

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 19, 1922.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417; Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$5.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

G. FRED FISHER'S PLATFORM

- No. 1—(a) The completion and signing of the contract with the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for Musquash Power.
- (b) The appointment of an independent Civic Hydro Electric Commission to construct a Civic Distribution System and operate same.
- No. 2—Completion of Plans and Specifications for a Civic Distribution System.
- No. 3—That an offer be made by the city to purchase the entire property of The New Brunswick Electric Power Company, at the sum named by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, March 2, 1920, \$2,577,655.56. This sum to be the maximum, and the offer to remain open for ten days only.
- No. 4—In the event of the offer not being accepted by the Power Company, in the time specified, the city to proceed immediately with the construction of its own distribution system.

ISN'T IT AWFUL?

The manner in which confusion and snarls are marching across this country is something frightful. While the owners of the New Brunswick Power Company are still trying to get returns on \$5,100,000 for a property which had outstanding securities of only \$2,000,000 in 1917, and while they are angry because the people of St. John will not stand for it, the terrible inhabitants of Edmonton are actually not only demanding but securing a reduction in rates on their public utilities. The Evening Times has to put forth of this kind on the public record, knowing, as it does, that the Power Company, and its tools and satellites, will not be pleased with it, but, after all, what else can one do?

REDUCTION IN PRICES, ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND STREET CAR FARES, IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1ST.

The first paragraph of the news story following these headlines is so revolutionary that one hesitates to reproduce it here in cold type, fearing that a whole lot of people—or a whole lot more people, to put it better—would report to the city commissioners, and reduction in public utilities prices right here in St. John can be had easily enough, and actually would be merely a just and a proper proceeding under all the more or less hawking circumstances. Anyway, here is the first paragraph of The Bulletin's news story:

"Reductions in the prices of electric light and water will go into effect in the city on November 1st. These will be as recommended in a report from the city commissioners, details of which were discussed by the mayor on Thursday morning, and will be found printed in another portion of this issue. The general effect will be to bring prices of the utilities back to where they were at the beginning of 1921. The motion that the report should be adopted was moved on after the matter had been discussed in committee, and included was the proposal that children's tickets on the street railway should be increased in number from eight to ten for twenty-five cents. This was also carried, and will go into operation at the same time as the other price reductions."

Isn't it simply awful?

Edmonton runs its own street railway, lighting and power system and water works, and in The Bulletin's report we observe that while the street railway had a deficit of some \$200,000 prior to 1921, this deficit was reduced to \$54,000 in that year, "and this year the deficit will not be more than \$5,000, with the possibility of the utility breaking even."

The people of St. John have never been feverishly anxious to own the public utilities which they support, and which cannot exist without their patronage and the use of their streets. But the people of St. John, rather than submit to the degradations and exactions which became intolerable after the shuffle of 1917, have come to these conclusions:

That they will not pay other than reasonable rates in future;

That they will be masters in their own house;

That the owners of public utilities, whether they are legitimate investors or mere speculators, who propose doing business in this community, must either behave themselves according to the recognized rules, or give way to better men; that they must let out the water and do business on fair and decent principles, or take the medicine which will come to them speedily through the construction and operation of a civic distribution system giving the people light and power at the right rates.

And, that while the aforesaid speculators or investors are bound to make very fair faces as they look at the dose, they will just have to take it. All of this arises from greed and selfishness, and a singular lack of capacity to judge how much the public will endure. The St. John public has long labored under a

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

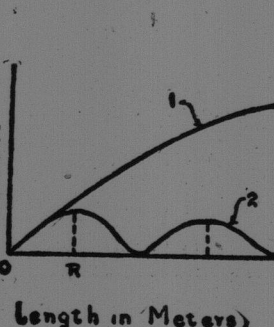
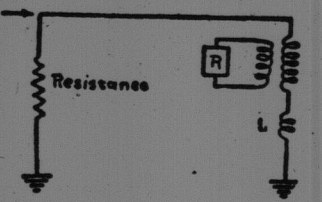
Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 133.

AN EFFICIENT RECEIVING ANTENNA.

The usual amateur receiving station employs an antenna system which is grounded through the receiving set and has a fundamental wave length in the vicinity of the wave length it is desired to receive. For example, in receiving broadcasts transmitted on 860 meters a single wire from 75 to 150 feet long is employed.

The type of receiving antenna here described may be several hundred feet long, even for use in receiving stations of the Trans-Atlantic type. The antenna is grounded through a non-inductive resistance of 200 to 300 ohms at the end nearest to the transmitting station. At the other end of the wire which is run in the direction of the transmitting station, it was grounded through an inductance coil, having a value of 1 millihenry.



The antenna is constructed with the values of resistance, inductance and distributed capacity such that the current produced at the receiver is the result of a gradual building up of the current along the antenna wire, due to the adding of the current induced in a given length of the wire to the current induced in the previous sections, so that the current which flows into the receiving set is equal to the summation of these small additional amounts of current.

If it is assumed that the signal wave from station (T) is moving toward the antenna, a current will be induced in the end of the antenna and will move along the antenna in wave form toward the opposite end of the wire. If the rate at which the wave travels through the wire is the same as the rate at which it travels through the ether (space) the current will gradually increase as it approaches the receiver (R) at the end of the wire. This is because the waves in the wire and in the space adjoining the wire travel along in phase and the wire continuously absorbing energy from the ether wave. It appears from this explanation that the longer the receiving wire is the better signals will be in the receiver; but if this idea is followed out by lengthening the antenna a point is finally reached where no further increase in the current in the wire is created, due to the excessive losses in the wire itself. It follows therefore that the lower the losses are in the antenna the longer the wire may be with little or no increase in the signal strength.

If the constants of the circuit are such that the current in the wire does not travel at the same velocity as the wave in space, then the two waves will add at some points in the wire and further along the wire they will be in opposition to each other, resulting in a decrease in signal strength rather than an increase. The receiving set, in this instance, should be located at the point where the adding effect of the two waves will be a maximum which will be at any one of the points of maximum signal strength represented by the peaks on the curve (2).

Curve (1) in the figure shows how the signal strength increases with increase in the length of the receiving wire until the point is reached (where the curve flattens out), where the losses in the wire are so great that the current does not continue to build up.

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LIGHTER VEIN.

Not From Missouri.

"Now, I'll show you what's in this old book," said the old man, "and let me out," said his little friend. "I already know there's a fool in the front seat of it!"

Making It Worth While.

"I gladly would die for you!" exclaimed the enraptured youth.

"That's nice," remarked the practical maid, "but please wait until after we are married and you have your life heavily insured."

Anti-Fat Treatment.

"You seem to have lost weight since I saw you last, Mrs. Brown. Are you taking treatment?"

"Oh no. That's only because of my new cook."

"Why don't you discharge her?"

"I'm going to. Just as soon as she weighs me down to 140 pounds I shall order her out of the house."

In a Different Sense.

"I flatter myself you will like this old book," said the old man, "and let me out," said his little friend. "I already know there's a fool in the front seat of it!"

Profitable.

Maud—Well, dear, did you have a good summer at the beach?

Mabel—Splendid! I was given seven engagements and only had to return three of them.

Says Confucius Produced the First Moving Pictures

London, September 15.—(By Mail).—That the earliest idea of a moving picture was recorded in the time of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, who lived 500 years before Christ, is the deduction drawn from his study of the question by Will Day, a well known figure in the English film world, who has exhibited in London a collection of relics and machines tracing the growth of the moving picture from the first primitive idea to its present form.

The "shadow shows" of Confucius are the first of all known endeavors to produce the moving picture. The next record of progressive achievement is found in 1646, when Athanasius Kircher published a book in Latin entitled "Ars Magna et Umbra," in which a description and illustration are given of a moving picture which the writer had evolved with mirrors and a tall candle for illumination.

Included in the collection is the original idea of the moving picture, used to settle the controversy between two American millionaires on the Albo Pato race course as to whether the four feet of a trotting horse were off the ground at the same time.

The Sunshine Circle of the Waterloo street Baptist church, of which Miss Aggie Pooley is the teacher, gave a social to the young people of the church on Monday evening. A large number attended and the social was much enjoyed. Games and music passed the time pleasantly, after which the young ladies served refreshments.

LOCAL NEWS

Exceptional values at Lesser's Anniversary Sale. See adv. on page 11. 10-20

Big demonstration rally Y. W. C. A. recreation centre, Friday, 8 o'clock. Public invited.

Ladies' coats, the newest at Lesser's Anniversary Sale. See adv. on page 11. 10-20

MORE HEAT—MUCH CHEAPER. And only one fire to tend for the whole house, if you install an Enterprise Pipeless Furnace. And you can have one for very little more than the price of an old-time heating stove. Ask Emerson & Fisher, Ltd.

Special purchase sale, Oct. 19th to 28th. Ladies' trimmed silk velvet hats, \$5.00. Marr Millinery Co., Limited.

The selling event of the year, Lesser's Anniversary Sale. See adv. on page 11. 10-20

RECI-TAL. Don't forget St. Matthew's church, Friday, at 8. Rich programme. Miss Porter's recital, interspersed with songs, male quartette, etc. Tickets sold at advertised and at door. Proceeds for building fund. 1859-10-20

Your chance—Lesser's Anniversary Sale. See adv. on page 11. 10-20

See Lesser's Anniversary Sale on page 11. 10-20

Queen Square Church will hold their supper and sale Thursday, Nov. 9th. 2129-10-20

Special purchase sale, Oct. 19th to 28th. Children's trimmed hats, \$1.50. Marr Millinery Co., Limited.

RED CROSS MEETING. Among the chief speakers at the Red Cross meeting on Sunday afternoon will be Rev. Harry Clarke, James B. Dever and Max Marcus. Admission will be free and everyone is urged to show their patriotism by their attendance. 2128-10-20

NOTICE OF MEETING. Marine Freight Handlers Union will hold a special meeting Friday, 20th. All members are requested to attend. By order president. 2127-10-21

URGES SENSE IN DIET. Use as Much as in Feeding Animals, Advising Dr. Biggs.

Experiments and experience have shown that it does make a very great difference what we eat, said Dr. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, in a radio health talk. During childhood, lack of the proper kinds and varieties of food results in defects, which, if uncorrected, hamper and hinder that person all through adult life. Bowlegs, teeth that decay easily, and misshapen jaws are all examples of malnutrition in early life. In later life, lack of proper food results in a variety of diseases such as diabetes, Bright's disease, etc. So it behooves us to know something about the value of the different kinds of food and just what and how much we should eat to keep ourselves in the best condition. Curiously enough, the government has not been able to get out of the State Health Commissioner's office a list of the things to eat to keep us in the best condition. Dr. Biggs, however, says, "You give your horse, cow and pig in order to get the best results out of them, you give them a very small amount on the proper feeding of the human race. If a balanced ration is a good thing for hogs, why not for people?"

Digestion of food is a process of oxidation or burning, said Dr. Biggs. During this process, not only is heat given off but the food is broken down into products which can be absorbed and become part of the body according to its needs. If you under-feed a furnace or give it the wrong kind of fuel, it gives off less heat and goes out. If you give it too much coal, you choke it and waste fuel at the same time. Give your body as intelligent treatment as you can give it for all body needs, but those who have made a study of nutrition find that one cannot keep in good condition on these foods alone. To such a diet must be added one or more of the leafy green vegetables such as lettuce, collards, spinach, celery, etc., as well as a quart for children is necessary. In no other way can all the body needs be taken care of properly. The carriage of any one essential affects the whole nutrition of the body, and often results in one thing more quickly, in a lessened muscular activity and in a decrease in one's efficiency, he says.

NO POLITICS.

(Toronto Financial Post)

When you meet Sir Henry Thornton at work with his coat off and his waistcoat unbuttoned, as he met him in the little office of the Great Eastern Railway at 311 Fifth Avenue, New York, one of the hot noons last week, you get the impression of a virile, forceful, dominating executive—such a personality as creates confidence that if our national railway problem is to be solved by good railroading the man to head the Canadian government system has been well selected.

"They seem surprised in England that you have taken this appointment," remarked, having in mind a despatch in the Times that morning.

"They don't know Canada over there," he replied. "It is the biggest railroad job in the world. And it is a job that I would not be taking it."

"The experience of many public owners of railroads in other countries have not been alluring," he went on. "I the United States there was a great deal of interference on the one hand and public antagonism on the other. Between these two influences it requires considerable courage to succeed; but there is no reason why the same influence, which have given trouble should not be made to work for us here. There is a set in the law which indicates that the people should be ready to help rather than to hinder the operation of their own property."

"I have been assured by the premier that there will be no political interference," said the new head of the government lines. What the assurance was he would not say, but there was a set in the law which indicated that they were regarded as sufficient and that there was at least one man determined that they would be lived up to.

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AN EXHIBIT OF LIVE GERMS.

Natural History Museum Collects 655 Different Varieties.

A remarkable museum exhibit, collected by the American Museum of Natural History of New York, consists of 655 different kinds of living germs. These bacteria are being transferred to Washington, where the Society of American Bacteriologists will take care of them.

"The part that museum play in promoting culture is well recognized," says the editor of American Medicine, commenting on the Natural History Museum's work. "There is abundant evidence that these institutions are grasping their opportunities to develop utility as well as culture. They are no longer merely places for the entertainment of visitors, nor special laboratories for the benefit of the elect."

"A unique departure from ordinary museum methods was fostered by the American Museum of Natural History in New York City when it undertook the collection of living bacteria in connection with its department of bacteriology. This bacteriologic collection, which was gathered together under the supervision of Professor C. E. A. Winslow, contains 655 different organisms, practically every well-defined type of bacteria that is known. This unique collection is being transferred from New York to Washington where its upkeep is to be maintained by the Society of American Bacteriologists."

"According to the policy of the New York Museum, which probably will be continued, cultures and sub-cultures are sent free of charge to bacteriologic workers all over the country, and more than 700 different institutions have taken advantage of this liberal scientific policy. A service of this kind is of inestimable value, as it enables research workers to compare organisms with standard types whose cultural peculiarities are thoroughly understood and whose benign activities or pathogenicity is a matter of official record. "It enables students in biology to work with official material, and thus do away with controversies based upon a failure to employ in tests and

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE.

(Montreal Gazette)

The Diamond Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, the celebration of which begins today with appropriate pomp and ceremony and laudable pride, is an event of more than common interest in the religious and civic life of Montreal. From the seed sown by the little community of Irish Catholics seventy-five years ago a great harvest has been reaped. In that period Irishmen have played prominent parts in all walks of life in municipal government, in the larger sphere of provincial and federal politics, and in all movements of worthy causes, and the prosperity of the people. The Irish Catholic colony, grown great with the passing years, has been a leavening influence and a material factor in our civic life. It has given to Montreal and to Canada statesmen of distinction, judges of eminence, merchant princes, professional men of ability and high character. Montreal, indeed has been fostered in its Irish citizenry, and not least conspicuously so in the admirable hearty and sincere way in which they have recognized and discharged duties

common to the whole community and have co-operated in its welfare irrespective of creed or race. Congratulations on the attainment of seventy-five years in the life of St. Patrick's Church, the first great Irish Catholic edifice erected in Canada, will not be confined to the members of that congregation, but will be extended with genuine, hearty sincerity by all classes and denominations. That the church has flourished, grown in strength and usefulness through these years is due to the labors of able, diligent pastors of wide sympathies and melting charity. Older men of Montreal think of St. Patrick's as a place where, in their terms, the guide, counselor and friend of his parishioners, ever pointing the path of patience and peace in all troubles that beset them, and in times of trial under weaker leadership might have brought discord and distress. Father Dowd's tradition remains as a beacon. His example has guided and animated his successors down to the present pastor, Rev. Gerald McShane, in whom a liberal mind, a warm sympathetic nature, and deep devotion are conjoined with high administrative ability. The Diamond Jubilee celebrated by prelates and priests of distinction from many places is a source of unfeigned pleasure to all citizens, and it may safely be predicted, a prelude to untold years of congregational unity, usefulness and vigor.

CHARITY AVAILETH NOT.

Guelp Herald: The position of the United States with respect to the Near East problem is that while it will give all the relief possible it will not lend itself to armed intervention. Charity is often said to cover a multitude of shortcomings, and it certainly does in the case of Uncle Sam.

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