

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 15, 1922.

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## A LADY FROM INDIA.

The Rotary Club has seldom listened with more appreciative attention than was accorded a cultured daughter of India yesterday. Miss Lasarus is not only highly educated, representing the third generation in a Hindu Christian family, but she is a fluent and charming speaker of the purest English. She made one striking remark. It was that among about one hundred and fifty Indian students in London the one point of contact was a common knowledge of English, for there are numerous languages in India, and she expressed the hope that English might in time become the common language of the country. Of India's loyalty to the crown, she said there could be no doubt at all. "We have tested them," she said, referring to the English, "and they have tested us, and we are content." Ghandi she describes as a wandering influence, who played upon the ignorance of a people of whom the vast majority are illiterate. That is being mended, however, and education is spreading. Much is expected as a result of the new status of women in India, and wonderful progress is expected in the near future. It was with keen pleasure the Rotarians listened to this gifted woman, who has within a quaint touch of humor that is delightful. There is no limit to the possibilities of a people who can produce women as intelligent, as broad-minded and clear-visioned as Miss Lasarus.

## TORONTO HARBOR

Hon. Dr. King, minister of public works, was in Toronto last week, and the Globe report says: "Political hatchets were temporarily buried in the joint furtherance of Toronto's waterfront improvement when well-known Liberal and Conservative members of the Dominion and Provincial parliaments were represented yesterday at the luncheon tendered by the Toronto Board of Public Works, by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club." The minister was told what former ministers had done for Toronto, and the case for further aid was presented in the most enticing manner. One paragraph of the report is interesting because the speaker, the chairman, does not seem to have heard of St. John. We quote: "While admitting that the port of Toronto could not rank in Dominion importance with Halifax, Montreal or Vancouver, at the same time he expressed confidence that Toronto would always receive a square deal at the hands of the Dominion government." There is of course the possibility that St. John was mentioned and the reporter overlooked it, but in any case the chief thing to be noted is that Toronto folk are a unit when it comes to the question of harbor development. The minister in his remarks was complimentary, but non-committal, as he was at St. John and Halifax.

## THE IRISH AMERICANS

There is a decided change in sentiment among most Irishmen in the United States in regard to Ireland. Mr. Francis O. Lowe, secretary of the Irish Free State, has written a letter to Mayor Hylan of New York, urging him "to call a halt on some of these Irish agitators who still insist on stirring up trouble on the Irish question." He says: "These people are making a drive again throughout the city and passing the hat, and the average American is sick and disgusted with their methods. The people in Ireland went to the polls recently and out of six hundred or more thousand men and women, over five hundred thousand voted for the Irish Free State and to give the people a chance to try it out and possibly a republic later. If you could only read, Mr. Mayor, the heartrending letters we have received from all parts of Ireland asking us to keep our hands off and let people go to work over there. It is impossible to sell a cow, pig or a horse as the farms have been suspended, and in the meantime the strife instead of going over there to fight. We furthermore learn that some guerrillas are on their way over here to this big town and we trust that they will not be admitted to our shores or we will have to appoint a vigilance committee." When the rebels in Ireland learn that the American source of funds has dried up, they will begin to realize that there is a lost cause. They have brought about a condition of affairs which is very bad for Ireland, which ought now to be enjoying the fruits of peace. The great mass of the people desire peace, and the cry of "hands off" to American agitators ought to be heeded by all who seek what is best for Ireland.

Dollar Day has become a periodic event in the stores, and is beneficial both to merchants and customers. The Times advertising columns today are unusually interesting, and tell of bargains that will appeal to all. It will be of advantage to buyers to be early on the scene tomorrow.

## REGRETTABLE LOSSES

The Mount Allison Record devotes its last issue to "information concerning the three hundred former Mount Allison students who are now resident in the United States." If a list were made of all the graduates of all the colleges in the Maritime Provinces who are now living across the border, it would be an eye-opener to our people. We educate our youth and they go abroad because the opportunities for a successful career are lacking at home. We cannot blame them for going away, but we should give them larger opportunities at home. Of course the college graduates are only a fraction of the whole number of young people who have gone. It is undoubtedly true that many who went would have found a place at home, but they sought the larger field. In addition to those who went to the United States, great numbers have gone to western Canada, to which we have contributed not only farmers and mechanics, but teachers, lawyers, doctors, university professors, and statesmen. This movement to other provinces is not bad for Canada, but is a unifying influence; and yet we cannot regard with indifference the fact of our own lack of growth in population, in industry and in opportunities for young men and women. If in New Brunswick, with vocational training, cheap power and industrial expansion we can create more opportunities, every energy should be bent to achieve that result.

If St. John is not now ready to take the Musquash current the fault lies at City Hall, and those who conducted civic affairs for the last year. The provincial government is not to blame. It was known as soon as the work began at Musquash that the cheap power would be available, but City Hall did nothing to provide for its distribution. The old city council was warned that it was pursuing a course that would involve payment for the current before its distribution system would be ready. Now we are told in certain quarters that the only salvation lies in taking over the power company's run down plant at an outrageous price. If the consumers of light and power must pay, they will pay for their own system and own it, although that involves paying for the current for some little time before it can be distributed. The taxpayers will not be called on to pay one cent except as users of light and power, and the great reduction in price when the current is available will far more than compensate for any delay.

The United Organizations hope to be able to announce a mayoralty candidate this evening. Whether any of the commissioners will be recalled depends no doubt on today's developments. Public resentment at the proposal to give the New Brunswick Power Company's plant an interest-bearing value of almost four million dollars is steadily rising, and attempts to divert attention from the deal by abusing men and newspapers have no effect other than to convince the people that a change at City Hall will be in the public interest. Attempts to frighten the tax-payers so that they will agree to the deal are equally fruitless. The people mean business.

There is a new use for radio. An enthusiast in Woodstock, Ont., was listening in one evening last week and presently "picked up the chief of police of Detroit broadcasting a description of a criminal; and two minutes after the Detroit chief finished his description it was placed in the hands of the chief of police of Woodstock."

Judge Mowat, of Toronto paid his respects to snobbery last week, in a case relating to dwelling houses. He declared that "too many people in Toronto who felt well off and aesthetically wanted to associate only with those rich enough to own a detached house."

Surely the Nova Scotia miners do not mean to conduct a prolonged strike under present conditions. To do so would be to alienate all sympathy and do them injury in the end.

Millions of tons of coal from Great Britain are being ordered for the United States. What steps are being taken to supply coal for St. John next winter?

## CRIPPLED 32 YEARS. SHE AT LAST WALKS

Passaic Woman, Long Victim of Infantile Paralysis, Recovering After Twelve Operations.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 15.—Barbara Sirdavan, a sufferer from infantile paralysis and bed-ridden for thirty-two years, walked a week ago for the first time since she was two years old. At her home it is said that she is walking daily, hampered only by her lack of a sense of balance, which she is rapidly acquiring. Miss Sirdavan is the daughter of Mrs. Annie Sirdavan of 122 Howe Avenue. Efforts to cure her had been unavailing until she was sent by Miss Sophie Utendahl, a Passaic Board of Health nurse, to the Orthopedic Hospital in Orange several months ago. There she was placed under the care of Dr. Richard Humphries and was operated on twelve times. A week ago she was allowed to walk.

## WIRELESS IN THE HOME



Harassed Parent:—Good Heavens! I suppose I must have switched the little beggar on to that political meeting at Lincolne instead of the Lullaby concert at Lincolne Hall.—London Opinion.

## FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 77.

### METHODS OF PREVENTING INTERFERENCE.

Many users of radio receiving sets are not getting the best possible results from their equipment and are enduring the unnecessary discomfort caused by signals from other stations interfering with the broadcast being received. Much of this interference may be eliminated by proper adjustment of the receiving circuits and apparatus. For example, if you are employing in your receiving circuit a variable-coupler or loose coupler with a coupling scale marked "Maximum" and "Minimum," the pointer should be placed as near "Minimum" as possible and the primary and circuits carefully resonated again after thus changing the coupling. Signals from continuous wave stations such as radiophone stations are best received with loose coupling, which also aids in reducing interference from other stations. Another common mistake is to increase the length of the aerial wire above that best adapted to the wave length of the station to be received. A single horizontal wire 100 to 150 feet long is sufficient for the reception of signals from 800 meter broadcasting stations, and a longer wire will necessitate the use of series condensers. A single wire may be a trifle weaker, more selective tuning can be accomplished with a short aerial wire, using additional turns in the inductance coil if necessary to reach the desired wave length. In other words, a circuit is stiffer if the capacity is reduced and the inductance increased, thus maintaining the same wave length.

It is important in erecting the aerial wire to keep as far as possible from all other electrical circuits such as power lines, telephone wires, etc. Where the aerial must be erected in close proximity to such wires it is a good idea to place it at right angles to the other wires so as to reduce the inductive effect to a minimum.

The directional effect of small aerials is of comparatively low value, but should be taken advantage of by pointing the aerial in the direction of the station from which signals are to be received. The coil antenna, of course, is the most directional device, and if sufficient amplification is available it is the most selective device for receiving signals from a particular station.

The effect of body capacity indicated in some receiving systems by the change in the signals when the hand is placed near or removed from the antenna may be greatly reduced by shielding the back of the panel with sheet copper or brass and by employing shields insulated from the chassis and grounded through brushes. In some receiving sets the entire case is lined with metal or even constructed of metal, and the negative side of the vacuum tube filament battery is grounded to further reduce the local disturbances.

Rattles and other noises are sometimes caused in the telephones by loose connections in the receiving set itself or by poor batteries either in the filament or plate circuit. A blue glow in the tube and a drop in signal strength means that too much plate voltage is being employed. Flickering of filament intensity is caused by a discharged filament battery.

### FOR CHARGING BATTERIES.

In many localities the electric companies require that a separate circuit be provided in residences to provide electric current for household devices such as electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, electric irons, etc.

For such installation, particularly in the case of electric stoves, a separate meter is often supplied and electric current is furnished at a much lower cost per unit than is the case with the ordinary rate for lighting current. It therefore behooves the radio enthusiast who charges his storage battery from the household supply of current to use the power circuit provided for the electric appliances, thus obtaining his current for charging at much less expense.

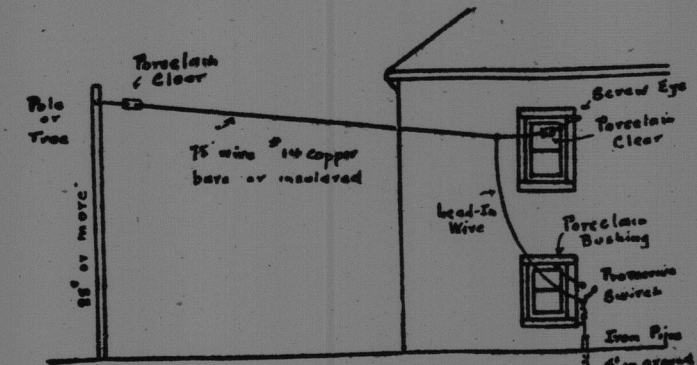
The circuit for this purpose is usually more desirable, as it does not involve passing the current through the small-sized wire of the lighting fixtures which often results in burn-outs at some improperly connected or unsoldered joint between the small wires of the socket connections and the larger wires of the supplying circuit.

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Lesson No. 78.

### HOW TO BUILD AND INSTALL A SIMPLE RECEIVING SET.

The simple receiving set to be described can be constructed by anyone who is handy with tools at a cost of about seven dollars. The telephone receivers must be purchased at a cost from four to twenty dollars depending on their quality and sensitiveness.



Besides the telephone the installation consists of the antenna, the ground connection, protective switch and the receiving set itself. The antenna should consist of 75 feet of number 14 bare or insulated copper wire one end supported by a porcelain insulator on the building in which the set is to be located. The other end may be supported by a tree, pole, or other structure at the required distance, employing another insulator to insulate the wire from its supports.

The wire should be supported as far from the ground as possible, at least twenty-five feet. A lead-in wire is spliced to the horizontal wire at the receiving end and led in to the set through a porcelain insulating tube set in the window frame or eash, near which the receiving set is to be installed.

The protective switch consists of a double throw single pole battery switch of about thirty ampere capacity, the type usually mounted on a porcelain base about one inch by four inches. The antenna wire is connected to the middle contact of this switch which should be mounted on the window frame outside and near the lead-in porcelain bushing. The lower contact of the switch is connected to a wire which is run straight down to a good connection on an iron pipe driven into the ground for about four feet. When the set is not in use the switch is thrown so that the antenna is connected to the ground through the driven pipe. For receiving purposes only a wire may be run inside the house pipe should be scraped bright and several turns of scraped wire twisted around the pipe with pliers to secure a good connection. A simple ground clamp may be purchased for a few cents if difficulty is experienced in making the connection.

The illustration shows in detail how the antenna and outside ground system is constructed. Ordinary porcelain cleat insulators are sufficient for insulating a receiving antenna. The principal points to keep in mind are to keep the 75 foot length for the horizontal wire which should be hung in the open and not over tin roofs if possible, and to get the wire as high above the earth as practicable.

The receiving set itself, which will receive signals from stations of moderate power within the area of an ordinary city and from high power stations at a distance of about forty miles is made up of a tuning coil and two switches for varying the number of turns in use as a crystal detector, with the necessary binding posts for connecting the antenna, ground and telephones.

The complete receiving set is mounted on a wooden panel made of a board one half inch thick, six inches wide and ten inches long. The panel is mounted vertically by securing it to another board one inch thick, six inches wide and fourteen inches long, using two or three wood screws which are screwed into the edges of the two boards.

The method of constructing the tuner and detector will be described in the next article.

The synchronizing of two powerful high-frequency alternators, at the Rocky Point, Long Island, (N. Y.) transmitting station of the Radio Corporation of America, provides a means of supplying 400 kilowatts of energy to the immense antenna system from which messages are radiated by wireless to various parts of the world.

This transmitting station is situated about 70 miles from New York City on the northern shore of Long Island and when the station was officially opened by President Harding on November 4, 1921, his broadcasted message was received by more than thirty nations and reached to New Zealand, approximately 10,000 miles away.

The supporting towers for the gigantic antenna system are 410 feet in height and have a supporting cross arm 150 feet in width to which is attached



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See our Large Dollar Day ad. in this issue of The Times. Page 15

Emerson & Fisher Ltd

Tomorrow the Festival of the Furs opens at Magee's—ushering in the new favorites of the Fashion World at end of the season prices—a ten day opening sale. The new Hats, Frocks and Top Coats also join the sale.

Tomorrow, also, the rest of the store offers something special for Dollar Day, for Women, for Men. See separate display announcements.

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## DOLLAR DAY

Women's White Canvas Oxford, Black Apron.....	2 pairs for	\$1.50
Women's White High Cut Boot.....		\$2.00
Women's White Canvas Oxford, Brown Trimming, Goodyear Welt.....		\$3.95
Men's Gun Metal Blucher, Goodyear Welt, Rubber Heel.....		\$3.95
Men's Mahogany Blucher, Goodyear Welt.....		\$1.50
Misses' Patent One-Step Pump.....		\$1.50
Misses' Brown Oxford.....		\$1.00
Boys' Black and Brown Sneakers.....		\$1.50
Child's Barefoot Sandals, sizes 8 to 10 1/2.....		\$1.00

20 per cent discount off all Men's "Hart" Boots.

10 per cent discount off all Shoes not mentioned as Dollar Day Specials.

## WIEZEL BROS SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

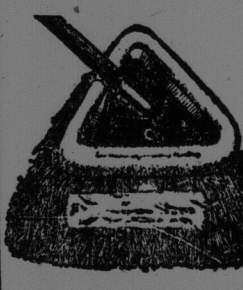
the cables from which the far-reaching electromagnetic waves are radiated to European countries. Transmitting of messages is accomplished by an intricate system of remote control by operators located in the New York City office.

## Save \$ Dollars \$ on DOLLAR DAY!

CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAM.....	\$1.50 value now \$1.00 pair
CUT GLASS TUMBLERS.....	\$3.00 value now \$2.50 doz
CUT GLASS TUMBLERS.....	\$4.00 value now \$3.00 doz
CUT GLASS TUMBLERS.....	\$9.00 value now \$7.00 doz
CUT GLASS BUTTER TUB.....	\$1.50 value now \$1.00
CUT GLASS MARMALADE JAR.....	\$1.75 value now \$1.00
CUT GLASS MUSTARD.....	\$1.50 value now \$1.00
CUT GLASS VASE.....	\$1.25 value now \$1.00
CUT GLASS NAPPIE.....	\$2.00 value now \$1.50
CUT GLASS NAPPIE, Small.....	75c value now 50c
CUT GLASS NAPPIE.....	\$3.50 value now \$2.50
CUT GLASS NAPPIE.....	\$4.50 value now \$3.50
CUT GLASS NAPPIE.....	\$5.00 value now \$4.00
CUT GLASS NAPPIE.....	\$8.00 value now \$6.50
CUT GLASS NAPPIE.....	\$12.00 value for \$10.00
CUT GLASS CHERY DISH.....	\$8.00 doz. value now \$7.00 doz.
DINNER KNIVES.....	\$10.00 doz. value now \$9.00 doz.
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## BOY KILLED BY RIFLE SHOT

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Charlottetown, Aug. 14.—Edward McCloskey, aged ten, was accidentally killed here this evening, when he was struck by a bullet from a twenty-two calibre rifle in the hands of Leonard Connolly, fourteen, who was firing at a target in his yard. Coroner McGuigan decided that an inquest was not necessary.

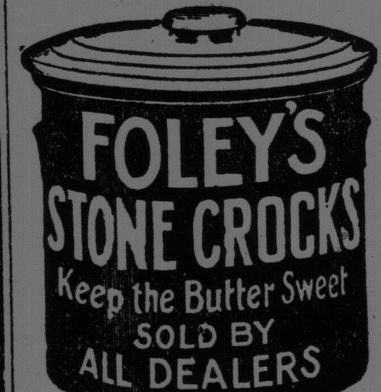
## TUGBOAT OVERTURNED.

Two of Crew Drowned in Odd Accident in N. Y. Harbor.

New York, Aug. 15.—The tugboat Clarence P. Howland was overturned and sunk in an odd accident off Staten Island when a tangled tow line caused her to capsize and two members of her crew of six lost their lives.

The tug was towing the Texas Steamship Company's steamer Roanoke to the Erie Basin, and when she slowed down the steamer floated by, causing the slack hawser to become looped under the tug's stern. The tug was whipped over on her side in an instant and disappeared within two minutes.

Four of the crew were picked up by passing steamers and landed at St. George, S. I.



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