

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1922

The Evening Times and Star

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THE CONQUERING HERO

In order that the inequities of the Foster government may be revealed to the full extent to the people of Kings County, Mr. H. B. Durst has been summoned to the aid of Major Brooks. Mr. Durst has qualifications. He was closely associated with Mr. J. K. Flemming in Carleton county in the brave days of old, and with Mr. B. Frank Smith in later times. He was associated with Mr. Daggett. He knows a lot about fertilizers and patriotic potatoes. He has special qualifications as an advocate of what not to do in politics. He was a man of parts in the merry days when the Flemming government and its successors down to 1917 were giving the province honest government and telling the people all about it. Mr. Durst's relative memory no doubt goes back to the time the lumbermen were assisted, and the potato dealers, and when the Valley Railway was a-building. He could a tale unfold. No doubt he is doing it, to the great delight of the ancient mariners who sailed with Capt. George B. Jones in the free and glad days of yore, but who may have forgotten some of the details. Mr. McKenna and the Foster government may well take counsel together and tremble at his word. No doubt it was the knowledge that Mr. Durst was on the job that prompted the Standard correspondent to predict five hundred majority for Major Brooks. That correspondent surely had a vision of the good old days come back again, with Mr. Durst at the elbow of Leader Palmer.

GOOD CROPS MEAN MUCH

If the west reaps a good harvest this year its troubles will be very greatly reduced. That portion of Canada responds very quickly to the challenge of better times. But the west will not be alone in improved conditions. General business will profit, and a good crop throughout Canada would have a tonic effect on all industries. The Toronto Globe truly says that the market for Canadian manufactures has been drastically curtailed throughout the past year, because of the lack of buying power in the farming community; and that industry and agriculture in Canada are so closely related that one cannot thrive without the other. So long as it is at this season of the year have the reports from all parts of the country been so favorable. Of course many things may happen before the harvest is over, but the outlook is of a most cheering nature. There is no doubt at all about the hay crop, which will be abundant. New Brunswick shares with other provinces the brighter prospect, and has also much to hope for as a result of the more active movement in lumber. To clear out the heavy accumulation of manufactured lumber would clear the field for a return toward a normal cut of logs next winter; and, although a normal cut is not to be expected, any approach to it will be so much gained in employment and the distribution of wages. With good crops and lumber moving New Brunswick would have no cause for serious complaint.

THE VOCATIONAL SURVEY

The members of the Rotary Club listened with genuine surprise yesterday to a brief recital of what some Ontario towns—not the large cities—are doing for vocational education. Every large city has its technical high school, as have some of the smaller ones, but the number of the latter is increasing at an astonishing rate. Where buildings are to be erected the federal and provincial governments each pay a quarter of the cost and the municipality pays the other half. Ontario is the only province that has called for the full federal appropriation. When we read of towns of ten to twenty thousand people erecting vocational high schools at a cost of half a million dollars we may well ask ourselves why St. John is still without a vocational high school of any sort or at any cost. Ontario is going ahead because it knows where it is going and why. It has tested and proved the value of the vocational school. St. John has been losing valuable time. New Brunswick is taking its full quota of federal and provincial aid. Will any citizen assert that St. John cannot do what a town of ten thousand people in Ontario is doing? Mr. Rutherford, who knows Ontario, and who is to make a vocational survey here as he has made it there, should meet with the most hearty co-operation. St. John educationalists and business men should go out of their way to give him the fullest information, since the lines along which vocational training should be directed are determined by the industries and occupations most in evidence in the community. This city must make up for lost time, and this province must pursue a policy which will bring it the full benefit of the federal aid that is available till 1929.

SOME VITAL NEEDS

Dr. Craig, provincial Red Cross commissioner in Nova Scotia, told the Gyr Club of Halifax last week that four infants die each day in that province, and two of them could be saved. When we think of the value of human life, even from the economic standpoint, in a country that is reaching out after immigrants, the grim significance of this remark becomes painfully obvious. Dr. Craig declared that health education is the biggest thing in public health today, and that it calls for the hearty co-operation of the health department, the medical men and the people. We quote from a report of his speech: "He spoke of tuberculosis and the establishment of sanatoriums, and said that while these institutions did not solve the problem, they got people interested and were also essential as training the patients. Next came the clinics, another step in the public health campaign, but they only dealt with the individual who is sick. Child welfare is good, but what is wanted is to get at the child before it is sick and even before it is born. The big thing needed is to teach the public the care of health in simple language. The farmer and fisherman must be made understand it, and the children must be trained how to live in the kindergarten grades. There must be a system in schools to teach the children in the simplest language. The teachers must practice health, and there must be a health course at the normal schools." The public health campaign must be carried into every portion of a province or it fails of success. There is special need of assistance for the remote sections, and here the public health nurse is of the greatest possible service. Every municipality has an imperative duty in regard to public health which has thus far been too much neglected. Let us not forget the infants who die as a result of ignorance and neglect.

Referring to the fact that there were still many houses in Halifax unfit for habitation, that social conditions were bad, and that there were said to be two hundred feeble-minded children in the public schools, Mr. Charles Bell told the Rotary Club of that city last week that "the majority of the citizens know that the problem is in the hands of those in their own city." This is a bit of a remark, but it is wholly unjustified. What proportion of the citizens of St. John, for example, know accurately the housing and social and physical and mental health conditions in this city?

The city council does not appear to be represented on the committee which is considering a civic memorial. Is it the intention of the committee to proceed in this way? Its aim is in the highest degree commendable, but the city council might be useful in doing a little, erecting the memorial and perhaps in supplementing private contributions by a public grant. That phase of the question is worthy of consideration. The most complete co-operation is essential. King Square will be generally approved as a location for the memorial.

Referring to the hikers to Ottawa, Hon. Manning Doherty in the Ontario house last week said that "at the very time the returned men were making their pilgrimage to Ottawa, to declare their inability to get work, he had difficulty in restraining the enthusiasm exhibited by a number of farmers over the arrival of ninety British farmer immigrants."

The Frederick Gleason's comment on the St. John county by-election, in the current edition, tells Leader Palmer where he fits. It also calls for a complete re-organization of the Conservative party. Mr. John E. McAulay of Kings would probably agree with the Gleason.

"General" Riley and his hikers can hardly expect the country to take them seriously. If their grievances were real and urgent the people of Toronto and other Ontario cities would be heard from in their behalf.

Last night's great meeting at Norton in behalf of the government will serve to clear away some of the misrepresentations indulged in by the opposition speakers in Kings.

The Standard correspondent's prediction of an opposition majority of five hundred in Kings county will be interesting reading next Saturday night after the returns come in.

While some parts of the continent are sweltering, St. John was constrained to seek artificial heat in many buildings this morning.

Those who draw very large checks will have most reason to approve of the new federal tax on checks.

After the vote on the budget there will probably be very little talk about general elections in the fall.

DIRTIEST CITY IN WORLD

Montreal Citizens Will Not Keep Sidewalks Tidy.

Montreal, June 13—Montreal is the dirtiest city in the world, said Recorder Geoffroy, commenting on the habit of citizens spitting on the sidewalk and throwing pieces of paper and other refuse about. He sentenced a prisoner before him to \$10 and costs for this offence and announced that he would be severe in such cases in future.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson NO. 25
REVIEW

The Condenser.

The condenser in its simplest form consists of two conducting surfaces separated by an insulator, known as a dielectric. When connected to a source of electric potential, the condenser possesses the valuable property of storing up energy in the form of an electrostatic field. In the closed circuit of the radio transmitter the condenser is alternately charged and discharged and the sudden release of energy across the spark gap during discharge sets up oscillations of high frequency. High voltage condensers differ essentially from low voltage condensers, in the rupture proof qualities of the dielectric when connected to a source of high potential.

Electrostatic Capacity.

The phenomenon of electrostatic capacity is a very important property of radio circuits and is a measure of the ability of the circuit to store up or hold energy in electrostatic form. The unit capacity is the FARAD, but this unit is so large that the MICROFARAD has been adopted as the practical unit. The microfarad is one-millionth part of a farad. When condensers, each having an equal capacity, are connected in parallel, the total capacity is the sum of the individual capacities. When a series, however, the total sum of the individual capacities. This relation applies only when each condenser has an equal value of capacity.

The Spark Gap.

The spark gap maintains the closed circuit of the radio transmitter in a state of rest during the charge of the condenser. On discharge of the condenser, the spark gap provides a path for the high frequency oscillations and when the energy of these oscillations has been transferred to the open or radiating circuit, the spark gap brings the closed circuit again to a state of rest. Types of spark gaps in general use are the Plain, Non-Synchronous, Synchronous, and quenched gaps. It is very essential for the spark gap to quench the oscillations of the closed circuit with sufficient rapidity to prevent reaction between this circuit and the open radiating circuit.

The Oscillation Transformer.

The fundamental and important principle of the oscillation transformer is its ability, by means of magnetic induction, to transfer the energy of the oscillations in the closed circuit to the open circuit, where the energy is radiated in the form of electromagnetic waves. When the primary and secondary windings of the oscillation transformer are in close proximity, the coupling is said to be "tight." "Loose" coupling is obtained by a separation of the windings.

The Aerial Tuning Inductance.

The aerial tuning inductance provides a means of increasing the length of the radiated electromagnetic wave above the natural wave length of the antenna system.

The short wave condenser may be used to decrease the length of the radiated wave below the natural wavelength of the antenna system. Transmission by means of a wavelength not to exceed 200 meters, as specified by the U. S. Government Regulations, can usually be accomplished without the aid of an aerial tuning inductance.

The Aerial.

The aerial or antenna serves the double purpose of radiating and receiving electromagnetic waves. Of the many types of aerials, the most common is the horizontal wire. When used for both transmission and reception of electric waves, the aerial usually consists of two or three wires, each wire being insulated from the other. For receiving purposes only, one more horizontal wire carefully insulated, and the insulating qualities need not be as carefully maintained.

The Electric Wave.

The electromagnetic wave travels with the velocity of light, 186,000 miles or 300,000,000 meters per second. The length of a single wave may be obtained by dividing the velocity per second (300,000,000 meters) by the frequency of the oscillations and inversely the frequency of the oscillations is determined by dividing the velocity by the length of the wave. An electromagnetic wave generated by a spark discharge has a decreasing amplitude. The rate of decrease in amplitude is limited by U. S. Government Regulations, in order to prevent interference with other radio stations.

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GLASS ODE AT ACADIA

(Wolfeville Cor. Halifax Chronicle)
Had Dr. Barbour seen the Glass Ode "This Opus Coram" written by Miss Evelyn A. Whitman, before Sunday morning, he would be sorely tempted to quote it in full in his next issue. "Ownership by the Process of Possession." It reads:

Two ways of life there are, footmen and plain;
One shows the lofty heights of toil and pain,
And turns from high achievement to defeat.

One climbs the hills through dust of eager feet,
Thus, blinding chance, the aimless quest—
"While Fate, the prompter, rules the mighty peaks,
Stage puppets are we 'neath a Master's thumb,
Mere digits in the great eternal sum."

The climber answers from the lofty height,
"Who seeks the goal must strive with giant might,
The way is long, the mountain hardly won,
But golden crowning waits at set of sun."

LIGHTER VEIN.

Not Very.
"Is Jack very religious?"
"Yes, he is actually believes the Epistles were the wives of the Apostles."

Explained.
She—What is this dark hair doing on your coat?
He—That is the suit I wore last year. I expect the hair has been on it ever since you were a brunette, dearest.

For three hours the auctioneer had tried to arouse his listeners to the proper pitch of enthusiasm.
But either the weather or their lunch had disagreed with them, and they simply would not be roused. The sale was one of horses, and lot after lot went for very low prices. At last the high-water mark was reached when a sad and sorry animal was led into the ring.

"Now, gentlemen," shouted the auctioneer, "what offers for this lot? Will somebody start the bidding?"
"There was a pause. Then a voice came from somewhere in the middle of the crowd."

"Two dollars!"
"Gentlemen! Gentlemen!" protested the auctioneer tearfully. "The horse is alive!"

ACCUSE STUDENTS OF ARSON.

Five College Men Are Arrested for Starting Four Different Fires.

Syracuse, June 13—Five College University students were arrested at Hamilton, charged with arson, following four fires in and near the college town as the result of the annual moving-up day exercises.

Donald Carberry of Watford, N. J.; John Stratton of Fair Hills, N. J.; Richard Wasserman of Jersey City, R. M. Horton of Poutney, Vt., and George Cornell of Binghamton were the prisoners.

Hitching sheds of the Catholic church at Hamilton, an abandoned farmhouse and barn, a school house in an adjacent township, a tool house on the college campus and several barrels of tar dressing for roads were fired.

Use the Want Ad. Way

HAMMOCKS



Swing one of our splendid Hammocks on your porch or in a shady place on the lawn and enjoy many restful afternoons and evenings.

Select yours now and enjoy its comfort the whole season. Here are the prices:

No.	27	28	31	33	37	38	40	41	45
Each	\$3.15	\$3.30	\$4.00	\$4.55	\$5.70	\$6.50	\$7.85	\$8.65	\$10.30

Phone

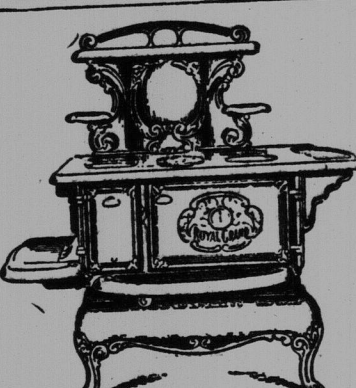
McAVITY'S

11-17

King Street

FREE! A 12 Piece Set of Aluminum Cooking Ware

Including Tea Kettle, covered Stew Kettle and two Saucepans, valued at \$6.00, will be given ABSOLUTELY FREE with every purchase of one of our



With Your
Enterprise Range

Enterprise Ranges

which bake and roast so beautifully, are so easy and convenient to work with, so attractively designed and finished, and give the most gratifying results at lowest cost for fuel. Come in and investigate this June offer—you'll be delighted.

EMERSON & FISHER, Limited

Enjoy the Summer—and the Warm Weather

Summertime weather is most enjoyable when one is attired appropriately. The finest sort of summer attire is available in this shop.

The daintiest Silk Frocks, Gowns, Millinery, Smart Suits, Skirts, Hats, Frocks for sport and outing.

HATS of straw, of white, of cotton for juniors, for kiddies.

Menfolk and youths can also benefit. Straw Hats, Pocket Hats, Caps. Shirts for outing, Shirts for town. Collars for every wear. Neckwear you'll like.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Since 1859 BUSINESS HOURS. 8 A. M. Until 6 P. M. Fridays Until 10 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. June, July, August, September.

THE POWER OF ADVERTISING

Striking Address at Convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Milwaukee, June 13—The power of advertising is such that if twenty great national advertisers should adopt programmes calling for the elimination of waste production along the lines of standardization of product, and would advertise such a policy to the public it would be but a short time until all industry stopped to the same music, and there would be inaugurated a striking new era in industrial management.

Such was the central thought of an address delivered here, yesterday afternoon, before the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World by F. M. Feiler, vice-president of the McCraw-Hill Co., publishers, of New York City, and former personal assistant to Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce of the United States.

The speaker described the various services which are being rendered to industry through Mr. Hoover's work, but especially stressed the latent advertising possibilities in the movement for the elimination of waste through standardization.

"In one of the seven great divisions of the Department of Commerce," he said, "a fundamental step has been taken toward the elimination of waste in industry, both in production and distribution, by the establishment of a Division of Simplified Practice. This division does not tell industry what it must do to be saved, but reverses the operation and acts as a centre point to which companies, buyers and sellers and specifiers, may come to discuss the opportunity for simplification of dimensions and the elimination of excess varieties."

"After less than a year's work," he continued, "this division already has concrete evidence of accomplishment. The paving brick manufacturers have reduced the number of paving bricks from sixty-six to five. The metal bed, wooden bed, and spring and mattress manufacturers, working together at the department, decided on a few standard sizes, instead of scores of odd sizes. The lumber manufacturers are discussing the opportunity for simplified nomenclature of lumber and deciding, for example, what the size of a 2x4 should be, and a lot of other sensible things."

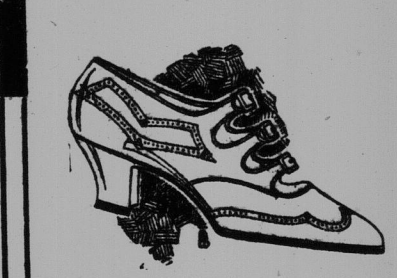
"If twenty of our largest advertisers would approach their business from the point of view of eliminating waste along the line of simplifying sizes and eliminating excess varieties and then advertise their programme of simplification to the buying public, a tremendous force for public education and more intelligent buying would be created. And more intelligent buying will make more regular production, and cut out seasonal variations and unemployment."

"It is comparatively easy to get a good idea," the speaker declared, "it is perfectly simple for a new administration to compel the government with a new conception of its relation to industry. It is another thing to have industry understand this point of view just as it is another thing to have a great new idea quickly percolate through industry. Our national machine for the assimilation of ideas at best is a clumsy one. We have the trade association with its convention. We have the lunch table conference among three or four men. We have the public life become at times the unconscious parents of good ideas and help sell them to industry. We have the daily press and the general press, and we have also that great virile force for the education of industry, the industrial press, through whose editorial and advertising pages it is possible to reach groups and classes of men with regard to their particular problems."

"Paid advertising, both by associations and individuals, is in its infancy in promoting fundamental, economic ideas," Mr. Feiler continued. "Most of our advertising has been built upon some trade situation, rather than on some fundamental economic situation. We may not turn all our advertising at once into economic advertising, but we may base all advertising at once on fundamentally sound economic for the country. Some of these fundamental and sound economic programmes are now being worked out as Washington as never before, and provide the base for the most remarkable opportunity that has existed in the advertising world."

"It is not a case of every one saying the same thing, but rather of scores telling their individual messages with the same fundamental thought underlying. "Advertising provides a medium for the education of our people, and individual advertising, based on sound thinking and collective action, presents one of the finest opportunities that has ever come to us for the new conservatism in industry."

Why Not Have Your New Shoes of Patent Leather?



They are the most attractive sort for Summer days—not so warm or heavy looking as rugged leather ones. They are more dressy looking too, and that's what you want now that you're wearing lighter costumes. You know how it is; even suits come lighter this season and require Footwear at least as dressy as Patent Leather.

A nice selection moderately priced from

\$3.35 to \$8.50

WIEZELBROS
SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR
243 Union Street

"LA PARISIENNE"
Shoes for Women.

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Keep Them Out

Flies are thick these warm days, and the only way to properly rid your place of them is to have it properly screened so that they cannot enter.

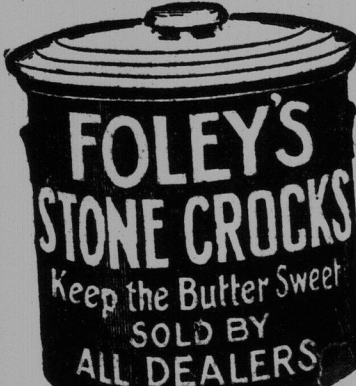
We have a complete line of window screens, screen doors, wire screening and all the little necessities to put them up. Call us for prices.

PHILIP GRANNAN, LIMITED
568 MAIN ST. - - - Phone Main 365

Fire Insurance

Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Ltd., of London, Eng.

Assets Exceed Ninety-Three Million Dollars
C. E. L. JARVIS & SON
GENERAL AGENTS



Keep the Butter Sweet
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Made by Canadian Workmen of Canadian Clay With Canadian Coal