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The Evening Times and Star

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ST. JOHN AND HYDRO.

It is now pretty generally recognized that the future prosperity of the maritime provinces depends largely upon the development of an export trade, largely but not solely based upon the natural resources of this region. There must be a development of industries which will supply products needed in markets abroad. The central and western Canadian market, except to a limited extent, is not for us.

St. John is exceptionally well situated to be a centre of such industries as will meet the requirements of everseas trade. Heretofore the difficulty has been to get cheap power, but that will no longer stand in the way. Thanks to the hydro policy of the provincial government, and the determination of the citizens to take full advantage of the benefits of the Musquash development, St. John will soon be as well served in the matter of cheap power as many places in Ontario which have shown great industrial growth. Mr. Kribs, electrical engineer for the New Brunswick Electric Commission, who has had wide and valuable experience in the introduction of hydro in Ontario, tells us that the Musquash development will provide the current and entertains no doubt whatever as to the disposition of it to such an extent as to call for an early development of additional power. A development in Ontario soon carries its peak load, and there is no reason to believe St. John will be less progressive than Ontario towns when it has cheap light and power offered.

The citizens should look forward with confidence to a period of industrial expansion. It will come the sooner if the people will accept the assurance of competent authorities and believe that cheap light and power will be available as soon as the matter of distribution has been settled. It is unfortunate that attempts have been made to arouse distrust and create an impression that the power is not to be got from Musquash. That impression, if it obtained lodgment in any mind, must now be dispelled. The New Brunswick Electric Commission is proceeding with its plans to supply Moncton and places between St. John and that city with the current. It is expected Moncton will have it before next winter. The success of this first venture in the government's hydro-electric policy may now be regarded as assured.

St. John has more to gain from it than any other locality, and men of enterprise should already be considering ways in which cheap power may be utilized for industrial expansion. There is every reason for a spirit of optimism. This city, a national port, with a wide-reaching railway service, and with marked advantages as a manufacturing centre for export trade, must expand as a result of the introduction of cheap power and the awakened conviction that along such lines lies the future growth and prosperity of the city. Raw materials of many kinds can be brought here for manufacture and export. If Central Canada can build up an export trade in manufactured products St. John should be able to do it because of more favorable location, in addition to all the other advantages a Central Canadian city may possess. Let the citizens therefore have faith and go forward.

"PISTOLS FOR TWO."

Or perhaps it should be four-ounce gloves. Hon. Dr. Baxter is determined to make an impression at Ottawa. Last night in parliament, at the witching midnight hour, he was tempted to make it on some portion of the anatomy of Mr. T. W. Caldwell, the New Brunswick Progressive. When the two retired, apparently with designs upon each other's health, the house also emptied itself into the lobby and forgot all about the business of the country. No doubt the weather in Ottawa is warm, and extreme heat has a tendency to fray the nerves of statesmen; and it may therefore be regarded as a tribute to the vitality of our New Brunswick representatives in parliament that they are ready to indulge in violent exercise, on very slight provocation and at some personal risk, to vary the monotony of dull speeches on stale subjects. The Tourist Association, Boards of Trade and organizations devoted to publicity will now be able to claim for New Brunswick a new distinction. It is not merely the home of big game, but of real sport, the red-blooded kind that encarnadines the shirt front when the bugle is neatly tapped. More power to the arm and shoulder work—and footwork—of our gay blades who can empty the House of Commons in a twinkling by the mere suggestion of thrilling combat in the lobby. Let us hope parliament will not adjourn without erecting a ring of regulation size in the commons chamber, and giving Mr. Baxter and Mr. Caldwell the opportunity to go ten rounds. If pistols were used somebody else might be shot, and swords are obsolete. Let it be four ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensbury rules.

TRADE RELATIONS.

The Democrats in the United States hope to make great gains in the fall elections. That hope is largely based on a belief that the people of the country at large do not favor the extreme tariff policy of the Republicans. This view has been strengthened as the months have passed. That it is not confined to active members of political parties is made clear by occasional utterances by leaders in the business world. One of these, Mr. Thomas B. McAdams, President of the American Bankers' Association, recently discussed the subject, with special reference to trade relations between the United States and Canada. He asked if, when they talked of foreign trade, they did not look too far afield, overlooking the nations north and south on the American continent, and especially if they were not making a grave mistake in refusing to encourage closer working relations with Canada. His words would have all the greater force because hostile tariff legislation has already caused a large reduction in trade between the two countries. In the course of his remarks Mr. McAdams said to the annual convention of New York bankers:—

"Why should it not be possible to develop a trade relation which throughout the years will prove profitable from a dollars and cents standpoint and especially rich in the cultivation of friendship and the strengthening of the natural commercial and financial interest we each have in the other's welfare? We are at present suffering from the building up of an unnatural trade barrier where no physical or personal dividing line exists, and whether or not it be wise to do away with this altogether or simply modify it, the question is assuredly worthy of consideration as to the basis upon which we can build with safety a closer relationship and do away with any possibility of commercial estrangement resulting from each of us encouraging the other to seek other outlets for its production than the natural one closest to its doors."

In view of American tariff legislation Canada is now looking about for new markets for her products, and also for sources of supply which would relieve her of the necessity of making heavy importations of goods from a country which does not want hers in return. The significance of the present trend of affairs is not lost upon leaders of commerce and finance in the United States, and it may have an effect, as the Democrats believe, upon the result of the fall elections.

A correspondent who knows the American middle west writes to the New York Evening Post: "In the discussion of the prohibition question we here in New York are likely to get a somewhat distorted view of the whole matter. We think that what we see and hear is typical of the whole country. If we take as gospel truth all that we read and hear, it is easy to get the feeling that every one is against prohibition now that it is in the constitution and that no one really wanted the eighteenth amendment passed in the first place. But we must remember that of all the whole country there is probably no place that is so far from representing the sentiment of the country at large as New York City. If you do not believe it, just remember who holds the seat of mayor of this town. New York no more represents America than the people you see on the boulevards of Paris represent France."

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The British parliament has once more put it up to Ireland to compose her differences. It is pointed out that the Irish provisional government has a good majority, and upon it rests the responsibility for the restoration of order in Southern Ireland. Once more it is made clear that Ulster must not be coerced.

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The words of Mr. Lloyd George in his message regarding the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German foreign minister, have a much wider application. He said: "The whole world must honor those who take risks of public hate, as he did, from devotion to his country's good."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

He Knows.

"My husband is merely a manufacturer of waste baskets," sighed the woman with aspirations. "It seems such a prosy occupation."

"On the contrary, there is really much poetry in the waste basket," replied the unappreciated bard.

Big Man in Home Town.

An important personage from a small northern town had some dress-clothes made by a West-end tailor during a visit to London.

He wore them at a municipal gathering on his return home, and complained to a friend of the way the London tailor had done the job.

"What is wrong with the clothes?" asked the friend.

"Too small," said the great man; "far too small."

"Well, John," said the other, grinning, "you should ha' remembered you're not such a big man in London as you are up here."

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

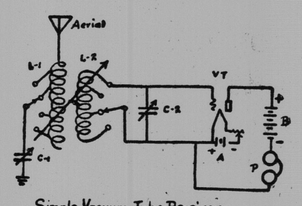
Lesson No. 37.

THE VACUUM TUBE DETECTOR.

In contrast to the crystal type of detector the vacuum tube offers marked advantages. The crystal requires careful adjustment in order to receive signals of maximum strength and the adjustment lacks the stability which the vacuum tube affords. For receiving the highly specialized broadcasting features, transmitted on a wavelength of 360 meters, the crystal type of detector offers a limited range. Local conditions have considerable bearing on results obtained from the crystal detector but it may be said in general that it affords a satisfactory means of signal reception within a radius of from five to twenty-five miles.

The vacuum tube detector, on the other hand, offers the distinct advantages of increased range, intensified signals and stability of adjustment. Just as in the case of the crystal detector, local conditions influence the range of reception but in general the substitution of a single vacuum tube as a detector in place of the crystal may result in the reception of signals within a range of from ten to one hundred miles.

A simple form of vacuum tube receiving circuit is shown in the following diagram:



Simple Vacuum Tube Receiver

In this diagram the open circuit may be made to conform to the radiated wave by adjustment of the primary (L-1) of the receiving transformer and by the short wave condenser (C-1.) The secondary (L-2) of the receiving transformer is adjustable in steps and for intermediate wavelengths, tuning is secured by means of the variable condenser (C-2.)

In this receiving circuit the crystal detector is replaced by the vacuum tube (VT.) To secure proper operation of the vacuum tube, two external sources of energy are necessary; namely, the "A" and "B" batteries. The "A" battery has a potential of six volts and may be obtained in capacities varying from 36 to 100 ampere hours. The "B" battery provides a potential of from eighteen to twenty-two and one-half volts with a current flow of small amperage. The "A" battery supplies the necessary current for heating the filament, the amount of current being controlled by a small adjustable resistance connected in series. Heating of the filament causes the emission of electrons or small charges of negative electricity from the filament. Careful regulation of the amount of current flowing through the filament will prevent it from being burned out or having its normal length of life considerably reduced. The amount of current differs for various types of tubes and has a range from 0.2 to 1.5 amperes, the proper amount being recorded on the container in which the tube is purchased.

The plate current is provided by the "B" battery, a storage or dry battery with a potential usually of 22.5 volts. The positive terminal of the battery is connected to the plate, as shown, the current flowing from plate to filament t hrough the tube and thence through the receiving telephones to the negative side of the battery.

When the open and closed circuits of this type of receiver are properly tuned to the transmitter, the energy, of the radio-frequent oscillations of the radiated wave is rectified by the vacuum tube into uni-directional pulsations which are rendered audible in the receiving telephones.

The valuable rectifying properties of the vacuum tube will be further explained in lessons to follow.

GOVERNMET VICTORY ON ITS IRISH POLICY

Varied Comment on Statement by Churchill.

Some Papers Say Threat of Imperial Action is Ill-advised; Others Uphold Minister's Course—Government Majority 342 to 75.

(Canadian Press Cable)

London, June 27 — Premier Lloyd George and Colonial Secretary Churchill have apparently turned the edge of the opposition's thrust based on the Irish policy. A virtual vote of confidence was given by the House of Commons last night when it defeated, 342 to 75, a motion proposed by the "die hards" for a reduction in the salary of the chief secretary for Ireland in disapproval of the government's policy and the failure properly to protect Field Marshal Wilson.

The secretary for the colonies made it clear that Southern Ireland would not be allowed to coerce Ulster and that the provisional government in Dublin now must assert complete authority, the alternative being that the imperial government would resume complete freedom of action.

The premier again outlining the policy toward Ireland, said the elections had shown that the provisional government had the Irish people behind it, and that it now must prove whether it was fit to govern.

Papers' Views.

Mr. Churchill's warning has met with widespread approval, the majority of the newspapers this morning declaring the country will endorse the line the government has taken. The exceptions are the Daily News and the Westminster Gazette, which regret the secretary's threats.

The latter newspaper says no language could be less helpful to Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins in their formidable task of putting the free state government on a solid basis, and continues: "It will be seized upon by the violent elements in Irish politics as justification of their suspicions of British integrity.

" . . . We have no right and no reason as yet to suspect the good faith of the new rulers of Southern Ireland; they must be given a chance. The right policy is to leave Ireland alone, free from threats or suggestions that the new constitution can be snatched away."

The Daily News finds it difficult to believe that Mr. Churchill's pronouncement can do anything but harm, and takes the view that the "bloody anarchy in Ulster" is the key to the situation.

The Times on the other hand says that the secretary's grave and solemn declaration will be re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. "The moment has come for Collins to choose between two paths—that of the treaty and that of anarchy," the newspaper asserts. "If he follows the path of the treaty he may yet secure peace in Ireland and an honorable peace for her among the free nations of the empire.

"Filed Marshal Wilson's death must be avenged by the Irishmen themselves, and it were well if they could begin to make amends straightway." This comment is representatively of several of the other newspapers.

Pointed questions were flung at Mr. Churchill, by several Unionist members in the Commons Viscount Curzon asked what was the number of British subjects in Southern Ireland who had been murdered or died of wounds since the Anglo-Irish treaty was signed, whether the government's policy was to relinquish no effort to secure the punishment of the guilty persons, and whether Mr. Churchill intended to make representations to this effect to the provisional government.

Mr. Churchill replied that those killed were fifteen serving members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, eight former members and seven soldiers, not including three officers and two privates kidnapped, for whose lives no further hope was entertained.

Mr. Churchill said it was for the provisional government, so long as it was responsible for the maintenance of law and order, to take such steps as were possible to arrest and punish the guilty persons. "And we will expect them to do so," he added.

General Surtees wanted to know the name of the official responsible for giving the order to discontinue police protection of Field Marshall Wilson. "It would not be correct," replied Home Secretary Shortt, "to say that any order was given to discontinue police protection of the field marshal."

GETS SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Jerome A. Myers, Who Stole Rockefeller Check, Is Released.

New York, June 27—Jerome A. Myers, who pleaded guilty several weeks ago to the theft of a check for $5,000 sent by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the Constitutional League, was released on a suspended sentence by Judge Martin in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Myers was the national director of the organization when the theft was discovered. He received the check in the mail and placed it to his own account in a bank.

Myers, who is thirty-eight years old, lived at 206 West, 106th street. He fled when he learned that District Attorney Banton's attention had been drawn to the matter, but surrendered after detectives had visited Washington and other cities in the South in quest of him. A commission in lunacy reported he was mentally sound.

William DeForest Manice, treasurer of the league, told the court when Myers was arranged that the defendant had made restitution and the directors felt that leniency should be extended.

HOOTCH EXPLOSION DRIVES ORANGE MAYOR TO FLIGHT

Orange, N. J., June 27—A barrel of hootch, stored in the closet of Police Headquarters here, exploded with a detonation that caused Mayor Frank J. Murray and other city officials to run for their lives.

The mayor's desk is just over a basement closet in which the liquor, with three barrels of so-called wine, was stored.

Dr. Albert E. Edel of the Edel Laboratories in Newark said the explosion was due to "hootch gas." He added that if they had become ignited "the City Hall would have been blown off the map.

To Attend Wedding.

Fredericton Gleaner: — Miss Elvira Cragin, of Boston, arrived here yesterday and is the guest of Miss Phylis Lister, Smythe street. Miss Cragin is head nurse of the medical mission work dispensary of Boston and is here to attend the wedding of Miss Lister on Tuesday afternoon in the Brunswick street Baptist church. Miss Lister is to be married to Harry MacLeod of Campbellton, formerly of Moncton, and a son of ex-Ald. Murdock MacLeod of that city.

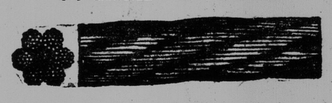
$16,514 FOR LOST LIQUOR.

James B. Regan Gets Verdict for Pre-Prohibition Shipment.

New York, June 27.—Supreme Court Justice Platzek directed a verdict for $16,514 for James B. Regan, former proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, in a suit against the Washington Marine Insurance Company because liquor worth that sum disappeared while it was being shipped to Europe.

Mr. Regan testified that he shipped 1,300 bottles of Scotch whiskey, 156 bottles of champagne and ninety-six gallons of brandy to France tn January, 1920, in anticipation of the enforcement of prohibition. The steamship Wakulla, on which the liquor was consigned to Bordeaux, sprang a leak and put into Halifax for repairs. The cargo was unloaded, and the liquor sued for disappeared. The insurance company contended that the loss was only $7,000.

WIRE ROPE



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