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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1932.

### The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1932.

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#### FOR THE NEXT WAR.

The Near East situation has served to shake the faith of those who had hoped that the Great War was the last conflict of that nature in which the world would be involved. There are many others who never entertained such a hope, and who have been busy ever since the last war in preparations for the next. Among the latter class, apparently, are the members of the Army Ordnance Association and Allied Engineering Societies of the United States, including reserve officers and manufacturers who are prepared to convert their factories for war use in the event of another conflict. An announcement of the convention of these organizations tells of some of the new armaments that will be used, and that they will not resemble anything that would be of value in the pursuit of the arms of peace.

At the convention there will be exhibits and demonstrations of shell fuses, big guns and little guns, tanks and aviation curbs, and new and improved designs. Among the fuses are those designed for use in anti-aircraft guns, of such delicate adjustment that they will explode the charge on passing through the cloth of an aircraft wing. At the other extreme is a fuse which will operate so slowly that the 2000 pound projectile of which it forms part will pass through sixteen inches of armor steel before the charge explodes. The fuse includes an enormous sixteen-inch affair with a range of twenty-six miles and a trajectory that will carry a projectile into the air, and then, as well as one with a range of two and one-quarter inches for use against tanks, intended to penetrate one inch of armor plate at 1,000 yards. Then there is an "amphibious reconnaissance tractor," which is guaranteed to travel over any kind of country at twelve miles an hour and to propel itself through water with equal ease, as well as a self-propelled ammunition cart which will carry munitions right up to a front-line trench in spite of all obstacles.

The limit of deadliness in warfare has not yet been reached; there are only a few of the developments which have been made since the Great War, and they are symbolic of the attitude of many practical minded people even among the citizens of the nation which promoted the conference for the limitation of armaments. The nature of the preparations for the next war furnishes additional reasons why there should be no more wars, but it would be an optimistic person who would venture to predict that the newer instruments of warfare never will be used.

#### SOLDIER SETTLERS, AND OTHERS

Few if any land settlement projects have received such careful supervision as has that undertaken by the Dominion of Canada in placing upon farms the veterans of the Great War, and the experience gained by the Soldier Settlement Board and the information contained in the records of the Board should prove of great value in dealing with immigration and farm settlement problems as they relate to other classes of people. The problems of the soldier settlers are those of the civilians who take up farming, for the veterans have military experience and a background similar to that of other civilians. The difficulties with which they had to contend were those which would face any person who was entering upon the farmer's life, and the causes which contributed to their success or failure would have the same effect upon others. There is, of course, this difference to be borne in mind—that the soldier settlers received more assistance of more various kinds than any other class of settlers ever enjoyed.

In spite of all the aid that was given them, the records show that only about sixty per cent of the veterans have proved definitely successful as farmers. Officials of the settlement board and others who are familiar with the situation, seem to be well satisfied with this proportion of successes, and they probably have reason to be satisfied, in view of all the circumstances which must be taken into consideration. But if that is the proportion of success to failure among those who received such extensive aid, it is not reasonable to suppose that the chance of success for the average settler who must depend entirely upon his own efforts are still less. From the experience which has been secured by the Settlement Board it should be possible to establish some fairly dependable rules for the guidance of other settlers, in order that they may profit by the example of those who were successful and avoid the mistakes of those who failed.

In this connection, the remarks of the chairman of the board at a recent conference of supervisors should prove of value. He said:

"The men that are getting along best and the men that are getting along worst are quite clearly and unmistakably those who are working slowly, who have no large cash crops of any kind, but whose

revenue is made up of dribbles from this and little dabs from that, a few dollars here and a few dollars there. These men are paying their way as they go, and they are paying for their places very largely. Their success from year to year is not large, but neither are their disappointments great, and there is never the bitter disillusionment that follows when the crop that was expected to realize thousands of dollars turns out an utter failure."

That is a summary of the situation which, if substantiated by general experience, should be worth impressing upon other farmers and would-be farmers. In the grain fields of the west, the apple orchards of Nova Scotia and the potato districts of New Brunswick, government experts have been teaching the same lesson, but they have not always retained the attention that their advice might merit. If the chairman can, in so few words, lay down a rule which will furnish a guide to success in a business which is so full of pitfalls, his statements are worth heeding, and from the breadth of his experience with the soldier settlers he undoubtedly could bring forth much other good advice that would aid in lessening the proportion of failures among other classes of farmers. The records of the Settlement Board will furnish material for a series of text books on how to operate a farm with pleasure and with profit.

The British Secretary of State for War declares that Great Britain does not act alone as the policeman of Europe. She should not be expected to. It is difficult to understand the attitude of France in this connection, but it is to be hoped that both France and Italy will see the wisdom of standing solidly behind Great Britain in dealing with the Turks on the basis of the terms last submitted to Kemal Pasha.

As between the Mayor of St. John, the Power Company and the citizens, who are just now in the midst of a general mix-up, says the Woodstock Sentinel, "the country will probably side with the citizens, whose chief offence seems to be a desire for cheap power."

Mr. Lloyd George's political enemies are taking advantage of the Near Eastern crisis to attack him. But the Premier's supporters are coming to his defence with great vigor.

If the British must fight the Turks they will not be wholly unprepared. The defensive position at Chanak, according to a British naval officer, is as strong as Gibraltar.

#### PHONE GIRL SAVES 100 FROM FUMES

Warn Workers In Brooklyn Candy Factory When Condenser Blows Off

New York, Oct. 9.—Quick action by a telephone operator in the three-story candy factory of the Skibo Confectionery Company, Inc., Brooklyn, sent 100 occupants of the building to safety from ammonia fumes released when the condenser of the cooling system blew off.

The operator is Miss Gertrude Radtke, who was alone in the office on the first floor when she noticed the odor of ammonia. She called out to the men in the building, and they fled. "I did not become alarmed and forgot about it for a moment," Miss Radtke said, "but soon it came stronger and I realized it was ammonia. I thought of the ammonia tank in the basement, and decided something had happened to it."

"I plugged in all the extensions and rang all the bells at the same time. As each extension phone was answered, I said: 'The ammonia tank is broken. Get everybody out.' I was choking and my eyes watered."

A telephone call was sent in for fire apparatus and in the meantime two patrolmen helped the workers out. Eighty of those in the building were young girls.

#### LAYS GREEK FALL TO ALLIES

Herbert Gibbons Blames Jealousy of France and England

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 9.—"The struggle between Great Britain and France for the domination of Constantinople is the underlying cause of the present situation in the Near East," declared Herbert Adams Gibbons, the historian, at the Nassau Club luncheon here. Dr. Gibbons has just returned from a six months' tour of the Near East.

"On the surface we see Turks and Greeks struggling to control a country that has belonged to both races in the past and that has been inhabited by both for centuries," he said, "but Turkish Nationalism has triumphed for the moment simply because France is determined that England shall not rule the straits by setting up the Greeks as her agents there."

"When I went over the Greek lines in the spring, their positions and lines of communications were superb from the military point of view. No army could have asked to be more fortuitously entrenched. But they were gradually losing heart because they felt that their sacrifices were in vain. The great powers were against them, and were exercising an economic pressure that played havoc with the service of supplies in July."

"The Turks took full advantage of the demoralization of the Greek Army, and England realized too late that it would have been wiser to have backed the Greeks a little more when it was still time."

### FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

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

Lesson No. 125.

#### SELECTIVE TUNING OF RECEIVERS.

One of the most important factors affecting the degree of selectivity obtainable with a receiving system is the resistance of the receiving circuits. Circuits having a high resistance respond almost equally well to signals transmitted on quite different wave-lengths, while circuits in which the resistance is kept as low as possible respond more readily to the particular wave-length to which the set is tuned.

The diagram shows two characteristic or resonance curves, (Curve 1) for a circuit of high resistance, such as an antenna system with the crystal detector inserted directly in series with the aerial and ground. It is readily seen from the curve that this circuit will respond readily to a much greater band of wave-lengths than the circuit represented by (Curve 2) which is for a circuit where the detector is in a second circuit coupled to the antenna circuit.

The curves show the current amplitudes for the different circuits plotted against wave-lengths in a way to show their relative selectivities.

A study of the two curves shows that the current in the receiving circuit of low resistance is much greater than the current in the high resistance circuit for the particular wave-length "M" to which the curves show each was tuned. The current in the circuit represented by (Curve 1) is shown as "MA" while the current in the low resistance circuit (Curve 2) is shown by "MC." If there is a second transmitter operating on the wave-length "NB" which is almost as great as "MA" with the result that the second transmitter will be heard loud enough to interfere with the first although the transmitters are tuned to different wave-lengths, "M" and "N." In the case of the receiving circuit of low resistance the signals from the second or undesired station, are shown by "NC" which compared to "MC" or the desired signals is small, it is therefore probable that the signals can be read without trouble.

It is therefore apparent that any system for receiving which employs a crystal detector in the aerial circuit has high resistance and will tune broadly with very little selectivity.

However, if the detector circuit is coupled to the aerial circuit either inductively or conductively (as in the single circuit receiver) it will be found that the tuning qualities of the set are greatly improved.

The resistance of an oscillating circuit affects the damping or decrement of the circuit, and if the resistance of the circuit is too high the damping or decrement, that is, by loosening the coupling. It is particularly necessary to use as loose coupling as possible when receiving from a given station while other stations are operating on nearby wave-lengths. The damping or decrement is reduced until the desired signal is enough louder than the unwanted signals so that the message may be read without difficulty.

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#### THE SPIDERS WEB.

Over my bed of bright Lantana,  
In the warm shine of the Sun,  
Is a black and yellow Spider,  
On the Web that he has spun.

Frail as gossamer its structure;  
Intricate and rare it seems.  
How can stupid little Spiders  
Ever spin the "tangle of dreams?"

Fearless of my eager interest  
Though I get the Spider stung,  
I get my spider's message  
While his striped body swings.

He will cling against the centre,  
Waiting for the foolish Fly,  
Who is sure to be attracted  
When he gaily passes by.

Oh! the Spider and his Victim  
Have been used for many years  
As a simile of slings,  
And a tragical tears.

Can you blame the Fly, however,  
If he puits himself in danger,  
For a Spider may be wicked,  
But a Web's a lovely thing.

It is also full of windows  
Where a Fly could flutter through.  
(As the Webs of Life are fashioned,  
And so many of us do.)

There's a chance he may be captured,  
And the lesson will be taught,  
(As the Webs of Life are fashioned,  
And so many, too, are caught.)

Nan Terrell Reed, in New York Times.

#### LIGHTER VEIN.

Art to Burn.

"You men of political inclination do not give art sufficient consideration?" "That's where you are wrong," answered Senator Sorghum. "In a campaign our way you don't dare spend money for anything except brass bands."

#### And Echo Answers "Where?"

When "Bill" Travers went to a regatta off Newport one summer, and promptly observed that most of the yachts in the big squadron belonged to Wall Street brokers, he seemed to fall into a reverie, from which he emerged to put the disconcerting query, "I s-s-say, where are the o-o-o-customer's yachts?"

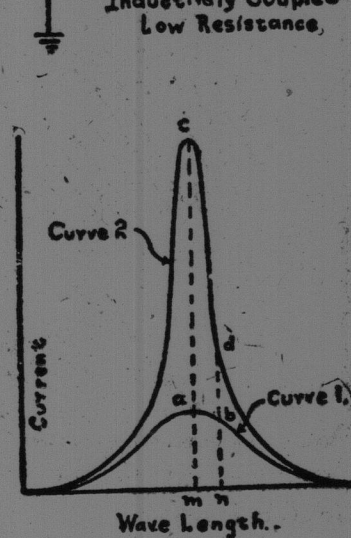
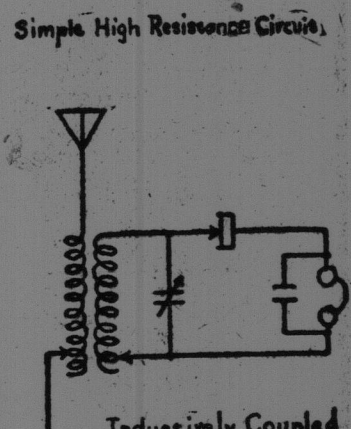
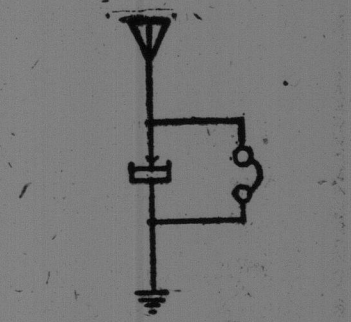
Sightseeing.

Hotel Acquaintance—"Do you know Oxford at all?"

Wealthy Parvenu—"Oxford? I was there one afternoon with my wife, but it was early closing day—so there was nothing to see."

#### Profound Relief.

New York Tribune.—There is reason for profound relief over the decision of the Cabinet to restrict the boarding and setting of foreign ships to the three-mile limit. As the Tribune has pointed out, the broad rule of international law is strongly against any extension of this area by any distance whatsoever. To claim a right to hunt for rum or any other contraband up to a twelve-mile limit is to assert a right unrecognized by the family of nations and to court every manner of danger international competition.



### GET \$65,000 LOOT, HIDE FINGERMARKS

Burglars Use Colloid on Hands in Robbing Ten Stores and Lofts—Alarm Wires Avoided.

New York, Oct. 9.—Burglars using colloid on their hands to prevent leaving fingerprints, assisted by gangs with autos in which to carry away the loot, plundered ten stores and loft spaces in the wide district from Madison Street to West Sixtieth Street, during the Jewish religious holiday. The total loot was estimated at \$60,000, though some of the firms have not yet completed inventories to determine what has been stolen as the robberies were not discovered until Tuesday morning, when the places reopened for business.

In three of the places the burglars successfully worked around wires of a burglar alarm company. A jewel robbery was committed at the home of Mrs. Esther B. Loxton, 51 Beverly Road, Brooklyn. This was said to consist of a diamond lavalliere valued at \$60,000. At her home it was the police had recovered the gems, but no arrest had been made.

Most of the robberies were in the West Thirtieth Street precinct. Others were in the precincts of the Madison Street and West Sixty-eighth Street Stations.

Three manufacturers of garments and furs in the building at 6 West Eighteenth Street were robbed. They were the Newman Dress Company, loss \$5,000; Selmar Pfeiffer, \$4,200, and S. Jacobs, \$2,500. The burglars lowered the goods from windows to a small rear yard, carried it to the street and taken away in autos. All rooms and doors in this building are wired with electric burglar signals, except the window in the left.

### KU KLUX HEAD IS ARRESTED

Imperial Wizard Clarke is Charged With Defrauding Through Mails.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 9.—Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, was arrested late Thursday afternoon on a federal indictment charging use of the mails to defraud.

Clarke was taken into custody at the Ku Klux Imperial Palace in Peachtree street and escorted by Deputy Marshal S. Eberhart, county commissioner and attorney for the Klan, accompanied Clarke to the Federal Building.

It was charged that Clarke had "taken off" on bonds required of all high officials of the Klan. It was asserted that while the premium on a \$10,000 bond was actually \$180, Clarke caused a charge of \$5 to be made.

"It is an effort of my enemies to discredit the Klan," Clarke charged. "It is also a personal attack on me."

The indictment was based on testimony given to the Grand Jury by Harry B. Terrell and other leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, who claimed that for months have fought Clarke's control of the order, it was made known.

The indictment was returned late this afternoon, after more than four days of deliberation by the Grand Jury. Rumors had spread that it would be returned on Monday.

Clarke gave no indication in the statement accompanying his resignation that he knew what was impending, merely announcing that he would withdraw on Nov. 10, returning the sceptre to Colonel William Joseph Simmons, Imperial Wizard, whose illness was declared to have caused him to leave office temporarily several months ago.

### LOCAL NEWS

More than \$2,000 was realized on Saturday by the tag day activities, for the benefit of the Victorian Order of Nurses. A few friends of the order gave large sums, being received in sums of \$50, \$25 and \$20.

Quite a severe electric storm passed over the city last evening just before midnight. The storm was fierce at times. The temperature on Sunday varied from fifty-nine to forty-nine degrees. Up to nine o'clock last evening six-tenths of an inch of rain had fallen.

A re-arrangement of the grade nine classes of the high school will be made today when fifty-one Catholic boys of grade nine will assemble at Cliff street school to form a new class. They are being supervised by J. H. Drumme. There are now five classes of boys and six classes of girls of grade nine in the High School.

### MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

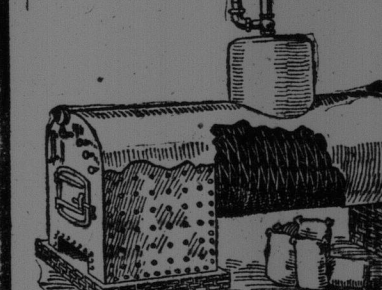
A memorial tablet to the members and adherents of McCall Methodist church in St. Stephen, who served in the great war was unveiled yesterday. Members of the St. Croix branch of the G. W. V. A. attended in a body. Rev. Jacob Heaney, pastor of the church, conducted the service and the address was delivered by Rev. H. B. Clarke of St. John.

Bridgeport, N. S., Oct. 8.—James H. Munroe, thirty-five, of Rosebury, near here, was accidentally shot and killed while moose hunting Saturday. He was struck by a bullet from the gun of one of two companions who fired simultaneously at a moose. Munroe was in line with the position of the animal.

"Who Steals My Purse?"

Brandon Sun.—Slander slurs should not be necessary, but that matter we might say it should not be necessary to have laws against robbery. In principle these two offenses are much the same; in one instance reputation being pillaged, and in the other, private property. However, the identified robber is more likely to be prosecuted than the bearer of injurious tales. The latter's victim often is ignorant of the fact he is being wronged and at times is reluctant about having even a false charge aired in a place so public as a court of justice.

### ASBESTOS BOILER CEMENT

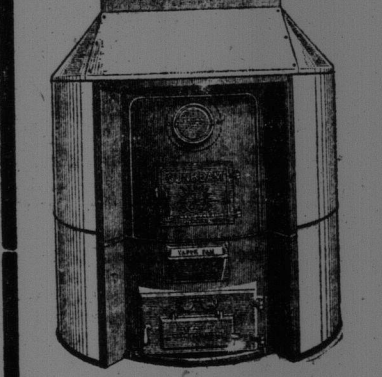


This is composed of 90% Asbestos fibre, and a cementing compound forming a light, porous covering, partaking of the nature of a felt and a cement, to be applied with a trowel to Steam Pipes, Boilers, etc., while heated. This is recommended for all steam heated surfaces. Furnished dry, to be mixed with water to the consistency of mortar, and can easily be applied by unskilled workmen.

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### TRADE WITH TURKEY

U. S. Bank Puts Figures at More Than \$100,000,000 a Year.

New York, Oct. 9.—Trade of the United States with Turkey and the Turkish people amounts to more than \$100,000,000 a year. This figure, says the National City Bank in a survey of trade with that country, is based on the official records of the Turkish Government, which puts its imports of United States merchandise in 1920 (the latest year for which reports are available) at \$25,983,000 Turkish pounds sterling. The value of its exports to the United States in the latest available year are put at \$981,000 pounds sterling.

"Our own figures of trade with Turkey, which are based upon trade with the Turkish area outlined by the Treaty of Sevres, not yet ratified, are much less than those of the Turkish Government," continues the bank, "which presumably accredits to the United States many articles of American origin entering Turkey."

"While all of these figures are of course subject to revision by reason of the recent developments in Smyrna and Turkey."

"Our own figures of the fiscal year 1922 put the exports from Turkey to Europe at \$8,627,000, and the exports thereto \$19,217,000. The 1922 figures of trade with Turkey in Asia no longer include Hely, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Kurdistan of Greece in Asia, all of which are separately stated, and as a result of the official total of imports from Turkey in Asia is only \$1,272,000 and exports thereto \$760,000. The figures of our trade with Greece in Asia, which apparently now again has fallen under Turkish control, are imports thereto \$61,156,000 and exports thereto \$61,156,000.

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