

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 12, 1923.

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, \$4.00 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 W. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.; CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

PROGRESS WITH HYDRO.

An enumeration of what has been accomplished by the Civil Power Commission to date shows that despite delays it has made a great deal of progress. The sub-station is to be ready by the first of May. The plans for the street lighting system have been perfected and approved. The plans for the general distribution system are under way. Canvassers are to be sent out at once to get contracts for light and power. It is only necessary to continue as speedily as a reasonable care for the public interest will permit and the citizens will soon be reaping the benefit of the Musquash development. It is the plain duty of the City Council and Civic Commission to cooperate fully, with a complete disregard of all talk about competition. A company tried competition in Ottawa, and an Ottawa despatch on Saturday showed how far it has got with that policy. The people of St. John can get power at cost from Musquash. It will be their own power, with no profits to anybody but themselves. They want it, and they want no delay. There is at the present time an attempt to discredit hydro in Ontario, or rather to show that it has not been well administered, but, as the Toronto Globe says—

"The triumph of civic co-operative ownership of a great natural asset is written across the face of every bill for light and power."

Mr. W. E. Saunders, a wholesale merchant in London, Ontario, in a letter to the Globe, recently expressed the views of the people who have got the benefit of hydro. He said—

"When hydro was created we were abundantly satisfied—nay, we were rejoiced to have our rates cut in half. Now, if no change had ever been made in the rates since then, and we were still paying half of what we did pay to the privately owned companies, what a vast surplus it would have been! My own rate is about \$50 a year. At former prices it would have been around \$250. If the Commission saves to every user one-quarter of the difference shown, then two hundred thousand users are saving ten million dollars a year. If that money lay in the coffers of hydro it would have enough to pay out for the Chippewa scheme and have a comfortable nest-egg remaining."

It would be well for every citizen and especially every member of the City Council and Civic Commission to take note of what Mr. Saunders has written. To show any weakness or hesitation in dealing with the situation in St. John would be to play into the hand of profit seekers and inflict loss upon the people. The progress that has been made calls for a continuous policy along the same line, without hesitation or delay.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A careful reading of the speeches of Messrs Richards and Fawcett in the debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne suggests no cause for bitter discussion during the session, nor any reason for prolonging the debate on the address after the Premier has spoken. Both Mr. Richards and Mr. Fawcett had commendatory words for the new Premier, and neither had any charge to make against the Government other than that in their view it had been extravagant and that the Speech from the Throne was not sufficiently definite in regard to what may be done to make conditions better for the farmers. Mr. Richards thinks the Compensation Board costs too much, and he appears to fear that more money than the province can afford may be spent on the roads; while in regard to Grand Falls he uses the argument with which we are quite familiar, since incorporation interests always keep it to the front, that the province should proceed with extreme caution on this matter. Both he and Mr. Fawcett want more done for the farmers, but neither of them declares a policy in that regard. On the whole the Government may congratulate itself that its acts have caused so mild a degree of criticism as marks the speeches of these two members.

Mr. McKenna, in his admirable speech in moving the address, referred to the need of action to improve the schools in remote rural districts, and commended the subject to the attention of the Legislature. He also dwelt upon the advantage of cheap power, and what the development of Grand Falls by the Government would mean to the whole province. Dr. Violette, who seconded the address, was even more emphatic, and declared that justice to the northern part of the Province called for the development of Grand Falls, even as Musquash had been developed. Both Mr. McKenna and Dr. Violette paid a warm tribute to the Public Health Act and the Minister of Health. Mr. McKenna dealt with the handicap of high freight rates under which the farmers labor and urged co-operation of the Governments of the Maritime

WHAT'S WHAT

By Helen Dool



Some women, in conformity with the known wishes of those of whom they have been bereaved, never show any outward mourning, dressing only a little more quietly than is their work, and absencing themselves from the scenes of gaiety so distasteful to them in their lonely grief.

There is no law obliging any one to wear "deep" mourning, all sombre black with a long, funeral veil. It is simply a widely-respected and observed convention. But the point is, that if a woman does wear conventional mourning, she wears it as a symbol of sorrow, and in all consistency, her behavior should not make a mockery of her grief.

What, for instance, could be in worse taste than the manners of the mourning illustrators who, making herself so conspicuous in a public place by her loud laughter, her undignified deportment and the festal short-sleeved black gown under the black "widow's veil," which is supposed to be indicative of a recent death in her immediate family? In a case like this, "deep mourning" presents the appearance of a heartless masquerade.

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THE OLD BROWN ROAD.

(Rev. George Scott.)

An old brown road that turns and twists
Among a hundred little towns,
Then hides among the pearly mists
That glorify the rolling downs.

With here and there green pasture lots
Adjoining fields of waving wheat,
And shady well-remembered spots,
Made sacred by true lovers' feet.

And here and there a churchyard gate
Shrouded by its clustered trees,
And lanes that tempt in spite of fate
The passer by to take his ease.

And then again by mossy springs
This old brown roadway slowly
Crawls,
And cools with honeysuckle clings
With roses round the barbed walls.

"Mid sweets of thyme and rosemary,
The flowers our mothers loved so well,
If any sweeter plants there be,
In all the world I may not tell."

And gillie flowers and camomiles,
With simples of the elder days,
Whose very names recall the styles
And courtesies of nobler ways.

So through the quiet village street,
And round the shelter of the hill,
The road invites our eager feet
Down to the valley and the mill.

And everywhere the singing birds
Are happy in the tall old trees,
Ah well-a-day, I have no words
To paint the joy of such a scene.

The old brown road, I love it well,
I've followed where its turns and twists,
There's healing in its quiet old spell,
And gladness in its brooding mists.

DEVELOPMENT OF GRAND FALLS

Edmundston Wants 5,000

Horse-power—Enough
Business in Sight to Justify Expenditure.

C. O. Foss, chief engineer of the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Commission, returned on Saturday from a tour of inspection to the Bathurst, Edmundston and other places in northern New Brunswick. He had a meeting with the town councilors of Edmundston on Friday at which he decided to contract for 5,000 horse-power upon the completion of the Grand Falls development if the province should decide to go on with the work.

This is a decision of no little importance because of Premier Violette's intimation that a decision by the province to harness Grand Falls might depend largely upon the proof that there would be a market for the power.

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PROGRESS IN USE OF WATER POWER

During 1922 Installation in Canada Grew to About 3,000,000 H. P.

Development Under Way—New Projects When Completed Will Have Ultimate Capacity of 1,000,000 H. P.

(Montreal Gazette)

The water power industry may be likened to a flywheel in that it possesses a momentum which enables it to traverse periods of depression and to emerge as a steady progress, and the industry has been a stable one. Whether times have been good or bad the output has been steadily growing, when general business has been poor and interest rates high the increase has been provided for the gradual expansion of existing developments, whilst as general business conditions improve new enterprises are undertaken.

From figures compiled by the Dominion Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, it is shown that during 1922 the total water power in Canada grew to approximately 3,000,000 horse power, of which 240,000 were installed during the year, this figure does not include 190,000 horse power installed during 1921, but only brought into operation after that year closed.

The most significant feature of 1922 from the hydro-electric standpoint was the installation of new capacity of 220,000 h.p. Projects are under way which will have an ultimate capacity of over one million horse power, thus indicating in an uncertain manner that the progress maintained throughout the war and post-war periods largely by the extension of existing developments will be sustained and probably stimulated by entirely new enterprises.

Ontario Again Led.

As in recent years the construction operations of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission during 1922 ranked first in magnitude. Work continued throughout the year on the 500,000 horse power Queenston-Burlington development and the initial stage of this project now nears completion.

At the Shawinigan Falls, this initial installation, the first was placed in operation in December, 1921; the second, third and fourth in 1922, and the fifth in 1923. The total installed capacity in the present year, due to the rapid increase in the load on the Niagara System plans are being advanced for the completion of the Shawinigan station to the full 500,000 horse power.

At Ranney Falls on the Trent River near Campbellford, Ontario, the 100,000 horse power development of the Commission was completed and placed in operation during August last. Additional powers on the Trent River are being developed.

At the St. Lawrence River, the 220,000 horse power units which had been installed in 1921 were placed in operation and slowly the power units installed in 1922 are being brought into operation.

The total turbine capacity installed in Ontario during 1922 amounted to 190,000 horsepower, with provision well advanced for extensions in 1923.

Province of Quebec.

In the Province of Quebec the turbine capacity actually installed during 1922 did not reach the figure of the previous year, but a number of very important projects were commenced, which will add very materially to the utilization of the large power resources of the province.

At Shawinigan Falls on the St. Maurice river a unit of 40,000 horse-power was installed and placed in operation during October in New Brunswick.

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BIRDMAN APPOINTED A. D. C.

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The same dependable Rackets you've always bought here, but we want to clear the balance of the line at once, to make room for early Spring and Summer stock expected almost immediately, therefore we offer you this

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure, for yourself or for members of your family, one or more of these Badminton Rackets which have justly won the preference of the best players everywhere, at a discount of 20 cents on the dollar.

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You will find this a well-known shoe to buy. Made of Brown or Black Calfskin.

It won't cost you anything to have a look at these Spring Shoes of ours. It won't cost you anything to try them on. We want you to do that. And it really won't cost you anything to buy them. You get your money all back. The only difference is that you get shoes instead of currency. The value is there just the same.

Better come in, Men, and look over the new models we are showing for Spring.

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RADIO DIGEST

Practical Pointers Concerning Wireless in All Its Branches.

The Best Crystals. Crystals, the surfaces of which are irregular and porous in spots, are better than smooth plates.

One Aerial for Two Sets. Two radio sets can receive from the same aerial providing each operator uses the antenna at different times.

Electro-Magnetic Waves. X-rays, ultra-violet light, violet light, blue light, green light, yellow light, orange light, red light, infrared light, radio waves.

Elementary Combinations. There are four fundamental combinations in making radio sets: (1) The single circuit crystal type; (2) The single circuit vacuum tube type; (3) The double circuit vacuum tube type; (4) The two-circuit vacuum tube type.

Antennae Compared. A receiving set connected to a short, low antenna will tune sharper than one connected to a long, high antenna, although the latter will give stronger signals. Tuning on a loop antenna is easier than on an outdoor antenna; this is the case with all closed oscillatory circuits.

Importance of Good Aerials. To get the maximum results out of any installation and to receive the loudest signals, it is necessary to have a well-constructed and well-insulated aerial. A poorly insulated aerial is as bad as a leaky bucket. The charge slowly finds its way to the ground instead of going through the receiving apparatus.

Ammonia Eliminates Acid Stains. To keep from staining a floor, carpet or furniture always have a small bottle of ammonia and a cloth on hand. The cloth, saturated with the ammonia and rubbed over the surface upon which the battery acid has leaked or been spilled, will stop the acid from doing any further damage.

De-Tune Idle Sets. For the benefit of receivers far distant from a broadcasting station, operators from around the point of reception, especially those who use crystal sets, should de-tune their instruments when not in use. Each receiver consumes a certain amount of energy of radio waves and the waves become weakened by the time they reach the listener miles and miles away.

Radio to Regulate Radio. The radio station of the National Bureau of Standards, WWV, is sending out standard radio wave signals for the benefit of amateur receivers to regulate their radio sets. These signals can be received by the large transmitting stations and the small home crystal sets alike, and can be used to regulate the wave lengths broadcasted and the tuning while receiving concerts.

Tools for Building Set. The number of tools necessary for constructing a radio set depends a great deal on the worker, and it also depends on whether the outfit is to be made from raw parts or to be merely assembled from parts that are already made. If assembling a set not more than