

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 31, 1922

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 31, 1922.

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## INSTITUTE OF POLITICS.

There was founded last year in the United States an Institute of Politics, designed in the interests of a better world understanding. This year's session opened on Saturday last, at Williams College, Massachusetts, and has close to three hundred men enrolled from twenty-six states as its students. These are men of prominence and the sessions will last until Aug. 28, dealing with the subject of international relations. There will be a course of lectures by representatives of various nations and a series of fourteen "round-table conferences," taking up special aspects of international relations. The speaker on Saturday evening was Lionel Curtis, secretary of the Irish peace conference, whose subject was self-government in South Africa. At today's session there will be a historical survey of nationalism, imperialism and internationalism in Europe by Dr. Josef Redlich, professor of law at the University of Vienna and one time Austrian minister of finance; and Raymond Reouley, French journalist, will talk on the "European Situation as Seen by a Journalist." A Paris cable announces that M. Reouley will deliver a course of lectures, and that his subjects will include the contrast between the French and Russian revolutions, the evolution of Germany since the war, the problem of reparations and reconstruction of Europe and the press and international politics. Other men of distinction will be heard by the Institute on various phases of international relations. Dr. Garfield, president of Williams College, says of new organization:

"The Institute of Politics is a place of exchange—not of goods, but of ideas. Its members come from widely separated parts of the world to confer upon subjects of mutual interest, to seek wider knowledge and better understanding and by these to create a new wealth of ideas."

Dr. Garfield likens the Institute to the little groups in early American life who met at the village store to discuss all manner of subjects, each speaking his own mind, and he adds:

"The independent thinkers of the early village forum were practical idealists. They had no office. They were not limited by instructions and spoke only for themselves, but the influence they radiated from those vital centres determined the destinies of the republic. So it may be with those who are assembled here. The spread of their influence toward the solution of world problems today may be wider than we dare to think."

The Institute of Politics is a recognition by thinking men in the United States of the fact that their country cannot remain isolated. Its people must learn to think internationally and realize that the destiny of their country is not a thing apart from the rest of the world.

Influence of the Institute upon the more thoughtful minds of the nation cannot but make for better world relations, just as it will make itself felt in upon the minds of those from other countries who may participate. It is altogether a healthy sign of the times.

## THE COAL SUPPLY.

The Toronto Globe would like to see the city council take some steps to ensure a supply of anthracite coal, of which the people use about a million tons each winter and have now only about one tenth of that amount in cellars or in dealers' yards. Commenting on the assurance that there is as yet no serious cause for alarm, and that coal merchants will get busy as soon as the strike is called off, the Globe says:

"That is a good resolution, but no guarantee goes with it. There is need for an anchor to windward. A few cargoes of hard coal from Wales landed on the waterfront at a price not materially different from that of Pennsylvania anthracite would aid our coal dealers materially in their efforts to secure supplies. The producers across the border have had in this province one of their steadiest and most remunerative markets. They have no desire to see colliers from Cardiff carrying bulk cargoes of Welsh coal up the St. Lawrence, and will be disposed at the earliest possible moment to shut off the rival supply by filling orders for those placed by the people of the United States."

There is wisdom in having, as the Globe suggests, an anchor cast to windward. Perhaps its suggestion is worthy of consideration in St. John. If Welsh coal is available there should be no difficulty in landing it on our wharves.

Guelph Herald:—"Nature smiles today on a Canada that is fair indeed, with the brightest of prospects for a wonderful crop of everything that is essential to the comfort and sustenance of man. No other country in the world today is more abundantly blessed."

The present week will no doubt bring some new developments in regard to the power situation in St. John. The contract for hydro is ready for completion and the question of distribution must be settled without delay.

## HYDRO IN ONTARIO.

The new hydro rates put into effect in Ontario, making reductions in sixteen municipalities, will have a particularly beneficial effect in Toronto. The Globe tells of one manufacturing company using privately owned power whose rates under hydro will be reduced fifty per cent. Another taking current from the Toronto Power Company will have its rates cut fifty per cent. by hydro.

Here are some other illustrations: "On Roncesvalles avenue a certain consumer's bill shows that his past bills have been 86 per cent. higher than they will be with similar consumption under hydro. A bank on Queen street west has been paying 62 per cent. more than it will pay under hydro. A Spadina avenue family will find its account reduced from the customary \$26 to \$12; it has been paying 106 per cent. higher rates than it will under hydro. An Avenue road residence has been paying about \$7.80 and will pay \$4.05 under hydro; it has been paying 93 per cent. more under private distribution than it will under hydro. A St. George street residence which last month paid \$14.30, will on the same consumption basis pay \$6.37; it has been paying 118 per cent. higher than it will under hydro. Some new hydro power users are affected, as follows: One company on Weston road has 899 horsepower connected with hydro and is using 73,200 k. w. h. Its bill is \$881.83 per month. A contract with a company formerly taking Toronto power is a company that took 392 h. p., with a consumption of 46,000, as against the other's 73,000, and its bill is \$1,003.83. Another one, with 547 horsepower, to compare with that 392 horsepower, has a consumption of 65,000 k. w. h., and its bill is \$894.90. Another striking example of the cheapness of hydro as compared with private power, is in the bill of a Hamilton company. Faced with a one-third increase in power rates from the private concern, it switched to hydro at some expense, and whereas its monthly power bill was formerly \$140.80, its bill with the hydro under the same consumption would be only \$54.17."

Referring to the general revision of rates in the province the Globe report says that in addition to the changes in rate schedules affecting the municipalities there is a reduction in domestic "follow-up rates," which, although it affects none of the cities with which hydro has contract, affects six towns, 40 villages and two townships—a total of 48 municipalities.

"The new follow-up rate," said Sir Adam Beck, "is intended to encourage the use of electrical appliances in the houses, to bring the cost down to a basis where washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and especially electrical ranges, may be used in smaller municipalities at an economical cost. The commission found that where in the smaller villages the follow-up rate was as high as 4 cents per k. w. h., the cost of cooking by electricity was excessive. The minimum of 2 cents has been fixed by the commission for this domestic service on all kinds of equipment, so that the two-cent follow-up rate, with discount of 10 per cent. for prompt payment, may prevail in all municipalities in the system."

The more we read about the results of hydro development in Ontario the more eager we should be to see the work go on in New Brunswick.

St. John still has the honor of being the home of the amateur single-scuttling champion of Canada. Hilton Belyea retained his title on Saturday in a sensational race in which he not only won but showed that he is not a safe man to joke with. It has been declared by his friends that in some former races Belyea was hardly given a fair field, but on Saturday he was prepared to hold his own and did so with a coolness and determination that will win for him the wholesome respect of all competitors in future. When he was defeated by Hoover earlier in the season there were some who feared he might not be able to retain the Canadian championship, but he has done it with ease, and is eager to meet Hoover again. He is now in Philadelphia, to compete in races next Saturday, and the good wishes of all his fellow citizens go with him.

The New York stock market reflects public opinion that the strikes will soon be settled. This is shown by an advancing market for the last three days of last week. The New York Times says: "There is a prevalent conviction that the disputes are bound to be settled in the not very distant future. The pressure on employers to adjust the disputes, now that industry in general begins to be embarrassed, is evident. The pressure on the labor organizations, now that the fortunes of workers in other industries are threatened by prolongation of these strikes, is equally manifest."

On the Golden Grove road on Saturday night at about midnight Constable Crawford arrested a man for being under the influence of liquor while driving an automobile. This case will come before Magistrate Allingham probably on Tuesday.

## FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 65.

### GROUNDING OF RADIO APPARATUS.

Marconi in his early experiments with the induction coil type of radio transmitters made use of a simple spark gap across the high voltage secondary of the coil with a metal plate attached to each terminal of the gap. He found that he could detect signals across the room when using this apparatus. He increased the size of the metal plates and found that the larger the plate is used the greater the distance he could cover with his transmitter. Marconi's system in its final form made use of a system of wires suspended in the air which takes the place of one of the metal plates and wire connected to a buried metal plate from the earth connection thus utilizing the infinite capacity of the earth as the substitute for the other metal plate.

The aerial wires suspended in the air serve as the plate of a condenser of large physical dimensions, the earth serving as the other plate with the air between as the dielectric. It is apparent that a connection to earth as nearly perfect as possible is just as essential as carefully made electrical connection in the aerial system.

Radio transmitters and receivers on shipboard are grounded on the nearest steel beam which forms part of the hull in steel vessels. Copper sheathing is placed on the hull of wooden vessels to give good electrical connection with the water.

Commercial radio stations in large cities where the equipment is often installed on the roof of a high steel frame office building are frequently grounded on the steel frame-work of the building.

Commercial ship to shore land stations are usually situated in outlying places along the shore where it is convenient to bury metal plates in permanently moist earth to secure an earth connection. Very dry soil, rocky soil or fresh water swamps generally present a difficult grounding problem to the radio engineer due to the poor current conducting qualities of these forms of ground. The counterpoise ground system which is used in such a locality will be described in a later article devoted exclusively to that system.

Amateur radio stations which are located in residences are grounded on the water pipe gas pipe or steam pipe. Either of these or all will usually be found to serve as sufficient ground for the receiving apparatus. Amateur transmitters which are limited to a transmitting wave length of 200 meters should have as short a ground lead as possible in order to keep the wave length within the limits prescribed by law. It is found in many instances where water pipes, gas pipes or building frames are used for grounds that the actual or effective ground exists where the pipe goes into the ground and not where the wire connection is made to the pipe.

The method of driving a pipe into the ground to secure an earth connection is usually the poorest kind of a ground, especially for transmitting purposes, but the method is sometimes employed where no other means of securing a ground is obtainable.

### PRESCRIBING BY WIRELESS.

In several cases of serious accident or illness on board vessels many miles at sea where the personal attention of physicians or surgeons was not available, it has been possible through radio communications for physicians on land to prescribe remedies which resulted in saving the life of the patient.

In one instance, at least, amputation has been performed by those unskilled in the art of surgery but who were so carefully directed by means of radio messages that they were able to accomplish a successful operation.

In a number of cases of ptomaine poisoning due to impure canned goods, the radio operator so correctly described the conditions to the physician on land, hundreds of miles away, and a return message by radio gave instructions for the use of simple remedies so clearly that the patients were shortly relieved from a dangerous condition.

### OLD AGE.

The seas are quiet when the winds give over; So calm are we when passions are no more; For then we know how vain it was to boast Of feeling things so certain to be lost. Clouds of affection from our younger eyes Conceal that emptiness which age describes.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in her light through chinks that time hath made; Stronger by weakness, wiser men become As the heart draws near to their eternal home. Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view That stand upon the threshold of the new.

—Edmund Waller (1606-1687).

### LIGHTER VEIN.

When two egotists meet it's a case of an I for and I.

### Misunderstood.

A young woman boarded a train car and the conductor came round with his usual cry of "Pares, please!"

The young woman, who had the child on her knees, tendered a half crown.

The conductor, being short of change, politely asked her:

"Is this the smallest you have?"

"Oh, no; I've one three months old at home."—Spare Moments.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Moncton Transcript)

When Mr. F. B. Fiddie was premier of Nova Scotia, the beginnings of a system of industrial education were made in that province. Technical classes for coal miners were organized and the interest displayed in these classes was notable from the outset, though the mining industry in Nova Scotia in the early years of the Fiddie administration was not of great importance, being carried on by numerous small companies with rather inadequate capital and equipment.

However, the importance of technical education, and the Murray government, as finances permitted, extended the scope of the technical courses, eventually erecting at Halifax a Technical College which would be a credit to a much larger community.

It is unfortunate New Brunswick did not make an earlier start with the development of a system of technical education. Since the Foster government, largely at the instigation of Hon. Fred Magee, took up the matter substantial progress has been made, but the province has much less way to make up in the way of development facilities and also in the way of making the people realize the importance of technical education.

Now Nova Scotia is organizing technical courses for the men and boys employed in various branches of the fishing industry. In this it is following the example of European countries, Japan and some American states. At the last session of the N. B. Legislature, John Robichaud of Gloucester county, urged the need of developing the fisheries of this province, and advocated the sending of young men to Seattle, Washington, to take the courses and study the fishing methods there, and then return and become instructors of the fishermen of New Brunswick. There are some who are skeptical of the value of technical education as applied to the fishing industry. So have there been in every country persons who believed it was bad policy to attempt to educate the masses. But as a general principle it may be laid down that our troubles are due, not to education, but to insufficient education; and we may very well regret that New Brunswick is, by various necessities, which cannot be overcome in a day, obliged to lag behind Nova Scotia in the development of facilities for technical education.

## C. N. R. HARVEST EXCURSIONS SOON

The Dates are Aug. 4 and Aug. 18—Special Trains to be Run—40,000 Men Needed to Garner Bumper Crop.

Canada's bumper crop of golden grain stands ready for the harvest, and the cry has gone forth for workers to garner in the wealth of our western wheat fields. Forty thousand helpers are wanted—an army of sinewy men to reap and bind that which the fruitful land has so generously brought forth.

Men of the east are called on to help the west. The finest type of convertible berth colonist cars are to be used, and special arrangements made for the best of meals and lunches on restaurant cars at very reasonable rates. The Canadian National will furnish the fastest and most comfortable journey to the wheat fields, and those who traveled the "National way" last year will remember the splendid service given.

For all particulars regarding rates, service, etc., apply at city ticket office, 40 King street. 8-4.

### FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Canadian Pacific Railway will again run Farm Laborers' Excursions to Western Canada this year on August 4th and 18th. The fare for going journey will be \$20.00 from St. John and any other point in the province on the line of the Canadian Pacific. From points east of St. John and in Prince Edward Island, the fares will be made up of the lowest one way second class fare to St. John plus \$20.00, war tax additional. For the return journey fare will be \$25.00 from Winnipeg to St. John and other points in New Brunswick on the line of the Canadian Pacific. To points east of St. John and in Prince Edward Island, the fares will be made up of the lowest one way second class fare additional.

Every person purchasing farm laborers ticket will be furnished with verification certificate, which when filled in at Winnipeg by farmer, to show that the holder of coupon has been hired to work in the harvest fields, will entitle the person to purchase ticket from Winnipeg to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, or Calgary or selected at rate of half per cent. per mile, but not less than 50c.

The Canadian Pacific will operate the required number of special trains from St. John, the first to leave at 8.30 p.m. Eastern, or 4.30 p.m. Atlantic or 5.00 p.m. St. John Daylight time, other trains to follow at intervals in the late afternoon and evening of August 4th.

Special accommodations on the trains will be provided for ladies or family parties traveling together. There will also be arrangements provided for passengers procuring food on the journey. Any further information required can be obtained on application to any Canadian Pacific agent and excursion tickets are on sale at all our offices. 8-5

Veterans of the naval service in the Great War are now receiving a further apportionment of prize money awarded the Canadian service by the admiralty.



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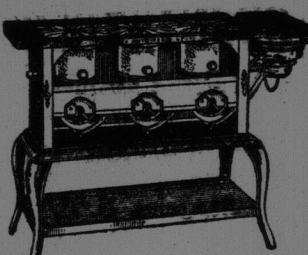
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