

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1922

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#### THE EXHIBITION

This evening all roads will lead to the exhibition. Citizens generally will have a desire to attend the opening exercises and take a first look over the buildings and grounds. It is most gratifying to learn that the advance sale of tickets has been very much larger than last year, and if the weather next week is favorable the city will doubtless be crowded with visitors. The directors of the Association are to be congratulated on having provided a varied and attractive fair, whose educational features will be of great value and its amusements most enjoyable. Since the fair has been made an annual event the citizens generally will feel that it deserves their hearty support. Nothing makes so much for success as a crowd, and the local people will do their share. There is much to be learned and enjoyed in a study of the various departments, which should be done leisurely, giving some time to each, and this means a number of visits. The visitor from abroad must necessarily be content with a more general survey, but our own people have a week in which to become more familiar with the resources of the province and with the varied features which make up the whole. A good beginning should be made this evening.

#### THE WAY IS CLEAR

There need be no confusion or any misunderstanding in the minds of citizens regarding the hydro situation. The city can get the power at 12 cents per kilowatt hour. It cannot be charged more, and if the cost is less it will get the benefit of the lower cost. Anybody who disputes this is either densely ignorant or seeks to serve some other interest than those of the people. With the power secured at a cost that is guaranteed by the province of New Brunswick, there comes the question of distribution. There are only two ways of getting the current to the consumer. One is to buy out the power company and utilize its system. The other is to build a civic system. Thus far the company has shown no disposition to sell at a figure that would be satisfactory to the people. Hence it is necessary to call for tenders for a civic system. The city council need not hesitate. Its course is clear. The people want action. They should get it.

#### HEALTH WEEKS

The Provincial Bureau of Health of Quebec has decided to have a Hygiene Week throughout the province in October next. The Bureau has fifteen inspectors and these will be called together and instructed as to the programme. The Montreal Gazette says: "The intention is that during the week each inspector will arrange a programme for his district whereby he himself will give lectures at all important centres, and also arrange with physicians in the districts to hold meetings in every parish. The Bureau has secured a supply of moving picture machines, and suitable films, so that each inspector will be able to illustrate his lectures with appropriate educational pictures. These will deal with tuberculosis, the care of children, so as to cut down the infant mortality rate in the province, and allied subjects."

Since the province of New Brunswick set the example of having a Health Week the matter has been taken up in many provinces and states, and the plan grows in favor. For example, there is to be a Cancer Week in the United States, and Canada is to do likewise. Dr. Murray MacLaren, M.P., is chairman for this province. The Montreal Gazette says:

"Coincident with Cancer Week in the United States the medical profession throughout the Dominion will co-operate in a brief educational campaign designed to draw to the attention of Canadians the ravages of a disease which has become one of the great causes of death in North America. It is declared that 90,000 persons die in the United States each year from cancer, and it is added that conditions in Canada parallel those of the Republic. The most recent statistics available for the Province of Quebec show that in one year deaths from this cause total 1,282, being at the rate of 81.5 per 100,000 of population. The most recent report of the Department of Health indicated 466 deaths in Montreal from various forms of cancer during a year. Cancer Week in the United States will begin on November 12 and during the seven day period an extensive educational campaign will be carried on. In Canada the week will coincide."

Dr. George E. Armstrong explains that the purpose of the campaign is not to advocate any particular method of treatment, but to arouse interest so that persons affected by any abnormal condition would consult a physician and receive proper advice and care. The high death rate is largely due to the fact that persons afflicted wait too long. The

disease is frequently curable if treated in the early stages, and it begins with a small local growth that can be removed. It is not a constitutional or blood disease, nor is it inherited or communicable from one person to another. A leaflet issued by the American Society for the Control of Cancer says:

"During the Great War the United States lost about 80,000 soldiers. During the same two years 180,000 people died of cancer in this country. Cancer is now killing one out of every ten persons over forty years of age. The surgical experience of the last few decades has proved clearly that cancer, in many cases, can be prevented—that early treatment will dispose of it and work a complete cure. Furthermore, this experience has also demonstrated that a cancer does not begin as a cancer—that at first it is always something else; a lump, a wart, a mole, an ulcer, a bruise, a burn. This something is in itself quite harmless. How such things turn into cancer is not known but that they do is abundantly proved."

#### THE JUDICIARY.

Whatever may be the weakness of the method of securing judges in Canada, it is at least superior to that in vogue in the United States. Of the conditions in New York state, for example, the New York Times says:

"For a long time the principle of a non-partisan judiciary seemed to be well established in this state and city. Judges who had served acceptably on the bench were, as a rule, re-nominated by both parties. But of late the practice has been eaten into by the politicians. They never really liked the custom, and have been more and more emboldened to violate it. To the mind of a boss a judgeship is like any other office—that is to say, it is a 'place' to be used in his business for reward or punishment. 'A breath has made him and a breath destroys.' And the boss is always ready to furnish the breath for either creation or destruction."

The particular reason for the Times comment is thus stated:

"The latest example of making political use of the judiciary is flagrant. Surrogate John P. Cohan had, by the universal admission of all having knowledge of his court, made an unusual record for industry, ability and integrity. Lawyers of all parties had endorsed him for a re-nomination, which was expected as a matter of course. But through an obvious arrangement between Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall and Chairman Koenig of the Republican committee—each getting his quid pro quo in a transparent political deal—Surrogate Cohan was rejected by both parties. The Non-Partisan Lawyers' Committee, commenting on the affair, draw it mildly when they declare that it was 'an affront to the bar and to the community.'"

The Non-Partisan Lawyers' Committee has urged the nominees of Tammany and the Republican committee to withdraw, but without success, and as a result Judge Cohan has been asked and has consented to run as an independent candidate. He will have the backing of more than six hundred lawyers, representing the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Women Lawyers' Association of New York, who, as the Times phrases it, disapprove of "making ducks and drakes" of the judiciary. Politics in Canada doubtless has some effect in the matter of selecting the judiciary, but the Canadian system produces better results on the whole than does the American system.

#### THE HALF HOLIDAY

There has been some discussion of the desirability of continuing the Saturday half holiday in retail stores through the month of September. There is really no reason it should not be observed throughout a longer portion of the year than at present, if the merchants could get together and agree on the question. Once customers have come to realize that the stores are not to be open, they will all make the necessary purchases before noon. The half-holiday is a real boon to those who spend all the week behind the counter, and if there was general agreement about the half holiday there would be no loss of trade. It is a matter of education, and to the extent that the rule has hitherto been adopted nobody has suffered loss. September afternoons are pleasant out of doors, and may be enjoyed on a Saturday by the proprietor as well as by the help in the store.

Of recent losses caused by strikes the Bangor Commercial says:—"The Pennsylvania Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration estimates that the wage loss in that state, because of the coal strikes, amounted in the first half of the year to \$117,000,000 of which all but \$3,000,000 fell upon the strikers. Add the loss of July and August and the loss coming from the railroad strikes and the sum total for the year thus far in the Keystone state is about \$250,000,000. When the other states are taken into the reckoning the wage loss mounts into the billions."

### FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 94.

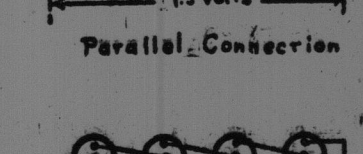
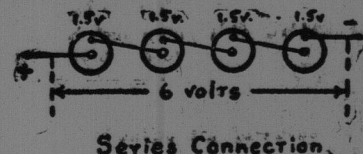
#### BATTERY CIRCUITS.

In general, a cell is a single unit used as a source of electrical energy, while a battery is two or more cells connected together in any of three ways. The three methods of connecting cells together are "series," "parallel," and "series parallel" connection. The way in which the cells are connected in any particular circuit depends upon the voltage or current desired for operating the apparatus in the circuit.

The average voltage of the ordinary cell of carbon-zinc type is about one and one-half volts per cell, and it makes no difference how large this cell may be built the potential across the two terminals will not be more than this amount. Similarly the lead acid type of storage cell has a terminal voltage of about two volts, which is also independent of the size of the cell. It is necessary therefore to resort to some other method than merely constructing a large cell in order to secure a voltage higher than may be secured with a small cell. The "series" method of connecting cells accomplishes this purpose, for the voltages of the individual cells are added together to give the voltage of the group for example a 2½ volt "B" or plate battery for vacuum tube work has 15 small dry cells connected in series. Also the filament which requires a source of six volts is supplied ordinarily by a storage battery made up of three cells connected in series, each cell having a voltage of about two volts.

While the series connection gives a voltage higher than the voltage of a single cell the current output of each cell remains the same as in a circuit where the current is the same and furnished by a single cell. In order to get a greater current than we can secure with the series combination or the single cell we must employ the "parallel" connection. By using this arrangement the current output of two cells in parallel is equal to the sum of the output of each cell but the voltage of the combination is the same as the voltage of the single cell. Therefore if 100 dry cells were connected in series the voltage would be 100x1.5 or 150 volts, while the current output would be that of a single cell. If the same cells were connected in parallel the voltage of the combination would be only 1.5 volts, but the battery would have a current output of 100 times that of a single cell.

Dry cells have a comparatively high internal resistance and the current output for closed circuit work such as lighting vacuum tube filaments is very low, which requires that several cells be used in parallel, while the voltage requirements for this service are such that 4 cells must be connected in series in order to obtain the required voltage. Such a combination is called the series parallel, or series multiple connection of cells.



The series parallel connection of dry cells for vacuum tube work is the only practical way of using dry cells for lighting and cells used in this way will be found to last longer than if used in individual groups of series. (All Rights Reserved by United Feature Syndicate. Reproduction Prohibited.)

#### A SPLASH OF FLAME.

A splash of flame on the maple tree, On the oak a glint of gold, The sound of a cricket upon the hearth— The Summer's days are told.

A splash of flame and a glint of gold, An ever-increasing glory, Join with swift shadows of night to tell Once more the age-old story!

Summer is going and soon will be To our saddened hearts but a name; Autumn is coming to welcome us, And a wonderful splash of flame. —Ida M. Thomas in New York Times.

#### LIGHTER VEIN.

Concerning Marriage Laws.

Speaking on marriage laws at a meeting presided over by an archdeacon, a curate remarked that a man could not marry his widow's cousin.

"Widow's sister, you mean," corrected the president.

"No," replied the youthful cleric, "I mean widow's cousin."

The archdeacon was on his feet in an instant. His law must not be challenged by a curate.

"I tell you," he rejoined, "that a man may marry his widow's cousin, but not his widow's sister. You must really allow me to know."

"But," persisted the curate, "how can a man do anything in the way of marrying when his wife is a widow?"

#### Royal Etiquette.

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?" "I do, sir," was the reply. "An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabble Burns?" "Why, there is no comparison between them." "Maybe no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Un-easy lies the head that wears a crown'."

Now, Rabble would never have written sic nonsense as that. "Nonsense, sir," thundered the other. "Ay, just nonsense. Rabble would have kent fine that a king, or queen either, disna go to bed wi' a crown on their head. He'd have kent they hang over the back o' a chair!"

#### "At Home."

The New York Evening Post tells the story of a man calling at a Park avenue apartment and being detained by the funkey with the customary "But is Mrs. Blank expecting me?"

"My good man," replied the caller, "Mrs. Blank was expecting me before I was born. She is my mother."

#### Alterations—Canadian Pacific Suburban Service, St. John-Welsford, Effective After September 9, 1922.

Daylight saving time will be abolished on September 9th, and after that date Atlantic Time will be restored in the city.

Suburban train schedules will be adjusted accordingly and in addition preliminary arrangements in this service will be made, particulars as given below.

Effective after September 9th, trains leaving the city at 11:20 a.m. and 8:10 p.m. will be cancelled; trains arriving from Welsford at 2:25 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., cancelled.

Train No. 123 now leaving at 7:15 a.m. and train No. 124 now arriving from Welsford at 9:00 a.m. will continue in service until September 16th, after which they will be cancelled.

Between September 9th and 16th, account of abolition of daylight, train will leave at 8:15 a.m. and arrive at 10:50 a.m.

Train No. 130, now arriving at 6:45 a.m., and train No. 127 now leaving at 8:10 p.m. will be continued in service until September 30th and then cancelled.

After September 30th, train No. 127 will leave at 8:10 p.m. and train No. 130 will arrive at 6:45 a.m.

On Saturdays from September 16th to October 28th, there will be a noon suburban train leaving St. John at 12:20 p.m., and returning leave Welsford at 6:55 p.m., arriving St. John 8:00 p.m. On Saturdays, September 16th, 23rd, and 30th, train No. 127 leaving St. John at 5:10 p.m. will be cancelled, but sent out as train No. 129 at 9:10 p.m., arrive Welsford at 10:15 p.m.

This on account of the ships being open in month of September on Saturday evenings.

After September 30th until further notice the McAdam express train No. 101 and 102 will be made flag stop at Ketchikan and Onondaga.

After September 9th, train 106 will leave Fredericton at 5:10 a.m., arrive St. John at 1:50 a.m.

Eastern standard time covers all above figures, which is one hour slower than Atlantic.

#### THE FINE OLD STONE WRITINGS IN IRELAND

Belfast, Aug. 11.—(Associated Press by Mail.)—The site of one of the earliest Christian monasteries in Ireland has been found at Mahoe Island, Strangford Lough, near Belfast. The ruins have been identified as those of Nendrum monastery, mentioned in Muirchú's "Life of St. Patrick," written before 699 A. D.

Extensive excavations have been carried out and valuable material, including some stones with writing, the exact meaning of which has not yet been ascertained, have been unearthed. Some of the writings are believed to be of Danish origin.

In Gede's "Ecclesiastical History" it is recorded that 634 Pope Honorius wrote to certain bishops of the Irish Church about the Paschal controversy and Pelagian heresy, and one of the bishops mentioned in his letter is Cronan, Bishop of Nendrum. The island of Nendrum was afterwards named Nahe, after a bishop of the monastery.

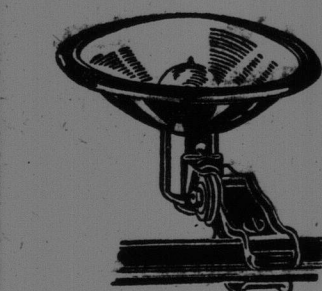
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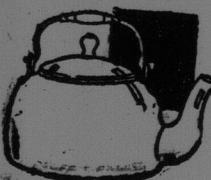
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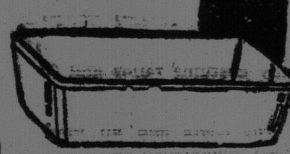
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EXHIBITION WEEK

### READING THIS SHOULD MAKE ONE STOP WHINING

We kick and we complain and we strike. We fume about high rents, dear coal, the oppressive cost of living. We rebel against working more than eight hours a day, and we fight for time-and-half pay for all overtime. We groan over local taxes, income taxes, corporation taxes. In short, we pity ourselves. Yet—well, are we so terribly badly off? How do we fare as compared with, say, our parents and their generation? Is it not the truth that the vast majority of us live much more comfortably than the majority of the people did twenty-five, thirty, forty years ago? Suppose we sit down and calmly compare our lot with the lot of the last generation. Are these not facts, applicable to far more people today than thirty years or so ago?

Working hours have been greatly reduced. Housing facilities have been wonderfully improved.

Our schools and colleges have multiplied in number and are now within reach of many, many more people of ordinary circumstances.

There are more churches. We have an infinitely wider variety of food, and immeasurable progress has been made in insuring its cleanliness and quality.

There is now one automobile for every family in America. The telephone has aided immensely to our facilities for social intercourse.

The finest of music has been brought within the reach of most homes through Edison's invention of the phonograph.

The theatre, formerly enjoyed by relatively few, and only in large towns and cities, is nightly open to the inhabitants of almost every hamlet in the land at very low cost, thanks to the movies—another incalculable enrichment of the social life of the people.

One could go on and on enumerating

the blessings which have been brought within the reach of the majority of this nation during recent times. We verily are a people favored by Providence beyond almost all others. Let any disgruntled, whining American take a trip through the countries of Europe or through the Orient, and he will return with gratitude in his heart for having his lines cast in so pleasant a place as the United States of America. Are we doing all we can to deserve a continuance of so many blessings?—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

### You May Be Careful

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