

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

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THE AMERICAN ESTIMATE.

A remarkable tribute to Canada is paid by Commerce Monthly, a journal issued by the National Bank of Commerce, New York, in its September issue. An article on The International Position of Canada, written by Mr. Faris R. Russell, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, fills nearly thirteen pages of the Monthly, and is the leading article for the month. The tenor of the article may be gleaned from the opening paragraph, which is as follows:

"By the accepted tests of greatness, Canada now ranks as one of the foremost nations of the world. It is immensely rich in natural resources. Its government is stable, its population is thrifty and energetic, and its business leadership has been proved to be of the imaginative type requisite for the organization of modern industry. The banking and currency system is among the best, and transportation facilities, both within the country and with other countries, are equalled in adequacy only by those of the United States."

Mr. Russell points out that in value of exports Canada ranks fourth among the nations, and as a buyer is the second best customer of the United States. Moreover—"Imports into the United States from Canada are not exceeded in value by imports from any other country except in occasional years from Cuba; and in the fiscal year just closed the United States bought more from Canada than from South America."

"Clearly," says Mr. Russell, "trade between Canada and the United States is vital to their mutual prosperity, yet despite the vital general interest in foreign trade in this country during recent years Canada is practically ignored in current discussions of our trade relations. This is apparently due in large measure to a covert belief on the part of many that Canada is in effect another United States, with similar resources, similar institutions, and for the most part the same speech; but while it is true that the two countries are much alike in essential ways there are also forces at work which are tending to give Canadian business and to the Canadian outlook a character somewhat different from that of its neighbor to the south, and it is of great importance, not only in the business public but to all the people of the United States that these forces should be recognized and their results understood."

First of these forces Mr. Russell points out is the national consciousness of Canada, for it is "a proud, ardent, vigorous nation, sure of its future, rejoyicing in its share in the leadership of the world, and also rejoyicing in its place as an integral part of the British Empire." But Canada is also well located in relation to Europe as a competitor for trade. It has great natural resources in agriculture, timber, fish and minerals, upon which great and permanent industries can be based. Hence it cannot be ignored by its great neighbor.

Mr. Russell devotes considerable space to a description of the mineral wealth, the physiography and climate, the trade routes, the foreign trade and trade with the United Kingdom, the water powers, the manufacturing industries and supply of capital, expressing the opinion that "the total of United States investments in Canada must now be as much as \$1,600,000,000." It is on the whole a most illuminating article, very gratifying to Canadians in its sympathetic review of this country's present status and its future prospects. Mr. Russell points out that the two countries have identical standards of living and methods of production, natural resources largely similar, and their development in a general sense has been along parallel lines. While rivals in overseas trade they trade with each other in products of a non-competitive character, for which each is the cheapest source of supply for the other. In conclusion he says:

"The political relations between the two countries are the outstanding proof that the European gospel of mutual fear and distrust has no basis in necessity. A thorough and widespread understanding by the people of both countries of the true character of their economic relations should lead to the development of trade policies as far removed from medieval concepts as are the three thousand miles of unguarded boundary from the exaggerated nationalism which finds expression in the unbearable burden of modern armaments."

The mayor told his hearers last night, in effect, that we cannot develop industries in St. John because of our lack of freight rates; and that we have already developed such industries with local capital; and third, that we never can do such a thing until we get American capital. His bewildered audience were left to figure out for themselves what we really are doing or where we are at.

The provincial government must now see that it has an interest in the question of light and power for St. John. Mayor McLellan casts doubt upon the ability of the government to supply the necessary current to Musquash, and asserts that a steam standby is necessary. Such an assertion can hardly go unchallenged.

AMATEUR SPORTS.

St. John will be represented at the amateur athletic championship in Halifax next week, but not as largely as is desirable. Of course the reason is that attention in this city has been centred on baseball. Everybody likes this game, and it ought to be encouraged, but not to the exclusion of field sports. Each of the four Improvement Leagues in the city should be training athletes and when big events are held in other places they should send their best to participate. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. C. I. give attention to athletics, but the Improvement Leagues, having grounds, should do still more. An effort should be made during the winter to so strengthen these Leagues that when spring comes again every ground will have a proper equipment for athletic sports as well as baseball, and have funds enough to send its representatives to meet in other places. The big Rockwood recreation field has been in use this summer, but not for athletic sports. This should be remedied next year. St. John ought to be a leader in athletic sports in the province, because it has the largest population and it has the grounds. There is no excuse whatever for the lack of interest that has been apparent this summer. It is, however, satisfactory to know that we shall have some excellent representatives at the championships in Halifax. The sister city is always willing to aid in general sports in St. John, and St. John should return the compliment.

ROADS AND TREES.

The revival of the project of planting trees along the road from the city to Brookville has everything to commend it. If it is carried out there will be in due time a stately avenue of trees making the pleasure of the roadway infinitely greater for the traveler. We may find in the city itself a fine illustration of what trees do for a road or street. Not many years ago Germain street, from Princess to Queen, was utterly bare and cheerless. It was paved and a strip of grass left between street and sidewalk, on each side, and there planted at intervals. Today those trees have a thrifty growth, and the lovely green vista as one rides or strolls along is a delight to the eye. An avenue of trees leading into the city from Brookville would not be less charming. On a certain nine miles of highway in Ontario quite a number of years ago the taxpayers decided to do permanent work. The road when completed was so good that they felt they must clean up the sides and plant trees. They did so, and today it is a delight to the motorist. Two long have the roads leading into St. John been rough and unimproved. The Roches road now has a good surface, and it should be bordered by trees.

The Diesel engine has been discovered by Mayor McLellan. It is a wonder. Out in Oklahoma it produces power at .019 per kilowatt hour. The mayor, however, did not tell his hearers that they had a Diesel engine as a standby in an Ontario town and got rid of it at the first good opportunity, while another town also found it a white elephant. This engine is all right where there only a small unit is required, but in larger propositions it is of no value. The mayor, who is always learning that he had been wrong and prides himself on his ability to get that way and get over it, will in due time find out about the Diesel engine, and add another chapter to his Confessions of a Mised Man.

If the city had accepted the Bodell offer, every big industry in the United States would have had a branch in St. John inside of six months. They were only waiting for the people here to give to the New Brunswick Power Company's plant a valuation of \$3,500,000, and to spend the half million or so needed to put it in repair, and they would find over one another in their eagerness to plant factories all over the place. That's sure—as the mayor would say.

Mr. H. R. McLellan is mayor but last night he appeared on the public platform as the ardent champion of Bodell and Sanderson, a hostile critic of the New Brunswick government, and maker of bitter personal attacks upon reputable citizens of St. John. There was one feature, however, and it was the mayor's profound admiration for Mr. H. R. McLellan.

It is quite useless to attempt to create the impression that the New Brunswick Electric Commission is doing for other places what it will not do for St. John. It is not putting in a distribution system in Moncton or in Sussex, both of which have signed a contract for power. They provide their own distribution.

Really we have been entertaining angels unwares. Nobody but the mayor discovered them. They are Bodell and Sanderson, two of Uncle Sam's most conspicuous messengers of that type.

If the mayor is to be a serial he must live up his scenario. It is dull in spots. The orchestra is excellent.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 33. POINTS TO REMEMBER.

REMEMBER THAT: All open flames should be kept away from the vent caps on storage batteries. Inflammable gases are liberated which may cause a fire or explosion.

When mixing new electrolyte for a lead acid type of storage battery to replace spilled solution, always pour the acid into the water, and never the reverse. The acid is heavier than water and sinks to the bottom where the heat of the chemical reaction which takes place is conducted away by the water.

Take all possible precautions against damage from electrical storms by providing approved grounding equipment for the aerial. Particular attention should be given to the antenna erected in the open in a country where there may constitute the only metallic path to earth and thus form a more likely object to attract atmospheric electricity.

Ordinary mosquito or chicken netting is useful in forming a ground for portable sets and may be merely laid out flat on the ground for ten or fifteen feet.

Insulated wire will serve equally as well as bare wire for an aerial and will have no effect upon the strength of the received signals.

The telephone diaphragm of the telephone receivers should not rest upon the magnets. If it does, that is probably the reason why the signals have fallen off in intensity after dropping the receiver on the floor.

The quality of music received when employing a regenerative receiving system with two stages of audio frequency amplification is often improved by sacrificing a little on quantity and reducing the amount of regeneration.

Best results are secured by using vacuum tubes with transformers designed to fit the characteristics of the tubes. The tubes now in common use vary widely in characteristics and obviously cannot be interchanged in receiving circuits without causing a change in the results obtained. A supposedly poor tube may be good but may not be used with the proper related apparatus.

Most loud-speaking devices are current operated affairs, and as such require a certain minimum current in order to secure proper results. Usually some form of step down transformer is employed which reduces the voltage delivered by the amplifier tubes but increases the current.

A white coating on the plates of your storage battery seen through the vent caps indicates that the battery is sulphated, a condition brought about by discharging too far or allowing the battery to stand in a discharged condition for a long time. A good chocolate color on the positive plates indicates a healthy battery.

Never burn vacuum tube filaments brighter than necessary to secure good signals. The rheostat is usually turned until the signals are heard increasing until a hiss is heard, then the rheostat is turned back until the hiss is just inaudible. (All Rights Reserved by United Feature Syndicate. Reproduction Prohibited.)

SANCTUARY.

God has builded a House with a low lintel, And in it He has put all manner of things. Follow the clue through the mazes that lead to His door. Look in! Look in! See what is there for our finding. Peace is there like a pearl, and rest and the end of seeking. Light is there and refreshment. But there shall be more; There we shall find for use wide, beautiful things. Ecstasy, solitude, space; and for those who have been too lonely, The love of friends, the warmth of a homely fire.

Oh, never grieve again for the piteous ending Of love that could not be made to last; There all bright passing beauty is held forever. Free from the sense of tears—to be loved without regret. There we shall find at their source music and love and laughter, Color and subtle fragrance and soft incredible textures. Be sure we shall find what our weary hearts desire. If we are tried of light, there shall be velvet darkness. Falling over long fields, with stars, and, Calling at last the word we thought would never be spoken.

But we, being hard and foolish and proud and mortal, Are slow to bend and enter that humble portal.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Getting Him Going. Father (from upstairs)—"Helen isn't it time for the young man to go home? Young man—"Your father is a crank." Father (overhearing)—"Well, when you don't have a self-starter a crank comes in mighty handy."

A Contingent Worker. "Ah, wants a day off, boss, to look for a head designer." "And—if she doesn't get it?" "I'll be back tomorrow."

Father's Consolation. "Fadder, dese shoes hurts me every step I take!" "Then take longer steps, my son, and there won't be so many hurts."

A Small Man. "Willie, do you know when a sailor is the smallest man in the world?" "No, Johnnie." "Well, when he sleeps on his 'watch."

Interrogation. A well known author was vainly endeavoring to write the next morning, when he was repeatedly interrupted by his six-year old son. "If you ask me one more question," the harassed writer declared at last, "I shall go out and drown myself." "Father," came the small voice, "may I come and see you do it?"

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

A Moncton man was fined \$200 yesterday for owning and operating a still. W. P. Daves, St. John, inspector of inland revenue, made the seizure. William Hamilton and Joseph Hughes, managers of the World Standards Shows, "now showing at Edmundston, were arrested recently for showing obscene pictures. Hamilton was fined \$50 and costs. The case against Hughes was set over until Saturday, bail fixed at \$500.

Rev. Father Timothy, a member of the Trappist community of monks at Rogersville, was stabbed in the face yesterday morning, and John Sullivan, charged with the crime, has been arrested and lodged in Newcastle jail. The wound was inflicted with a knife, and the reason is unknown. The knife pierced the cheek and cut the root of the tongue.

JERSEY CALF ALMOST HAS HEART IN MOUTH

Paris, Ont., Sept. 1.—A Jersey cow on the farm of John H. Bailey, near Etowah, on the Provincial highway, recently gave birth to a freak calf. The heart of the animal is situated about the centre of the neck and is distinctly visible and the heart-beats plainly seen. The calf is strange and feisty.

FRENCH SAVINGS GAIN \$32,000,000 FRANCES

Amount of Deposit More Than Billion Francs Greater Than in 1914.

Deposits in French savings banks during 1921 exceeded withdrawals by more than \$32 million francs. Even during the war period the number of depositors in France's savings banks decreased but slightly, and at the end of 1920 the number had increased by 672,000 over the number of depositors recorded in 1918. "French Public Finance," a study just issued by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, points out that in the first year of peace alone deposits in the French savings banks increased by almost \$200,000,000 francs and were more than 1,000,000,000 francs greater than the amount on deposit in 1914. At the beginning of 1921 the savings on deposit amounted to \$1,490,000,000 francs, compared to \$1,290,000,000 francs on deposit at the beginning of 1914.

"In no country in the world is wealth more evenly diffused than in France," says "French Public Finance." "There are some fifteen million savings banks accounts. This would be about two accounts in each family. In 1919 the average deposit in the national savings banks was \$84.88 francs and in the private savings banks \$88.30 francs. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the French families own their own homes. "Perhaps the most telling evidence of the wealth of France is to be found in the realization that around eighty per cent. of the cost of the war was financed by the people themselves. As an estimated war-time expenditure of 207,000,000,000 francs all but about \$5,000,000,000 was provided at home."

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.

(Toronto Star.) News comes from New York of two guests at a banquet being shot by the infuriated toastmaster. It may well be. Men who are in the habit of attending banquets where toasts are pledged and speeches delivered have often felt like shooting somebody.

It may seem a peculiar feature of the New York occurrence that it was the toastmaster who did the shooting. Under ordinary circumstances one would have expected him to have been the victim of some infuriated guest. It is the toastmaster who keeps the speech fires burning usually. He it is who calls on Brother So and So for a few remarks on something or other, and who periodically rallies the flagging forces of oratory and speeds them on to the attack on an inert and helpless audience.

We do not know, as we have said, the full story. It may be that the toastmaster resorted to shooting when the usual efforts to induce bashful and tongue-tied males to rise to their feet and torture their hearers failed, or it may be that, on the other hand, he found he was succumbing too well, that the orators were not too bashful but too willing and too long winded, and that the only way to end a speech was to shoot the speaker. This seems the more likely explanation. Nearly every man who has made a practice of attending banquets has felt like doing the same thing some time or other—especially if he knew that the next toast on the list was coupled with his name, and that the aimless manderings of the present speaker was keeping the audience from the oratorical treat ready to come leaping from his tongue.

In any case there are a lot of us who feel that the toastmaster is entitled to a fair trial, and if it develops that he merely shot in self defense against enemies who sought to talk him to death he should be triumphantly acquitted.

LIGHT-KEEPER 37 YEARS.

John McKay Had Saved Many Lives—Rescue of Iowa's Crew.

Wiaraton, Ont., Sept. 1.—For thirty-seven years' service as lighthouse keeper at Lyall Island, six miles out in Lake Huron from Stokes Bay, John McKay has received the Imperial Long Service Medal from James Malcolm, M. P., who came up from Kincardine for the occasion. Mr. McKay also has President Cleveland's gold medal for saving life.

In 1886 he and James McDonald of Bayfield, saved the entire crew of the American vessel Iowa. The Iowa had become waterlogged and had been adrift for a week in November weather when they sighted it off Greenock Point, near Stokes Bay. They succeeded in rescuing the entire crew, who were exhausted by exposure. Four of the members of the crew had suffered so much from frost

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that their legs were amputated in Detroit on their return there. These men were so weakened from exposure and their operation that they did not survive.

In recognition of this service both of the rescuers were awarded gold medals by President Cleveland. Mr. McKay also has a pair of field glasses presented to him by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for saving a number of lives when a sailboat capsized in 1897.

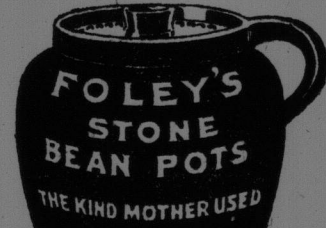
HELD UP TO BUY POLICE TICKETS. MOTORISTS SAYS

Herman Billingsley Charges Patrolman Joseph Farrell Fired Shots at His Car

New York, Sept. 1.—Charging that his arrest for alleged violation of the traffic regulations had been made because he refused to buy tickets to the Police Field Day games, Herman Billingsley asked Magistrate Peter A. Hattling to issue a warrant for the arrest of Patrolman Joseph Farrell of the City Island station.

Billingsley told the magistrate that he had been stopped on the road last Saturday night, when, he said, Farrell fired a shot through the back of his car and then asked him to buy tickets to the field day. Anthony Roman was also served with a summons. Roman said he, too, had refused to buy tickets from Farrell.

The patrolman denied that he had fired a shot at Billingsley's car.



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