

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1922

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CIVIC DISTRIBUTION.

It is expected the detailed estimate of the cost of a civic distribution system for the Musquash current will be completed in a few days. The next step will be to complete the contract between the city and the New Brunswick Electric Commission for delivery of the current. The city will then be in a position to proceed at once with its plans for distribution. In this connection it is understood the New Brunswick Power Company will seek further conference. There is no occasion whatever for prolonged discussion, and the people must be kept fully informed. The city has no proposals to make to the company, but will simply consider any the company may make, with a clear understanding that under no circumstances is the current to be passed over to the power company for distribution. The people declared by an overwhelming vote for civic distribution when the cost of a system was estimated to be greater than will actually be the case. If the company has a distribution system to sell, or desires to sell its whole plant, it knows on what terms it is willing to do business, and these may easily be set forth and placed before the citizens, who will insist upon full information regarding the matter. They have not changed their minds. They stand where they stood the day after the civic elections. They want power at cost through civic distribution. They will brush aside any obstacle to that achievement, and will brook no needless delay. They want the city council to get on with the business which was the issue in the civic elections.

PEDAGOGIC PICTURES.

A good deal of interest has been aroused in the United States by a proposal made to the National Educational Association by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Pictures Producers and Distributors of America. Mr. Hays proposes that the two bodies co-operate in seeking a way of making pedagogic pictures which would play a more important part in education than any such pictures have hitherto done. Mr. Hays says: "There is already a great demand for pedagogic pictures. I propose that we jointly study that demand and that we jointly find ways and means of supplying it. Let a committee be appointed of this association made up of the very best talent within your ranks. Let them meet with the great producers of the country and find ways to use our facilities. We ask you to aid us and to let us aid you in the study of the whole problem of the use of motion picture as a direct pedagogic instrument." The moving picture can never take the place of the spoken and written word, or develop the intellectual power of the student. It can be of immense value in giving valuable information and broadening the outlook of the student. Moving pictures are already used to a considerable extent in schools, and their use is steadily growing, and if those who are charged with the education of the young, along with the heads of the great institutions of learning, set themselves to the task of choosing subjects which are of exceptional value as a means of education, the picture producers, as a result of their experience, will be able to deal with those subjects through the medium of the screen in such a way as not only to impart information but create a deep impression upon the mind of the student.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

The question of consolidated schools was discussed at the recent sessions of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute. The value of such schools was clearly shown. Those that have already been established in this province are serving a most useful purpose. They bring within reach of much larger numbers of pupils the advantages of a thoroughly equipped school building and of the better trained class of teachers. This subject was also discussed quite recently by the National Education Association of the United States, and was described by the speaker who introduced the subject in a strong address as the greatest forward movement of today. He was most hopeful regarding the future of consolidated schools and said: "We must save our rural schools if we are to save our nation. To save our rural schools we must consolidate. Many things can be done and many things will be done, and by 1925 seventy-five per cent. of all the rural schools of the country will have been consolidated. To bring about this consolidation as rapidly as possible the different states should frame binding laws on the subject; appropriate money enough to put these laws into effect, and put on a big publicity campaign in favor of the boys and girls of our rural districts. The attitude we have had as a nation towards consolidated schools has led, year after year, hundreds of our rural boys and girls to the altar of ignorance and there sacrificed them to the hard god of wealth. We cannot long perpetuate a democracy if we treat our rural population in the future as we have done in the past." The object of a public school system

is to give all the children the opportunity to secure an education. All of them should have as nearly as possible the same opportunity. The boy or girl living in a sparsely settled or remote rural district obviously cannot enjoy the same advantages as one who is near a well equipped and well staffed school. It is here the consolidated schools come to the rescue, and until the fullest advantage is taken of such schools equality of opportunity cannot be realized by large numbers of bright boys and girls.

INJURING THEMSELVES.

The new United States tariff, if it should become law next month, will cause a still further shrinkage of trade between that country and Canada. The Montreal Gazette submits some figures to show what has happened since the Fordney Emergency tariff was adopted by our neighbor. It says: "The emergency tariff became operative on May 28, 1921. During the twelve months ending with May of this year exports of Canadian wheat under the influence of a thirty-five cent duty, had fallen in value from \$101,149,735 to \$16,682,204. A considerable proportion of this decline was due to the sharp recession of wheat prices, but the volume of wheat exports fell from 47,881,715 bushels to 18,420,248, a loss of nearly seventy-five per cent. Exports of wheat flour and semolina dropped from 1,320,161 barrels to 859,995; wools from 7,701,240 lbs. to 884,835 lbs.; condensed milk from 16,818,304 lbs. to 1,256,170 lbs.; butter and substitutes, from 5,192,785 lbs. to 2,997,114 lbs. In a list of fifteen principal exports of natural products, exports during the twelve months fell in value from \$172,722,247 to \$42,602,964, due to a heavy shrinkage of volume and, in lesser degree, to a reduction in values." The Gazette observes that the contention of Senator Lodge that this decline was due to world conditions is mere humbug. The Fordney tariff was designed to cut down imports from Canada, and the new one is designed to do the same still further. If our neighbor thinks this is good business Canada can offer no objection, but will not have to wait long before the American people discover that they have been making a mistake. The Republican party is already split over the tariff and the Democrats welcome the tariff issue as one providing them with excellent fighting material.

A curious situation in regard to Russian affairs has developed at The Hague. It is said that those who could speak with authority for the Soviet government are remaining in Moscow, endeavoring to retain control of affairs, and that M. Krassin, who is at The Hague, is unable to speak with full authority. Unless Russia is prepared to recognize property rights of foreigners, which she has thus far refused to do, there seems to be little prospect of a satisfactory ending of the conference.

The German situation has been somewhat relieved by the decision of the reparations commission to reduce the monthly instalment for July. The question of a moratorium will be considered, but last night's cables said the disposition of the commission would probably be not to take action until the political developments in Germany have resulted in a more settled condition.

The Frederickton young lady who went to jail rather than pay taxes will not be regarded as a heroine. Taxes must be levied in the public interest and those who are able to pay are expected to observe the law. Those unable to do so usually find that a measure of relief is possible when their inability to pay has been demonstrated.

It is announced that a British mission is coming to Canada in the interests of a British Empire Exhibition. Canada should be so well represented at that exhibition as to give the world a comprehensive knowledge of her resources, not only in natural products but in manufactures.

The employment of state troops to prevent violence in the American railroad strike is a warning that the government proposes to dominate the situation. With regard to the coal strike President Harding still awaits a reply to his proposals for arbitration.

As viewed at this distance the celebration of July twelfth in Ulster this year might well have been deferred. It may be, however, that the observance will not be marked by any serious clash between opposing factions.

The United States tariff on hay will be \$4.00 a ton if the decision of the Senate stands. That is another clause of the tariff bill aimed at Canada.

The Millidgeville Summer Club dance was held last evening and was enjoyed by a large number, including many who went from the city to attend.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

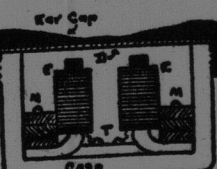
Lesson No. 50.

THE TELEPHONE RECEIVER.

After the high frequency oscillations of electric waves, radiated from a transmitting station, have been rectified by a detector into pulsations in one direction, the telephone receiver performs the important function of converting these uni-directional impulses into audible sounds. The standard radio receiver consists of a small circular shell, a diaphragm, and an earcup of hard rubber. It is customary to mount two of these receivers on a head band so adjusted as to cover both ears and thus eliminate external noises.

The general construction of the telephone receiver is shown in the following diagram.

The Radio Receiver



The permanent magnet is made of soft iron and the small coils, mounted on the pole pieces, are wound with a great many turns of very fine wire which may be enamel insulated and of No. 40 to 44 B. & S. gauge. The resistance of the radio receiver in general use is from 1,000 to 2,000 ohms, while the receiver in the usual wire telephone circuit has a resistance of 75 ohms. The sensitivity of a receiver depends upon the magnetic pull on the diaphragm. The electric waves carrying the voice or music are radiated from a transmitting station and rectified by the receiving circuit detector into uni-directional pulsations. These pulsations increase and decrease the amount of the electric waves. The pulsations cause a vibration of the diaphragm. The pulsations of the diaphragm reproduce accurately the sound waves impressed upon the microphone at the transmitting station and convert them into audible sounds.

AUTOMOBILE CONTROL BY RADIO.

An automobile guided entirely by radio waves was recently demonstrated on the stage of a New York theatre. This marvellous device opens a large field for the application of radio dynamics and it is predicted that in the near future many large forms of movable mechanical apparatus will be directed by the electric waves. Warships, airplanes, and torpedoes have been manoeuvred entirely by radio control and the recent addition of the automobile to the ranks of wireless operated units marks another step in the development of this wonderful science.

HOPE.

I am not earth-born, though I here delay;
Hope's child, I summon infinitesimal powers,
And laugh to see the mild and sunny day
Smile on the shrunk and thin autumnal hours.
I laugh; for hope hath happy place for
If my dark soul, 'tis to another sea!
—William Ellery Channing.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Wife, Won, as Usual.
"You did!" he charged.
"I did not!" she denied.
"You did!" he repeated.
"I did not!" she replied.
"Well," said hubby, "one of us two is a very capable liar. But there is one thing which prevents me from saying which one."
"Modesty, I presume," retorted wife.
And he gave up, beaten.

OF COURSE.

"You should see a building inspector at once."

Important Disclosure.

"John," said his young wife, "have you any secrets you keep from me?"
"Why, no," he replied, wondering what in the world was coming.
"Then I am determined I will have none from you."
"You have secrets, then?"
"Only one, and I am resolved to make a clean breast of it. I'm afraid it will disturb you, John."
"Go on," he said hoarsely.
"For several weeks I have had a secret. John—a secret longed for a new dress, with hat to match."

Scores for Sir Arthur.

"Ma, do cats go to heaven?"
Conan Doyle says they do, dear, but I have never thought so."
"Well, if they don't where do the angels get the strings for their harps?"

"NO TRUCK OR TRADE."

(The Farmers' Sun.)
One of the most effective catch-cries of the reciprocity election eleven years ago was the phrase, "No truck or trade with the Yankees." The claim has often been made that they swept Canadians off their feet and brought about the defeat of the Laurier government. Recently The Toronto Saturday Night conducted an investigation to trace its origin, and came to the conclusion that no such declaration was made from the platform during the election. As an alternative it advanced the explanation that some critic started it by drawing the conclusion that Sir Robert Borden's opposition to reciprocity meant "no truck or trade with the Yankees," and that thus the language came to be ascribed to Sir Robert.

Saturday night is quite right in acquitting Sir Robert, but its explanation of the manner in which the term came into existence, while interesting and plausible, is incorrect. A perusal of the columns of The Globe during the period of the reciprocity campaign should, unless the recollection of the editor of The Sun is at fault, show that "We'll have no truck or trade with the Yankees" was the ebullition of a local speaker at an indication of the former stressing it as an indication of the provincialism and narrowness of the anti-reciprocity campaign. The fact that the sentence appeared in the article reporting Sir Robert's address probably started on its way the yarn that the foolish statement was his.

Man in the Street

"Does motoring affect quantity and quality of clothes?" asks a contemporary in its editorial column. We are not so sure about the quantity of the questioner's mud, judging from the appearance of a friend when he crawled under his flivver the other evening, there is no doubt in the world as to its effect on quality.

Residents of Winter, Summer and Spring streets have petitioned the common council asking for an improvement in the surface of those thoroughfares. Rather reasonable requests!

It might be of interest to know that there were no bids from any of the Irish factions included amongst the tenders for scrap iron opened by the common council this week.

Frost reported from the outlying districts Monday night. Heigho! It won't be long until next summer is upon us.

Girl with two wooden legs arrested in Chicago for stealing silk stockings. She'd have made a more appropriate haul in a paint shop. Might she be described as having a "well turned" ankle?

In New York the other day the police arrested a colored hood-carrying fellow in his automobile. There's a chap who is climbing in more ways than one.

Thriller While It Lasted.

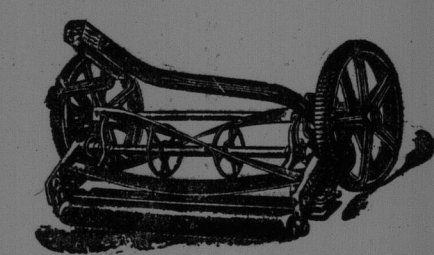
Two of the city firemen, while proceeding along Princess street last night, found themselves the central figures in a trained animal exhibit, a cat and dog show in three acts and one scene. They played the part of the hero and his faithful assistant rescuing the heroine from the unwelcome attentions of the heavy villain, who had at last got her in his power and was waiting patiently for force of circumstances to bring about a surrender. The only thing lacking in the scene was the presence of a map to a gold mine, the papers proving somebody's innocence of a crime, or an inheritance for the heroine.

In the first act there was more speed and noise than anything else as the black cat crossed the superstitious dog's path and he took offence. The cat, feeling intuitively that danger was in the air, took to the nearest telephone pole and patiently awaited rescue. This was where the firemen appeared on the scene. They first bridged the gap from the pole to safety, represented by the nearest house, with a board, but the dark-haired heroine, fearful of losing her nerve on such a slender passage-way, clung to the pole. The firemen, not daunted by her scornful treatment of them and her determination that they would foil the villain, then made a personal sally to rescue her. They climbed the pole, calling to her all the while to trust them, but Miss Pussy still kept her firmly, freed her from her hysterical hold and placed her on the back of his companion, who carried her safely to the ground. By this time reinforcements had arrived on the scene, the villain had been driven off and the heroine was able to live in peace—at least until she should happen to cross the path of another dog some day.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Berlin, July 12.—The Reichstag leaders no longer reckon with the threat of dissolution of parliament in consequence of an interparty agreement which definitely indicates a continuance of the present coalition. The Wirth cabinet is also a surety of the active support of the government's measures, particularly the law for the defense of the republic, which is expected to be adopted for its third reading tomorrow.

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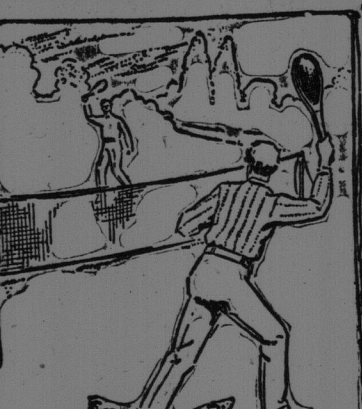
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GREAT STORM HITS ONTARIO

Property Loss Heavy—One Town Reports Cyclone.

Ottawa, July 12.—(Canadian Press.)—One of the most severe electrical storms in years, accompanied by high winds and torrential rains, swept the Upper St. Lawrence River district last night. While property damage caused by lightning firing barns and homes may be fairly heavy, so far only one life is reported lost.

Late advices from Prescott are that an unnamed resident of Odgensburg, N. Y., is missing from his camp on the river shore. Barns near Kempsville were swept and several tons of new hay destroyed.

Two of the city firemen, while proceeding along Princess street last night, found themselves the central figures in a trained animal exhibit, a cat and dog show in three acts and one scene. They played the part of the hero and his faithful assistant rescuing the heroine from the unwelcome attentions of the heavy villain, who had at last got her in his power and was waiting patiently for force of circumstances to bring about a surrender. The only thing lacking in the scene was the presence of a map to a gold mine, the papers proving somebody's innocence of a crime, or an inheritance for the heroine.

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stroyed, trees were uprooted in towns from Pembroke to Carleton Place, and in Cornwall one residence was burned.

Millinery, Ont., July 12.—A cyclone struck this town yesterday, blowing away dwellings, factory roofs, uprooting old trees and causing damage not yet estimated.

A. Drohman's wagon shop, Joseph Heschqu's blacksmith shop and a garage belonging to Pletchers' Sons were totally wrecked. Heschqu's furniture factory was unroofed and several residences suffered the same fate. The blowing down of numerous chimneys menaced the citizens, as did flying splinters of broken store windows.

Cutting has not yet commenced in eastern Canada though reports have come from western Canada indicating cutting to be much advanced.

Hay conditions are not so encouraging. The heavy rains of this spring have prevented development, although at the present time it is almost normal.

Throughout the maritime provinces hay conditions are very good, with the exception of the district surrounding Fredericton, N. B., where heavy floods have wrought great havoc with the crops.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS OF NEW YORK ON STRIKE

New York, July 12.—A general strike of all hat and cap makers in New York, involving 6,000 members of the New York Hat Makers Union of New York, went into effect yesterday. The differences are said to be concerned largely with "social shops," or sub-contractors.

GENERALLY GOOD

Crop Conditions in Canada Reported Very Bright.

Ottawa, July 12.—Crop conditions throughout Canada at this time are exceedingly bright, according to reports received at the dominion experimental farm, Ottawa.

Grain prospects are decidedly encouraging, much more than last year for the same period, when lack of rain retarded growth considerably. The abundance of rain this year has meant an earlier development, together with a much larger yield.

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