

POOR DOCUMENT M-C 2935

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1922

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 20, 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, \$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.

THE NEAR EAST PROBLEM

While the Near East situation is still critical, with no assurance that Kemal Pasha will not attempt to take Constantinople there is stronger reason to hope that any action by Great Britain will be supported by France and Italy. An agreement between the British and French governments seems reasonably assured, according to Paris despatches.

Any disagreement between the Allied powers on the Near East problem serious enough to cause one power or another to withhold military support, if military support should be needed, would be most unfortunate. France and Great Britain have not agreed on the policy to be adopted with respect to the Near East problem, and for a time there was some reason to fear that the split would grow wider. The visit to Paris of the British foreign secretary with Premier Poincaré evidently has resulted in a better understanding. That both nations are making concessions may be safely assumed. It is declared in Constantinople that Kemal Pasha is preparing to launch an attack for the possession of the Dardanelles, the Turks believing that they will be able to strike before the British can concentrate all their forces.

The British, however, have a huge fleet at the Dardanelles, and the indications so far are that they are determined to hold the straits at all costs. Meanwhile British and French representatives of high standing are doing everything in their power to persuade Kemal Pasha to abandon his claims to Constantinople and settle the whole problem at the conference table.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Although only time and the reactions of trade will tell with accuracy the effect of the new United States tariff upon Canadian business, the general feeling is that the rates recently approved differ so little, in the terms which count the most, from the emergency tariff which has been in effect since the spring of last year that its effect already has been discounted very largely. Canadian trade survived the effects of the emergency tariff without disastrous effects and it is not expected that the new measure will be much, if any, more detrimental to our interests.

In reviewing the progress of Canadian trade since the adoption of the United States emergency tariff, as an indication of what may be expected under the new legislation, the Montreal Gazette says:

"Canadian producers have fairly well held the American market despite the high rates of the Fordney act. In July last exports to the United States had a value of \$29,226,000, or nearly \$9,000,000 in excess of exports in the corresponding month last year, and in the twelve months ending with July Canadian shipments to the United States amounted to the considerable sum of \$304,000,000. Allowing for the decline in prices of field, forest and animal products, the quantity exported will be found to have undergone comparatively small diminution. One consequence of the high American duties will be to divert Canadian trade to other markets, a movement of which indications already appear. In the four months, April-July, Canada's commerce with Great Britain increased in both imports and exports, while her commerce with the United States declined; while in the twelve months ending July 31, our imports from Great Britain fell off \$42,000,000, as against a drop of \$225,000,000 in imports from the United States. Considering the economic disturbance of Europe, Canada's export trade has held up remarkably well, and not the least satisfactory feature of her foreign commerce is the maintenance of an excess of exports over imports. The balance has been favorable."

If the chief effect of the new tariff is to be the development of a larger trade between Canada and Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, its adoption will be a real, although unintentional, service to the Empire. Already the volume of trade between Canada and Great Britain has reached a point where it exceeds our trade with the United States, as a result of the emergency tariff, and the new tariff will tend to encourage even closer inter-Imperial trade relations.

WHY COAL IS COSTLY.

Some of the reasons for the high price of coal and for unsatisfactory conditions in the coal mining industry are indicated by Mr. Francis S. Peabody, of Chicago, who is said to be one of the largest coal operators in the United States. If the facts are as he relates them, it is not surprising that existing conditions should be unsatisfactory to the consumers, and also to those engaged in the industry. The investigation by a government commission, which was promised as a result of the recent strikes, should bring to light conditions as they really are, and that would be the first step towards the reforms which evidently are needed in the methods of producing and selling coal.

According to Mr. Peabody, too many mines are being operated. He estimates that there are 10,000 coal mines in operation in the United States, as compared with 6,000 before the war, and that if these mines were operated continuously they could produce twice as much coal as is needed. There are now, he says, 100,000 miners depending on the production of coal for a living, and that 500,000 would be sufficient. Among the bur-

den which he regards as unnecessary is the \$600,000,000 invested in mines which are not needed, and which add \$40,000,000 a year in interest and \$90,000,000 in upkeep charges to the sum which the consumers must pay. The wages of the surplus number of miners, he says, amount to another \$300,000,000. Here we have a total of \$390,000,000 added each year to the amount which the country should pay for its coal. There is only one place from which this money can come, and that is from the pockets of the consumers. The charges must be included in the coal bills and the people must pay them.

It is impossible to eliminate all waste in any industry, but Mr. Peabody's figures indicate a margin of waste in the business of coal production which leaves plenty of opportunity for pruning. Measures which would eliminate a large share of this waste would benefit not only the consumers but also the miners and the operators, in the long run.

Attention is directed to Mr. K. H. Smith's letter in The Times today. It is an effective answer to the Power Company supporters who profess to believe that a steam standby is necessary. And it must be remembered that the Musquash plant has two lines, and that in case of damage to one the full load can be switched to the other without interruption in the service.

To Belgium's firm yet conciliatory attitude is credited adjustment of differences between that country and Germany in the matter of reparations payments. The Reichsbank has agreed to endorse German treasury bonds to the amount of 270,000,000 gold marks, due February 15 and June 15, 1923. General satisfaction has been expressed by the Allied reparations commission.

Despite the fact that Ireland has not yet settled down to peaceful existence, the Free State parliament continues to frame its laws along progressive lines. Yesterday resolutions were passed authorizing the compilation of electoral registers which provided for the admission of women to the franchise on the same terms as men.

Serious accidents to children in which the drivers of vehicles are apparently blameless, should impress upon parents the necessity of schooling their young ones in the watchfulness necessary while crossing city streets. It is the duty of every citizen also to assist in protecting the lives of our little ones.

The every-day man may take a very profitable lesson from the action of President Harding on the soldiers' bonus bill. The president vetoed the bill primarily because congress had failed to provide for the revenue necessary to finance the undertaking.

An attempt will be made to settle the Near East difficulty by means of negotiation. This is the wise course and the one which furnished the foundation for the structure of the League of Nations.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, SEPT. 20.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A.M. | P.M. |
| High Tide... 10:37 | Low Tide... 4:46 |

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Today.

Coastwise—Schr Ethel, 22, Dewey, from Digby.

Cleared Today.

Coastwise—Gas schr. Casarco No. 2, 25, Craft, for Robbinston, Me.; gas schr. Muriel, 7, Lorber for Lubec, Me.; gas schr. Conqueror, 22, Cline, for Eastport, Me.; gas schr. Continental, 22, McNeil, for Eastport.

MARINE NOTES.

S. S. Manchester Brigade sailed from Manchester on Saturday for Montreal.

The Manchester Regiment sailed from Montreal on Sunday for Manchester, via Halifax.

The Ashgrove sailed from Sydney Monday for the United Kingdom with a full cargo of deals loaded in St. John. She had put into Sydney for coal.

The Nyhaven is due on Thursday or Friday with a cargo of Welsh coal for the local sugar refinery. She is from Cardiff.

The Antonia, from Montreal, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday night and at Cherbourg this morning.

The Saturnia arrived at Glasgow, from Montreal at noon on Sunday.

NO STRONG BEER LICENSES FOR ONTARIO HOTELS

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Attorney-General Raney told delegates representing temperance organizations who yesterday addressed a special parliamentary committee on hotel accommodation that there was no possibility of the hotels obtaining a license for stronger beer or light wines.

John MacDonald, spokesman, said that hotel men should not be under the ban of society. They should be helped to give the public proper service. Many hotels had told him that they were doing better now than before. His own travelers had told him that hotel conditions were vastly better.

FIFTEEN MINUTES OF RADIO EACH DAY

By Edward N. Davis

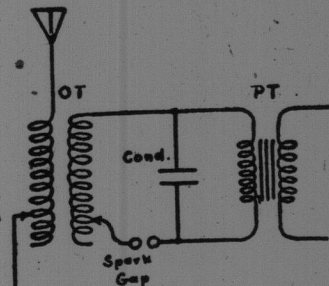
Formerly Technical Electrical Expert For U. S. Government

Lesson No. 109.

THE EFFECTS OF FREQUENCY.

Frequency is a term applied to alternating current circuits referring to the changes in direction of the current. For example, a lighting circuit which supplies sixty cycle current to a house is said to have a frequency of sixty cycles, while most of the spark signals heard on the receiving set have a frequency of 800 cycles, if they are from commercial stations.

The frequency of the current which is to pass through the windings of a transformer or other electrical device having an iron core is an important consideration in designing such equipment. An increase in the frequency usually means a decrease in the dimensions of the iron core used. It takes a definite time to set up a given magnetic field around a coil of wire and in an iron core, and if the current is made to reverse its direction more often, it is necessary to reduce the amount of iron in the core to permit building up the field to the same strength.



Simple Spark Transmitter

The lowest frequency employed for commercial lighting circuits is twenty-five cycles, which means fifty alternations of current per second. This frequency is somewhat below the range of the usual voice of audio-frequencies. When we get up into the range of radio frequencies the current reverses extremely rapidly so that most of the apparatus of the sort mentioned above functions without any iron core at all, having a so-called "air-core." Examples of air-core transformers are variocouplers and receiving transformers, radio-frequency amplifying transformers, and oscillation transformers of various types for transmission purposes.

It is a peculiarity of radio-frequency currents that they travel chiefly on the surface of the conductor and do not penetrate deeply into it. This is the reason why tubing or strips of large area is employed in powerful transmitting stations for those parts of the circuits which carry high frequency currents. This also accounts for the fact that a person coming in contact with the antenna lead of a transmitting plant of moderate power is not always severely burned. Many of the vaudeville acts are performed, as you have seen, with the antenna lead of the finger tips of the performers without injury.

A transformer designed to operate on say, 500 cycles will probably burn out if subjected to the excessive current which would be drawn from a twenty-five cycle source unless a large core suitable for the reduced frequency was used. On the other hand, a transformer designed for sixty cycles may be employed on 120 cycles at slightly reduced power and at very low power on 500 cycles without external choke coils.

Variations in frequency play an important part in the reception by radio of music or speech. Audio-frequency transformers usually function best at a certain frequency, so that sounds at frequencies above or below this are not amplified in the same proportion. This is the reason for the apparent distortion in some types of receiving sets employing several stages of audio frequency amplification.

It is the frequency of an alternating current circuit which makes possible such apparatus as the transformer, impedance coils, condenser by-passes, and many other useful devices which are operative on direct current or current which flows continuously in one direction, as from a storage battery.

(All Rights Reserved by United Feature Syndicate. Reproduction Prohibited.)

LIGHTER VEIN.

Professional Camouflage.

"Doctor, if there is anything the matter with me don't frighten me half to death by giving it a long scientific name. Just tell me what it is in plain English."

"Well, sir, to be frank, you are lazy."

"Thank you, doctor. Now tell me the scientific name for it; I've got to report to the missus."

Shoe on the Other Foot.

The man who has a proverb, "It is not the wine that makes a man drunk; it is the man himself." This reminds us of the story of the old fellow who came to Sam Jones' and said he had a bad cold. With John Barleycorn and said penitently: "Brother Jones, I've been overtaken in a fault again."

"You're an old liar!" cried Sam. "You've overtaken the fault—a jug has no legs."

He Was Enlightened.

A young woman, recently returned from abroad, was describing her experiences in mountain-climbing to a friend in the diplomatic corps. "Ah," said the foreign diplomat, "so you climb that mountain? That was a foot to be proud of." "Pardon me, count," said the American girl, "O-o-hhh!" exclaimed the count, "so you climb him more than once?"

LOCAL NEWS

It is planned to establish a branch of the Southgate Import and Export Company of Norfolk, Va., in the city. The company is expected to be organized within two weeks, according to J. L. King, special agent for the company. The company is expected to be looking over the prospects for including fish in the list of exports. The company may also take up the matter of potatoes for the southern states and the West Indies. Mr. King will be in charge of the new agency.

In honor of a happy event to take place at Hampton today in which Martin Ryan is to be one of the principals, friends met at his home recently and tendered him a surprise. During the evening an address congratulating him on his success in finding such a splendid girl for his bride and wishing them both joy and happiness was read by Edward Connely, after which the presentation of a beautiful Morris chair, accompanied by a smoking stand, etc., was made to him. Mr. Ryan thanked his friends most heartily and expressed much surprise.

PLAN JOINT FAIR

A joint fair is to be held in the Victoria rink, Oct. 16 to 26 by Dominion A. R. L. No. 141 and Johnston L. O. B. A. No. 19. H. Sellen is to be managing director; Mrs. Francis Kerr, convenor; A. B. Stuckhouse, chairman; C. L. Hamilton, secretary; Mrs. Stevens, corresponding secretary; Arthur Harris, director; Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stuckhouse, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Cronk, J. T. Moore, J. M. Howe, Jas. McAfee, Stanley Vail, M. Leskey, Geo. Chase, Wm. L. Carlin, Edward Sheppard, James Moore will look after refreshments and games.

Use the Want Ad. Way.

JAILED FOR RISKING HIS LIFE ON LEDGE

Window Cleaner Falls Victim to Campaign to End Recklessness—Many Ignore the Law.

The Industrial Commission is campaigning in New York against careless window cleaners who do not use safety devices required by the labor law in cleaning windows from the outside. The campaign has been marked by the conviction of one man who had not complied with the law. He was sent to jail. The campaign is designed to protect the men from their own carelessness.

"To save men engaged in this hazardous employment from injury and death," says The Industrial Bulletin, "it has been found necessary for Commissioner Sayer to resort to criminal proceedings, but the object lesson taught, it is believed, will have a salutary effect."

At least twenty-four men killed and seventy-five or more seriously injured in New York City alone during the last five years is shown in the records of the department, and the accidents have happened in most instances because the men themselves failed to do what the law required, that is, use safety belts.

"Duties as to safeguarding employees are placed by the labor laws on employers and there is also an obligation on the part of the employees. The Industrial Code requires owners of factory buildings to provide safety devices for windows which are cleaned from the outside, and the men doing this dangerous work are also required to use the devices when they are provided. It is a misdemeanor for the owner to neglect to provide the safety attachments and it is equally criminal for the window cleaner to fail to use them when they are provided."

"For some time now, the department through its Bureau of Inspection has been actively engaged in bringing about enforcement of the law, and just a short time ago a window cleaner was jailed for failure to use a safety device while at work in New York City. The offender was Peter Hutsolic. He was employed by the Chicago Window Cleaning Company, 204 East Forty-fourth street. He had been previously warned that the law required him to use a safety device when engaged in cleaning a window on the outside of a high building. He persisted, however, and a jail sentence was the result."

Hutsolic chose a twelve-story factory building at 116 to 120 East Twenty-seventh street to show his disregard of the law. This building is within sight of the department's New York office, and the man was seen as he pranced about on the sill of a window twelve stories from the ground, disregarding entirely the safety device attached to the building and the safety belt with which he had been provided.

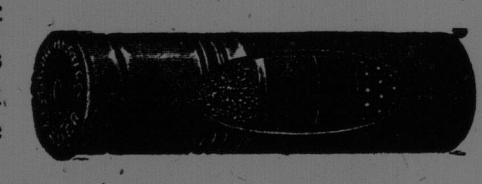
"Complaint was made, a warrant was issued and Hutsolic was arrested. He was given a hearing before Judge Harris in Municipal Term Court and explained his failure to comply with the law by stating that 'it takes too long to put the belt on.' Judge Harris imposed

Bang!

The Duck Shooting Season is Open

Are you ready? Let us furnish you with a trusty gun and a supply of good ammunition.

We carry the leading makes of Guns on the market, also best grades of Ammunition and can supply you with the kind of outfit that will get the game.



Phone Main 2540

McAVITY'S

11-17 King Street

Best Foot Ball Players Insist on Reach Foot Balls

Once you get your hands on a Reach Foot Ball, and examine it carefully, you'll realize the reason for this wide-spread preference.

Through many a big, long, hard fought game, the Reach Foot Ball has proved its surpassing quality, skilled workmanship and exceptional durability.

Before you decide on any Foot Ball, come in and see our 1922-23 showing of Reach Canadian "Varsity," "Rugby," "Amateur," "Scholastic," and "Boys" Foot Balls. Also Reach Soccer Ball, and Foot Ball Accessories.

EMERSON & FISHER, LTD.

GOOD WILL and GOOD SHOES

A business lives through its customers, and its greatest asset is their good will.

Our service has always measured up to this standard and brings forth voluntary expressions of friendship and confidence.

Now showing the newer styles in women's fall shoes, very moderately priced.

Some Wonderful Styles in Spats.

WIEZEL BROS. LTD. SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

See the New Russian Cavalier Gaiters.

a sentence of \$20 fine or imprisonment. Hutsolic went to jail.

"This is the first case in which an employee has been arrested and punished for failure to use the prescribed safety device. It will not be the last, however, if employees fail to do their duty and obey the law."

"Just a few days after Hutsolic had been arrested and sent to jail there was another accident, the victim of which was Peter Gurnik. Gurnik, like Hutsolic, is a window cleaner, and although he had a safety belt when he started work on the windows on the fifth floor of a building he was in too much of a hurry to attach the belt to the device. Two minutes after he started the windows he slipped and, falling, landed on the top of an automobile that was parked in the street. He was found there unconscious and the first it was thought that the fall had killed him. He was taken to a hospital, and there it was found that he suffered from severe shock and a broken thigh bone."

"As a result of the large number of accidents in the window cleaning business, employers in this industry are required to pay an extremely high rate for their compensation insurance. The occupation is sufficiently hazardous at all times, but the failure of the men doing the work to use their safety appliances has resulted in the highest rate of any compensation insurance."

"Commissioner Sayer intends that as far as it is possible to do so, workers will be protected. Owners of buildings will be made to provide the necessary that are within jurisdiction of the law safety appliances on the buildings; employers of the window cleaners will be made to furnish the men with the safety belts that the law requires and the men themselves will be made to use these belts when they are at work."

"A large number of employers have failed to protect their men by compensation insurance and Commissioner Sayer has had many of them before him, giving them an opportunity before bringing criminal proceedings against them, to insure their men."

MAKING PROHIBITION PAY.

Ohio's Liquor Law Enforcement Supported by Milford.

Milford, Ohio, is availing not only its own treasury but also that of the State of Ohio since the Volstead act became a law. The fines brought in by violation of prohibition in Milford pay the entire prohibition enforcement bill of Ohio, with much to spare.

Mayor Scott sees to it that prohibition pays. His three officers are hauling Cincinnati's illicit distillers and poison peddlers to the Milford City Hall at the rate of five a day, and seldom is one of them fined less than \$500. Six hundred prohibition law violators have been tried by Mayor Scott since Jan. 1, and they have paid fines amounting to \$125,000. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount

RESTORE THE BICYCLE!

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

There is no reason why the use of the bicycle should not be recognized in road building. Cycle paths could be made alongside the roads at little additional cost. Bicycle routes to and in such places as the forest preserve and state parks would give people a chance to renew their acquaintance with a wholesome recreation.

FURNACES

Pipe and Pipeless

Special features best suited for Residences, Church or Store.

Our many years of experience in heating enables us to give the best for each individual case.

We have them for Wood or Coal. Our prices are right. Call and examine or send for circulars.

P. CAMPBELL & CO.

73 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

Fire Insurance

Makes What is Otherwise a Reckless Gamble into a Safe Investment

C. E. L. JARVIS & SON

74 Prince William Street.

Phone Main 130. 9-23

CaloriC is ALL Cast.

There are no steel parts in the CaloriC. It is all cast from pure pig iron. There is no scrap used. It is therefore tougher and more durable than others. The castings are heavy and will not pit as light castings do. CaloriC is a quality product through and through. It costs no more yet its value is much greater. A CaloriC is a life time investment. Be sure and see it before you buy.

PHILIP GRANNAN, Limited

Phone Main 365. 568 Main St.

PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE

THE ORIGINAL PIPELESS FURNACE TRIPLE-CASING PATENT