

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1922

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 29, 1922.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing Company, Limited, a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscriptions—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.

## NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Mayor McEllen submitted the latest offer of the New Brunswick Power Company—an offer to arbitrate—to the city council this morning, but no action was taken upon it. Commissioner Frink, without hesitation, declared himself opposed to arbitration and insisted that the mandate of the people as expressed at the polls last spring should be obeyed. Dr. Frink's objection and the statement of his position with respect to this proposal, which the citizens will refuse to consider for a moment, knowing as they do that they are being asked to submit something to arbitration when they have nothing to arbitrate.

The citizens who declared themselves so forcibly in April last will certainly resent any effort at city hall to endorse the arbitration proposals of the Power Company. It has been expected all along that Mr. Bodell and his associates would make some such proposals after they had tried several other things, but the taxpayers of St. John are not asleep. If they were to submit to arbitration they would have to be bound by the result no matter what the finding might be—whether it was fair and just, or not. And St. John has not forgotten how it has made out with the Power Company on previous occasions when a third party was called in. The city should have had every reason to expect the fullest measure of protection when the question of rates came before the legislature. But the city lost heavily. Now it happens to be in a position where it has the right to take the Masquash power at cost and demand to compete with the existing monopoly.

Only the most irritating kind of delay would result from a City Hall decision to ask the citizens to pass upon a question of arbitration. As Dr. Frink pointed out this morning, the people already have settled that question, and they would be quick to place responsibility for further quibbling and fiddling upon the matter. Their mandate was recorded by an overwhelming majority, and the policy for which they declared was decidedly against any arbitration with respect to the New Brunswick Power Company's property.

The Power Company does not give value to the watered stock, and is not based on an inflated valuation of its physical assets, it is at liberty to do so, but if that offer is too high it will not be considered by the citizens. The new Mayor will go to City Hall determined to protect the city's interests solely—and he will not take arbitration. The public will expect the city missionaries, at the special meeting next week to inform Mr. McEllen of the New Brunswick Power Company that the city has nothing to arbitrate.

## KEMAL'S NEXT MOVE.

While the negotiations with Kemal continue, the forces of the risk leader are taking possession of the neutral zone on the southern side of the Dardanelles—and now are in control of practically all that territory with the exception of the Chanak district, where the British troops are entrenched. Meanwhile, British reinforcements are being rushed to the zone and preparation are being made to resist the further advance of the risk leader. The situation has become serious and the danger of hostilities more acute.

Whether it is to be peace or war depends now upon the next move of the risk leader and his forces. The sagacious exchanged between the commander-in-chief and Kemal has been couched in friendly terms, and General Harington still has confidence in Kemal's moderation, but the latter has shown no sign of withdrawing his troops or of giving his demands to the level of his terms.

The Turkish leader is not at all to deal with the situation would desire. He has been a fanatical people whose recent theories have whetted their appetites for further conquests, and who may be prepared to act with the reason which the reputation of wisdom of their leader would dictate.

In the loss of control of the situation Kemal Pasha pointed out by Toronto Globe, which says: "The submergence of the moderates and Kemal regards himself as the leader of the reasonable men in the Assembly—beneath the rising of Moslem fanaticism is not only visible, but extremely probable. Here Kemal has been able to ride the tide. His great victory over the risk leader has proved his own undoing. He has led the extremists in his army to the Assembly to demand that it sweep the moderates out of the Assembly and the Dardanelles by force of arms. If Mustafa Kemal

## FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 117.

### THE RECEPTION OF CONTINUOUS WAVES.

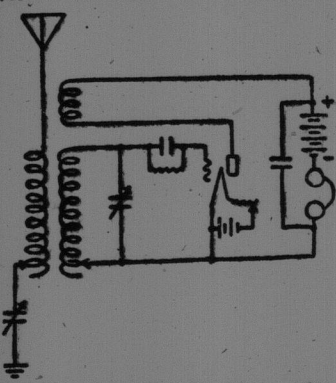
The previous article pointed out the reason why a detector is necessary for the reception of radio telephone or spark signals, while such a device is useless for continuous waves or picking up the "carrier wave" of radio telephone stations. Such signals are these are made up only of radio frequency oscillations without the super-imposed audio frequency component. It is therefore necessary to break up the incoming oscillations into groups occurring at an audible frequency.

One way of producing these groups at audio frequency is by means of the slipping contact detector. This device consists of a metal wheel mounted on a motor shaft with two brushes touching it very lightly. When the wheel or disk is rotated at high speed the circuit through the brushes is of varying resistance due to the poor contact with the result that a musical note is heard when receiving the signals from continuous wave telegraph stations. Such a device would give a continuous "musical" in the vicinity of a radio-telephone station when in operation.

Another form of interrupter detector has the periphery of the disk divided into alternate segments of conductor and insulator so that the tone in the receivers is dependent upon the number of segments and the speed of rotation of the disk. A buzzer may also be fitted with contacts for interrupting the receiving circuit at an audible frequency.

The most efficient way to receive signals from a continuous wave transmitter is by means of the vacuum tube. This device is a local radio frequency which differs from the incoming frequency by an amount which is an audible note. When the two frequencies are combined in the receiving circuit a beat note is produced which is the difference between the two frequencies. This is known as the heterodyne effect and was developed by Fessenden and constitutes a very flexible arrangement for the reception of continuous wave signals as well as a very efficient arrangement.

The locally generated radio frequency oscillations may be created in several ways. An oscillating arc circuit may be connected to the receiving circuit employing the ordinary detector or the arc may be replaced with a more dependable source of oscillations in the form of a vacuum tube.



A more common way of generating locally a radio frequency current is to couple the plate circuit of the vacuum tube to the grid circuit and increasing the coupling until oscillations occur. In this way the three important features of the vacuum tube are all employed to advantage in the same tube which serves at once as a detector, generator and amplifier of radio frequency currents.

In the reception of signals from radio telephone stations the most efficient arrangement of the circuit is obtained when the tube is oscillating at the same frequency as the incoming signal, (at zero beat) under which conditions an increase or decrease in either the inductance or capacity of either circuit will produce an audible beat frequency.

Most regenerative receivers will oscillate if the feedback is increased gradually, so that this form of receiver is very popular, since it is readily adaptable to both spark and continuous wave reception.

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## LIGHTER VEIN.

"Pa, what is a counter irritant?" asked Clarence. "An inattentive voice, I guess," replied his dad.—Exchange.

## Her Revised Grammar.

Teacher was endeavoring to make clear to the youngsters the grammatical order of the sentence. "My father," she pointed out, "is in the past tense. Now, Grace, what tense would you be employing if you should say, 'My father has money?'"

## A Unique Suggestion.

A troublesome young woman had been trying for some time, rather indefinitely, to make known her wants to a salesman in a music shop. Finally, the clerk was obliged to say to her: "Pardon me, miss, but if you cannot tell me either the name of the music you want or the composer, I don't see how I can be of any help to you."

## Hard Crust.

A man from the country entered a London hotel and saw a crab upon the service table. "What d'ye call that?" he said to the waiter.

"That's a crab, sir," was the answer. "Looks good. Bring me one and a pint of ale."

The food was brought, and soon the waiter heard his customer's voice, and noticed that his plate was quite empty. "Well, waiter, that crab was good," he said. "I had a little too long; the crust was awfully hard."

## SAILORS' FAMILIES GET GERMAN MONEY

London, Sept. 11.—(A. P. by mail.)—J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., general president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, has received official notification from the treasury that £500,000 of German reparations money has been finally earmarked for distribution among the dependents of 17,000 British seamen who were done to death by the German sink-at-sight submarine campaign.

During the war merchant seamen on unarmored ships did not rank for pensions or compensation under any naval conditions. Their work in manning food ships was accompanied with great loss of life, and the prime minister, Mr. Wilson, gave an undertaking that in the event of victory the first payment from German reparations money should be for compensation to the dependents of this class of seamen.

## EXHUMES FIVE-FOOT SKULL.

Roy C. Andrews' Desert of Gobi Find Belonged to a Baluchitriam.

Peking, Sept. 29.—(Associated Press)—Returning here today from a 3,000-mile expedition into the Khamti and Altai Mountains in Mongolia, on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History, Roy C. Andrews reported finding in the northwest section of the Desert of Gobi a five-foot skull belonging to the Baluchitriam, a large land mammal of the Neocene geological period.

## ORGANIZE TO FIGHT DRY LAW

Dr. John P. Davin Picked for Congress by Physicians' Party.

(New York Times)

Physicians living in the 17th Congressional District have decided to nominate Dr. John P. Davin, a representative of their profession for representative of this fall who is opposed to the Volstead enforcement act. They have selected Dr. John P. Davin of 177 West Seventy-sixth street to oppose Herman Metz, the Democratic nominee and Ogden L. Mills, the Republican candidate.

The Medical Rights League is the name chosen by the independent party supporting Dr. Davin. In a circular to the physicians of the 17th District the nominating committee of the new party says:

"A protest of this kind will command the attention of the country. It will be the demand of the American Medical Association at the St. Louis convention this year for a revision of the medical provisions of its constitution. Hereafter it has given expression only in this respect to the findings of the corporate body of the organization as represented by the trustees and by the members of the Council of Public Health and Legislation. This protest will accord with the declaration of the Medical Society of the County of New York, which declares that the medical provisions of the Prohibition Enforcement act were irrational, unscientific and against the accepted usage of the world."

Circulars have also been sent by the committee to the druggists of the district. This circular says in part: "The druggists' patients and the druggists' customers are vitally interested with them in the revision of the Volstead act. Many of them would willingly sign the nominating petition if they were invited to do so."

"In connection with the nomination for Congress from this city of Senator Boylan, the supposed father of the Boylan Drug Law, there is no won foot at Washington a plan for a standardized state-proprietary drug law to be imposed in all the states in addition to the existing Federal Narcotic Law."

"With Volstead dictating the prescribing of alcohol and Boylan regulating the prescribing and dispensing of narcotic drugs, the need for qualified and intellectual medical representation in the Congress at Washington is obvious."

## See Hospital For Burns to Child.

Peekskill, Sept. 29.—Parents of Blanche Warneke, a young child living in Mahopack, have brought a damage suit in the supreme court against the Peekskill Hospital in Peekskill because, they allege, attendants there burned the child, by the application of hot water bottles, while she was a patient.

The board of directors of the St. John Exhibition Association held a meeting last night with E. J. Terry presiding. H. A. Porter, manager of the exhibition, submitted his report and gave an estimate of the finances. He said that there would probably be a surplus this year which would considerably reduce the overdraft of \$4,500 with which they started the year.

## THRILLING TALE TOLD BY AVIATORS

Sharks Below, Crocodiles Near the Land—Native Ship in Bay of Bengal Refuses Assistance to Men on Wrecked Seaplane.

London, Sept. 11.—(Associated Press by Mail).—"Below us were sharks; near the land crocodiles. We would have been eaten by crocodiles if we had not been rescued by the natives. Then our hopes were shattered, for an undercurrent caught our submerged propellers and fuselage, and faster than we could near the land, we were pulled away from it. Quickly it faded and our hopes sank. We were utterly helpless and at the mercy of the wind and the tide."

The above sentences are taken from the local and thrilling narrative which records the terrible experiences of Captain Norman Macmillan and Captain Mallin while aloft for forty hours on a wrecked seaplane in the Bay of Bengal. They were engaged in a round-the-world flight organized by the Daily News.

"Suddenly we noticed an alteration in the trim of our craft," continues the narrative. "Round and round we plunged, water pouring over us, hanging on teeth and nail, and soaked by the repeated wash that broke completely over us. Evidently we were in a tide whirl."

Perhaps the most impressive thing in the story is Captain Macmillan's account of their abandonment by a native brig which passed near them when they were almost spent. "Mallin could hear beautiful instrumental music," writes Macmillan, "and I the sound of the pipes playing laments in the distance. We did not mention this to each other at the time. We were afraid of that."

"Suddenly we saw a sail away down south. Was it coming up? Yes, slowly."

"A windjammer. Soon its yards appeared. Gradually it came along. Standing up we could see the hull. It was all we could do to remain upright."

"We waved our distress flag, signaling the international S. O. S. The brig was coming straight for us. She must almost run us down. She could not fail to see us."

"Was she changing her course? Surely not, but she was."

"She turned off half a mile away, and steadily passed us within half a mile, with two men looking at us from the poop."

"God! what inhumanity! Surely it could not be."

"Mallin frantically waving, slipped and fell half-overboard, cursing at his hurt, cursing the brig and her crew, and writhing in pain."

"Standing on our rocking float I waved and hallooed and fired pistol shots."

"But steadily she swept past, a native brig. Two men on the poop ran forward as she was abreast of us. They saw us, undoubtedly, and were possibly terrified of ghosts and visions."

"But in mercy let them never know what we felt like!"

The two aviators were rescued some hours later by a steam launch sent out in search of them.

## MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

The coroner's jury investigating the death of Milton Crow, postmaster of Stewiack, N. S., killed recently in a motor accident when the car swerved and struck the abutments of a C. N. E. highway bridge, have found that the car, driven by C. D. Chisholm, superintendent of the provincial highway board or roadway construction work between Stewiack and Truro, was being driven at an excessive rate of speed. There was also a recommendation that the driver's license be cancelled and that the civil authorities investigate the extent of the culpability of Mr. Chisholm.

It is planned to establish a labor college in Cape Breton and Dr. Clarence McKinnon of Pine Hill has promised to give what assistance he can based on his long experience in labor matters. It is hoped to have the college on a working basis in time to demand representation in the proposed federation of universities.

## GETTING INTO FOCUS.

New York World.—Senator McKinley of Illinois returns from Europe saying that the United States may join the League of Nations under another name. Representatives Britten of Illinois returns from Europe convinced that the United States must reconsider the whole matter of the Treaty of Versailles, and the part of aloofness from European affairs which his own party and the Harding Administration have elected to play. So he resolves in the House that the President be requested, "in the interest of the world's peace and industry," to take such steps as he deems wise and pertinent toward bringing about industrial peace in Europe. Though they are careful not to say so, who troubles both of these new observing Illinois members of Congress is less Europe's peace and industry than the peace and industry of the United States. They would appear to be as much opposed as ever to the Wilson League plan, but they are making it manifest that they cannot get away or get their country away from the Wilson idea that if peace and industry are to be restored in the United States to a prewar measure they must be restored in Europe likewise.

## How Faraday Was Rewarded.

(Toronto Globe) An unpublished letter of Faraday, English chemist and physicist, quoted at the present meeting of the British Association by Dr. J. C. Irvine, principal of the University of St. Andrews, throws a curious light on the reward which was deemed sufficient for discoveries of practical importance less than a century ago. Writing to a friend, Faraday related that a manufacturer had adopted a process developed in the course of an investigation carried out at the Royal Institution. The letter continued:

He (the manufacturer) writes me word that, having repeated our experiments, he finds the product very good, and as our information was given openly to the world he, as a matter of compliment, presented me with some gills of razors to give away. Research work is still far from re-

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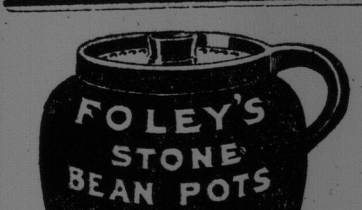
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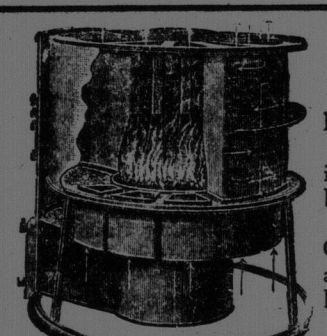
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