

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1922

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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, \$3.00 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.

USE CANADIAN PORTS.

Canadian seaports are vitally interested in the complaints which have been made that Canadian wheat has been sold in Great Britain which did not prove to be up to the grade which it was represented to be. An explanation was given to the effect that the Canadian shippers were blameless in the matter, as the change in the grade had been caused by the mixture with lower grade wheat at a foreign port through which the grain had passed on its way to Europe. On his return from Great Britain, Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, confirmed this explanation. Commenting on the matter, the Ottawa Citizen says:

"If the facts are as alleged, a very simple remedy could be put into effect which would have the great advantage of being automatic in its operation and absolutely effective. All that is required is to make the route, or port of exit for export wheat, an integral part of the grade certificate and then to invite the buyer's market to protect itself. If mixing and degrading were being practised in certain ports, the market would soon fight shy of buying on grade wheat forwarded by these routes. The doubt would then rest not on the Canadian side where it should not, but upon the grade where it should, for which the trade in the ports of exit would be self-protecting. An entirely automatic process of self-protection would be set up. The market would discriminate against all wheat coming from these ports. The trade would be stimulated to protect itself against the practices of those who were injuring the commerce of these ports, and Canada would have an added incentive to maintain her own routes absolutely free from such practices in the benefit to her shipping and direct export trade, if the fact of shipment through her ports were a guarantee that the sample would tally with the grade."

That might be an effective way of dealing with the problem, but, if the trouble occurs only at foreign ports, why not avoid the possibility of trouble by shipping through Canadian ports? There should be no need to wait for the "automatic process of self-protection" to operate. In this case self-protection could be ensured from the beginning by shipping the grain over Canadian railways and through Canadian ports.

THEY HAVE LEARNED.

When the British troops entered the Rhine country three months after the armistice, the feeling of the Germans was bitter and the conquerors found it necessary to adopt very strict measures. This policy was at first keenly resented by the inhabitants, but as time passed and the people became convinced of the justice of the regulations imposed and the desire of the British to carry them out impartially, resentment gave place to gratitude, and today prominent German officials do not hesitate to pay warm tribute to British courtesy and fairplay, and British efficiency, in a situation which called for sane and capable administration to avoid anarchy and disaster.

For example, Dr. Meerfeld, Mayor of Cologne, who is also a member of the Reichstag, told a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian a few days ago that "in the areas occupied by the British both mental and material hardships are felt the least." When the British soldiers entered Cologne, orders were given to close all theatres at 9 o'clock, to censor all press news and to compel every adult to carry a card of identification, renewable four times a year. In spite of these drastic regulations, correspondents declare, there is not now any hard feeling against the British in Cologne, and the departure of the British troops from the town of Duernren recently caused great regret among the citizens who appealed to the British general to stay longer as everything under his direction had gone on so smoothly. The French who succeed the British are stern and possibly less diplomatic, and the Germans prefer the former. Mayor Meerfeld says the British are "trusted because they cherish no political purposes in connection with the occupation and lend no aid to any French plans for a separatist movement. They are generous, and do not stop to petty-foggish methods." He adds that "one day, probably in some years to come, the English will leave us again. The populace will breathe freely, but they will certainly not bear malice against the departed troops in their hearts nor evoke the ill-will of the Fates upon them. It is quite certain that both the bonds of business connection and those of the intellect now existing between conqueror and conquered will continue longer than the mere period of occupation. When sick Europe is really convalescent again these links will be gladly called to mind."

Commenting on the Guardian's interview an observer who is in close touch with European affairs says: "This is a far cry from the hymns of Mate which Germans sang when their fury was concentrated on the British. They have learned something in the

meantime. Animosity fostered by official propaganda with the object of whipping up the martial spirit of the people could not long survive personal contact with the British Tommy, who, whatever his faults, is good-natured, tolerant, and incapable of persistent malice against a beaten foe. The mildness of the British sway in the Rhineland is not a calculated policy, but springs from a race characteristic. It must be a revelation to Rhinelanders fed on the war and general legend of British depravity invented by their militarists, junkies and professors."

If Germany listens to such men as Mayor Meerfeld she will go forward on a sound basis. It is in the Meerfelds that the spirit behind the Hymn of Hate is not dead; but if the great mass of German people follow the leadership of the more thoughtful statesmen who, like the Mayor of Cologne, appear to be honest and sincere, they will rescue the nation from the unenviable condition to which it was reduced by the Hohenzollerns and their militant following.

While not so much has been written about William T. Cosgrave as about his predecessors in Irish Free State leadership, he is an able man who is expected to make a good president of the Dail, for which office he was chosen on Saturday. In exchange of telegrams with Right Hon. Winston Churchill some weeks ago he gave assurance of intention to carry on the work of Griffith and Collins along the paths they had followed to the end that the treaty should bring to Ireland the peace that was designed in its making.

A continent is relieved today by an announcement of the settlement of a strike of hard coal miners in the United States. Winter may now be faced with less of apprehension than was the case during the progress of the strike. The beneficial effect of the settlement will not be felt for some little time but normal output is expected by the end of this month.

There will be special interest here in the new immigration policy of the federal government, because the importance of the subject was stressed at the recent meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade in St. John. The eastern sea provinces have much to offer the newcomer and the Maritimes should have full consideration in development of federal activities along this line.

Congratulations to the Exhibition management and directorate for the success of the fair which closed Saturday night are in order, as well as a word of commendation for the fine public support as shown by the attendance figures. Those directing the destinies of the Exhibition are encouraged to continue their good work.

Wasn't it nice "sleeping in" that extra hour with the change back to old time?

HELD IN KINDLY MEMORY HERE

Commissioner John Lawley, of Salvation Army, Died in London on Saturday.

A Canadian Press cable from London, England, reports that Salvation Army Commissioner John Lawley, a close friend of the General Booth, died in London Saturday. Commissioner Lawley accompanied Gen. Booth in all his travels, and was in St. John with the last general some fifteen years ago. His last trip to Canada was with the present general, Bramwell Booth, about two years ago, but on that occasion, a gathering for this district was held in Halifax and he did not visit St. John. He was a noted singer.

Major Burrows, divisional commander here, has received advice of Commissioner Lawley's death and announced that the funeral will be held on Thursday in London. The services will be conducted by General Booth.

Commissioner Lawley is held in kindly memory here and throughout Canada and many will sympathize with the army in its loss.

Meighan Attacks Government.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Hon. Arthur Meighan in a speech at a picnic here on Saturday charged the government with wrecking the national railway system by keeping its component parts divided. He bitterly arraigned the government.

"The teachers in the free kindergartens will begin their duties again today in the different centres. The south end school will be in charge of Miss Edna Colwell, assisted by Miss Dorothy Simonds. In the north end Miss Edith Stevens will be assisted by Miss Blinnor Cline. The Wellington row school will be in charge of Miss Leni Ertay and Miss Elizabeth Stanley. The East End school will be directed by Miss Ruth Manx, assisted by Miss Edna Macdonald. The children of Prince Edward street and surrounding districts will be cared for by Miss Winifred Ross and Miss Florence Kierstead.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 101.

RADIO DICTIONARY.

OHM.

The Ohm is the electrical unit of resistance. A wire has a resistance of one ohm when a pressure or electromotive force of one volt causes a current of one ampere to flow through it.

CAPACITY REACTANCE.

The opposition offered by capacity to the flow of alternating current. The value of capacity reactance is expressed in ohms.

"TIED BACK" CIRCUIT.

A circuit in which regeneration is produced by feeding back oscillating energy from the plate circuit to the grid circuit. Two forms of this circuit in general use are the "tickler circuit" and the "tuned plate" circuit.

TRANSFORMER.

A transformer consists of a primary and secondary coil or coils placed in inductive relation to one another and is used in alternating current circuits for raising or lowering the voltage. In some transformers the coils are wound upon a core of laminated soft iron while others have an air core.

"TICKLER" COIL.

A coil connected in series with the plate circuit and placed in inductive relation to the secondary coil of the receiving circuit. The tickler is used in feed back circuits for transforming energy from the plate circuit to the grid circuit.

LOUD SPEAKER.

An instrument, usually constructed in the shape of a horn, and used for the purpose of increasing the sound waves which are made audible in the receiving circuit. Amplification is essential to the use of a loud speaker.

GRINDERS.

A type of static wave which is believed to be propagated vertically and which causes considerable interference with radio signals during the warmer months by producing continual grinding sounds in the receiving telephones.

OHM'S LAW.

The relation between current, voltage and resistance in an electric circuit. The law as stated is that the current in an electric circuit is equal to the voltage divided by the resistance.

THE HENRY.

The inductance of a circuit in which a change of one or more amperes per second produces an induced electromotive force of one volt. The Henry is used as a unit to express the value of inductance in the component parts of radio circuits. The Millhenry, or one thousandth of a Henry, is commonly used as the practical unit.

TUNGSTEN.

A metal of a grayish-white color, extremely hard and dense, which evaporates only at a high temperature. Tungsten wire is used for the hot electrode or filament in the majority of vacuum tubes and when heated has the property of emitting electrons or very minute charges of negative electricity.

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SEPTEMBER FIELDS.

September fields are comfortable fields; They rest in the sun. They have given their word and kept their faith. Their work is done.

The little field mouse that comes seeking for food. Her winter store. She carries grain on grain and seed on seed. Through her low door.

The Summer-weary birds that fly in flocks. Their broods are fed. Their broods are strong of wing, their work is done. Their songs all said.

September flowers have the hues of Spring. Purple and gold. But give a sharper scent, less fine and sweet. As they unfold.

September flowers have the scent of herbs. Bitter and strong. As though bright Summer gathered in her sweet. To take along.

When she went journeying on that way We do not know— For none may follow Summer, though we all Must see her go.

September fields have roots of red and bronze. Like jewels made. By very cunning workmen, form on form. And shade on shade.

My meadow is a cup of loveliness; Small, perfect things. Are there for the delight of all who come. On foot or wings. —Louis Driscoll in New York Times.

CORSICAN IN; 505 PASSENGERS

Two Are for St. John—The Churches Helping League of Nations to Bring Peace to World.

Quebec, Sept. 11.—The Canadian Pacific 12,000-ton steamer Corsican from Glasgow, Captain J. Hall, with 505 passengers, including 896 cabin of whom 191 were Americans, arrived at Quebec at two o'clock yesterday morning and cast anchor in the stream owing to other liners being at the Louise docks. She docked at 11 a.m. In the meantime the Canadian immigration officers went out to the ship to inspect the passengers for Canada including the third class and when the Corsican docked the passengers were all ready to land and all the third class within an hour were speeding from the dock to their western destinations.

Among the cabin passengers were three American tourist parties who had been overseas seeing Europe, and the American Express tourist party, McComb tour and Borris party. All were bubbling over with enthusiasm of their travels in England, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Holland. More than fifty of these Americans landed at Quebec to make train connections over the C. P. R. for their respective homes in the United States.

Among the returned Canadians were Miss H. and Miss M. Blenkinsop for St. John. F. A. Spratt, head master of a school at Providence, R. I., and who has made sixteen trips to Europe, was in charge of the McComb tour. He said his party like all the American touring parties who have used the Canadian Pacific steamers were highly delighted with their experience. He said Italy was in a bad way. As to England, he was struck with that country's recovery.

Among the prominent cabin passengers

was Rev. D. M. Ramsay, who went to Europe for a holiday accompanied by Mrs. Ramsay. He is chairman of the Presbyterian Church Board of Ontario with residence in Toronto. He spoke of an appeal made some time ago by Lloyd George to the Baptist church, of which Lloyd George was a member, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches to work and pray for the peace of the world and the good results which were expected from his efforts. The churches had perfected an organization to assist the League of Nations to reestablish the peace of the world. At Copenhagen a meeting of all the leaders of the Protestant churches was held, to carry on and propagate this week for universal peace. It was a very important meeting, said Rev. Mr. Ramsay, and a resolution was adopted with the purpose of carrying on a religious campaign through the churches for the peace of the world.

Rev. Mr. Ramsay was formerly moderator of the Presbyterian Church in England and minister of the Highgate church in London, and was appointed a delegate to come to Canada and organize the churches in this country to work for the peace of the world.

TINY UNCONQUERED KINGDOM REOPENED

Nualolo, Set Among Hawaiian Cliffs, Had Long Been Isolated.

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 11.—The kingdom of "died" but never was conquered; the kingdom with the smallest standing army on record, three men; the kingdom of Nualolo, behind its walls of mountain and spruce in an almost forgotten corner of the island of Kauai, is being "rediscovered."

This ancient domain, the only part of Hawaii which King Kamehameha the Great could not bring under his sceptre when he routed all other rivals in the islands, has been reopened. A rope ladder once again dangles from the Nualolo cliffs (as in ancient days), fastened through the holes cut in the rocks by the Hawaiian warriors of long ago.

Only Three Entrances. The kingdom of Nualolo is on the northwest coast of the island of Kauai of the Hawaiian group, in the heart of a wonderful precipice section which rises abruptly from the sea in almost perpendicular cliffs from 2,500 to more than 4,000 feet in height. It comprises nine valleys, three large and six small, each ending at the sea in a precipice. There are only three ways of getting into this old domain. One is by a dangerous trail upward from the ocean front, a second is by another and steeper trail over the mountains from the land side and the third and easiest is by rope ladder from Nualolo beach and thence over a narrow winding path cut out of the rock, where a misstep means a fall to death.

When Nualolo maintained its independence in the face of the advances of the Great Kamehameha, before the days of high explosives and airplanes, three men only were needed to keep its gates. An old Hawaiian, named Ku, has given the following simple but effective method of defence.

The Kingdom's Horatios. One guard sat at the top of the Honopu beach precipice with a pile of rocks at his side. Only one enemy at a time could climb the trail and in case of attack the guard dropped a stone on the head of each enemy as he appeared from below, or smashed his fingers with a rock as they clutched the overhanging ledge.

On the Kamale trail, from above on the land side, a guard with a pole waited in a niche in the cliff out of sight of the approaching enemy. When the enemy came within reach along the narrow pathway the guard would give him a shove with the pole and a 400-foot drop did the rest.

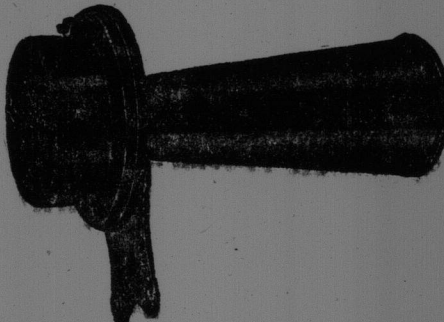
Locked behind their barriers of towering mountains and pounding surf, the people of Nualolo developed a system of agricultural irrigation which remains a

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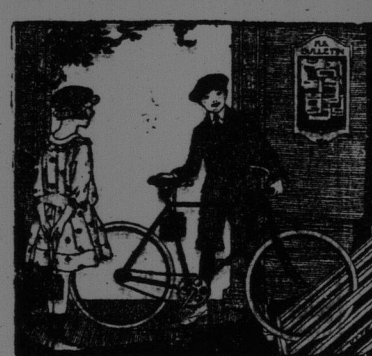
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EXHIBITION WEEK

tribute to their industry and engineering ability.

According to Dr. H. E. Gregory of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, no other irrigation system ever has been worked out by the Hawaiians than that of the ancient valley kingdom. Every available foot of the steep valleys was made productive.

Very few persons have been able to get into the old kingdom during the past three-quarters of a century, but the recent placing of the rope ladder near Nualolo beach is expected to end Nualolo's decades of isolation and reopen its historic terraces and trails once again to outsiders.

MISSING BOY FOUND DEAD IN MILL FLUME

Smith's Falls, Ont., Sept. 11.—An all-night hunt for Kenneth Phillips, a six-year-old boy, participated in by a large number of men and youths, culminated on Sunday morning in the finding of the body of the child in a mill flume.

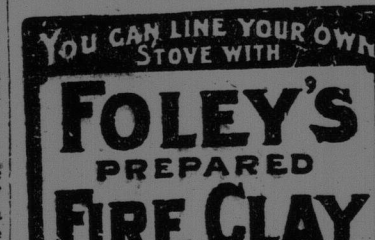
THIEVES GET \$1578 IN COCA COLA OFFICE

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Scraps of soap, an electric drill, a hammer and a pair of pliers told the police yesterday of a successful safe-breaking coup in the plant of the Coca Cola Co. The thieves secured \$1,578 in cash.

HOTEL FOR GIRLS.

New York, Sept. 11.—The cornerstone of the Webster Apartments, a hotel for business women provided for by the will of the late Charles Webster, for many years senior partner of R. H. Macy & Co., was laid last week.

The cost of the new hotel, which adjoins the St. Mary's Free Hospital for children, is estimated at \$750,000. Mr. Webster provided for the maintenance of the building, which will house nearly 400 girls. Every comfort will be provided for them. The restaurant will offer the best food at cost. The building will be finished next spring.



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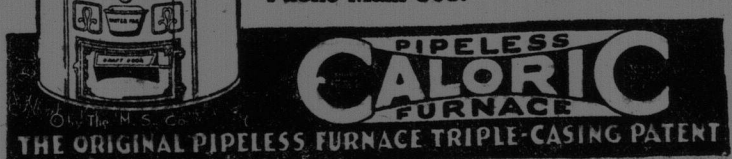
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