

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 15, 1922

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THE COAL SITUATION.

The United States government has assured the authorities at Ottawa that Canada will receive this winter its percentage of the production of American anthracite, and this information has been passed on to the provincial fuel controller. The United States production, it is estimated, will be reduced by about forty per cent, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that Canada will receive less than its normal importations of anthracite. Happily, there is reason to expect a plentiful supply of bituminous coal.

The amount of anthracite available should be sufficient to cover actual necessities, if the system of control is carefully supervised, and there is no reason in the world why an additional burden of abnormally high prices should be placed on the consumer. In the adjustment of mine disputes, in no case were concessions given to the miners which might be used as a lever to boost selling costs to any appreciable extent over those which existed when production was normal. Yet complaints of excessive charges in the States have already been received by the authorities.

The opportunity of the available hard coal supply to the different localities is a task which may offer many difficulties to the men who have been appointed to handle it, and those who have been placed in positions in this connection should receive the hearty co-operation of all interested in the business. Producers and dealers, and the consumers as well, should extend this assistance, not only in the matter of quantities, but also in prices, and any tendency to exploit the public at a time when the average person is least able to bear additional burdens will not doubt be promptly reported and dealt with. The severity of our winters demands an ample supply of fuel, and those who suffer most are the people whose every cent must be carefully placed to ward off hunger and cold.

TURKEY AND THE ALLIES.

An interesting contribution to the discussion of the problems which have arisen as a result of the victory of the Turkish Nationalist forces in Asia Minor is furnished by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, in an article in the London Sunday Times, extracts from which have been received by cable. He declares that Turkey is again trying to establish herself as a world power, and that this fact is "causing a study of operations maps by naval and military chiefs." The phase of the situation which causes Mr. Morgenthau to express the deepest concern is the certainty that "there will be further massacres of Armenian, Greek and Syrian Christians if the Turkish power is allowed to pursue its course as a conqueror unchecked," and, he adds, "The Christian governments of Europe and America must help to rescue the survivors of these unhappy races."

After an analysis of the situation, in which he credits Mustafa Kemal Pasha with having succeeded in dividing the Allies, he refers to the rumors of assistance given that leader by France, and continues as follows:

"It will be well to remind France that her recent relations with the Turks will estrange millions of Americans who have with a profound sympathy not fully appreciated in Europe, assisted generations of Christians, Americans and Greeks, in Asia Minor. The church people of America have practically acted as religious protector to these Christian people. France needs all the friends she can secure to help her in her struggle with Germany, and the friends of France, of whom I count myself one, deeply regret that by her own actions she may be deprived of one of the strongest arguments that the Treaty of Versailles should be carried out. They cannot disregard the Treaty of Sevres while unyielding and insisting on the Treaty of Versailles. If the blame for Turkey repossessing herself of Constantinople may be placed upon France's shoulders, it will do her irreparable damage in the opinion of all right-thinking people, and may even turn the currents of sympathy away from her."

Upon Great Britain, Mr. Morgenthau says, rests the chief burden of ensuring the freedom of the Dardanelles, and he declares: "If Americans understood the terrific task that the British race have on their hands today in order to preserve western civilization in Europe they would not long withhold their hearty co-operation."

EVANGELINE BOOTH

Evangeline Booth is to be retired as commander of the Salvation Army in the United States. This devoted woman has given years of strenuous service in the work which her renowned father began and which has been so earnestly continued. Miss Booth was for some years in command of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, and she has visited St. John on several occasions. Her personality and her eloquence won many friends for the Army here. The cause of her retirement is not stated in the despatches, but it is known that she had

sacrificed her health to her work and it may be that this is the reason why she is to give over the reins to another. A noted leader will have passed into retirement when Miss Booth leaves New York headquarters. That she will have peaceful days of rest will be the wish of many.

The work of organizing the St. John health centre is progressing well. It should prove a valuable asset in the humanitarian work in which it is designed to assist.

An interesting visitor to Canada is Hon. Neville Chamberlain, British M. P. and son of a famous father.

GERMAN CONSUMERS FIGHT DOLLAR BASIS

Protest to Government That Practice Undermines Confidence in the Mark.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Dollar exchange was the subject of a concerted attack by German consumers who protested against using the dollar as a basis for fixing domestic prices.

The initiative in the fight was taken by the Federation of Christian Workers, who presented a memorial to the government which stated that confidence in the German mark was undermined when prices were fixed on a dollar basis. The memorial pointed out that foreign countries could hardly be expected to have faith in the mark's value when this was so underestimated at home. The use of dollar exchange, the memorial explained, brought the dollar into ever-increasing demand which made a consequent rise in its price.

Many buyers are stocking up on dollars in advance, owing to the uncertain market in other moneys. Retail prices have risen more rapidly than the rate of exchange, because the storekeepers have fixed their quotations on what they expect the new stocks to cost.

On the basis of these observations the Federation of Christian Workers demands the prompt issue of a decree bidding the practice. The prohibition would apply not only to goods made from domestic products for domestic consumption, but also to commodities imported from Germany. The board's decision has been endorsed by the Women's Association of Household Shoppers. Herr Schenck holds that prices should be based on the actual cost of supplies and expenses of operating, including costs of production officially recognized as permissible and justifiable.

Minister of Economics Schmidt expresses himself as opposed to the decision recently adopted by the Price Regulation Board of Greater Berlin to the effect that retailers may fix prices on the basis of prospective costs of stock replacements. The board's decision has been endorsed by the Women's Association of Household Shoppers. Herr Schenck holds that prices should be based on the actual cost of supplies and expenses of operating, including costs of production officially recognized as permissible and justifiable.

CLERGYMAN IS SWINDLED, BUT GETS MONEY BACK

London, Sept. 15.—How a clergyman who said he had never in his life made a bet on a horse race was inveigled into giving an unknown turf agent a check for £100 without receiving anything in return and how Scotland Yard was shown to have been a poor prophet in the case came out in a story told by Rev. Ralph Doyle of Newbury, at a trial before the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court recently of John Hawtin, sixty-one years of age, on a charge of theft of £100 from Rev. Mr. Doyle.

When the clergyman realized he had been victimized he reported the matter to Scotland Yard, and was told that his chance of seeing the man again was a "million to one."

This looked like a pretty good guess. Rev. Mr. Doyle, however, had occasion to pay a visit to Southampton a few days later, and there by chance he came across the accused and had him arrested. At the police court, Rev. Mr. Doyle said that Hawtin introduced himself to him in a Pullman car on the way from Brighton to London as the trainer of the Prince of Wales' stud of horses in Alberta, Canada, and obtained the clergyman's address. Later Hawtin called on him and said he had backed four horses for Mr. Doyle and had won more than £400. Mr. Doyle was to receive the £400, less £100 representing the amount Hawtin had staked. He gave his new-found friend a check for £100.

Together the two went to a club in Covent Garden, where Hawtin was to collect the winnings. Not being a member of the club the clergyman was left outside and Hawtin went in alone. He came out a few minutes and said the secretary of the club was not in, and Mr. Doyle would have to return the next day. Mr. Doyle did so. Then he made the useful discovery that his check had been cashed and his betting acquaintance was nowhere to be found.

In cross-examination the clergyman said he had never made a bet in his life, and when told the money was staked for him he had won was greatly surprised. He had many good causes to use the money for, he said. The prisoner was ordered to hand back the £100 found on him when he was arrested, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor.

About forty members of Dominion Lodge, L. O. G. T., of Murray street, enjoyed a pleasant outing on Wednesday evening. The party went for a sail up the river and had a corn boil at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The evening was spent with games and music and it was around midnight when the party returned to the shore. Refreshments had a good time.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 105.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Remember that:

A fixed condenser of small capacity shunted across the telephone terminals of crystal receivers improves quality of the signals materially, and if the set is not already fitted with this device one may be readily made from several small sheets of paper as follows:

If you try to use the electric light socket instead of an antenna you will probably burn out your set and put the rest of the lights out if you are not very careful and insert the necessary condensers in the line.

When purchasing parts for your set, decide before you buy just what type set you are going to build and don't buy a lot of equipment which will not be needed. Some of the most efficient sets are the least impressive from the standpoint of quality.

A loop or coil antenna for receiving stations using the 360 meter wave length may have seven turns on a four and a half foot square frame spaced one-half inch apart. A small variable condenser will permit the exact wave length to be obtained.

The adjustment of a re-generative receiver which gives zero beat is the most sensitive setting for reception purposes. Under these conditions the locally generated radio frequency current is in phase with the incoming signal. This adjustment is obtained when the primary and secondary circuits are individually set so that an increase or decrease in wavelength will result in a beat note of audible frequency.

The purest water obtainable should be added to the solution in a storage battery to replace losses by evaporation. Water containing mineral salts or other foreign matter in excess may set up what is known as "local action" in the cell. Local action is caused by small particles of foreign matter coming in contact with the plates of the battery and setting up a local primary cell action which gives out no useful energy but merely shortens the useful life of the battery.

Persons who charge their own storage batteries at home should be careful when adding water before charging not to add too much, the solution rises during the charge and some of the electrolyte may bubble over if the solution is too high at the start. The solution should be from 1/4" to 3/4" over the tops of the plates.

A variation of 80 points in the hydrometer readings from full charge to condition for re-charge is recommended by some battery makers. This does not discharge the battery entirely but is a safe limit with a reserve for emergency.

The leads from the storage battery to the filaments of the vacuum tubes should be made as short as possible, especially where several tubes are lighted simultaneously. There is a loss in voltage in any conductor carrying a current which can be reduced by increasing the size of the conductor or reducing its length.

The plates of a storage battery in good condition will show a chocolate color on the positive plate and a gray lead color on the negative plate. Sulphation occurs as a result of over-discharge or allowing the battery to stand in a discharged condition.

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LIGHTEN VEIN.

Hereditary.

Doctor A.—Has that rich patient of yours any venous trouble?

Doctor B.—Yes; I hope to hand his case down to my son.

It All Depended.

Rejected Suitor—Would you object to my presence at your wedding?

The Girl—How do you spell the word?

Pat's Remedy.

Irish wit rarely fails its possessor in an emergency. Private Maguire had been misbehaving and was up before his commanding officer charged with drunkenness.

"Eight days in the guardhouse," said the latter sternly.

But in writing the "8" on Pat's defective sheet the pen slipped. Pat noticed this and leaned forward.

"Try if 'twill make a '3' any easier, sorr," he suggested in a persuasive whisper.—Boston Transcript

Only With the Mind's Eye, Sits.

A humorous correspondent inquires if we've ever seen anything like this:

A man bowing to the inevitable.

Anyone sitting in the lap of luxury.

A conspiracy in the act of loosing.

An onus resting on anyone.

A public speaker weighing his words.

A hark on its way back.

A man answering the welkin when it rings.

Anyone carrying a climax.

A man bearing a coat with his own spetard.

Not So Awful.

Tit-Bits has a story of a deaf bridegroom who upon being repeatedly asked the conventional question, "Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?" finally got angry and said, "Oh, I don't know. She ain't so awful. I've been seen wus'n her that didn't have as much money."

AIR MAIL ACROSS THE CONTINENT

New York, Sept. 15.—An air mail service of twenty-eight hours between New York and San Francisco within a week was promised by the Post Office.

A talk at a luncheon given in the Automobile Club of America by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

The coast-to-coast service would be made possible by an all-night flight between Chicago and Cheyenne, Wyo., a bid amounting to more than 1,000 miles.

Distance of a San Francisco mail, sorted and ready for the carrier, for example, would be delivered to the Pacific coast the next day, Mr. Henderson explained. He also told his hearers that contracts had been let for the illumination of the air mail field at Chicago. If satisfactory arrangements would be made between Chicago and Detroit early next month.

Mr. Henderson also announced that air mail to the interior of Alaska soon would be in operation. He said that the Post Office Department now expended \$185,000 a year for inland Alaskan service, dog teams being chiefly used in transporting the mail.

Two investigators were now in Alaska, mapping out air routes, he added, and he believed the airplane would be cheaper than the present modes of transportation in Alaska.

Mr. Henderson's subject was "Night Flying." He said the Postal Air Mail had been at work on this phase for several months, in co-operation with illuminating research corporations. A system of lighting had been devised which assured a safe night way from coast to coast, with the pilot at no time out of sight of powerful beacons casting beams of forty miles in length, he said.

The illumination of the Chicago field will follow as nearly as possible "daylight perspective." The buildings will be flood lighted and the field will be outlined with light, red lights making the landing spots.

Mr. Henderson said that 2,000,000 miles had been flown without a fatality, and for the eight weeks ended Sept. 9 100 per cent. efficiency had been maintained.

Last year, when 1,800,000 miles were flown, the efficiency was ninety-four per cent. He credited the record of safety and performances to the skill of the pilots and the ground organization.

N. CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., IN CANADA

Son of Noted Statesman to Tour Dominion

Does Not Look for British Elections This Fall—Cosgrave, New Irish Leader, a Strong Man—Passengers on the S.S. Empress of Scotland.

Quebec, Que., Sept. 15.—The Canadian Pacific 26,000 tons S.S. Empress of Scotland, Captain J. Gilmore, G. R. R., arrived from Hamburg, Chibourg and Southampton at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought 1,221 passengers, including 489 sailors, 489 second class, and 428 third class. Among these were 947 Americans who had been over to see the result of the election in the United States. They were especially delighted with their experience abroad, and their trip on the Scotland.

One of the features of their surprise, was the superb organization of the Canadian Pacific steamships, and also its rate of accommodation. The inspection of the baggage was proceeded with by the customs officers on the way up the river, and the immigration inspection also completed in like manner, while the C. P. passenger agent and staff of officials and checkers got on the boat, when it reached Father Point, and carried out their work, while the ship sailed up the river, with the result that when the Empress reached Quebec all the passengers had to disembark and board special trains awaiting them.

Thence in the one hour and twenty minutes after the ship's arrival, in this train were five vestibule Pullman sleepers direct to Chicago and due to arrive at six o'clock Friday evening; also a special car destined for St. Louis, Missouri, with twenty shoe manufacturers of the city, who had been over to Europe investigating trade conditions and due to arrive in St. Louis at seven o'clock Saturday morning, and two Pullman sleepers direct to Detroit with a party of prominent people of that city.

Among the prominent passengers in the saloon, were Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M. P., for one of the Birmingham divisions, accompanied by his wife; Right Hon. Justice Duff, P. C., judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Dr. J. C. Trotter and party of Montreal; Mrs. D. I. McGibbon and Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, Montreal; Miss A. Fiest, daughter of the deputy minister of militia; Judge Cameron, of Winnipeg.

Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., who is the son of the renowned Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, will tour much of Canada, with his wife and then go to Boston to visit U. S. relatives.

"Although my time is short," he said, "I expect to learn a great deal about Canada, and in particular to obtain first hand information about the prospects of British trade and British immigration to the dominion. Such information cannot fail to be of the greatest value to any member of parliament and naturally the subject is one of overwhelming interest to my father's son."

Speaking of conditions in England he said the commercial and industrial trades were being very much encouraged. As regards the political situation he did not expect to see the dissolution of the House of Commons this fall, and naturally no general election. He said Lloyd George was the only man under present circumstances to fill the office as prime minister of Great Britain. He held the confidence of the British public.

Speaking of the Irish situation, Mr. Chamberlain said he was always optimistic as regards Ireland, and he was confident that the revolution in that country would soon be settled, that Mr. Cosgrave was a strong man and he had taken the right stand and there was not the least doubt that he would have the backing of the people in Ireland.

He did not mean to discuss De Valera or Erskine Childers, but would say that De Valera was an impossible man to deal with, as regards negotiations because he was always up in the clouds, and would

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not descend to listen to reason. As for Childers, he had nothing to offer in criticism of his conduct in Ireland.

J. F. Reid of Lancaster, an important manufacturer of leather goods in England and Scotland, was among the saloon passengers. He had come over to look into the leather conditions, and business generally, in Canada, with the expectation of a greater interchange of trade with this country. Mr. Reid said it was probable that his firm would establish a branch in Canada.

LIKES COLLEGE PLAYERS

Ty Cobb Says Their Presence in Pro. Baseball is Helpful.

New York, Sept. 15.—Ty Cobb, manager of the Detroit American League club, is an enthusiastic backer of the college baseball player who joins the big league clubs and plans to make a profession of the American sport.

His partiality for the college star can be seen in the make-up of his own team. Arthur Olsen, the pitcher, is from Cornell University; George Cutshaw, second baseman, and coach of the infield, is a Notre Dame man; Emory Rigney, the shortstop, is from Texas A. & M.; Harry Heilmann, the right fielder, is a St. Mary's College athlete, while Larry Woodall, the catcher, is from the University of North Carolina.

Besides these there is Sam Hyman of Georgetown and Shortstop Harold Gagnon from Holy Cross. To give them the valuable experience, Ty sent Hyman to the Omaha club and Gagnon to Rochester. Detroit also grabbed Wells, the big southpaw, who graduated from Bethany College, and is now twirling for the Muskegon club of the Central Michigan League.

The general policy of the Detroit club before Cobb was made manager was to depend almost entirely on the minor leagues for its material. Ty, however, was quick to see the possibilities of the college man. He gave his views on the subject the other day as follows:

"There are many reasons why the college man should have a chance to break into the big league baseball. In

the first place, as a rule he has four seasons of preparation. Then also when a boy goes to college he has some objective. Primarily he wants to get an education. As a rule he preserves and is intelligent. He learns how to use his brain. It naturally follows that he can use his intelligence in baseball if he has the ability to play the game. In addition college athletes bring to the big leagues that ardor to win which is lacking in the average professional player. They played only for the glory of their college nine and, of course, became good team players because they were ever ready to put themselves in the back-ground."

The many friends of Police Officer Allan A. McNis, one of the most popular and efficient officers on the force, will be glad to hear that he is one of the claimants to a large estate in Scotland, valued at upwards of £200,000 sterling.

Officer McNis said yesterday that his great-grandfather had been the principal heir to the Jane Innis estate at Stow,

Scotland, and that since then his father had become one of the heirs, and that in turn he and his brother, who is living at Cape Breton, have been heirs, along with other persons. Officer McNis said that as far as he understood there were seven heirs altogether, and that they were all living in Canada or the United States. He said he had been informed that there was upwards of \$200,000 sterling in the bank, besides a large amount of property.

In the case of George W. McCready against the Maritime Fur and Peltry Company before Mr. Justice Crockett in chambers on Tuesday the trial judge found in favor of the defendant. Application was made to add the name of the agent who made the contract in question so that if responsible he might be ordered to pay the costs of all parties to the action. Adjournment was made to next Friday. G. H. V. Belyea, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. W. F. Jones, K. C., for the defendant.



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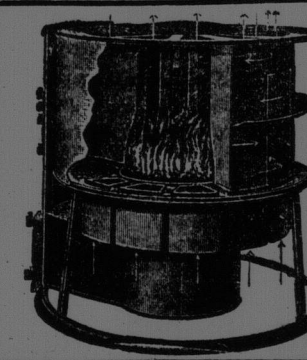
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