

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 21, 1922

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RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES

The people of the United States may not regard it as flattering to be informed that their foreign policy is so similar to that of Russia that it draws more closely together in political and commercial relations. One of the reasons why many residents of the United States resent their lack of membership in the League of Nations is the company in which they find themselves outside the League. Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia may have the right to regard the Republic as having something in common with them on that account, and now it is said that Russia finds grounds for mutual confidence and friendship in their agreement on matters of international politics. Approval and offers of friendship from such a source will not be regarded as the highest compliment which a nation could receive.

Whether his fellow countrymen like it or not, that is the feeling which the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times has found in Russia, and that is the interpretation which he places upon the appointment of M. Leo Kamenev as Substitute President during the continuance of President Lenin's illness. The situation, as he describes it, is as follows:

"The events of the last six months have led to a clearer definition of Russia's position than before. What looked like a fair probability of a rapprochement with Europe, or anyway with England, was removed at Genoa and The Hague. The breach has been further widened by the question of Constantinople. But the Russians claim that their Asiatic policy in the Near East or Far, though it may be distasteful to the imperialisms of England, Japan or France, cannot be disapproved by the United States, which, like Russia, has no desire for territorial aggrandisement on the Asiatic continent. It looks, therefore, to the Russians as if a rapprochement with America is not only desirable but they hope, feasible. And it is in the light of this sentiment that Kamenev's appointment is so important."

The "Substitute President," it is announced, takes over all the duties and powers of President Lenin, which since the illness of the latter have been divided between the assistant presidents of the Council of Ministers and the Council of Labor and Defence. He is a brother-in-law of Trotsky's and is regarded as a trusted member of the Communist party. He speaks English fluently and has served as head of the foreign trade delegation in London and as head of the Russian relief system. In the latter capacity he has been brought in close contact with many Americans and it is said that the relations so established counted in his selection for the important office to which he has been appointed.

SIGN THE CONTRACT

Today's conference between the city council and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission should lead to speedy execution of the hydroelectric long delay which has been watching the attitude of the four commissioners who unanimously rejected the Mayor's recommendation with respect to the Boddell offer.

It has been nearly two years since the Musquash power was offered to St. John with a guarantee that the price would not exceed two cents. It has been nearly a year and a half since the city was told that the price would not exceed one and one-half cents. It has been almost a year since the guarantee was given that the current would be delivered at the city line at a maximum of 12. In April of this year the citizens by a majority of 1,500 gave the city council a mandate to contract for the Musquash current and build a civic distribution system, so that current might be delivered at cost.

The contract for the current should have been signed long ago. The citizens will still oppose any further delay. The New Brunswick Electric Power Company has refused to do business except on its own terms, which are impossible. The city must therefore call for tenders for the construction of its own distributing lines—and lose no time in doing so.

War scares are uncalculated for and liable to have far reaching effects. The influence of rumors of military action can be judged by the fact that when the recent reports were received of the possibility of Great Britain declaring war on the Turk, sugar dropped twenty-five cents and one local wholesale grocer was besieged with orders for groceries, it being evidently anticipated that a war declaration would be followed by advancing prices.

Much satisfaction will be derived from the assurance given at yesterday's Allied meeting in Paris, that there will be no war in the Near East. The decision to call a peace conference to deal with the Turkish problem will be generally approved.

FIRE PROTECTION.

It sometimes takes a disastrous fire or a blaze which threatens to do extensive damage to convince the people of a community of the necessity for adequate fire protection. Tuesday in St. George the main street was endangered by a blaze which was brought under control chiefly by the bringing into use of two motor pumps loaned to the town by a private company. The town council met Tuesday night, and, after a little discussion, decided to purchase two fire engines similar to those loaned to fight the morning blaze. It was evidently felt that the purchase price was a good investment in view of the valuable property the equipment will protect.

A city's costly fire apparatus is idle much of the time. But it is insurance against wholesale destruction. A certain fire commissioner was recently approached by a taxpayer who asked why so much fire fighting equipment was needed, as it was idle the greater part of the time. "And I hope it will continue to be idle," was the commissioner's reply. One disastrous fire may be far more costly than a city's entire equipment. No town can get along without adequate fire protection.

William Randolph Hearst does not seem to be receiving very much encouragement in his aspirations to the governor's chair in New York State. The leader of the Hearst forces, W. F. Conners, was defeated in his own county of Erie in the Democratic primaries, and only four of thirty-eight delegates elected from that county were Hearst supporters. Hearst's anti-British propaganda, on which he depended to a great extent for his strength, has apparently found no appreciable response amongst the electors of that part of New York State.

The orphans of the city have in Mr. J. D. O'Connell, of Sussex and Camaguey, Cuba, a friend of whom they can be proud. Unable through a clash in dates to give them their annual picnic this year, Mr. O'Connell has arranged to entertain the youngsters at a show in the Imperial on Friday afternoon.

Sydney has taken drastic steps against its automobile-owning tax defaulters. Forty or more of these individuals face confiscation of their cars if their arrears are not settled within the next two days. It looks like a case of pay up or walk.

RYAN STARTS AGAIN IN WALL STREET

New York, Sept. 21.—Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, who filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy last July with liabilities of \$18,000,000, laid the foundation this week for a fresh start in the business world by filing incorporation papers in Albany for the establishment of a new firm dealing in stocks and bonds, to be known as Allan A. Ryan Company, Inc. The new firm will have a capitalization of \$50,000 shares of no par, 2,500 shares of Class A, and 2,500 shares of Class B stock. The active capital of the firm will be \$50,000. The incorporators were George F. Lewis, personal attorney for Mr. Ryan; H. B. Tibbets and W. Rand, Jr.

The bankruptcy petition of Mr. Ryan in July was the result of the famous Stutz corner in the spring of 1920, when he obtained control of virtually the entire Stutz capital stock and forced the price up from \$100 to \$391 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. The board of governors struck the shares from the trading list, leaving no market for the Ryan holdings. This entangled his affairs to such an extent that it was necessary to appoint a banking committee to take over his estate for the purpose of liquidation.

The banks and trust companies which had made loans to Mr. Ryan sold all his collateral at public auction shortly after the petition in bankruptcy was filed. While Mr. Ryan's affairs are still in the hands of the court under the bankruptcy petition, Mr. Lewis said that he is free to make plans for the future pending adjudication or discharge in the petition proceedings.

COUNTLESS REMARRIES

Divorced Lord Drogheda, Who Thrice

London, Aug. 31.—(By Mail)—Kathleen Countess of Drogheda was married today to Guillermo de Landay Escudon.

Kathleen Lady Drogheda, who is the youngest daughter of Charles Parnham, 2nd Viscount of Drogheda, was married to the tenth Earl of Drogheda in 1919, the year after he had succeeded to the title. She obtained a decree nisi against him last year.

Lord Drogheda married last June Lady Victor Paget (formerly known as the stage actress Miss Olive May), who had married Lord Victor Paget's brother and heir-presumptive to the Marquess of Anglesey in 1913, and divorced him last year.

ASHORE IN HALIFAX HARBOR BUT REFLOATED

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21.—The tern schooner Marine, owned at Louisburg, N. S., which stranded yesterday on the western side of the harbor while tackling out to sea, was refloated and proceeded on her voyage to New Richmond, N. S., to load lumber.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 110.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Remember that:

The filament of a vacuum tube is much more likely to break if the tube is jarred or knocked while hot. The tube should be handled with care at all times as even a slight jar is often enough to cause the delicate wire to snap.

The diaphragms of some types of telephone receivers sometimes become slightly ruffled after much use and the pole pieces themselves become slightly covered with rust, interfering with the vibration of the diaphragm. The remedy for this is to remove the cap and carefully wipe off the magnets and diaphragm with a soft cloth dampened with sewing machine oil.

Construct the set as far as possible from trees, houses and other wires, all of which absorb some of the energy and tend to reduce the effectiveness of the aerial both for transmitting and reception purposes.

Operators of both radio telephone and radio telegraph transmitting stations are required to have licenses which certify to the operator's ability to send and receive in the continental code at a speed of not less than ten words per minute.

There are now about 200 broadcasting stations operating throughout the United States, most of them on 360 meters. This means that there is probably one in your vicinity which may be heard upon the installation of a small receiving station. Most of these stations broadcast musical numbers by prominent players and singers, baseball scores, election returns and other items of popular interest.

A vacuum tube of the so-called "gas content" type is the best for detection purposes, although the adjustment is somewhat critical. The more highly exhausted tubes are employed as amplifiers by most amateurs.

Operators desiring the most efficient arrangement for long and short wave reception employ two separate sets, one for amateur, broadcasting and ship stations and one for long distance long wave length stations such as the transoceanic stations. Receiving sets having inter-changeable coils for the various wavelengths combine these two in a single installation.

Avoid unnecessary apparatus in your receiving set, simplicity is a feature of many of the most efficient installations.

Much of the trouble, resulting in the failure of the crystal set to function, is due to a poor crystal or improper arrangement of the "cat-whisker" or wire which rests on the crystal. A fine spring, pointed wire should be used with an adjustable tension, adapted to the particular kind of crystal employed. The test buzzer is used to ascertain when a sensitive spot has been located on the surface of the crystal.

Much of the residual magnetism in an ordinary horse-shoe magnet may be removed by constant tapping with a hammer. Similarly, the telephone receivers will lose much of their sensitivity due to decrease in magnetism if they are frequently dropped.

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LIGHTER VEIN.

Bright Girl.

Granny (who doesn't like the modern manner)—You girls are so useless nowadays. Why, I believe you don't know what needles are for!"

The youngsters—What a dear old granny you are! Why, they are to make the gramophone play, of course.—London Mail.

A Hint to The Heas.

Abbie, the little girl of the family, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual, eggs were served.

Little Abbie was not hungry or she had grown tired of the bill of fare, for very earnestly and soberly she remarked:

"If I wish hens would lay something besides eggs."—The Progressive Grocer.

An Affirmative Negative.

The irate customer shook his portrait in the photographer's place.

"Do I look like this picture? The thing's an outrage. Why, you've given me an awful likeness and the look of a prize fighter. Now, answer me, and no nonsense about it. Do you call that a good likeness?"

The photographer scanned the print, then looked at the customer.

"The answer," he said, "is in the negative."—The Christian Advocate (New York).

Why She Needed Glasses.

"I want to look at a pair of eyes, a determined air."

"Yes, madam," said the optician.

"While visiting in the country, I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistake a stranger for an acquaintance, perhaps?"

"No, not exactly that. I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry!"

FOREIGN TRADE TIPS ARE NOW SENT OUT BY RADIO

Washington, Sept. 21.—Foreign trade tips by radio to enable American business men to "get the jump" on their overseas competitors are now being sent out broadcast by the government.

Inquiries for American goods coming into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from its foreign representatives, Director Klein said today, are distributed through the new literary bureau's Boston office in collaboration with the broadcasting station at Medford.

May be made for the thirty-four field offices in different parts of the country maintained by the bureau.

"SPITE FENCES."

(Vancouver Sun)

Acting on complaint of certain citizens, the city officials will prohibit "spite fences" in the new building by-law now in course of preparation.

The "spite fence" according to city parlance, is a fence erected by one neighbor to shut out the light or view of another.

Every fence in Vancouver is a "spite fence."

They are not necessarily erected to spite someone else, and moreover often spite the person who builds them.

Fences are the ugliest things under the dome of heaven.

Nature erects no fence. When she wishes to divide one area from another she runs in some natural and beautiful barrier.

In cultivated areas the hedge is the natural substitute for the old fashioned and hideous fence.

Hedges are graceful, beautifully colored and cost much less than fences.

Tear down the old spite fence and put in a hedge that will beautify your home and increase the value of your property.

PRESENTATION AS THEY GO TO MISSION FIELD

Rev. George E. Rackham, who occupied the pulpit of Trinity Methodist church, Amherst, last Sunday evening, was pleasantly surprised at the conclusion of the service when he and his wife were called to the front and an address of appreciation, and a purse of \$100 in gold presented to them. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rackham are going to West China where they will engage in missionary work. Both are residents of Amherst. They were married about three months ago.

6 MONTHS ENOUGH TO LEARN CHINESE

Teacher Says That One Can Acquire a Thousand Words in That Time—New Alphabet is Simple.

The first step for one who wants to seize commercial opportunities in China is to learn the Chinese language—the elements of the spoken language at least, according to Franklin C. H. Lee, American instructor of Mandarin Chinese in Oakland Technical High School, who has received many inquiries concerning the Chinese language. Often he says, the question is asked, "What is the length of time required to learn the language?"

"The language is not so hard for Americans to learn as many imagine it to be," Mr. Lee says in a report for the Chinese Trade Bureau. "Generally speaking, there are two languages in China, Wenli, the written language in its old form, an unspoken language, and the spoken language. It is the Wenli, the old Chinese, that the foreigners find supremely difficult. It is no easy thing even for the Chinese themselves. And it is probably safe to say that it is the very best foreign student who even learns to use it. To master it would mean a lifetime study of Chinese literature to the exclusion of everything else. The Wenli is an enormous vocabulary. An ordinary Chinese literary man needs a vocabulary of at least 6,000 words. To acquire it he must spend at least eight years in close study. It has great brevity and the style is varied and complex."

The spoken language, the one that the business man will need, is simple and easy in comparison. Its vocabulary is very small, the ordinary working man does not employ more than a few hundred words. Missionaries in China know that their children, brought up under the care of Chinese nurses, pick up Chinese words much easier and faster than they learn English; and long before they can much more than babble in their parents' tongue, they talk quite fluently the Chinese of their nurses and playmates.

Mr. Walter Hillier, Professor of the Chinese Language at King's College, London, says that a student devoting one day to his book should be able to master a thousand words in six months.

"As for reading Chinese neither is so difficult. And it has been immensely facilitated by the new literary revolution in China which was set in motion by the professors and students four years ago in the Peking Government University. Through the agency of the newspapers and enthusiastic students, the movement has been making great gains and is coming more and more into favor."

Mr. Lee says that the new style of written language, which uses colloquial Chinese in writing. The next movement proposes to eliminate Wenli and adopt Kuna-hua, the popular spoken language.

"A remarkable achievement in connection with the newly adopted written style was the invention ten years ago of a Chinese alphabet, a copy of which may be obtained from the Oakland Technical School. In the old Chinese language there is no alphabet. It has 40,000 characters. To write these characters requires from one to sixty distinct strokes of the pen.

"The new system has thirty-nine letters, divided into sound-roots or initials, neutral roots or interchangeable and rhyme-roots or finals. The alphabet is not divided into consonants and vowels. These letters are used to spell the sounds of the Chinese characters, which are always monosyllabic, that is, each word has only one sound. There are 420 sounds in the language. Most of them can be represented by a combination of an initial and a final letter. A very few require the addition of an interchangeable. Each word has from one to three letters, except hyphenated words. Each letter has its absolute sound, with no variation whatsoever. Therefore one cannot make any mistake in pronunciation. This system is absolutely necessary because the Chinese characters are ideographs. There is no way for the school children to tell how to pronounce written Chinese except by learning verbally the character from the teacher. This phonetic system greatly lessens the difficulty of pronunciation for foreigners."

"The time required to learn the Chinese phonetic alphabet is about five hours. With this one can pronounce Chinese words correctly without knowledge of their meaning. With a vocabulary of one thousand words one is able to make his ordinary wants known and could travel without difficulty alone in China without having to depend upon interpreters or being embarrassed by being unable to ask for common necessities."

WANTS NO MORE AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN ANATOLIA

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—(Associated Press, by Mail)—According to the newspaper Tevhid Efkar, the official organ of the Kemalists, the council of ministers has refused to grant any further permission for Americans to establish schools in Anatolia.

This measure does not in any way affect the existing American colleges at Tarsus and Marash, and other missionary schools in the interior.

When Children Have SUMMER COMPLAINTS

There is not a summer passes but that thousands of men, women and children are attacked by summer complaints such as diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps and pains in the stomach, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, etc.

In looking for relief you should not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, a remedy that has been on the market for the past 77 years, and has stood the test of time.

Mrs. George Chapman, Sudbury, Ont., writes: "I am the mother of five children and I must say they are seldom sick or in need of medicine. They are, however, sometimes troubled with summer complaint, diarrhoea, and such like, but I always find there is no cause for worry as I just give them two or three doses, no more, of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and the trouble soon disappears. It is a remedy that all mothers should keep in the home for the children."

"Dr. Fowler's" is 50c a bottle; put up only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

Ladies! Try this! Darkens beautifully and nobody can tell—Brings back its gloss and youthfulness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is a troublesome, and preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients a large bottle, at little cost, at drug stores, known as "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, it is an undesirable feature of one's appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years young.



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Slatex Roofing, in rolls.	\$3.50 Per Roll	
Elastic Roofing	12c. lb.	
Cement		
Slatex Shingles.	\$7.50 Per Square	
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5 Gal. Tins	80c. Per Gal.	
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