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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1922

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1922.

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### NOW FOR ACTION

There is not a manufacturer or business man in St. John who is not personally interested in cheap light and power and the industrial expansion these will bring. It follows that every manufacturer and business man is interested in getting power from Musquash as quickly as possible, and certainly before winter makes impossible the speedy construction of a distribution system. The question does not hinge upon any attitude the New Brunswick Power Company may assume. If that company choose to fight the sooner the struggle begins the sooner it will be over and the city in possession of the field, as the suggestion that the company might defeat the will of the people is not to be entertained for one moment. Even if the company should cut its rates in two, or even better, it would hardly be regarded as good business for any consumer to choose to uphold the interests of a corporation operating for profit against those of the city itself, and if the company won out and regained control of all the public utilities of the city the last condition of all consumers would be worse than the first. The company sees of course that if it could get control of the Musquash current there is no better public utility proposition on the continent, for the field here is capable of great expansion and is as yet literally undeveloped. What the company can see, however, the people can also perceive, and it would be the rankest folly to lie down when the fight is practically won before it begins. The one danger is that of delay, and it must be avoided. The city is not trading with the power company. If the latter has something to sell and the price is right, that is another matter; but there must be no further delay. There must be a show-down and a prompt decision if we are to get Musquash power within six months or even a longer period. Let it be repeated that every manufacturer and business man in St. John is interested in this matter; and that to remain silent or inactive is to give comfort to those who would exploit the city for the benefit of a private corporation. Surely St. John has had enough of that. The cards are now on the table at City Hall. The next move is up to the city council. If its members are able to interpret public sentiment they know what to do.

If the opinion given by the city solicitor and Mr. Teed is well founded, the civic authorities have been wasting time exploring a blind alley. Will they now proceed to business?

**WHAT DO THE PEOPLE GET?**  
In regard to the street car service the people of St. John have been long suffering. They suffer more as time passes and the track runs down, and the cars become more decrepit. The walling of these cars may be heard afar, and the bumps they give the passenger are not mere tokens of affliction. Yet the street car would pay such a fare for such a service?

Then there is electric light at fifteen cents per kilowatt hour and gas at \$2.50. What other city would submit to such rates?

What steps has the New Brunswick Power Company taken to improve its street railway or gas plant or provide a better service of any kind—or to lower its very excessive rates? There are rumors that if the city takes over hydro the company will cut its rate for electric light to six cents or lower. Why wait? Why did it not do so long before this time? Does it want to squeeze the consumer to the limit?

It is said the company has been making some profit this year. The citizens would never know it from any betterments in the service or reduction in rates. How many hundreds of thousands of dollars would it cost to put the street railway, gas plant and light and power distribution service in good condition at the present moment? That, along with the company's financial prospects in face of competition, as well as its long record of exorbitant rates in the past, would have to be considered in connection with any proposal for the city to purchase or take over the plant. In the meantime the people are getting a service and rates which would be regarded in any other city as intolerable. The slogan, "no truck now trade with the power company," certainly had its merits.

The federal government, in the matter of coal supply, will help those who help themselves. In other words, they must be local initiative in each province and municipality.

The Toronto street car service was tied up the other day as a result of an electrical storm, but they switched over to hydro power and carried on.

### SURELY THIS IS NOT FINAL

The council of the Board of Trade surely cannot have studied the Rutherford report and understood the terms on which a vocational school can be provided in this city. Consider these facts:

(1) The present school buildings are overcrowded and more room must be provided. A new school building must be erected within the next year or two.

(2) There are many hundreds of children of school age out of school, and most of them not at work. This condition will continue until a vocational school is provided.

(3) If a new school building of the present type is constructed the whole cost, including equipment, will fall upon the city.

(4) If a vocational building is erected, the government will pay one quarter of the cost of construction, half the cost of equipment and sixty per cent of the teachers' salaries.

(5) This school would be partly cultural as well as vocational. It would also take care of the children of school age now out of school, and make complete provision for evening classes. It would be 100 per cent efficient as an educational centre.

(6) Supt. Bridges and the vocational committee say this new structure is needed. They know.

Nobody knows better than the members of the council of the Board of Trade, especially those who are manufacturers, that if St. John is to expand industrially it must have trained workers. Nobody knows better that the children of school age out of school and the great number in the cultural schools who are retarded because of a curriculum which does not meet their ability and needs, represent an economic waste which no live organization of business men can afford to ignore.

One reads, therefore, with amazement that the council does not favor the erection of a vocational building when the government grants so much aid, and when it is known that more school accommodation must be provided. The Times suggests that the council give a hearing to Dr. Bridges and Mr. Fletcher Peacock before it ranges itself definitely against adequate action in this very vital matter.

Of British Columbia's forest products in 1921 to a total value of \$64,970,000, lumber made up \$38,638,000, pulp and paper \$13,500,000, and shingles \$7,032,000. The balance was made up of boxes, ties, logs, poles, mine props and miscellaneous items. The figures show the importance of the lumber industry to that province. In 1920 the production was valued at \$92,638,907, but more was exported last year than in 1920. The Bank of Commerce letter says: "During 1921 exports to Japan increased from 5,990,266 to 22,447,160 feet b. q., and those to China showed an increase of 180 per cent. Of still greater interest is the increase in exports to the United States from 4,162,848 feet in 1920 to 25,538,548 feet in 1921. During the last six months of the current year the exports of ocean-borne lumber from that province showed an increase of 21,757,746 feet. There were also exports last year to Australia and the United Kingdom."

Senator Laird, in an interview in Regina, has returned from the east, predicted a fusion of Liberal and Conservative members of parliament, who hold "moderate protection views," and Sir Thomas White is suggested as a likely leader of the new party. We have heard something of the sort ever since the Conservative government at Ottawa was defeated. It is in a hopeless minority in the country, because of Liberal strength and the rise of the Progressives, and would be glad to get some comfort from the Liberal side of the House.

It has been amply demonstrated in Canada that hydro-electric power can be utilized to produce heat in competition with coal. It must of course be done under favorable conditions, but is actually being done. In an article on the subject Louis Simpson, a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, says: "Already the coal so dispensed with amounts to several hundreds of thousands of tons per year, and the end is not yet."

The majority of the coal dealers of Ottawa have decided upon co-operative buying of coal. It is said it will require several hundred thousand dollars to finance the scheme. They have already cabled English and Welsh firms relative to a supply of coal. The Ottawa Journal remarks, however, that unless the dealers are prepared to guarantee a supply the civic officials should also give some attention to the situation.

Citizens who are asked to sign up a three-year term for light and power will no doubt pause to ask themselves, in the light of the present situation, who will be supplying light and power in this city three years hence—or two years hence.

## FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

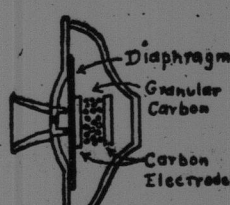
Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

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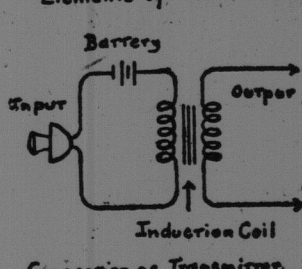
### THE TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER.

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The telephone transmitter, with which every one is familiar as a means of conveying the voice over wires, has come into extensive use as a device for modulating radio frequency currents for the transmission by radio of music or the spoken word. It is a sound wave or vibration operated device designed to produce electromagnetic waves which correspond in form to the sound waves or vibrations.

The present standard carbon transmitter consists of a diaphragm, two solid carbon electrodes, and a quantity of carbon in granular form. Vibration of the diaphragm causes the electrode attached to it to compress or release the granules between the electrodes. Carbon granules under varying pressure have a varying contact resistance. The result is, the current in the circuit in which



Elements of Transmitter



Connection of Transmitter.

the transmitter is connected, varies with the vibrations of the diaphragm. The transmitter described above is usually connected in the primary circuit of a transformer in series with a source of low voltage direct current. An alternating E. M. F. is then produced in the secondary dependent for its frequency upon the vibrations of the diaphragm.

Such a device if connected to the grid of an oscillating vacuum tube circuit may be made to modulate the plate current radio frequency output of the tube in accordance with sound waves which cause the diaphragm to vibrate.

Specialty constructed telephone transmitters or microphones are employed when operating radiotelephones from airplanes. They are designed so that the noises from the engine, usually very annoying, are reduced to a minimum in the radio apparatus. One must speak directly into such a transmitter, sounds striking the diaphragm at an angle having but little effect upon it.

Another type of transmitter makes use of two condenser plates with air dielectric, the capacity being varied by the vibrations striking the diaphragm. The early types of radiotelephone transmitters which employed the oscillating arc were limited in power by the difficulty in handling large currents with the carbon transmitter. Modern radiophone transmitters employing vacuum tubes, as the source of radio frequency currents, sometimes make use of speech amplifiers in which the voice current is impressed on the grid of a small tube whose plate is coupled to the grid of a larger tube thus obtaining a voltage sufficient to modulate the output of the oscillator tubes.

Some types of radiophone transmitters have the microphone connected in the aerial circuit either directly in the circuit or coupled to it by means of a special transformer where the system is called the magnetic modulator.

### WHEN OUTDOOR ANTENNAE CANNOT BE USED.

The installation of radio receiving sets in apartment houses has met with considerable opposition on the part of the landlords, who object to the placing of the outdoor antenna wires on the roof. The main objection is the fear that these wires, used for the interception of the radio waves will attract lightning and that in the event of fire, the insurance companies will refuse to reimburse the landlord for the resultant damage.

This condition has resulted in the installation of thousands of indoor aerials in various forms and sizes varying from the wooden framework about four feet square with approximately twenty turns of wire, to the long single wire concealed behind the moulding of the room.

Another antenna system is easily secured by connecting the receiving set to the indoor lighting system by means of a specially constructed plug which screws in a socket of the lightning current and effectually insulates the radio set from the effects of the lightning current and at the same time permits the radio waves to be received by proper adjustment of the receiving apparatus.

### SHINING TOWERS.

I watch them at their toll, the laborers—  
Like crawling ants, they seem to come  
and go  
In restlessness unceasing, in and out;  
But what they build they do not seem  
to know.

Obedient to some directing mind,  
They place a stone upon another  
stone—  
Or if their eyes shall see their work  
when done.

The master mind has made a perfect  
plan  
That must be wrought and finished by  
the skill  
Of those who toll but do not comprehend—  
Yet who, unknowing, carry out his  
will.

There is the laborer—his creation's joy,  
And he alone has caught the vision  
Of shining towers! The tollers labor  
on—  
They see no shining towers in the air!

Day in, day out, they plod, the laborers,  
Blind builders that see not beyond the  
hour  
I bend my back, too, to the tasks of  
life—  
Do I, unknowing, build—a shining  
tower?

—Roselle Mercer Montgomery in New  
York Times.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Helpless.

"Dad, one of the chaps said I looked  
like you."  
"An' what did you say?"  
"Nothin'. He's a good bit bigger than  
me."

### JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

"Ah, you have no idea what sea-  
sickness is, Katherine. If you had it,  
and any one came and wanted to kill  
you, you would offer to make him your  
sole heir!"

### SAME AS BEFORE.

"And your friend really married his  
typist. How do they get on?"  
"Oh, same as ever. He dictates to  
her, she takes him down."

### A MODERNIZED COMMUNITY.

"No more horse thieves in Crimson  
Gulch!"  
"No more," answered Cactus Joe. "We  
have progressed with the times. We  
have all kinds of automobile thieves."  
—Washington Star.

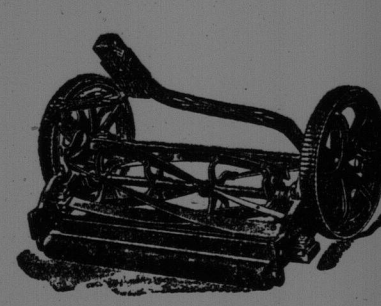
### NORTH SHORE FISHERIES.

Chatham World.—The American  
market has shown some improvement in  
the price for salmon and mackerel dur-  
ing the past week. The Carqueet fish-  
ermen are reported to have made very  
large catches of codfish this season, and  
persons familiar with the fish business  
say codfish ought to be much cheaper  
this fall than last.

### RETURNS FROM ENGLAND.

Frederick Gleaner.—Capt. Horace  
H. Vanwart, who went to London, Eng.,  
the latter part of May to give evidence  
at London, Paris and The Hague in

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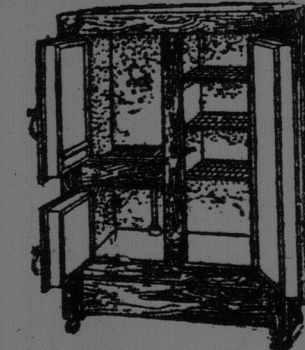
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SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

connection with the surrender of General Kuchak and his execution at Irkutsk, Siberia, on February 7, 1920, has returned. He is now spending a few days at Sussex with his sister, Mrs. Gordon MacKay.

BLOODHOUNDS LEAD TO STRIKERS' SHACK  
Two Brothers Are Arrested Near Albany Following Shooting of Workers From Ambush.  
Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Trained with bloodhounds by the New York Central Railroad police, Sam and Anthony Martino were arrested in a shack near the New York Central roundhouse in

Ravena, where Charles Rosa and Patrick Condrew, guards employed by the railroad, were shot from ambush. Rosa and Condrew are now in an Albany Hospital. The weapon used was a shotgun filled with buckshot and slugs.

Lieutenant Macri of the New York Central police force brought his prisoners to Albany.

The prisoners are former employees of the New York Central at Ravena. They are held on a technical charge of possessing firearms. Two shotguns were found in the shack. Then men refused to talk.

After the shooting the bloodhounds were sent from New York, and they quickly picked up a scent which ended at the shack of the Martino brothers.

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