

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 19, 1922

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THE NEAR EAST.

While the British cabinet announces that it is necessary it will undertake military action alone to protect the freedom of the Dardanelles, the French cabinet declares it will stand by the "pacifist" policy of Premier Poincaré in the Near East. This means that while Britain may find herself engaged in a desperate struggle with the Turks, France will withdraw all her troops from Asia Minor to the French side of the Straits of the Dardanelles. What Italy's attitude is not yet clear.

Great Britain has made it plain from the first that she will not hesitate to fulfill her obligations in preserving the neutrality of the Dardanelles, undertaken by her acceptance of the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres, but even if she should be abandoned in this particular dispute by France and Italy there is no indication that she would be called upon to raise any such army as was required in the Great War. The Dominions will stand ready to extend every assistance. Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to control the Dardanelles and keep the straits open for world commerce, and if the Nationalist leader elects to fly in the face of that covenant he must be crushed as soon as possible. In the meantime there is reason to believe that Kemal Pasha will not throw caution to the winds and attempt to capture Constantinople. If France and Italy should refuse to join Great Britain in the attack on Kemal he may think twice before he attempts to cross the straits. The strengthening of the Allied protection of Constantinople and the defenses of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus has greatly lessened any chance of a Turkish victory in that direction.

Lord Curzon, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who is to go to Paris to urge France's assistance in clearing up the whole situation, may succeed in convincing the French cabinet that the British attitude is the paramount question and that it should not be difficult to line up the Balkan states, whose safety lies largely in the strict neutrality of the Dardanelles.

CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEMS.

The fact that members of the civil service are required to work only thirty-four hours a week is given as one of the causes of what is regarded as the excessive cost of the government administrative services in Great Britain, according to a committee which was appointed to inquire into the matter. Reforms which have been introduced in the civil service of Canada have resulted in considerable improvement, but we are not yet in a position to criticize the British system.

There are many government employees who give faithful and arduous service, but there are many who are not called upon to contribute arduous service no matter how faithful they may be. The man in the street, who is taxed to pay the cost of the government services, never has been able to understand why government employees should be doing so much less work than would be expected of them if they had to seek a living outside the civil service.

One of the peculiarities of this situation is that in some departments the employees work as hard, for as long hours and for less pay than they would if employed by a private concern, while in other departments the hours are much shorter, the staff more numerous than the work would seem to require, while the rate of pay is much greater than the same amount of effort would command in almost any other sphere of activity.

CAUTION IN THE WOODS.

The season for big game hunting is at hand. Is it not possible to get through it without loss of human life? It should be. The requirements are not extreme. The sportsman goes into the woods to get his moose or deer. He is in accordance with his right and the law of the province, if he pays the required license. To penetrate the forest and bring down his quarry is his object. But he must remember that he is not the only one there for the same purpose. To hear a tread in the brush or a disturbance among the forest growth is not sufficient to warrant the pointing of his gun in that direction and the firing of it. He should see what it is he is aiming at. The man with hasty finger on the trigger is a dangerous person. He certainly should not be in the woods unless under the direction of an experienced guide, and then willing to follow the advice of one who knows the danger and how to avert it.

There is too great a yearly toll of human life as a result of the carelessness of the amateur hunter. There should be none. Better to lose the game than to fire before one is absolutely sure of the target. These observations are made at the outset of the season in this province in the hope that lives may be saved and "accidents" avoided by the incautious sportsman. That a man is shot in mistake for a moose or a deer is no consolation to those who are left to mourn.

SAVE AND GIVE—SYSTEMATICALLY.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, writing in the Strand Magazine, deprecates the fact that so little attention is paid to the instruction of young persons regarding thrift. Both from a material and a moral point of view, he says, boys and girls should be taught how necessary it is to save consistently and to the limits of their ability. The relations of the individuals to the world, Mr. Bennett explains, are decided by "canons rooted deep in human experience"; and he adds:

"From the first moment when he assumed control of his budget, the young ought to commence saving, and he ought consistently to continue to save. No matter how small his revenue, he ought to save. If saving involves depriving himself of cigarettes, cinema, fancy socks, or butter upon his bread, still he ought to save, he ought to perform a miracle and save. He may be able to save only a very little, a trifle, a mere nothing—he ought to save. It is the habit of saving that counts, not the sum saved."

Mr. Bennett paints an interesting picture to illustrate his arguments. He compares life to a dark forest and the emergency which so unexpectedly makes demands upon the savings bank account to brigands and tigers which infest it. The brigands and tigers are of course war, business failure, loss of positions, accidents and, last but not least, illness.

The author's philosophy is sound. Every person should save systematically. Some one has said that the time to insure with advantage to the insured rather than to the life insurance company is in youth. Certainly the compulsory payment of life insurance premiums fosters the habit of saving. And he who saves should also give. In this connection it is pointed out that "systematic saving and systematic giving involve resolution and other moral qualities which bear so large a part in prosperity, honor and respectability."

The Earl of Shaftesbury, that great every day philanthropist and friend of the unfortunate, used to say that giving kept his heart soft. The advice to give ought to go hand in hand with the advice to save. Parents have a great duty to perform in this regard. A small sum of money saved by the school boy before he goes out into the world, may be of immense benefit to him later on. It may give him the start in business, be it ever so small, that he could not get otherwise. It may enable him to grasp the golden opportunity which, if not seized, so often never returns.

THE CITY'S RIGHTS.

(The Daily Telegraph)

The long delayed conference between the city council and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission on Thursday should lead to a speedy agreement with respect to the hydro contract. Hundreds of such contracts have been signed in Ontario, and there is nothing difficult in the way of negotiating this one. The citizens have waited patiently for the execution of the contract, and they are expecting the four commissioners who rejected the Bodell offer to approach the matter in businesslike fashion.

So soon as the contract is signed the city will be in a position to make real headway. The long delay has been pleasing to the Power Company and equally irritating to the citizens. There has been no excuse for the delay, and any further effort to block the execution of the contract will be keenly resented and stiffly resisted by the taxpayers. The Power Company has refused to do business with the city except on its own impossible terms. The city must therefore go ahead and protect its own rights absolutely. It has many times been pointed out that St. John has the moral and legal right to compete in the distribution of electric current so that the consumer will be sure of getting hydro at cost. If the Power Company has been willing to name a price for its property sufficient to take care of the money legitimately invested there it would have been given a fair and just hearing, but it has steadfastly refused to make any tender that was worthy of a moment's consideration. It will undoubtedly continue its efforts to confuse the public mind and divert attention from the real issue—power at cost; for there can be no power at cost unless the Musquash current is distributed without private profit.

The people of St. John are face to face with a great opportunity—an opportunity to rid themselves of the burden of monopoly rates. It is unthinkable that they would agree to any arrangement that would not guarantee all the benefits available from the Musquash development.

A WISE ACT.

Brantford Expositor:—According to reports, the chiefs of the American Federation of Labor have decided that it is not wise to proclaim a general strike as a protest against the federal injunction. Instead the protest will be carried to Congress, and also platform demonstrations will be made throughout the country. The federation has acted wisely, as violence against government action would be intensely unpopular at this juncture.

Men's odd vests all sizes all colors for less money at Bassett's 14-16-18 Charlotte street.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 108.

THE AERIAL SYSTEM.

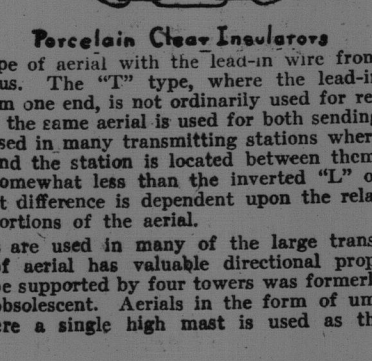
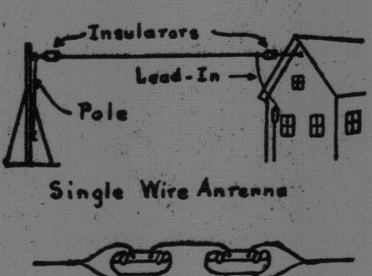
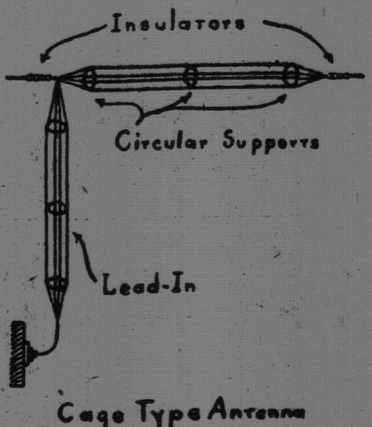
The groups of wires suspended in the air over a radio station is commonly referred to as the antenna system or simply as the "aerial." These wires when cut by the waves set up by a distant transmitter have a current induced in them and the strength of which is dependent upon the strength of the radio wave and the physical dimensions of the aerial. It is therefore desirable to employ a large aerial made up of long wires, within certain limits determined by another factor. For satisfactory reception of signals from a transmitting station the receiving station must be adjusted to the same wave length, or in other words in resonance with the transmitter. Since the height, length and number of wires in an aerial affect the fundamental wave length (the wave length of the aerial cannot be increased beyond a certain point without going beyond the wave lengths of the transmitter.

If the fundamental wave length of the aerial is above the wave length of the transmitting station, it is necessary to connect a condenser, preferably of the variable air type, in series with the aerial and ground or counter primary. This allows the wave length of the aerial circuit to be reduced to not less than one-half of its fundamental wave length. Any turns added in the primary of the coupler increase the wave length of the circuit while a reduction in capacity of the series condenser shortens the wave length. There are therefore an infinite number of adjustments of inductance and capacity in the circuit whereby the same wave length may be obtained. Radio signals are usually obtained by increasing the capacity and reducing the turns so long as there always remains sufficient turns for coupling to the secondary circuit. More selective tuning is ordinarily obtained by reducing the capacity and increasing the turns the same time loosening the coupling.

For the reception of broadcasts from stations operating on the wave length of 360 meters a two-wire aerial about 75 feet long will usually be found satisfactory, although a single wire up to 160 feet long may be employed without the necessity of a very small series condenser. Aerials longer than this will usually require the use of a series condenser of diminishing size as the wire is lengthened, until a point is reached where even with a series condenser the wave length cannot be reduced to 360 meters.

The details of construction of the aerial system are usually dependent upon local conditions. Amateurs frequently employ the single wire inverted "T" type of aerial with the lead-in wire from the end nearest the house or apparatus. The "T" type, where the lead-in is taken from the middle rather than from one end, is not ordinarily used for reception unless the wire is very long or the same aerial is used for both sending and receiving. The "T" type aerial is used in many transmitting stations where the aerial is supported by two masts and the station is located between them. The wave length of the "T" aerial is somewhat less than the inverted "L" of the same length flat top, but the exact difference is dependent upon the relative length of the flat top and vertical portions.

Long flat top, inverted "L" aerials are used in many of the large trans-oceanic stations. Since this type of aerial has valuable directional properties. The inverted pyramid type supported by four towers was formerly employed at such stations, but is now obsolete because of the expense of the masts and the difficulty of construction where a single high mast is used as the support.



DEPENDS ON RADIO TO GET CRIMINALS

Police Commissioner Enright Says in a Few Years All New York Departments Will Have Wireless Telephones.

New York, Sept. 19.—Radio will be one of the most efficient means of capturing the most elusive of criminals, Police Commissioner Enright said in addressing American and foreign police chiefs. Commissioner was described as "the greatest" policeman in the world by Alfred Keffer, the Belgian representative at the conference.

Telling of the installation of the \$10,000 radio apparatus at the police headquarters, Commissioner Enright said that in one year's time most of the department's out-of-town business would be carried on by radio.

Now, he said, the police of all parts of the country would be in constant touch with one another by radiophone, making it possible to get the most elusive of criminals. The police generally on a scale heretofore impossible.

In advocating a law making it murder in the first degree to kill a policeman on duty and assuming premeditation on the part of the slayer, Commissioner Enright said that eleven policemen had been killed in this city within the year. Luther Body, who recently died in the electric chair, is the only one who had been convicted of murder in the first degree. Only five per cent of those who had killed policemen in the last six years had been found guilty of murder in the first degree, the commissioner said.

The conference. The conference was authorized to devise standard hand signals for traffic policemen to use in warning chauffeurs.

Will Rogers, the cowboy comedian, told the police chiefs that in having a successful conference they had violated an American tradition.

"Up to this time," he said, "America never lost a war or won a conference."

Each of the foreign delegates was named to a post on the Executive Committee. The date of the next conference was fixed for the first week in May of next year.

INVENTS NEW RADIO DEVICE.

Lakewood, N. J., Sept. 19.—Successful experiments with a radio receiving device which eliminates the out-of-door antenna now used in radio sets and receives all evidences of static from radio waves, recently have been completed, it became known here today.

The new device has been developed and patented by James T. McNair, formerly of Lakewood, who built the first radio station in Ocean county. The device, with further development, is expected to prove equally effective in transmitting messages.

The final tests were conducted by Mr. McNair with much secrecy in a farmhouse three miles from here, where the device was used instead of the aerial and wires. Communication was established with Washington, Newark, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Schenectady, Detroit and Atlanta.

LOCKED IN INSANE WARD, HE SAYS

Oscar Rona, Veteran, Claims He was Put There for Asking About His Maintenance Check.

New York, Sept. 19.—Oscar Rona, a disabled soldier patient, who, according to the charges of Congressman Albert B. Rossdale, had been confined in the violent ward of the United States Veterans' Hospital, in The Bronx, although perfectly sane, was called to the stand when the committee appointed by the bureau met to investigate charges that the veteran was brutally handled and the institution mismanaged.

Rona said that he had organized a theatre party for some of the patients soon after he entered the hospital, but was told on the following day that such work must be left to the welfare department of the hospital. Soon after that, he told the committee, his maintenance check from the government failed to arrive. It was because of his frequent inquiries for this letter, he said, that he was confined in the ward for violent cases without any explanation.

Dr. A. P. Chronquist, director of the hospital, told the committee that the government records showed Rona to have been in a slight paranoid condition with maniacal depressive tendency.

While Congressman Rossdale was in Washington offering a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for a Congressional investigation of the hospital, Col. Charles F. Forbes, director of the bureau, made an inspection of the hospital and said that no such action was necessary.

Col. Forbes said that he considered the investigating committee appointed by his authorization, which is now in session, competent to pass on the charges of brutality to patients and other alleged bad conditions.

He also announced that the Bureau was spending another \$1,000,000 in transforming the hospital. The buildings were formerly those of the Catholic Orphan Asylum which the government purchased instead of building a specially designed hospital for mental cases, as had been frequently urged. Col. Forbes said that the institution had already cost the government \$3,400,000.

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