

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1922

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THE NEAR EAST

Great Britain is taking no chances in leaving Constantinople and the Dardanelles at the mercy of the Turks. Recent developments in the situation have apparently compelled the British authorities to change the attitude adopted last Friday when it was announced that no considerable reinforcements would be sent to the Near East unless the Turks gave evidence that they intended to cross into Europe.

The Mediterranean fleet has already been sent to protect Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and today comes word that the entire British Atlantic fleet is being sent to reinforce the southern squadrons. In the union of the two will result the most formidable armada of war vessels ever gathered in a similar area. It is felt that if the land forces are unable to restrain the Turks the combined fleet, together with Allied vessels of war, will be more than sufficient. A Sussex regiment has already landed on the Dardanelles to reinforce the Allied forces of occupation in Constantinople, and the Gordon Highlanders are on their way. It is estimated that thirty-three battalions will be required to defend Constantinople and the straits, but already the population of the area has expressed a feeling of increased security as a result of Britain's action.

Just how much further the British and other Allied nations will be compelled to go will depend to a great extent on the effect of the actions of the last few days on Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The French High Commissioner at Constantinople is now on his way to Smyrna to confer with the Turkish chieftain at the latter's request. Out of this conference may come a decision which will obviate the necessity of further Allied action. But if the Nationalist leader declines to listen to the warnings of the Allied powers, further serious preparations may result.

It is felt in some circles that, should the Kemalists be convinced that the Allies will act together, diplomacy should be sufficient to solve the questions. However, the next twenty-four hours are expected to bring some decisive action.

IMMIGRATION FROM HOLLAND.

In turning to Canada, in her search for a place where suitable homes might be found for her surplus agricultural population, Holland has paid a fine tribute to the Dominion. There is no question concerning the value of the opportunities for farmers which exist in this country, but other lands have material advantages of equal value to offer. Preference shown for Canada must be regarded as an expression of approval of our political, social and other institutions which contribute towards making Canada a more desirable place in which to live.

Canada is looking for immigrants of the right type, and the government has approved of a policy for the encouragement of carefully selected settlers. At the recent session of the Association of Canadian Clubs, Bishop De Fenester, of New Westminster, declared that: "Our motto for immigration should be that they must be white; they must be Christian, and British." The first two stipulations will receive general approval but the third, although eminently desirable in many ways, probably will be regarded as rather more exclusive than is necessary.

The Dutch farmers would pass the first and second tests and, if they are found to be the kind of settlers Canada wants and needs, it is not likely that they would be refused admittance because of their nationality. There are some countries from which settlers would not be welcomed, but Holland is not included in that class. The Dutch people possess many qualities which would make them desirable as citizens of Canada, and it is probable that they could be assimilated without much difficulty.

The would-be emigrants for whom the government of Holland is seeking suitable homes are not being encouraged to depart because they are undesirable, but the reasonableness of their desire to leave is recognized because of geographic and economic conditions. Holland is the most densely populated country in Europe; it has no room for an increasing population; the deflation of prices since the war has made the competition for a livelihood keener and has made it more difficult for the country to support its agricultural population. If they must go abroad in search of new homes, the government is desirous that the emigrants should find the most suitable country in which to settle, and a representative of the government, Baron Sandberg, now in Canada on that mission.

If Canada decides to encourage immigration from Holland, it is probable that the Dutch settlers would find no part of the Dominion more desirable as the location of their future homes than be Maritime Provinces.

The tang in the air of the early morn'g of approaching winter and makes us deeper gratitude because of settlement of the coal strike.

Kitchener, Ontario, has grown rapidly under hydro. Previously there existed in Kitchener a state of industrial stagnation. With the introduction of hydro came industrial expansion and increased population. This is also true of a great number of other Ontario towns. St. John must get hydro, and distribute it at cost.

October 9 will be fire prevention day in Canada. Education of the people to caution in the handling of what is at the same time a blessing and a menace should not be necessary, but unfortunately it seems to be. It would be well if this subject were given special attention in the schools on that day, in fact frequently, as one method of reducing an annual loss that is far greater than it should be.

CANADA'S CURRENCY

Leading Canadian bankers are pointing out that of all the countries involved in the Great War Canada is the first to get back to normal so far as currency depreciation is concerned. More than one reason is advanced, and it is significant that financiers do not hesitate to express the opinion that business prospects are much brighter than they were a year ago.

Mr. E. L. Pease and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor are quoted by the Toronto Globe in this connection. Mr. Pease, who is general manager of the Royal Bank, explains that the recovery of Canada's currency is largely due to the tourist traffic, the decline of Canadian purchases in the United States, and "the policy of American manufacturers, especially in the automotive industry, in making Canada an export centre for distribution to other parts of the British Empire. Wheat sold in Europe is also financed through New York, and this provides Canadian funds in the American market." Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor says "It is not the balance of trade alone that has brought the Canadian dollar back to par. The influx of extraneous money has played a part."

The public is reminded that United States investments and purchases in Canada total about \$20,000,000 a month. The Globe declares these explanations have a special interest because of the certain adoption of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill in the near future; and it adds:

"The pressure will further discourage Canadian exports to the United States already reduced greatly by the present Emergency Tariff, which has been in force more than a year. One result will be to transfer Canadian purchases from the United States to Europe, but even if the balance of trade between Canada and her neighbor inclines more sharply against this country, the inflow of American capital for investment will tend, as now, to support the Canadian dollar, and Canadian credits in Europe for the shipment of farm products will continue to be used, as now, for balancing our accounts with the United States. The necessity of large coal purchases across the line makes the present parity of exchange fortunate for Canadian coal consumers, a far more numerous body than Canadian producers who would profit by a premium on New York funds."

Canadian business men realize, of course, that there still is more than a little room for business improvement, but they are confident that the tide is again flowing strongly their way. The return of the Canadian dollar to its normal value is one of the most encouraging signs of better times ahead.

The Ships of Dawn. (Lena Williamson, in the Kansas City Times).

There, where a sea of azure dips, Whose charts have ne'er been drawn, I see a fleet of fair cloud ships, All floating in the dawn.

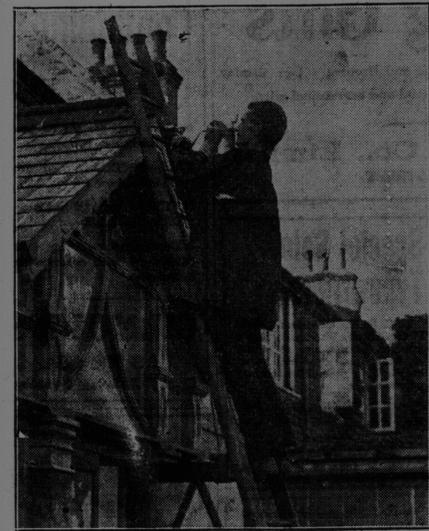
Their sails are rigged against the sky— Bright wafts of rose and gold— Their Jasper hulls at anchor lie, With dreams down in each hold.

Fair hopes and dreams their cargoes are And at the day's bright dawn They loose their moorings, every spar A-quiver to be gone.

And some made trim for every tide, With strong hearts at the helm, The unknown seas shall bravely ride To some fair unknown realm.

And some shall drift across the seas— Their precious cargoes— As blows each storm or vagrant breeze— Aimless and debaric.

A MONK AS A BUILDER



Brother Raymond, who has built the parish-hall of the Roman Catholic church at Hayes, Middlesex, England. His interior decorative work is remarkable for its originality and beauty. He makes many of the statues for the church. Picture shows him at work on the exterior of the parish hall.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

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

Lesson No. 107. (RADIO DICTIONARY)

ZERO BEAT.

A very sensitive adjustment in a receiving circuit whereby a locally generated current of radio-frequency is in phase with the frequency of the incoming signal, thus denoting the capacity of the cell of its ability to furnish the normal discharge current for a certain period of time.

HYDROMETER.

A long glass rod having a bulb at one end filled with fine shot. When placed in a solution it sinks to a depth depending upon the density of the liquid. A scale on the glass rod registers the specific gravity of the solution in which the hydrometer is immersed. The amount of charge in a storage battery may be determined by the value of the specific gravity as registered by the hydrometer.

AMPERE-HOUR.

A unit used to express the amount of current flowing through a circuit in the time of one hour. The rating of a storage cell is generally given in ampere hours thus denoting the capacity of the cell of its ability to furnish the normal discharge current for a certain period of time.

CLICKS.

A type of static disturbance which is believed to be propagated in a horizontal direction and which causes interference with the reception of radio signals. Clicks are more noticeable during the cooler periods and do not cause as serious interference with the reception of signals as the type of static known as "grinders."

BALANCED CONDENSER.

A type of variable condenser in which the fixed-movable metallic plates are so divided that half of each set is on either side of the rotating shaft. This arrangement of plates is so balanced that the condenser will remain in the setting to which it has been adjusted.

LOCAL ACTION.

In a storage cell "local action" is caused by impurities in the cell and consists of a short circuit current which consumes the plate but produces no available energy.

HIGH FREQUENCY ALTERNATOR.

An electrical generator which produces alternating currents of very high frequency for use in the transmission of radio signals. This type of alternator is used in the powerful stations which maintain transoceanic communication.

MODULATION.

In radio-telephony the continuous or carrier wave is modulated or controlled by a message superimposed upon it the waves of the voice or music.

SPACE CHARGE.

A charge of negative electricity formed in the space between the filament and plate of a vacuum tube by the small charges of negative electricity given off by the heated filament. The space charge resulting from the cumulative gathering of electrons repels other electrons emitted by the filament.

WOMEN ON JURIES. (London Times)

At the summer school of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship at Oxford yesterday, Mrs. Ross, of Edinburgh, dealt with the subject of women jurors. She told how on going to a court in which the jury included women she was spoken to by the juror who sat next her with the heat of the place, said with acerbity: "The jurymen have sat here nearly a week and have never taken off their hats."

LIFT BAN ON CHILDREN OF MIXED MARRIAGES

Yokohama, Sept. 18 — The foreign school of Yokohama, which, unlike other similar schools of Japan, has rigidly excluded children of mixed marriages, has at last decided to lift the ban. This is the result of a long controversy in which veteran western merchants of Japan have been opposed by men with Eurasian families. The lack of money broke down the opposition of these children, their fathers, many of them wealthy men, having refused to subscribe to the funds of the school, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, unless the children were admitted.

JACK WELSFORD ENTERAINED

Jack Welsford, a popular member of the staff of Baird & Peters, is to leave on Tuesday for Acadia University, where he will take up his studies in the engineering course. On Friday evening Mr. Welsford at afternoon tea in the stock room and presented to him a fountain pen and a gold eversharp pencil. J. A. Logan in making the presentation, extended the best wishes of his associates to Mr. Welsford and expressed their regret at his departure. The afternoon tea was attractively served and the decorations were of yellow and white.

VETERAN DIE AS HE IS RE-ELECTED BY COMRADES

New York, Sept. 16—James O. Smith was stricken with heart disease and died in Newark just after it had been announced at the annual convention of the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers' Veterans Association that he had been re-elected secretary of the organization. When Walter B. Douglas, the president, read the result of the vote, Mr. Smith, who was on the platform, collapsed. His death leaves thirty-one survivors of a fighting force which sixty years ago numbered 1,400 men.

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It Looked Like Easy Money. (From the Toronto Star). The London Express estimates that the sum of £280,000,000 has been paid to Germany by foreign investors for German marks which are now practically worthless. When the mark fell to two cents Americans bought heavily. It really did seem as though two cents was a minimum price for something worth nearly twenty-four at par. Germany would regain her prosperity. The mark would regain its value. And then the investors would reap a harvest. So, at any rate, the mark-vendors promised. It looked to be easy money. It had a something-for-nothing glitter about it that attracted the public. Canadians were among those who bit at the glistening lure. They bought marks at two cents apiece. Today it would be no bargain to get twenty-five for two cents. And the world has rushed into this folly to the extent of over \$1,500,000,000. What Immigrants Bring. (Toronto Globe). Immigration laws and regulations at their best are not much more than a rule of thumb, and too often attach more importance to the material than to the spiritual, which, after all, is what counts in the world. Michael Pupin, now Professor of Electro-mechanics at Columbia University, New York, and one of the most eminent scientists in the world, landed at Castle Garden forty-eight years ago an immigrant boy of fifteen. He was without a penny and could not speak the English language, but he describes in Scribner's magazine what he brought with him to America. He was born in Idvor, in Banat, formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary, but he was of Serb nationality. His father and mother could neither read nor write, and as he looks back on his childhood days he feels that the cultivation of old traditions was the principal element in the spiritual life of the village people. A newcomer in that village was judged, not so much by his clothes, but by his personality, by the reputation of his family and by the traditions of the people to whom he belonged. The immigration examiners at Castle Garden seemed to attach no importance to these things, and admitted him by a special favor. But he remained strong in the belief that he had brought something to America which the examiners were either unable or did not care to find out, but which he valued very highly: a knowledge of and a profound respect and admiration for the best traditions of his race. Another New Yorker, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, once said that he lent money, not on securities, but on character. It is character which is required in immigrants, but, unfortunately, it cannot be detected or measured by restrictive legislation.

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