

## PATENTS ON PERPETUAL MOTION STILL SOUGHT

World Nations Realize Value of Free Energy in Next War But U. S. Congress Refuses To Grant Rights To Inventors, Without Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although with monotonous regularity the United States patent office has proclaimed that it will not issue a patent on any perpetual motion machine or machine for creating free energy unless a working model is submitted and actually operated, applicants for patents on such contraptions and ideas continue to come in and, presumably, always will. And some day, perpetual motion may be proved. Indeed, there are several inventors who insist that they have found the secret.

### Seen in Next War

The files of the patent office and of the congressional committees on patents bulge with records and correspondence, largely controversial on the subject of perpetual motion and free energy. With so many people discussing the next war and so much being said and done concerning new and more hideous agencies of wholesale destruction, the idea of free energy raises its head afresh. For it is realized to the full that whatever nation possesses the secret can dominate the world. There could be no war unless it were a war of extermination, prosecuted by the nation in possession of the secret, against the rest of mankind.

The known fact that so many scientific secrets remained in obscurity for so long induces not a few to have faith that free energy can some day be harnessed. Men fought so long with out gunpowder and the world wagged for centuries without the application of electricity but the principles of those discoveries were just as present at the time of the siege of Troy as they were at the battle of the Marne. And anyone who had suggested their existence two or three thousand years ago would have been regarded as visionary as the perpetual motion inventors of today are regarded.

It may be remembered that back in 1918 a Boston Armenian, Garabed T. K. Giragossian, came forward with a free energy scheme which held the attention of Congress for a decade. He wanted to hand it over to the government of the United States but first he wanted Congress to enact legislation which would declare him to be the inventor or discoverer and give him certain rights in the rewards to accrue. Hearings were held on the matter and congressional committees issued reports. But the usual scientific skepticism prevailed. It was insisted that Mr. Giragossian give a practical demonstration of his apparatus which would create free energy in limitless supply—energy which would run all the machinery in the world without fuel, would send ships over the sea and through the air and all manner of vehicles over the land, would heat and cool cities, perform farm labor, in short do everything mechanical.

### Key to Perpetual Motion

But the inventor declined to make the demonstration in advance of congressional action confirming his rights. He declared that the thing was so vital, equivalent, he said, to the discovery of a new world, that the secret would leak. He was aware of a certain dilatoriness on the part of Congress. The committee of scientific observers could report favorably and yet Congress might take weeks to confirm him in his rights. People who have had experience with Congress are bound to agree that the point was well taken. "When it will become known, confirmed, and declared formally that the problem of free energy is really solved, then the residence of its author will be surrounded by the agents of the civilized nations," the inventor declared to the Senate patents committee. "No nation will tolerate that such a natural resource shall be exploited, owned, or controlled by any man, company or nation. If any nation could monopolize the means of free energy or could manage the exclusive use of it, not only could it control the economic destiny of other nations but would eventually become physical master of all of them."

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tion. It appears that the key to the secret of perpetual motion is simple and that a mere demonstration will cause any number of people to say, "Oh, I knew that all the time, never thought to apply it." That seems to be the reason why these inventors want to be confirmed in their right in advance. But this neither Congress nor the patent office will accord. Some members of Congress have agreed with the inventor. For example, a House committee report observed in 1924 that Dr. Loomis, inventor of wireless telegraphy long before Marconi, "died with his secret for want of encouragement from the government." But Congress was adamant.

### Has New Machine

Giragossian is by no means the only inventor who has had recent difficulty. A North Carolina inventor, Charles Frederick Bluske, has been trying persistently to get a patent on an energy-creating machine. He claims to have discovered a new mechanical principle which multiplies applied energy in such a manner as to revolutionize old assumptions.

Severino Giuliano of New York is still another who has besought Congress to grant him a patent over the head of the patent office and against the advice of the National Bureau of Standards. This inventor is obviously at a loss to comprehend the attitude of the American Government especially that of the scientific branches. He instituted a suit before the United States court of customs and patent appeals as well as importuned the Congress but, so far, to no avail.

### Contention Over Proof

Mr. Giuliano's opinions concerning government red tape doubtless would find many an echo in the minds of persons dealing with far less technical matters. He dismisses the rule that there must be a practical demonstration of a perpetual motion or energy-creating machine as "nonsense." He says in one place, "Applicant's application refers to a process and not to a given apparatus and it is immaterial the practical system with which such process is reduced to practice." This reminds one of, was it Sir Oliver Lodge, who, in discussing messages from the dead, declared it to be immaterial whether a message made sense. It could say "hickory, dickory dock" and be of the utmost importance.

One of the most arresting arguments of this inventor is that the impossibility of his discovery has never been proved. Thus, adroitly, he has thrown the burden on the government which, so far, has refused his patents—a burden, by the way, which the government has declined to accept.

It is somewhat impressive too, that Mr. Giuliano took the same stand as that taken by Mr. Giragossian—that he should be confirmed in his rights in advance to prevent immediate pirating of his discovery, and, moreover, was so vital, equivalent, he said, to the discovery of a new world, that the secret would leak. He was aware of a certain dilatoriness on the part of Congress. The committee of scientific observers could report favorably and yet Congress might take weeks to confirm him in his rights. People who have had experience with Congress are bound to agree that the point was well taken. "When it will become known, confirmed, and declared formally that the problem of free energy is really solved, then the residence of its author will be surrounded by the agents of the civilized nations," the inventor declared to the Senate patents committee. "No nation will tolerate that such a natural resource shall be exploited, owned, or controlled by any man, company or nation. If any nation could monopolize the means of free energy or could manage the exclusive use of it, not only could it control the economic destiny of other nations but would eventually become physical master of all of them."

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Fred—"Her niece is rather good looking."  
Ted—"Don't say Knees is, say Knees are."

## SUGGESTS BIG LOAN HERE TO EASE RAILWAY TANGLE

Englishman Who Is Canadian Property Owner, Says British Finance Cannot Be Expected To Help in Present Circumstances

(By J. E. Poole in Montreal Star)  
LONDON, England, July 4.—The financial outlook in Canada is attracting increasing attention in England, especially among business and industrialists who may have connections in the Dominion and there is a growing feeling among such people that the time for final decisions regarding the methods and principles to be applied in reaching some solution cannot be far distant.

It is recognized on every hand in Britain that Canada's difficulties are big and complex and that the Dominion will almost inevitably need outside assistance in any large-scale attempt to bring the present inchoate and expanding group of Federal and Provincial obligations into some sort of form to which safe and sane remedies may be applied.

The Montreal Star has received a letter dealing with at least one of the phases of these baffling matters—the railway debt situation—and the writer, who is a man of financial standing with a very large property holding in Western Canada, makes most interesting suggestion to meet the case.

### LET LOAN DO THE WORK

Let Canada float a National Development Loan; this to be devoted to specific purposes of development, and in order to smooth the path for railway rationalization, unification, or other method of reducing her railway burden she would specify that any workers displaced through such reductions or unifications would receive primary consideration in all the development works arranged under the Development Loan. I have had to meet many questions here with regard to the financial outlook generally in Canada and listened to many harsh criticisms of some of the recent developments, particularly in the municipal and provincial field, and, because of these, I am inclined to accept (with some reservation) the writer's statement that until Canada's finances are restored to their earlier high position in international opinion it may be difficult and expensive to obtain money in the British market for anything that does not show the very highest credentials.

The letter makes such direct reference to Canadian conditions and offers such a sidelight on the British viewpoint that I submit it in full, as follows:

"As one who owns extensive property in British Columbia and spends a considerable portion of each year there, I naturally watch with the greatest interest all the developments concerning the great Dominion of Canada.

### NOW IS THE TIME

"On the one hand we have a great country whose resources are enormous yet largely undeveloped, and on the other hand we have financial stringency, economic difficulty, and considerable unemployment. Surely this is a state of affairs which none can contemplate with equanimity. On the contrary, in this year of Empire rejoicing, when our Jubilee celebrations have been graced by the presence of Dominion statesmen, and the sense of kinship was never more strong, this is eminently the time for considering whether all has been done and if not, what can be done to enlarge the promise of Ottawa, and to set the feet of Canada upon the path of prosperity.

"What then is to be done? To the impartial observer, one thing is clear; that the Canadian railway problem is an enormous drain upon the resources of the population. Neither the Canadian National Railway nor the Canadian Pacific Railway is paying its way, and whilst shareholders in the latter suffer from lack of dividends upon their investments, taxpayers in the Dominion have to suffer in the knowledge that a great proportion of the tax revenue is devoted to paying interest to the bondholders in the National concern.

### FIGURES

"The extent of the problem may be gathered from the fact that the 'trackage' of the privately and publicly owned railroads in Canada with

its population of ten millions exceeds 42,000 miles; that the expenditure on the publicly owned National Railways all but reaches \$2,900,000,000 and the investment in the Canadian Pacific Railway system is in excess of \$1,000,000,000; and that during the ten years from 1923 to 1932 the Canadian National Railways are reported to have failed by over \$500,000,000 to earn the interest and charges in respect of the bonds and obligations of the system and this has become accentuated by the average deficit during the latter 3 years of \$85,000,000 annually. Had this shortage been met out of taxation it would have necessitated an increase of 30 per cent on the total tax receipts of the country.

"I do not propose nor would it be possible in the compass of a brief letter, to embark upon the controversial subject of the history of these two railways. I do most earnestly suggest, however, that nothing would do more to encourage investors to assist Canadian development than the knowledge that a real effort was being made by Canada to balance the railway budget, and so ease the almost crushing burden placed upon her taxpayers in the maintenance of the National system.

"I suggest that the time has come for rationalization or unification—call it what you will—deliberate abandonment of competition and pooling of resources such as has been practiced in this country with beneficial results.

"For myself I do not suggest whether the ultimate control should be national or private. The question appears to be a secondary one. I am concerned to see a restoration of Canada's finances which will lighten the burden on the taxpayer, and assist in her full economic development. These are essentials, as I believe, to ensure her national solvency and financial credit.

### BRITISH MONEY SHY

"Until that happy state comes about, British money, I fear, will be shy, and I would like to make a constructive suggestion.—Let Canada float a National Development Loan, to be devoted to specific purposes of development—and there are sufficient of these in waiting. *Pari passu*, let the Canadian Government tackle deliberately the problem of the rationalization of her railways with a view to producing a single unified system from which needless waste has been eliminated, and which will have the object of becoming wholly self-supporting.

"I am aware that any such scheme of rationalization must inevitably bring about a certain amount of elimination, and must result in certain hardships. Therefore I make the further suggestion that the Canadian Government should specifically undertake that in any development works put in hand under the National Development scheme, displaced railway workers or others who might be affected by railway rationalization should receive primary consideration.

"I hope I have made my view clear that British finance cannot be expected nor is it likely to come to the aid of the Canadian railways under present conditions. They should set their own house in order, but on that condition there is a great opportunity on both sides of the Atlantic for a determined effort in this year of Empire festival with the assured good-will of the investing public here and there to bring the means of abundant prosperity to our great Dominion, and to care for the future of those who might otherwise suffer cruelly from a reorganization carried out in a time of depression or under circumstances of duress."

### LOOK TO FUTURE

It seems to me that there are points in the letter which are worthy of serious consideration by Canadians interested in the position which the Dominion holds in the opinion of business men in England and that any measures which will restore British confidence in Canadian Governmental financing will prove of untold value in the future.

That the time is ripe for something

## Of Interest to Women

### A Soap Test

Most housekeepers like to keep two or three varieties on hand in the laundry or kitchen for different cleaning purposes. She may prefer the packaged products for the washing machine on account of their convenience and the fact that they dissolve so readily. And, by the way, this rate of solubility is an interesting point. You have probably noticed that all flakes are not alike in that particular, but have you ever asked yourself the reason? It is simply that superior brands are well made of uniform size and thinness so that they disappear in hot or even lukewarm water. Inferior flakes are ill assorted in size and thickness, they stick together in a pasty mass which dissolves slowly and sometimes not at all thoroughly. Bits of undissolved soap adhere to the clothes and do no good; they are hard to wash off and wasteful, to say the least—a pretty good test when comparing a parcel of so-called 'cheap' flakes with a branded package of high quality. Try it in your dishpan, or better still, in a glass tumbler and see the difference.

When you are using soap in the washing machine, don't be stingy with it. Use enough to give a good healthy suds, for it has an important job to do. In the first place it loosens and removes soil, then it holds it in suspension and prevents it working again into the fabric. Too weak a solution is also the cause of that horrid greyish color which clothes have been known to take on after repeated washing, for if the loosened dirt or the scum from imperfectly softened water settles back in the material, it is difficult to rinse off and spoils the white snowy look.

After washing thoroughly, rinse. It is much better to have the first clear water hot or lukewarm, then the next and the next cold—just for the sake of appearances to keep your white things white and your colored ones bright. Blueing helps to counteract an undesirable yellowish shade, but do not use it until after all the soap is rinsed out, and then only enough to

make the water a pale, sky blue color. Put a few clothes in at a time, swish them around, and wring them at once to prevent overbluing and streakiness. Proper laundry methods call for a good grade of soap and plenty of it, whether you are using cakes, flakes or powders, or all three forms. Some women like the package variety for the tub, and the bar to rub on specially soiled spots which may need a little extra attention. But in these products as in other cleaning aids, quality counts and is the cheapest in the long run. At most they are inexpensive items, and when you think of their importance you will agree that the best is not too good for you.

## Fish Canapes and Open-Faced Sandwiches

Use shapes of bread, (toasted or sauted on one side or deep-fried), as a base or smart, crisp, thin wafers, large potato chips or hollowed-out very small biscuits.

Fish pastes make good spreads—anchovy, lobster, shrimp, sardine, bloater, smoked salmon, may be rubbed smooth with high seasonings, lemon juice, few drops of Worcestershire or other sauce, suggestion of horseradish. Garnish with thinly sliced hard-cooked egg or chopped white or sieved yolk; sliced stuffed olive or pickle; small dab drained chili sauce.

Serve caviar, with salt, pepper, lemon juice, piled unbroken in curved potato chips or hollow biscuits.

Spread toast, etc., with butter flavored with lemon juice and place a split shrimp in centre; spread finger shapes with butter flavored with Worcestershire sauce, and place a small whole sardine on each; spread rounds with flavored butter and centre each with whole or split curled anchovy—all these are illustrated in platter of appetizers.

Spread toast, etc., with soft cheese or grated cheese, creamed with dressing; season highly with mustard or Cayenne or Tabasco, etc.; garnish with browned, finely-chopped almonds (or with fish, as in preceding paragraph), or with sliced olives or pickle or half pickled pearl onion.

of the kind seems to be indicated in all the news reaching England from Canada and that the opportunity is present here is evidenced by the amazing ease with which immense flotations are taken up at low rates in the money markets in London.

## 30-CENT PAINTING MAY NET BIG GAIN

OTTAWA, July 4.—An oil painting purchased by Albert McGuire, unemployed carpenter, at an auction sale for 30 cents may be worth many times the purchase price, it was learned yesterday.

McGuire said that he had received an offer of \$100 for the painting entitled "The Sands by the Sea", by Charles Warren Eaton, United States artist, which he had refused. In the meantime he is endeavoring to trace the origin of the picture and have it valued.

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