of energy on the grid which can be made to control greater amounts of energy in the plate circuit, the thermionic tube possesses amplifying properties which are of great importance in radio telegraphy and telephony.



## MAYBE IT'S THE OLD "LUMBER YARD GANG" GROWN UP!



## MAYOR MARTIN IN LIBEL CASE

Court Condemns Him to Pay \$200 Damages to E. W. Villeneuve.

(Montreal Gazette.) Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, was condemned by judgment of the Superior Court, as rendered by Mr. Justice Surveur, to pay to Eugene W. Villeneuve \$200 damages for a libellous statement made against Mr. Villeneuve as a member of the Board of Control, on March 5, 1917. The plaintiff had sued for \$5,000 damages.

A second action in which Mr. Villeneuve sued the mayor for \$25,000 damages alleged to have resulted from his, Mr. Villeneuve's remarks, also at a meeting of the Board of Control, in February, 1917, was dismissed but without costs, the court holding the mayor at fault to the extent of introducing libelous discussion at a meeting where he ought to have attended to the public business of the day.

A third action between the same parties is under advisement. The three cases were tried before Mr. Justice Surveur in December, 1920.

In the action in which Mayor Martin is condemned in \$200 damages, plaintiff based his grievances on a statement he attributed to His Worship, "I will wait for you, Mr. Villeneuve, on the subject of stone. We will wait to know to whom you sold your shares in the quarry your son exploits in the north end of the city."

Plaintiff declared that these words were calculated to lead the public to believe that he had shares in a company which was selling stone to the city.

Defendant denied this, submitted that his remarks were not libellous, and were not in the sense alleged by plaintiff, but were to the effect that plaintiff's son became a shareholder in the Villeneuve Quarry Company. Moreover, defendant declared that he had been aggravated by the plaintiff at this meeting.

Justice Surveur, in his judgment, said that the proof established that before plaintiff was elected a member of the board of control he formed part of a society or company called the East End Quarry Company. Plaintiff's books were kept by his son, who, contrary to his father's advice, and were, in 1916, invested \$2,000 or \$4,200 of his own (the son's) money in a similar enterprise, named the Villeneuve Quarry Company. Plaintiff was elected a member of the board of control on April 5, 1916, and in the same year the Villeneuve Quarry Company was awarded a contract for the supply of stone to the city.

"Defendant never produced any proof that the plaintiff ever had any interest in the Villeneuve Quarry Company," continued Mr. Justice Surveur. "It would have been easy for the defendant to produce the books of the company. Plaintiff, on his side, swore that he never held any shares in the Villeneuve Quarry Company, and no effort was made to contradict him. The words that defendant used on the occasion complained of were not privileged; they were not used in the exercise of his functions, but were uttered in introducing into the discussion matters which were stranger to what was on the order of the day. The words were false, and were not pronounced in the public interest. They were reproduced by the public press, and were a cause of damage to the plaintiff."

Considering, however, that, according to the evidence of Mr. Ross, then a commissioner, and Mr. Lemire, then assistant secretary to the board of control, plaintiff was often an aggressor, and that defendant had been provoked on this occasion, Justice Surveur's conclusion was to grant reduced damages. "It seems to the Court," he said, "that \$200 will be sufficient in the circumstances."

Accordingly, plaintiff's action was maintained for \$200, with interest from this day, and costs.

## QUEBEC'S MINERAL WEALTH.

The reports on mining operations in Quebec for the year 1921 has just been issued, and indicates that operations were not pushed with the same aggressiveness as in the years immediately preceding. The value of mineral production for the year amounted to \$15,222,968, as compared with \$28,292,569 in 1920, the record year of production, and \$20,813,670 in 1919. The showing for the past year, therefore, represented a decline of \$12,869,601, or 45.5 per cent, and was the lowest figure of annual production since 1915, when the output was valued at \$11,465,973.

The following comment contained in the report refers to the conditions in the industry which prevailed last year: "Practically all the substances which figure in production have been deeply affected, and all but one small item show very notable declines. From all present appearances the recovery will be gradual and slow and many of the substances, the production of which had been stimulated by war demands, may not reach their past maximum figure for many years to come. Several such as chromite, magnesite, may never recover entirely."

In 1921 the metallic products of the Quebec mines reached a total value of less than \$100,000, whereas in 1920 they represented \$465,888, in 1919 they were valued at \$1,014,086, and \$2,355,120 in

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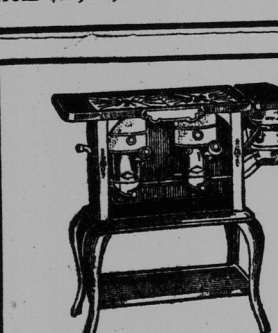
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