

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1922

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THE HYDRO CONTRACT

A conference between the city council and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is promised soon. It should have been held long ago. The citizens expect their representatives to discuss the matter of the Musquash contract in the right spirit and to make all possible progress.

Some objection was voiced at City Hall yesterday to certain clauses in the contract, and the opinion was expressed by one member of the council that a steam stand-by would be necessary. There is no reason to doubt that a satisfactory agreement between the council and the Power Commission can be reached, just as it was reached in Moncton and Sussex, and the public is waiting for final action. The matter of a steam stand-by has been pretty well disposed of. Mr. Kyles, whose experience in similar situations in Ontario qualifies him to speak with authority, and Mr. K. H. Smith, of the Dominion Waterworks Branch, a hydro engineer of high standing, declare no steam stand-by is necessary, and so do other eminent engineers. Certainly any person who has made a trip over the miles of stony water in the Musquash area will not think there is the slightest danger of interruption to the Musquash service, particularly in view of the fact that there is more than one unit at Musquash designed to give separate service in case of accident.

St. John must sign the contract for the Musquash current and keep control of that current. And it must see to it that distribution is over its own system at cost. The Power Company has been treated with great consideration. It has been given every opportunity to name a price for its property that would represent its true value, but we all know what it has done. The city must therefore act accordingly.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Canadian business men would do well to investigate trade possibilities with the countries in South America. These countries have comparatively few troubles, and their growth is rapid and substantial. They produce an immense quantity of necessities which we need in Canada, and Canada has a wide range of articles which they need but do not produce in South America.

The consul-general of Venezuela, who is also senior consul for Cuba, said in Toronto recently that he was thinking seriously of trying to arrange for the South American exhibition for the South American republics. "About these republics," says the Toronto Globe, "we hear far less than we do about the European nations, chiefly because they have fewer troubles and give less anxiety to the outside world. Their quiet growth, however, is bound to exercise an immense influence upon world affairs. South of the Rio Grande are countries with an aggregate area of about eight million square miles, more than twice that of Europe, exceedingly rich in forests, fertile lands and valuable mines. They are, on the whole, sparsely populated, but time will remedy that defect. North of the Amazon Valley these countries are tropical, producing things which we need and do not produce, and therefore holding out immense prospects of trade. Southern Brazil, Argentina and Chile are temperate, and to some extent our rivals in the production of cattle and wheat. But they may be profitable markets for our manufacturers."

Those who are in close touch with the situation realize that the possibilities for expanding Canada's trade with countries in South America are very great, and as population increases the trade possibilities will increase. It is a subject which should be dealt with by the boards of trade and other progressive organizations in co-operation with Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

In a booklet issued by the Pan-American Union the statement is made that Peru has agreed to build 2,400 miles of railway, and to submit its dispute with Chile to an independent board for investigation. This procedure is a great step forward and promise well for the peace and progress of the two countries referred to.

"The Republic of Peru," says the booklet, "occupies territory on the Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 miles in length by 700 miles in width, extends over 679,600 square miles. It has a population of approximately 4,500,000, or 6.6 per square mile. Geographically, the country may be divided into three zones: The dry zone, extending along the coast to the foot of the Andes, in which practically nothing can be raised without irrigation; the extremely fertile and healthful plateau, or tablelands, between the three mountain ranges; and the vast, luxuriant forests on the eastern slopes. Peruvian cotton and cane sugar are the principal agricultural products exported. The mines produce silver, copper, gold, iron, coal and petroleum in considerable quantities. Cinchona bark, cocoa, rubber, guano, hides, and Panama hats also occupy important places in the products of the country."

The building of more than two thousand miles of railway under the direction of the Peruvian authorities is expected to open up a very rich section of the country and lead to commercial and industrial expansion on a wide scale. It is also expected to further expose and eliminate much of the cruel treatment of the natives by dishonest rubber gatherers who have long been a source of serious trouble. The railway will facilitate communication between eastern points in the great Amazonian plain and the Pacific coast. From every point of view the decision to build it should result in very general benefit to the people.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A booth at the exhibition last week which attracted very great interest and where much of value to the public was to be learned was that maintained by the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. One gathered there some idea of the ravages of the White Plague and of the necessity for checking its progress. The result should be to stimulate the efforts of those who are leading the fight against this grave menace, and to arouse the interest of many hundreds of persons who hitherto have given only passive support, or no support at all, to the movement to stamp out tuberculosis. It is obvious that education is the most effective weapon in the fight against tuberculosis. The sanatoria throughout the country are spreading information of vital importance, and associations, such as the St. John Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, are actively engaged in teaching sufferers how to live properly, how not to spread the disease, and how they may benefit through rest, good food and an abundance of fresh air.

The battle against tuberculosis is gathering force each year, and it is encouraging to find that great headway is being made. But the death rate is still very high, particularly in St. John and in many other towns and cities of Canada. The people must be convinced of the seriousness of the danger and told how to guard against it if the best results are to be obtained. The booth at the exhibition was undoubtedly a good investment, and it is to be hoped that all who visited it will lose no time in giving such support as lies in their power to those who are doing so much to prevent the spread of this insidious disease.

Clemenceau is to cross to the United States to set before the people of that nation the position and aims of France. "The Tiger" will be an interesting visitor.

With famine closing upon the heels of war the people of Smyrna face an added horror. Relief must come quickly, if it would be available.

Modern Fibers and Vegetable Dyes Used in Experiments Being Made.

London, Sept. 12.—Privately owned looms have been established in Greece by Miss G. Stuart Richardson, an Englishwoman, and Miss S. B. B. to produce modern fibers materials like those made in the days of ancient Greece. The looms are at Sikla on the north coast of the Peloponnese and the Athens Consulate success is reported to have been attained by both women in their search for a method of weaving materials to equal those of bygone ages.

This research is interesting in that the chief difficulty encountered by the students of ancient Greece has been that of modern materials, look entirely different from those of the classical period. The folds of the modern fabrics are not so full with the same grace, suppleness and ease.

These two women state that in modern fabrics the vertical warp of the cloth invariably is thin and light, while the horizontal weft is heavy and thick. This prevents the falling into fine vertical folds which distinguish the ancient drapery. They dismiss the theory held by some archaeologists that ancient sculptors draped their models with wet materials to attain the graceful folds. If fabrics are woven with a twisted and heavy warp and a weft of fine and untwisted materials—floss silk in the case of silken fabrics—they fall with the desired effect, it is said. Miss Richardson and Miss B. B. have produced thick heavy silks, woven in their own works, which they claim, drape like the materials worn by a fifth century Athenian. Their thinner fabrics, they say, reproduce the finer undergarments of sculptures, such as the reliefs from the balustrade of the temple of Athena Nike.

Vegetable dyes are always used to color these fabrics, and is the custom in Greece. Black is obtained from the pomegranate, green from the leaves of the artichoke, red from fir tree bark, dark crimson from madder, etc.

It is not expected that the exclusive hand-woven fabrics produced in Greece can compete against the severe competition of the French and Italian machine-made merchandise, but the developments in the silk trade and the research work being conducted in Greece will, it is being conducted in Greece will, it is hoped, eventually increase the industry to an unprecedented extent. Raw materials and dyes are all obtained in the country, the former from Kalamata and the latter from Thessaly and the more wooded regions.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 102.

THE VACUUM TUBE AS AN OSCILLATOR.

(All Rights Reserved by United Feature Syndicate. Reproduction Prohibited.) An amplifier can be made to oscillate and the period of the oscillation will depend upon the electrical or mechanical constants of the instrument. The automatic pistol is a good example of an amplifier and it will be interesting to show the manner in which it may be caused to sustain its own action and discharge periodically.

The automatic pistol is spoken of as an amplifier because a small amount of energy applied in the proper direction to the trigger may be made to regenerate a much greater amount of energy stored in the cartridge as potential chemical energy in the form of gunpowder. If a portion of the secondary energy thus released, sufficient to actuate the trigger, is coupled mechanically to the trigger it will cause the pistol to discharge continuously as long as cartridges are supplied to the magazine.

Diagram (A) serves to illustrate this principle. In this diagram the target (T) is hinged on the rod (R) which is connected to the bar (L) by means of the bar (L). Link (C) is pivoted at (P) with one end coupled to the trigger and the other end to the bar (L). If the trigger is now pulled a bullet will be discharged and on striking the target will exert sufficient force to pull the trigger and so on repeat.

The period of repetition will depend upon the time of travel of the bullet to the target and the inertia of the target, connecting mechanism and pistol. Lengthening the distance between pistol and target will make the period slower, shortening the distance will make the period faster.

The second analogy is shown in Diagram (B) in which a microphone, battery and telephone receiver are connected in series and the circuit closed. The receiver is coupled to the microphone. If the microphone (T) be tapped gently and the battery (B) is of proper size the receiver (R) will amplify the sound of the tap and this sound will travel across the space between the receiver and microphone and cause a repetition providing losses in passing through this space are not too great. This is commonly known as "howling" and is not unusual on telephone lines. The period of the oscillation of this system depends upon the electrical impedance of the telephone receiver, the inertia of the microphone and receiver diaphragms and the distance between them.

In diagram (C) is shown a three electrode valve amplifier-oscillator. The grid when disturbed electrically affects a much larger amount of energy provided by the battery (B). If the grid is properly coupled to the grid, the coil (T) to grid coil (S) or by means of a capacity coupling condenser connected across the plate and grid as shown in dotted lines.

The period of oscillation of this system will depend upon the electrical constants of the tube, the inductance of the grid coil, the capacity of the coupling condenser and the frequency or period of a circuit is inversely proportional to the wave length.

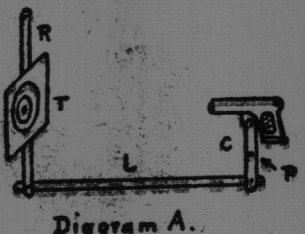


Diagram A.

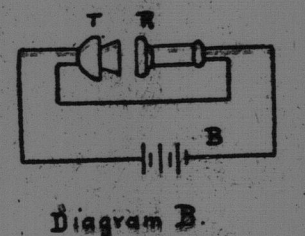


Diagram B.

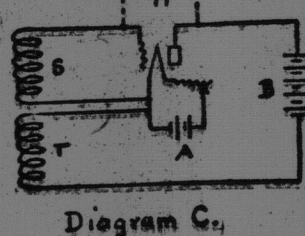


Diagram C.

POLICE HAVE RADIO TO FIGHT CRIME

Latest Type of Broadcasting Plant Installed at New York Headquarters to Spread Alarms—Use Special Wave Lengths.

New York, Sept. 12.—A wireless broadcasting station of the latest type has been installed at police headquarters in this city, and within a few months the police boats, police inspection district headquarters and stations will be equipped with receiving sets, so that they may obtain early information on stolen automobiles and crimes and criminals.

The police department has received the special permission of the Department of Commerce through Secretary Hoover to operate on a special wave length of 400 meters, a band allocated to any one class, so that there will be no interference whatever with the police broadcasting station.

A bulletin telling of the new station and of the plans for expansion was issued by the Western Electric Company, which installed the station. Tests of the apparatus have been completed. A second set for the city is to be erected on the top of the Municipal building by the Western Electric Company.

The apparatus is of the same general type as that by which communication was carried on early this year between Deal Beach, N. J., and the American flag on the Atlantic, said the bulletin. "It will be used for the first time Tuesday noon to broadcast the speeches given at the organization meeting of the National Police Officers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and on Thursday night it will 'shoot' into the ether the main oratorical features of the annual National Police conference dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Arrangements have been made in each instance to transmit the speeches by leased telephone lines from the Chamber of Commerce and the Waldorf to police headquarters, whence they will be broadcast through the newly opened station. Following the close of the conference the station will be given over entirely to police routine matters."

Joseph A. Faupet, the famous fingerprint expert, and deputy commissioner in charge of one of the same general type stations yesterday and made some successful tests with the apparatus. "If what Mr. Evans, the Western Electric engineer, who is instructing our operators in the use of the equipment, states is true," Faupet said, "the police department will be able, without any difficulty, to cover an area of at least 30,000 square miles about this station. This should prove a great aid to us in running down stolen automobiles, locating missing persons, spreading alarms, and in all other work where secrecy is not an essential factor. Every amateur receiving station in a radius of at least 100 miles from the city will become a sort of police outpost, enabling us to spread emergency information at a much quicker rate than is now possible."

"Later, as our men gain more experience with the transmission of radio telephonic information, it is very likely that we may even use the ether to spread confidential reports. It would not be very difficult to prepare a special code for such purposes."

M. R. Brennan, superintendent of the Police Telegraph Division, who, with Commissioner Enright himself, was mainly influential in clearing the way for the installation of the station, explained

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better than no loaf, and would be satisfied with a deputy.

Wm. Duff, chairman, remarked that if only a deputy was appointed it would not materially alter the present arrangement. The need for a farmer as minister of agriculture and a labor man as minister of labor was recognized today, why not a man experienced in the fisheries as minister of fisheries? Mr. Lapointe was an able man, but it did not follow that he was the proper man for the administration of fisheries in Canada.

STRIKES BRING FOUNDRY IRON FROM BRITAIN

London, Sept. 12.—(Canadian Press Cable).—As an outcome of labor disputes, Canada and the United States have recently placed orders for 800,000 tons of foundry iron in Great Britain, including 60,000 in Scotland. Scottish iron masters, whose stocks have been cleared out, are preparing to light their furnaces in consequence of the orders. At present only sixteen furnaces are operating in Scotland, compared with seventy before the war.

HON. A. B. COPP ON TRIP TO WEST

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—(Canadian Press).—Hon. A. B. Copp, secretary of state, left last night for the prairie provinces and British Columbia. While in the west he will visit Winnipeg, Calgary, Red Deer, Prince Rupert, Victoria and Kamloops. Hon. Mr. Copp, who is custodian of alien enemy property, will take the content of the local archbishop. As the petitioner for the interdiction, of alien properties in the west and British Columbia.

MATTER OF NEW INTEREST IN THE DELORME CASE

Montreal, Sept. 12.—In the outstanding point raised by Leopold Houle on behalf of Adelard Delorme to prevent the latter's interdiction, Quebec's civil courts are faced with the puzzle of canonical law for the second time in fifty years. Listed among the twelve objections raised by Houle is one that the action must not proceed on the grounds that his client is a clergyman and cannot be proceeded against without a special dispensation from the ecclesiastical authorities.

The portent of this point is a peculiar one. The civil courts, as such, do not have to heed it, but it means that no Roman Catholic may proceed civilly against a clergyman without first securing the consent of the local archbishop. As the petitioner for the interdiction, of Adelard Delorme, is a Roman Catholic, it is Columbia.

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