

FLOOR OCCUPANT

1920-25

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

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THE TRAGEDY OF GREECE

With the fall of Constantine of Greece for the second time, the logic of events again points to the man who was sacrificed to the deposed king might return. Venizelos has proved his skill as a diplomat, and his strength as a statesman had been permitted to continue his good work would have saved Greece from the humiliation which Constantine's treachery and unwise rule has brought.

Constantine is succeeded by his eldest son, George, who when his father first abdicated in 1917 refused to meet the wishes of the Allies, preferring exile in Switzerland while his younger brother, Alexander, ruled as king. Whether the Greeks will invite Venizelos to again take the helm of the ship of state is not known, but he would seem to be the one man who could hope to make much headway in repairing the damage to the nation which has been wrought by the debacle in Asia Minor. He should never have been rejected in favor of the Kaiser's brother-in-law. When Bulgaria showed signs of entering the war in 1915, Venizelos, who was then Premier of Greece, assured Great Britain and France that if they would send 100,000 men to Saloniki Greece would mobilize. A little later Constantine signed the mobilization decree, and when Bulgaria joined the Teutonic powers it was expected that Greece would become a belligerent on the side of the Allies. But Constantine promptly forced Venizelos from the premiership and succeeded in having selected a cabinet that was strongly pro-German. The result was that Serbia was left by Greece to meet a united attack by Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. Constantine's hostility to the Allies became more apparent as Germany made headway in the campaign, and the German trained officers and instructors in the Greek army increased their obstruction of Allied plans until Great Britain and France demanded his abdication. That was in June, 1917, many months too late. But Constantine left the throne and was succeeded by his second son, who saw the wisdom of co-operating with the Allies. Alexander's death in 1920, following a bite from a pet monkey, led to an anti-Venizelist movement, and much to the surprise of the civilized world the populace forced the Premier to leave the country and welcomed back the man who was destined to shatter the foundations of the nation and lose for Greece the great advantage it had gained as a result of the diplomacy of Venizelos and his leadership in the war.

No sooner had Constantine taken anew the reins of power than he began to get Greece into further trouble. What happened is very well explained by a close observer of Near East conditions:

"Constantine felt it necessary to add a halo of military glory to his crown, and he encouraged the popular legend associated with his name. It was the first Constantine who founded Constantinople; the eleventh Constantine gave his life to defend the city against the Turks; it was the twelfth Constantine who would recover it, and win St. Sophia once more for Christendom and Greece. 'To the city, Twelfth Constantine' was cry with which Royalist mobs cheered him when he drove through the streets of Athens. His expedition to Asia Minor was intended to establish his fame and throne, and give him a vantage ground from which to regain the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire. Now all his projects have fallen like a house of cards, and once more the cry goes up for Venizelos, but that astute statesman is hardly likely to undertake the impossible task of trying to repair his ungrateful country's fortunes, and to incur the odium of inevitable failure."

The new ruler at Athens was recently married to a princess of Roumania, and it is pointed out that "because of this dynastic tie with Greece, Roumania will not be inclined to favor Turkish pretensions at the coming peace conference—If, indeed, the conference project is not forestalled by war between Great Britain and the Angora Turks. The support of so powerful a military country as Roumania would be useful to Greece in the end crisis."

NIGHT SCHOOLS

By day the necessity for at least a few years of education becomes more and more apparent. There are many, however, circumstances during their youth that prevent them from receiving the education which they need for the future. This is the case with the school trustees established for boys and men, which is now being held on Monday evening at the school on the east side, and Albert School, on the west side, have been designated by the board for these classes in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, while the classes in mechanical drawing, which have been conducted for some years in Centennial School, will continue.

The school board deserves a high measure of commendation for the inauguration and carrying out of this work and those teachers who have undertaken to devote some of their spare time to helping their fellow men to equip themselves mentally to meet life's problems expect to find the most appropriate expression of encouragement in a large attendance at the classes.

The time taken up by men and boys attending these night schools may mean a curtailing of the hours of recreation and entertainment during the winter, but the slight sacrifice now is bound to increase their capacity for entertainment of a much more substantial nature in the future and in addition fit them more completely to carry out their duties as citizens and make their way in the world.

Does the New Brunswick Power Company want to sell its property? If so, it is at liberty to name a price that does not give value to watered stock and is not based upon an inflated valuation of a plant which has been permitted to depreciate to such an extent. But the city is not bidding for the Power Company's property, or any part of it. Therefore it will not agree to arbitration.

Some of the supporters of the New Brunswick Power Company apparently are prepared to go to any length in their misrepresentation of the hydro cause and those who, in the interest of the city, are demanding relief from the staggering burden of monopoly rates and monopoly dictation. But the public understands.

MOTOR TRUCK TRAFFIC

Say Business Men Will Spend a Billion Dollars on Trucks This Year

Use of the motor truck for hauling merchandise and commodities over long and short distances is expanding rapidly from year to year. Expansion has been unusually rapid during the current year, and it is estimated that during 1922 industrial corporations and mercantile firms will spend approximately \$1,000,000,000 for the purchase and maintenance of trucks, including the cost of machines, purchase of tires, oils, gasoline, parts and equipment.

The production of trucks alone for 1922 is expected to amount to approximately \$250,000,000 against \$166,000,000 in 1921.

Farmers in all sections of the country, especially those within hauling distance of large city markets, increased their demands for trucks this year. Operation of his own trucks gives the farmer the opportunity to sell his own crops at first hand and obtain better prices.

"The growth in bus transportation, which has now got out of the hands of the old rough 'jitney' class of operators and into the control of substantial concerns which seek to operate regular lines, will increase the demand for this class of transportation," according to the National Trucking Association. "Trucks will be needed to carry coal over comparatively long routes to help the railroads, whose capacities will be taxed to the limit. It has been computed that coal can be shipped economically by highway over a great distance, as that from Scranton, Pa., in the anthracite district, to New York City, because of the saving effected in loading, unloading and lighterage charges. The coal delivery companies in the cities, which have been idle all summer, will need additional trucks in order to convey the winter's supply to householders."

To meet these expected demands for trucks, motor car manufacturers in the country are speeding up production as fast as conditions permit.

"Convincing evidence of the increased use of the motor truck is furnished by the proposal to link all large cities by trunk highways," the writer says. "The Associated Highways of America, representing interstate highways, plans to have a national trunk highway system that will connect the three largest cities in each state. Many medium sized cities and towns along the route would also be included, so that much of the time now required to ship manufactured articles even for short distances would be saved. It is believed that a trunk highway system for the entire country is not only feasible but is becoming a necessity."

"The extent to which the motor truck is being used at present is indicated by reports from various cities where this method of transportation is in use. Less than three per cent. of the milk that is brought into Cincinnati is transported by railroads even under normal conditions, and milk produce dealers in the vicinity of Cleveland are reported to be using trucks altogether. Milk coming to Philadelphia by trucks now amounts to 64,169 quarts daily, and it is estimated that trucks operating out of Louisville, Ky., will soon be handling 80 tons of supplies both on the out-bound and inbound trips.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 118.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Remember that:

Windings for tuning coils and loose couplers should not be heavily coated with shellac or varnish since this practice increases the distributed capacity of the coil, thereby reducing the efficiency of the receiver. A very thin layer only should be used, which will be sufficient to hold the wires in place.

The distributed capacity of coils for receiving purposes can be reduced by winding a thread between the turns at the same time that the wire is wound on the tubing. This spaces the turns and is well worth the extra work involved in construction since the circuit will tune sharper.

Poor connections in receiving circuits are the cause of much "rattling" and other annoying noises in the telephone receivers. All connections should be either soldered or made secure under screws or binding posts.

If no signals are heard, when everything is apparently in shape, touch the tips of the telephone cord across a single dry cell. If no click is heard there is an open circuit in the cord or telephone; the trouble sometimes occurring at the connections to the receivers themselves. After considerable use the cord also frequently breaks inside the outer covering, a condition which is not apparent from the outside and can be determined only by testing in the manner described.

A common source of trouble in home-made receiving sets is in the fixed condenser where the terminal wires connect with the tin foil. If care is not exercised in making these connections, an open circuit will probably result at some future time, especially in condensers which are saturated with paraffine.

Never paint the receiving set with black shellac or other paint which contains lamp black (a form of carbon) or similar conductive materials. Such practice will undoubtedly seriously affect the strength of the received signals.

"Peroxide" is an excellent substance for polishing hard rubber and bringing it back to its former black glossy finish.

The sensitivity of some detector crystals is greatly reduced by being subjected to the heat necessary to secure them in cups with any of the various alloys for this purpose. Such crystals should be held in clips or cups fitted with set screws which grip and hold the crystal firmly.

Since the various detector tubes work most efficiently with grid leak adjusted to the individual tube, it is necessary to provide some simple method of changing the resistance of the grid leak. This can be done by having a number of leads which snap into clips or by making a pencil line between two binding posts on a piece of bakelite or other similar material. The resistance may be varied by erasing or adding to the pencil mark.

Dead-end losses in a receiving set may be greatly reduced by splitting the various inductance coils into sections so that (by means of a switch) the portions of the coil not actually in use are entirely disconnected and not unilaterally connected to the circuit.

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ADVICE.

Advice is cheap, we've heard folks say: It's what we love to give away. Till every friend receives a slice Of our good, honest, frank advice.

It is not like a rummage sale, Where folks bring out old things and From rooms where they their refuse keep, And give or sell them very cheap.

It's not a store, where folks display Things second-hand, when going away, And thus a bargain sale snap into clips Or by making a pencil line between two binding posts on a piece of bakelite or other similar material. The resistance may be varied by erasing or adding to the pencil mark.

Dead-end losses in a receiving set may be greatly reduced by splitting the various inductance coils into sections so that (by means of a switch) the portions of the coil not actually in use are entirely disconnected and not unilaterally connected to the circuit.

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LIGHTER VEIN.

Perfect Equality. Father—"Why is it that you are always at the bottom of the class?" Johnny—"It doesn't make any difference, Daddy, they teach the same things at both ends."

His Problem. "You have given up your ideas of simplified spelling?" "Yes," answered Mr. Penwidge. "I found I was losing time in selecting one of several ways to spell the same word."

A Diplomatic Doctor. Young physician—"Is there any advice you can give me?" Elder medic—"Yes, before prescribing a foreign visitor might be excused for asking after a survey of the pictorial press. They do, but for pictorial purposes their sisters have the advantage. What are a few seconds of time in a sprint, against beauty, which is a joy forever and therefore concerned less with time than with eternity. For the photographer a good pose makes a good race, and on the screen all the speed that Atlanta and Claydon could desire can be imported by the photographer's hand."

Baseball Banquet. St. Luke's Tuxis baseball team held a successful banquet last night in honor of one of its members, Ralph Walsh, who is to leave today to make his home in Newton (Mass.).

R. Edgar Adams, business manager of the team, acted as chairman and toastmaster, and after an address of welcome, called on the rector, Rev. R. P. McKim, to present Mr. Walsh with a pair of handsome cuff links, suitably engraved, on behalf of the team. He also presented him, on behalf of the curate, Rev. E. P. Wright, who was unavoidably absent by illness, a copy of the New Testament.

Walsh replied in a very fitting manner. After a round of Tuxis songs, the chairman called on Cecil Williams, playing manager, to propose a toast to "Our Friends." This was responded to by W. L. Seely. A toast, "The Grand Old Game," proposed by W. E. Craft, was responded to by Captain Pitt. A toast, "The Ladies," was proposed by Ronald Morrison and responded to by Mrs. Dunlap. After a few remarks by the senior warden, W. A. Cronk, the

meeting was brought to a close by singing the national anthem.

KATHARINE SHERRILL.

(In 1776 the Indians attacked the fort of the Watagans settlers and Katharine Sherrill made her famous stand for life. Four years later she became the wife of John Sevier. Details of the story are variously related, but its main features are well established, and it has become one of Tennessee's cherished traditions.)

"Indian! Indian! Run, Girls, Run!" A keen making at the fort gate called To the women who milked the cows outside.

They ran, a whoop and a gun's report. Speeding like the steps as they fled to the fort.

Farthest of all from its sheltering walls. Latest to catch and heed the call. Was Katharine Sherrill, fairest of maidens.

In all Watagans' forest glades, Hearing, she sprang like a startled deer And fled on feet that were winged with fear.

But the call had come a moment later. The redskins cut her off from the rear.

And while the rifles blazed away Rushed yelling and gloating to seize their prey.

At the gate of the fort bold John Sevier, Statesman and warrior and pioneer, Was grasped by a dozen hands and stayed.

As he tried to rush to the fleeing maid. Grasped back, and the great bar dropped.

It was certain death if he were not stopped. And better a girl be captive led Than the foremost man of the West lie dead.

The Indians rushed to seize their prey, But she whirled aside and sped away.

Away from the gate, but toward the wall. Eight feet stood. The maid put all Her strength into one great leap and flung.

Her arms across the top and clung. Her instant, trembling, out of breath; Then over the top and away from death.

Strong arms had caught and drawn her. The eager arms of John Sevier.

Such is the story so it was told. To the great bar by their hands in the days of old.

So will our children the tale repeat. To children clustered about their feet. For as long as beauty is loved, and youth,

And deeds of valor, and manhood's will. Will a place be kept in the heart of the State.

For John Sevier and his Bonny Kate, For the hero brave and the bride he won.

And the love that lived till their lives were done. (By E. E. Miller, in the Montreal Gazette.)

WHO IS HARRINGTON?

(Ottawa Journal) Sir Charles Harrington—the name is spelled with one "p"—is one of a number of young British officers whose military status was vastly heightened by the Great War. An Englishman of humble origin, he was educated at Cheltenham and Sandhurst, and joined the King's Liverpool Regiment at the age of 17. He served in South Africa with distinction, winning the Distinguished Service Order, and in 1914 he went to France as colonel of one of his regiment's battalions. His soldiers were of a brilliant character and he was quickly promoted to be Brigadier-Major of the Sixth Infantry Brigade. Later on, Sir William Robertson left the War Office, Harrington became Deputy Chief of the Imperial Staff under Sir Henry Wilson; and in 1920 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Black Sea. He is fifty years old and is married to a great grand niece of the Irish patriot and orator, Henry Grattan.

Get your babies' outfits for fall and winter for less money at Basson's, 14-16 Charlotte street.

DECREASE IN GERMAN COAL.

Importation of English Fuel the Cause Says Consul.

The decrease in German coal production, which has been going on steadily since last March, is due primarily to the increasing importation of English fuel into Germany, says Nathaniel P. Davis, American Vice Consul in Berlin.

"German industrial circles are much concerned over the constantly rising cost of German coal as compared with English. Anthracite from the Ruhr district now costs, 1,671 marks per metric ton c.i.f. Hamburg, including taxes, whereas the English fuel is offered there for 1,095 marks," continues Mr. Davis. "Further advances in the prices for German coal, which are expected in the near future, will place a still greater premium on the English product."

"Statistical reports show fuel exports from Germany to be greater than before the war, and the suggestion has been made, both in the Reichstag and in the press, that all exports of coal be forbidden in order that the needs of Germany may be met without resort to imported fuel. The total export of coal from Germany in 1921 was about 26,500,000 metric tons, including 18,000,000 tons delivered to the Entente as reparations. About 6,000,000 metric tons went to former German territory alienated by the peace treaty but still under German economic control, and to neighboring states largely dependent on Germany for coal, such as Poland, Austria and Hungary. Of the remaining 2,500,000 metric tons exported, deliveries to the Netherlands under the terms of the treaty of 1920 amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons and to Czechoslovakia in return for Bohemian lignite to some 1,000,000 tons.

"It thus appears that the only way for Germany to obtain more domestic coal for its own use is to increase production. The most serious difficulty in the way of such action is the fact that German miners are turning to other means of profitable employment. The building trades in particular are drawing away the miners by offering higher wages. Unskilled labor in these trades is paid on the average of about 200 marks per day at the present time, as against 280 marks per day earned by the miners in the mines. Employers in the building trades also earn handsome additions to their wages by doing overtime work.

"Although more concern is shown regarding sufficient supplies of coal than regarding prices, the latter question is by no means unimportant. Coal prices have been raised every few weeks for months, and there is no immediate prospect of this movement being checked."

'LOCHABER NO MORE'

Lochiel Estates, Famous in History, to Be Sold.

About 117,000 acres of the Lochiel estates are to be sold in October by Col. Cameron of Lochiel.

Included are the estates of—Archdall, Achnacarry, Glencliff and Kinloch Arkalg.

Glencliff with Kinloch Arkalg. The wild districts of Lochaber have, from earliest times, been the scenes of strife; fierce encounters between clan and clan, and between Highlanders and Commonwealth troops, down to the gathering of the Clansmen for Prince Charlie in 1746.

The most famous chief at the battle of Killcrankie was Sir Ewen Lochiel. He was here Dundee was slain in a gallant victory, and Achnacarry was the meeting place of the clans joining the Jacobite army.

"Gentle Lochiel," Sir Ewen's grandson, was in 1746 the principal supporter of Prince Charlie, who first raised his standard at Glenfinnan in August, 1745. From Glenfinnan the prince moved to Kinloch, and later to Fassfern, and slept there in the present house.

After the defeat at Culloden, Lochiel's possessions were destroyed, and he himself shared Prince Charlie's wanderings, eventually escaping with him to France. The ill-fated prince traveled almost all of the estates now to be sold, and lay hid in a cave close to Achnacarry Castle.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

(Toronto Globe) The English court is in mourning for a month. It mourns the death of the Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria's youngest son, Leopold, and long the recipient of an allowance from the nation. Born in Germany, it is claimed for her that her sympathies during the Great War were with the British cause.

It was not so with her son, one of the two children born of the brief union which ended with the death of Leopold after two years of wedded life. That son, Duke of Albany, was sent as a boy to Eton. While there he was offered the succession to the German principality of Saxe-Coburg, which his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, and the latter's son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, had both declined. The offer was refused for the little Duke of Albany, and he was sent to Germany for the rest of his education. It appears to have been thorough, for he was not only pro-German during the great war, as might well have been expected, but he was violently anti-British. He publicly rejoiced in the sinking of the Lusitania and other outrages.

If the circumstances surrounding this peculiar family situation and the month's mourning in the English court prove anything, they prove the advisability of royal alliances within the British Empire. It is not surprising that the Prince of Wales should be allowed to choose for himself among the maidens of the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions.

Minards Lumberman's Friend.

SITE OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE CUT UP FOR BUILDING LOTS

Carthage, Tunis, French Africa, Sept. 1.—The site of ancient Carthage is being sold off and divided into building lots, and the surrounding hill, rich in history, are being slowly covered with residential villas.

Archaeologists point out that if this building is permitted to continue, a fair excavation work will be seriously hampered, as the new proprietors object to invasions of their yards by workmen, no matter what treasures of history may lie underneath.

Two French Government employees of the Department of Tunis lately bought a piece of ground on the site of the old city, and before building their homes started to dig at what was underneath the surface. After pa-

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\$2.95	95c.	\$1.45	\$2.00	\$2.95

243 Union St. WIEZELBROS SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR 243 Union St.

tent digging they discovered a temple of Tanit.

Under the French Government steps the sale, real estate agents will shortly put on the market some 240 acres of the site of Carthage, at a total sale price of \$200,000.

REPORT ON BUSINESS IN MARITIME PROVINCES.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Limited, reporting on conditions for this week, says: "Maritime province wholesalers report business fairly steady, while retail business men report not much improvement."

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Department of the Attorney-General, Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

\$1,000 REWARD

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To the Person or Persons Furnishing Information That Will Lead to the Arrest and Conviction of the Murderer

OF FREDERICK H. TRIFTS

in the City of St. John on July 6, 1922.

10-1

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