

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1922

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AT MUDANIA TODAY.

The question whether there is to be an armistice, and if so upon what terms, will be decided by the representatives of the Allies and of the Turkish Nationalist government who meet today at Mudania.

When the progress of events during the last half month—since Great Britain first took a firm stand in connection with the present Near East situation—is considered, there would seem to be little reason for doubting that the armistice arrangements will be completed as a preliminary to the holding of a peace conference at which more permanent arrangements for the future will be made.

After his sweeping victory over the Greeks in Asia Minor, Mustafa Kemal Pasha assumed an attitude that was regarded as distinctly threatening to the peace of the world and his belligerence around Britain and her Allies to the need for prompt action in dealing with the situation which had arisen, and which got beyond their control while they had been unable to agree among themselves regarding the proper course to be adopted in the Near East.

Kemal Pasha had issued what was practically an ultimatum, setting forth his large demands. The Allies, in their joint note, informed him of their terms, which he had refused to accept. Since then the Turkish leader has continued to make demands, each time asking for more than he could expect to get, but each time insisting upon less than he had previously demanded.

The same policy is revealed in his latest communication, in which he lays down the terms upon which the armistice conference must be conducted. When the conference opens, it is probable that he will use the same tactics, but it is probable that when he finds that he cannot impose his will upon the Allied representatives he will again find it better to recede than to risk conflict with the Allies.

Kemal Pasha cannot afford to engage in war with the Allies, for he knows that the British alone, and probably no one else, would be able to defeat him. He is not a man who is willing to risk such an undertaking. The resources which were sufficient to defeat the Greeks would be insufficient, and the prospects for securing supplies on the scale required to fight the Allies cannot be regarded as sufficiently encouraging to Kemal Pasha to warrant anything more serious than threats. Much has been said of the danger of a Holy War of Great Britain should be forced into active conflict with the Turks; but it must be remembered that, during the Great War, when Britain and her Allies were straining every resource in their struggle with the European powers, they were at war with Turkey also. At that time efforts were made to arouse the Moslem world against Britain, but they met with but indifferent success, and there is little reason for anticipating a much greater degree of success on this occasion.

Kemal cannot count on it with enough confidence to warrant him in defying the Allies to the point where war would result.

If the Turkish leader had intended to carry the war into Europe, the time for him to have done so would have been much earlier in the game, before the Allies were committed to a united policy and before the presence of British troops and British warships put an end to that possibility. Delay has made it more difficult each day for Kemal to attempt to win by force what he has sought to gain by imperious demands. He has avoided conflict so far, and it is quite probable that he will continue to avoid open hostilities. The fate of the Near East, it is indicated, will be settled around the peace conference table, rather than on the field of battle.

THE COST OF FIRES.

The figures quoted in the Governor-General's proclamation concerning Fire Prevention Week are in themselves sufficient proof of the need for paying special attention to this subject. More than 3,000 lives have been lost as a result of fires in Canada during the last ten years, and 450 of the deaths occurred during the year 1921; insurable property valued at more than \$250,000,000 was destroyed during the same decade, and last year's contribution to this total was \$45,000,000. One of the most striking features of the fire situation is the great increase in the annual losses.

With proper care and adequate co-operation it should be possible to show a substantial reduction in the figures instead of an annual increase. As the population grows larger, the opportunities for fires are increased proportionately, if the same policy that has been followed in the past is continued; and there is no need for that. Considerations show that European countries had it possible to keep the ratio of fire losses down to only a fraction of the figures for this continent, fight, too.

and if the prevention of fire were taken as seriously on this side of the ocean our losses could be reduced to something nearer the European level.

The destruction caused by fire is as seriously on this side of the ocean as the loss over the entire community so that an individual loss does not bear so heavily upon the particular owner affected, but it does not affect the fact that so much property has been destroyed and is thus totally lost, as to total a loss to the community as it would have been the owner if he had not been insured. Every effort to reduce the fire loss is worth while, and if enough people exert such efforts and if individuals and communities deal with the matter with the seriousness that it demands, a marked reduction in the annual losses can be shown by the time the figures for the next year are compiled.

The value of the property lost by fire can be estimated in dollars and cents, but who can estimate the value of the human lives which are sacrificed to the fire each year? Fire Prevention Week calls each citizen not merely to a campaign against economic loss but to a crusade for the saving of valuable lives.

Those who attend the world series in New York will have added interest in the presence of Christy Mathewson, one of the outstanding figures in baseball. Leaving Saranac Lake, where he has been waging a winning fight against tuberculosis, he plans to attend the games this week. It will be a rousing scene when the idol of the New York fans takes his place.

With loss of 3,000 lives and property worth a quarter billion of dollars in Canada in ten years because of fires, surely the efforts of those promoting fire prevention week are justified.

EXCELLENT SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE

First Class Musical Comedy
Tabloid Presented—Dancing is Exceptionally Good.

The old familiar sight of a queue lining the block in Union street with the Opera House entrance as the objective indicates the welcome of the people of St. John to light variety entertainment. And it would seem after yesterday that J. A. Kraker has made a fortunate selection in bringing the people of St. John to light variety entertainment.

Outstanding among the specialties are the eccentric dancing of little Ann Ott, the dancing of the three Breen Sisters and the character work of Alice Dorey. William Sutherland, a youthful dancer also adds to the strength of the production.

It is Mr. Ott's intention to give play-lets and keep some distance away from the ordinary "Tab" entertainment. His company is well equipped to do this and it is expected that the eight bills he will present during his month's engagement here will prove as good or better than the splendid entertainment with which he opened his Opera House season.

A complete change is announced for Thursday and again many novelties promised.

PROHIBITION FIGHT.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review)

Col. John A. Currie, who has been nominated by the Conservatives of Southeast Toronto as their candidate for the approaching by-election, has given notice that if elected he will press for a modification of the existing prohibition legislation. In what direction he will seek modification was not stated, but he made it quite clear that he does not regard the Ontario Temperance Act as entirely perfect. "We want a law that will make for better temperance," he said. And he added: "A people like ours do not need Prussian laws to make them accomplish the ends that they have in view." Col. Currie has an established reputation as a hard fighter, and apparently he will have a hard fight ahead of him to secure the modifications he desires, whatever they may be. Mr. Roney, judging from recent statements, is ready for a fight, too.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 120.

RECTIFICATION BY THE CARBORUNDUM CRYSTAL.

Crystals used for rectifying purposes may be divided into two classes, those which function directly in the circuit without local source of current application, and those which require the use of an external battery for efficient operation. Galena, or lead sulphide, has been described as representative of the first class which also contains such minerals as silicon and arsenic. The class of crystals, in general, are provided with a light opposing site. The class of crystals, in general, are provided with a light opposing site. The class of crystals, in general, are provided with a light opposing site.

Carborundum, on the other hand, is fairly representative of the class of crystals requiring a firm contact for operation and also the use of an external battery. The crystal is usually supported in a cup by a fusible substance such as "Woods Metal" and firm contact is made on a sensitive spot by a metal point.

In figure 1, which shows a simple rectifying circuit using a crystal of carborundum as a detector, the external battery has a potential of from four to six volts being shunted by a variable resistance, or potentiometer, of 400 ohms, which is provided with a sliding contact so that the proper value of current through the crystal may be obtained. The direction of current flow for satisfactory operation is best determined experimentally.

The necessity for the use of an external battery may be understood by examining figure 2, which shows the characteristic curve of a carborundum crystal. In this curve, values of impressed voltage are measured along the horizontal axis to the right or left of the zero point, while the corresponding currents flowing through the crystal are measured along the vertical axis.

It is apparent that if small equal values of voltage, namely (OB) and (OC) in opposite directions, are impressed on the crystal without the use of an external battery, the currents corresponding to these voltages will not differ greatly in value and rectification will not be satisfactory. The rectified current resulting from this condition is shown in figure 3.

If, however, an external battery having a potential of 1.5 volts and connected with proper polarity, is impressed upon the crystal, it will have the effect of shifting the vertical axis from O to the position (A) as shown by the dotted axis which crosses the curve at the point of maximum voltage. When equal values of voltage, such as (AD) and (AE) are now impressed upon the crystal in opposite directions it is apparent that the corresponding rectified current is shown by figure 4.

When varying voltages are induced in the antenna by the incoming signals and the external battery is properly adjusted as to potential and polarity, the currents due to the incoming signals will be considerably greater than currents resulting from equal voltages in the opposite direction. This is the principle upon which the rectification of the variations of current cause the diaphragm of the receiving telephone to vibrate and reproduce the original sounds created at the transmitting station.

LIGHTER VEIN.

According to Reputation.

Higgins—"I hear your friend the nationalist has met with an accident. What was it?"

Miggins—"Someone gave him a tiger cub, and said it was so tame that it would eat off his hand and it did."

A Young Wag.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, told at a dinner some interesting experiences he had had among the London pupils in a school and giving some practical information about the cow. "The pupils in the school," he said, "were very interested in the cow's flesh was used for food, its hide for making shoes, and then he asked, 'And what do we use the horns for?'"

"For ornaments, sir," said a boy promptly.—Boston Transcript.

Not So Easy.

Not long ago the following advertisement appeared in a pocketbook containing money in Bridge street is requested to forward it to the address of the lost owner. The next day there appeared in the same paper the courteous response: "The pocketbook person who picked up a pocketbook in Bridge street requests the loser to call at his house at a convenient date."—Boston Post.

CARL LODY, SPY

(Toronto Telegram)

Omniscient rumblings of what may be a new war for Great Britain, bring to mind the spy, and spies recall the case of Carl Lody, the German, the first of the few who were shot in the Tower of London. Carl Lody, for all his life, was a brave man, and, unlike most spies, he was not a man of many guises. He was a man of many guises, and, unlike most spies, he was not a man of many guises. He was a man of many guises, and, unlike most spies, he was not a man of many guises.

As Charles Inglis, Lody presented himself presently in Edinburgh and sent a telegram to an Adolf Burchard in Stockholm. Telegram had to pass the censor then, and there were several signs in Lody's telegram that excited suspicion. Meanwhile Lody took refuge British.

BOULLON LOOKS FOR AGREEMENT

Allies and Turks Begin Conference Today

Neutral Zone and Evacuation of Thrace the Important Questions—Turkish Officers in the Chanak Area Make Friendly Overtures to British.

(Canadian Press)

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—Only military matters will be taken up at the conference of allied and Turkish Nationalist commanders at Mudania today, the political aspects of the situation being disposed of at a later meeting, according to M. Franklin Bouillon, French envoy.

The two most important questions to be discussed today, he said, are the demarcation of a new neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and at Ismid, and the evacuation of Thrace. He was confident that an agreement would be reached.

Steps had been taken to have only responsible representatives at this and the subsequent conferences, in order to prevent a recurrence of the repudiation of the agreement made last year with Ben Sany Bey, then Nationalist foreign minister.

"The fact that there is common sense on both sides is the best hope for success," he added. "Naturally many difficulties will arise, but there is no reason why we cannot solve them amicably, as the allies already have pledged to the Nationalists all their legitimate aims. The whole question is one of form rather than of fact."

M. Bouillon referred to Kemal as "Mustapha Kemal the victorious" and said that if he, Franklin Bouillon, was selected to represent France at the negotiations it was because he was Kemal's best friend. He declared the Turkish leader was pleased with the allied proposals.

Reports from the Chanak area yesterday afternoon showed that the close juxtaposition of the Turkish and British troops continued. The Turkish officers are making friendly overtures to the British, offering them cups of coffee and attempting similar small courtesies. The horses of both sides are drinking from the same troughs.

The British, French and Italian chambers of commerce yesterday sent a memorial to their governments urging continuation of the so-called cessation of allied subjects' second, no preferential tariff; third, all disputes arising between allied and Turkish subjects to be adjudicated by mixed courts.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF INDIAN PRINCE

Lived in Poverty When Exiled by Brother, a Petty Chieftain.

London, Sept. 21.—(By Mail).—The death is announced of one of the great of the ruling princes of India, His Highness Maharaja-Adhiraj Sir Sarabjit Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. B. E., LL. D., of Jaipur, the head of the Kachhwaha Rajput.

Born on August 28, 1862, and given the name of Kaim Singh, he was the second son of the Maharaja of Jaipur. He was educated in England and spent his teens when his father died. Owing to a quarrel with his father, he was exiled to a small principality, where he lived in poverty and obscurity. He was later recalled to Jaipur, where he became a powerful ruler.

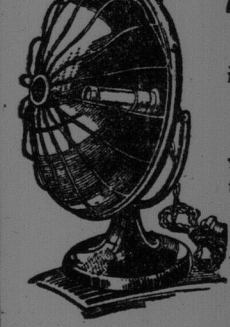
When the news of his death reached the British Government, it was a great loss. He was a man of great courage and a great leader. He was a man of great courage and a great leader. He was a man of great courage and a great leader.

Had Modern Ideas.

By this wholly unexpected turn of fortune's wheel the young soldier, who was still only eighteen, was given control of one of the most prosperous and important of Indian states, comprising an area of nearly sixteen thousand square miles and a population of some 2,658,000. Maharaja Singh (as he was now named) brought to the gadi high religious principles, benevolence, and shrewd judgment. He showed himself readily accessible to modern ideas, especially in education and sanitation. Jaipur possesses excellent hospitals, schools and colleges and a beautiful museum, the gift of the Maharaja. His Highness' interest in education was recognized by the hon. L. D. of Edinburgh University. In the two great famines at the end of the last century he not only poured out the accumulated savings of the state for his people, but he suggested to Lord Curzon the formation of the permanent famine relief fund, which he started with a gift of twenty lakhs (£133,333), and subscribed liberally in later years.

Selected to represent the Rajputana chiefs at King Edward's coronation, Sir Maharaja Singh paid his only visit to England. In order to maintain his caste requirements and religious duties he chartered a special ship, brought with him a suite of 120 persons, large quantities of Ganges water, some household idols, and all the eatables required for the stay at Moray Lodge, Campden Hill, which was placed at his disposal, Hindu customs and sumptuary restrictions were carefully followed. The Maharaja's dignified bearing and the magnificence of his dress were noted.

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ed with admiration by the crowd on his public appearance. Wherever he went he was remembered, according to his wont, the poor and needy.

Services to Britain.

The Maharaja's deep attachment to the British Empire was constantly shown. His Imperial service contingent comprised transport corps, organized in 1890, and consisting of 750 men and 1,200 ponies and carts. The corps saw active service in Chitral in 1894 and in the Tirah campaign of 1897, and he offered it again for the South African war.

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