

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922

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UNION MEANS PROGRESS.

East St. John is in great need of a proper system of sanitation. Fairville and Beaconsfield need fire protection. The problems of these suburbs, east and west, can best be solved by union with the city. There may be interests which fear higher taxation, and there may be people who fear that when they have paid the taxes the money will be chiefly spent nearer the heart of the city and their interests neglected. This latter fear should be groundless. There would necessarily be terms of union, and these could be made to safeguard all rights. The city can afford to be generous to both the eastern and western communities because of the increased prestige due to added population and the other benefits that would accrue to a city which must within the next decade enjoy a substantial growth. St. John is going forward. There is no room for the pessimist. With the introduction of hydro there will be an industrial expansion undreamed of in past years. The city council would do well to enter into negotiations for union, all parties getting together in good faith and each eager to find a common ground of agreement. All three parties to the negotiations have something to gain by getting together, and something to lose by regarding each other with suspicion and distrust. By all means let the feeling of aloofness give place to a desire for co-operation. A greater St. John would be for the benefit of all.

OUR SCHOOLS AND OTHERS.

We are sometimes apt to pride ourselves upon the character of our schools and the excellent results produced, and perhaps inclined to believe that so far as St. John's schools are concerned the last word in efficiency has been spoken. It is nevertheless worth while to take note of what is being done in the schools of other cities and to make some comparisons. Take for example the city of Hamilton. At the last meeting of the management committee of the school board of that city a report was submitted of the result of distribution of milk to the pupils of some of the public schools during school hours. The report said there had been a marked improvement in the physical condition of the children. Mental and physical fatigue during the latter part of school sessions had disappeared, there was greater efficiency in study, and it was declared the innovation was well worthy of extension among the schools. The medical health officer reported 843 children found to be sub-normal, some being physically and some mentally deficient, and he urged that the provincial department of education detail a qualified inspector whose duty it would be to observe and classify such pupils. The question of purchasing glasses for pupils with deficient eyesight, whose parents were too poor to afford the expense, was discussed and it was announced that a small sum of money had already been expended by the board for this purpose. That action was approved and the policy will be continued. It was announced that a new collegiate institute would be erected, as the present accommodation is too small. The high school inspector declared that the ratio of thirty-three pupils per teacher was too great. What would this inspector say if he knew of the ratio in some New Brunswick schools? The Hamilton board also decided to recommend to the school inspectors that every applicant for a place on the teaching staff produce a medical certificate of health. Of course Hamilton makes special provision for vocational training. The school board is also arranging to co-operate with the city and provincial governments to conduct night classes for teaching of adult foreigners. It will thus be seen that Hamilton has a most progressive school policy, and is never afraid to make an innovation which promises still better results.

PRESIDENT HARDING ACTS.

A Washington despatch says that President Harding has presented to mine owners and miners a plan to settle the coal dispute. It asks the miners to return to work at the wage rates prevailing at the end of March, provides for the fixing of permanent wage levels by arbitration, and for an inquiry to recommend ways of solving permanently the problems in the coal industry. So far as the anthracite mines are concerned there is no apparent problem except the wage scale. The mine owners and their employees are unable to agree on that question, and it is a little difficult to see how the government or any investigating committee could fix a scale that would be satisfactory. Possibly some changes in the working agreements and some method of determining what would be a fair wage scale under any given condition of the market might be arrived at, and if that be possible it would be a great gain. With regard to the bituminous mines, however, the case is entirely different. While there is little or no danger of an over-production of anthracite, because the area is restricted, and the industry very thoroughly organized, an entirely different set

of conditions prevails in regard to bituminous coal. It is found in large quantities in widely separated parts of the country and there is no working arrangement to ensure that the amount produced will not be largely in excess of the market demands. The inevitable result of over production by competing mines is that stoppages of work occur, and men engaged in one mine or another are idle until the consumption has overtaken the demand and work may be resumed. When the government approaches this problem it must deal with a large number of mine owners, working under very different conditions as to wages and facilities for production. It would be necessary to get all the producers to agree upon a settled policy, and even when that is done there will still remain the possibilities of wage disputes between individual mine owners and their employees. It is obvious, however, that these strikes must soon be brought to an end, or the whole nation will suffer loss. Indeed every day since the miners ceased work has meant heavy loss not only to the men involved but to the mine owners and the country, and if the parties to the dispute will not themselves get together action on the part of the government must come.

While the world at large has not heard much about it the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists have been carrying on a struggle in the Near East almost since the close of the war. It is now announced that the other powers will hand a joint note to each of them, calling for a conference, and insisting that a real effort be made to terminate the dispute, which was an aftermath of the great war and brought about a state of disorder which has too long continued.

Contracts will soon be awarded for the erection of the hydro transmission line to Moncton. The plant at Musquash is now in smooth running order and we shall soon have an estimate of the cost of construction of a distribution system in this city. So far as this area is concerned the hydro policy of the Foster government is working out well, with every assurance of the most satisfactory results.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the increase in building operations in Canadian cities. An Ottawa brick manufacturer says the amount of brick sold in that city this year equals the total sales during the previous five years. He added that the present building boom in Ottawa is the greatest since 1910. Another interesting statement was that brick is twenty per cent. cheaper than it was two years ago.

Conditions in Ireland are steadily improving. The forces of the Free State government are so active that opposition to them grows steadily weaker. De Valera keeps prudently in the background and his party must feel very severely the loss of other leaders who are either dead or in prison. It should not be long before a state of tranquillity prevails in Southern Ireland.

FREED AFTER RAISING \$4 CHECK TO \$40 TO AID DYING WIFE

Los Angeles, July 11.—William Strickler, nineteen, whose wife and baby were sick, got a day's work and a check for \$4 in payment. He put a zero after the four, cashed the check and spent the \$40 on his family. Strickler admitted everything to Judge Sidney N. Reeve of the Superior Court, and the public defender told how, a few days later, Strickler's wife died and how Strickler, at her grave with his four-months-old baby in his arms, was arrested, handcuffed and taken to jail. Then the public defender asked probation for Strickler. "Probation!" thundered the court. "Why, the case is dismissed!"

OUT OF WORK, ATTEMPTS SUICIDE BY ACID ROUTE

Toronto, July 11.—Out of work for a considerable time and despondent, a man named Wilson, aged twenty-seven, who gave his address as 891 Yonge street, drank carbolic acid on the street in front of 1081 Bloor street west. He is now in the Western Hospital and his condition is critical. Wilson, whose first name is not known, was heard moaning by M. Perkins, 1049 Bloor street west, and when Perkins went out to see what was the matter, Wilson told him that he had no work and had drunk the acid.

CROP ACREAGE.

The preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of areas sown to cereals, hay and alfalfa, as compared with 1921, is as follows: Wheat, 22,464,000 acres compared with 23,261,224; oats, 16,983,500, 16,949,099; rye, 2,079,660, 1,842,496; mixed grain, 872,700, 861,139; hay and clover, 10,943,000, 10,614,991; alfalfa, 263,800, practically the same as last year. The area planted, or to be planted, in potatoes is placed at 703,900 acres, as compared with 701,912 acres last year.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Duncan Marshall, federal agricultural commissioner, who has recently completed an extensive motor tour of western, central and eastern Ontario, claims that never during his many trips through Ontario at this time of year has he seen such promising prospects as this season. "A little barley is injured," he states, "but fall wheat, alfalfa and alfalfa particularly, point to bumper returns."

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 49.

THE STORAGE BATTERY AS A SOURCE OF FILAMENT CURRENT.

When the filament of a vacuum tube is heated by an electric current, there is an emission of electrons or small charges of negative electricity. Up to a certain point the increase in current through the filament causes an increase in temperature and consequently an increase in the electron flow, but an excessive amount of current will result in burning out the filament and the consequent destruction of the valuable properties of the tube in the detection and amplification of the electric waves.

A storage or "A" battery, as it is commonly known, when used as a source of filament current, is usually a 6 volt battery of the lead plate-sulphuric acid type and is provided with a variable resistance for regulation of the amount of current supplied to the filament.

The capacity of this battery may vary from 86 to 100 ampere hours, the ampere hour being a unit denoting the flow of one ampere through a circuit for one hour. Owing to the fact that the vacuum tube when used in a receiving circuit requires only a small amount of current, a fully charged battery will supply current for a considerable period. The amount of current differs for various types of tubes and has ranges from 0.2 to 1.5 amperes, the proper value being recorded on the container in which the tube is purchased.

The 6 volt battery consists of 8 cells connected in series, that is, the positive terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of the next cell, with the result that the total voltage of the battery is the sum of the voltage of the individual cells. In this type of battery lead plates are supported in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid and when current from an external source is forced through the plates and solution, a change takes place in the plates and the battery stores up a supply of chemical energy. When the battery is connected to the filament, this chemical energy is released in the form of electric current. When fully charged and on open circuit, the voltage of the lead cell is slightly over two volts. Current may be drawn from the cell until the voltage falls to approximately 1.7 volts at which point it is considered to be discharged.

The specific gravity of the solution or electrolyte is a valuable indication of the condition of the cell. The normal specific gravity is usually given on the name plate of the battery, and when the battery is fully charged, should be from 1.215 to 1.260. The battery should not be discharged below a point where the specific gravity is 1.175. Due to natural evaporation and heating of the battery with a consequent lowering of the solution, it is necessary to add distilled water at intervals, so that the level of the electrolyte is always at least one-half inch above the tops of the plates.

The normal charging rate of the battery is marked on the name plate, and this rate should not be exceeded, as current forced through the battery in excess of this amount causes bucking and short circuiting of the plates. The battery should be kept clean and the terminals free from corrosion. The instructions carefully followed will result in good service and a considerable lengthening of battery life.

LIFE-SAVING BY RADIO IN THE ALPS.

Climbing parties lost in the deep snows of the Alps may be rescued through the use of the electric wave of radio communication. A French engineer, after twenty years of experimenting, has at last perfected a small wireless outfit which is capable of withstanding the exceptional atmospheric conditions of these lofty mountains.

Radio, therefore, will supplement the courageous work of the St. Bernard dogs in their wonderful rescues of lost mountain climbers. By the use of a small but powerful radio set, parties in danger can receive rapid assistance by sending wireless messages to the Mont Blanc observatory. Radio thus makes another contribution to its marvelous deeds in the saving of human lives.

ISRAEL.

"And the angel Israfil, whose heart-strings are a lute, and who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures," The Koran.

In Heaven a spirit doth dwell Whose heart strings are a lute; None sing so wildly well As the angel Israfil. And the giddy stars (so legends tell), Coasting their hymns, attend the spell Of his voice, all mute.

Tottering above In her highest mood, The enamoured Israfil, Blue with love, While to listen, the red 'leVIN (With the rapid flidings, even, Pauses in Heaven.

And they say (the stately choir And the other listening things) That Israfil's fire, By which he sits and sings, The trembling living wire Of those unusual strings.

But the skies that angels trod, Where deep thoughts are a duty, Where love's a grown-up God, Where the Houris glances, are Imbued with all the beauty That we worship in a star. Therefore thou art not wrong, Israfil, who dost despair: An unimpassioned song: To thee the laurels belong, Best bard, because the wisest; Merrily live and long!

The ecstasies above With thy burning measures suit; Thy grief, thy joy, thy hate, thy love, With the fervor of thy lute; Well may the stars be mute! Yes, Heaven is thine; but this; Here love's a grown-up God, Where the Houris glances, are Imbued with all the beauty That we worship in a star. Therefore thou art not wrong, Israfil, who dost despair: An unimpassioned song: To thee the laurels belong, Best bard, because the wisest; Merrily live and long!

If I could dwell Where Israfil Hath dwelt, and he were I, He might not sing so wildly well A mortal melody, While a holder note, than this might swell From my lyre within the sky. —Edgar Allan Poe. "Levin"—a flash of lightning.

LIGHTER VEIN.

A Serious Matter. Brown had at last obtained the correct recipe for "home brew" and had spent considerable time in preparing the first batch of it. He had placed it on a shelf in the pantry. Ten days later he looked for it and it was gone. "Where is the bottle I placed in the pantry about ten days ago?" "Why, it sat there so long I thought it had spoiled, and I threw it out," she replied. And they haven't spoken to one another since.

Uu-to Date Method.

Professor—"The youths of today should spend more time burning midnight oil. Magnate—Well, from my son's college bills I think he's burning a lot of midnight gasoline in his car."

The Main Trouble. "Johnny, can you tell me the worst thing about money?" "Yes'm; there ain't enough of it."

Quite Qualified. The Boss—"I'm afraid you are not qualified for the position. You don't know anything about my business. Applicant—"Don't I, though! I am engaged to your stenographer."

Helped By The Humidity. The Kindly Employer (to youthful employee who has but yesterday reported a near relative at death's door)—"How's your grandmother, Johnny?" "She's grand (gloomily, staring from the office window at rain-washed pavements).—Aw, she's comin' along all right Mr. Blivens!"—L.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, JULY 11. A.M. P.M. High Tide... 1.50 Low Tide... 8.20 (Time used is daylight saving.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Cleared Yesterday.

Schr Eugene Owen, McKay, 560, Eisenhauer, for Yarmouth.

Arrived Today.

Star Governor Dingley, 2856, Ingalls, from Boston.

Coastwise—Stuns Grand Manan, 178, Heaslop, for Yarmouth; Granville S. 64, Cukins, for Annapolis Royal; Keith Cann, 177, McKinnon, for Westport; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, for Digby; Centreville, 82, Lewis, from Digby; tug Margaret A. Hackett, 83, Greenlaw, from Yarmouth; gas schr Conqueror, 22, Cline, from Eastport.

Cleared Yesterday.

Schr Eugene Owen McKay, 560, Eisenhauer, for Yarmouth.

BRITISH PORTS.

Southampton, July 9—Ard, str Homeric, New York.

Montreal, July 9—Ard, str Metagama, Montreal.

Leith, July 9—Ard, str Cairnlois, Montreal.

Dublin, July 10—Ard, str Carrigan Head, Montreal.

London, July 10—Ard, str Wyncote, Montreal.

London, July 8—Sid, str Vellavia, Montreal.

Avonmouth, July 9—Sid, str Irishman, Montreal.

Quebec, July 10—Ard, str Vedie, Bremen and Southampton.

Cld, str Vedie, for Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, July 10—Ard, str Newton, Sydney (C B).

MARINE NOTES.

The schooner Engle Owen McKay sailed yesterday afternoon for Yarmouth, where she will load a cargo of lumber for Boston.

The tug Margaret A. Hackett arrived in port this morning from Halifax, via Yarmouth.

The schooner E. M. Roberts will go on Gregory's blocks for repairs.

The schooner Cutty Sark is due to leave New York for Newport News to load a cargo of coal for St. John.

The steamer Titon is due from Hampton Roads with a cargo of coal.

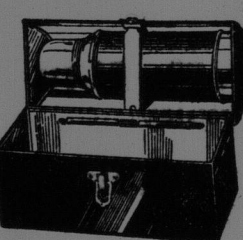
The steamer Canadian Trooper arrived at Montreal from Glasgow yesterday.

The steamer Canadian Logger arrived at Montreal from Barbados yesterday.

IN WALL STREET

New York, July 11 (10.30)—Regarding the more threatening aspects of the railroad strike situation, prices at the outset of today's market session, including the railway group, were mainly better. Foreign oils led with one point gains for Mexican Petroleum and Royal Dutch, the domestic group making fractional advances. Consolidated Gas and National Lead also were strong, but Laclede Gas, Davison Chemical and several of the low priced coal shares were inclined to ease. Foreign exchanges strengthened before the opening of the market on the more hopeful advices from London and continental points. French and Belgian government bonds made partial recoveries from yesterday's severe decline.

Thermos Lunch Kits



The workman used to carry his sandwiches, pie and coffee in a two-story tin pail. By lunch time the sandwiches were dry as chips, the pie was mashed flat, and the cold coffee was unfit for human consumption.

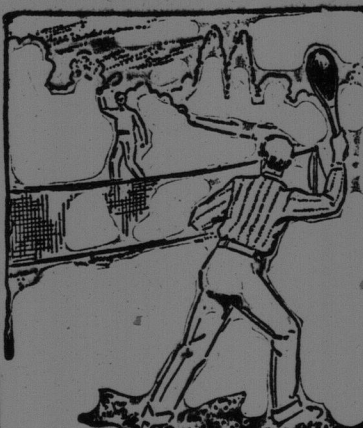
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SINCE 1859

St. John, N. B.

SPANISH COMMISSIONER OF MOROCCO RESIGNS

Madrid, July 11.—Gen. Damasco Berenguer yesterday resigned as Spanish high commissioner of Morocco, and his resignation was accepted by the government. No explanation was given out.

HELPING PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM HOMES BY FOREST FIRES

Victoria, B. C., July 11.—The provincial government will assist Merville refugees driven from their homes by the recent forest fires, to re-establish themselves.

SIR MONTAGUE ALLAN CASE MAY BE GONE ON WITH.

Ottawa, July 11.—Although it has not been officially announced, it is understood that the government will proceed with the case against Sir Montague Allan, former president of the Merchants Bank, the case will be referred to the grand jury. Both cases were dismissed in the Montreal police court.

Beavers 10; Clippers 5.

In the East End Intermediate League last night the Beavers defeated the Clippers on the Rockwood diamond by the score of 10 to 5. McCluskey for the winners had sixteen strike-outs. The batteries were: For the Beavers, McCluskey and Johnston; for the Clippers, Ramsey and Griffin.

C. N. R. Wreck.

Ottawa, July 11.—A Canadian National freight train was wrecked at the Bowersville road level crossing near here yesterday. Three cars were thrown from the track when they were tripped by a loose cattle guard. There were no casualties.

Announcing

the opening of the

St. John Office

of the

Employment Service of Canada

Wednesday, July 12th, the St. John Branch of the Employment Service of Canada will be opened to the Public. Offices have been established on the second floor of the Kennedy Building, 85 1/2 Prince William street.

The Service will serve all classes of workers both male and female. Separate entrances are provided for the men's and women's Divisions.

Workers of all trades or occupations seeking employment and employers requiring skilled or unskilled help are invited to register details of their requirements at these offices. There is no charge for this service either to employer or work seeker.

Office hours will be from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. The telephone number is Main 970.

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