POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1922

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Gov-

RADIO DICTIONARY.

With reference to storage batteries, this method of charging consists in maintaining the voltage at the terminals of the battery at a constant value during the period of charge. By impressing a constant potential upon the battery, the flow of current automatically decreases from a comparatively large initial value until at the end of the charging period the current flow is much less than the normal rate. Use of the "tapering charge" method has the advantages of permitting a rapid charge and automatic control of the charging current.

RECTIFIER

A resistance provided with an adjustable contact and so arranged that when the flow of current through the resistance is constant, the voltage drop across a given portion of the resistance is proportional to the amount of resistance included. This form of variable resistance is commonly used in conjunction with a local battery to adjust the flow of current through certain types of crystal detectors. It is also used for obtaining the correct value of biasing potential upon the grid of vacuum tubes.

MICROHENRY

Variation in strength of received radio signals from a given transmitting station is a common occurrence and is known as "fading" or "swinging." When this occurs the signals may become much louder than their ordinary intensity and then rapidly decrease in strength until they become inaudible "Fading" occurs principally on short wave lengths normally under 400 meters and at a distance varying from ten to twenty per cent of the normal transmitting range of the station from which the waves are radiated.

CLAMP DRY LID

U.S. MOVES TO

the lid.

The initial step toward a more vigcrous prosecution of prohibition cases
was taken by Attorney General Dougherty, who disclosed today that on November 16 he had addressed a letter
to all United States attorneys directing
them to push to the utmost all pending liquor cases and to urge the courts
to impose the severest sentences on
violators.

Along with the release of the Daugherty letter it was disclosed that Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and Acting Prohibition Director Yellowley, of New York, held a long conference with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair on the question of stricter enforcement of the dry law. It is understood

You Won't Cough MONCTON LADY SAYS **After Taking** Dr. Wood's

hibition cases are made to you as a means of carrying out the policy re-peatedly indicated in correspondence from this department of rigidly and uniformly enforcing all laws." STRANGE RESULTS

FROM OPERATIONS

Vienna Biologist Transplants Heads of Insects-Says Bodies Change to Fit New Heads.

DRECO IS GREAT

Administration Seeks to Test
Government Power.

On the first appearance of a cough or cold do not neglect it; get rid of it at once before it has a chance to grow worse and gets settled on the lungs, causing bronchitis, pneumonia, or other serious lung troubles.

In Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup you will find a remedy that will relieve the cough or cold on its first inception by soothing the irritation, and healing the diseased illung of the make done me any good.

"I had a talk with the Dreco expert, who advised me to try Dreco and it is the only medicine that has helped from the make done me any good.

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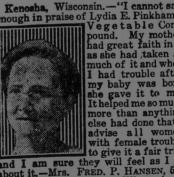
"I had a talk with the Dreco expert, who advised me to try Dreco and it is the only medicine that has helped from the head and takes the power of the prohibition law, the Administration has moved to test the power of the government rigidly to enforce the Volstead act by directing all federal enforcement agents to engage in a nation-wide drive on violators and to bring about the closest -co-operation with state authorities in clamping down the lild.

**This new medicine, Dreco, is great and gets my hearty recommendation," declared Mrs. Robert Cook, 82 High Street, Moncton, N. B.

"I have suffered a long time with the mone of the tome. The vided not not gets." I have done me any good.

"I had a talk with the Dreco expert, which left me with a proce is composed of the juices and healing the direation, poor appetite and general rundioun condition of the avenue of the street ment to account the lings, causing bronchitis, pneumonia, or other was a cought in the ment of the ment of the ment of the men

BRIDE LAUGHS SO MUCH MARRIAGE IS POSTPONE



KING THANKS U.S.

Replies to Secretary Weeks

Deep-Seated Abscess

in the Hip.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

HEAVY U. S. TAXES

FOR OLD MORTAR GAINS WEIGHT

Replies to Secretary Weeks

After Weapon Left by the
British in 1774 is Returned

Washington, Dec. 4.— An ancient brass mortar bearing the royal cipher "GR," which has filled a peaceful rocat Governors Island, New York, since the days of George II. of England, has found its way back overseas to England and into the hands of its origin, owners, the King's Royal Riffes, St. Rode, Bournemouth. It was sent over right food, can't do his work well. I as a token of amily by the American army and in reply Secretary Weeks. In as a token of amily by the American army and in reply Secretary Weeks. I has received a message from George IV, of England, honorary colonel of the old British regiment, expressing a feeling of "comradeship existing between the military forces of the English-speaking peoples."

The weapon is one of those known as "Coehorn mortars," brass twenty-four pounders, long out of date, and was left at Governors Island inadverently in 1774 when a battalion of the Royal American Regiment, a British Colonial force, organized in 1766, with men from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, was withdrawn at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and sent to Jamaica for service. Later, after service in other British colonies, the regiment reached England to be renamed the King's Royal Riffes, but retaining at the same time its old designation in the British Army, the Bixtleth Foot.

Some years ago American officers at Governors Island, led by Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, investigated the origin of the old mortars used there as decorations and conceived, the idea of returning the old Cochorn to its real owners in the British regiment under which it had fought, and a signed photógraph of King George V, being presented to the chaped at Governor's Island.

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