

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

GOVERNMENT WILL AID POTATO MEN OF THIS PROVINCE

Ottawa, April 10.—The government tonight gave its promise that it would do everything possible to provide terminal facilities at St. John for the benefit of the potato growers and shippers. The promise came after a discussion on the resolution proposed by T. W. Calder (Progressive, Victoria and Carleton) "that in the opinion of this house the government should consider the advisability of providing terminal facilities at the port of St. John (N. B.), to enable Canadian grown potatoes to be shipped during the entire year from a Canadian port."

Regardless of party all the maritime members supported the resolution and thanked Mr. Caldwell for bringing it up in the house. All spoke of the necessity of better facilities if Canadian shippers were to compete with the United States.

WAR MONEY ORDERS TO BE RETURNED

Nearly \$500,000 Destined for Germany Unclaimed and Will be Delivered to Senders.

Washington, April 11.—Nearly \$500,000 in international money orders, issued from American post offices in 1916 and 1917 to residents of Germany, held up for the war period by British and

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American authorities and now unclaimed by those to whom they were issued, will soon be returned to the senders, it was announced by Third Assistant Postmaster General Glover.

Most of the orders involved were issued in 1916 and were held up en route to Germany by British postal authorities. The Postoffice Department here, learning that the British authorities were holding all American money orders destined for Germany, directed the New York postal officials to permit no further money orders intended for delivery in Germany to leave this country.

The result was that when the American

government entered the war the Postoffice Department had in its possession money orders totaling nearly \$500,000. Recently the department sent to the German postal authorities a complete list of such money orders in its possession and today \$4,971 were returned "unclaimed." It was assumed Mr. Glover said, that those for whom the money was intended either had been killed or could not be found. Postmasters throughout the country will now be required to locate the original senders and return the money.

FINE CONCERT BY CENTRAL CHOIR

The choir of Central Baptist church, under the direction of A. U. Brander, gave their fifth concert last evening, and presented a programme of unusual interest throughout. While the whole programme was well rendered, particular mention might be made of "The Cherubic Hymn" a fine example of unaccompanied music of the Russian church; "By Babylon's Wave," written by Gounod at the time of the German occupation of Paris in the seventies, and "God is watching over all" sung by the Central Ladies Chorus with exquisite quittance finish.

Mr. Mawhinney, though suffering from a severe cold, delighted his audience with his rendition of "The Ninety and Nine" and Mr. Thorne gave a fine interpretation of "Like as the Hart." Mr. McEachern was heard with pleasure in John Prindle Scott's "The Voice in the Wilderness" and Miss Brown's solo, "All in an April Evening" was sung with a fine devotional spirit that was so in keeping with the text. Miss Bertie Campbell was to have sung Gounod's "Oh Divine Redeemer" but was unable to do so on account of a severe cold.

This concert marked the appearance of Miss Nan Powers, and Miss Julia Crawford, two talented readers, whose work was greatly enjoyed, and who were obliged to respond to the organ. Miss Beryl Blanch was at the organ, and her sympathetic accompanying aided greatly to the success of the evening.

WORLD'S USE OF COTTON.

Getting Near Normal With The U. S. Largest Consumer.

Figures on the estimated consumption of cotton in the world's leading textile centres for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1922, make it evident that the mills rapidly approached their prewar operating activity during that period. The total consumption of cotton was nearly 2,000,000 bales greater than that of the previous six months, and about 1,600,000 bales larger than the corresponding period a year ago. The figures are contained in the semiannual estimate of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and transmitted here by Commercial Attache Walter T. Tower at London.

The figures on the world consumption of cotton are as follows: for the year ending Aug. 31, 1913, 20,899,500 bales; for the year ending July 31, 1920, 17,238,900 bales; for the half-year ending July 31, 1921, 7,387,200 bales, and for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1922, 9,314,000 bales.

The United States remained, in the latest period under review, the world's largest cotton consumer, taking considerably more than twice the consumption of the British mills; while Japan was a close third, surrounding its second place of the previous six months to the United Kingdom. India and China continued to be factors of increasing importance, and the latest returns also indicate conclusively that Germany, France, Italy and Belgium are making noticeable gains.

The countries which showed largest percentage increases compared with prewar consumption are Japan, Brazil and Canada, while those manifesting the largest percentage decreases are Austria, Portugal, Poland and Russia.

CURIOUS DIVISION YESTERDAY IN THE COMMONS

Ottawa, April 10.—The house today witnessed a curious division. It was on a private members' motion and found, on the one side, the prime minister and his cabinet, the great majority of Liberals, Hon. Mr. Meighen and a majority of his followers and a minority of the Progressives; on the other, Hon. T. A. Cresser, leader of the National Progressives, the greater part of his followers, thirteen Liberals, an independent and the two Labor members. The division came on a motion by J. S. Woodworth, (Labor, Winnipeg Centre), to confine the activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "to territories not included in any province of Canada." The resolution, it is interesting to note, was seconded by Miss Agnes MacPhail. Debate thereon occupied practically the whole afternoon, the resolution being finally defeated by 108 to 47—a majority against of 61.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk for Infants

A safe milk diet, better than cow's milk alone. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract.

MRS. A. M. O'KEY FITZGERALD DEAD NEAR KENTVILLE

Kentville, N. S., April 10.—Mrs. A. M. O'Key Fitzgerald, well known and highly esteemed resident of the province, is dead at her home near here. Born in Australia, the daughter of the late Peter King, owner of a large sheep station, Mrs. O'Key Fitzgerald came to Nova Scotia in 1892. She leaves two daughters, Madame Labori, wife of Ferdinand Labori, Bartender of France, celebrated as the defender of Dreyfus and Zola; and Mrs. Ryan, wife of J. W. Ryan, manager of the Union Bank of Canada at St. John (N. B.). One son, Harry O'Key of Boston, also survives. Among her grandchildren are Adrien De Pechmann, who, after distinguished service in the recent war, was appointed high commissioner for France at New York.

Mrs. O'Key Fitzgerald was married in 1884 to William O'Key, of London, Eng-

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"

GLAXO is fresh, absolutely pure milk in powdered form, standardized, easily digestible, and free from the dangers so commonly associated with ordinary raw milk. It contains no malt, no flour, no starch, no adulterants or preservatives; it is composed entirely of the solids of milk and nothing else. It is, therefore, the food for infants, in those cases where mothers' milk is for any cause unobtainable.


Glaxo is sold by Druggists throughout Canada.

land. He died in 1898. In 1907 she was again married to James Fitzgerald, who died two years ago.

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Is Your Skin Clear and Charming?

MAVIS face powder is so fine it will not clog the pores or coarsen the skin. It is sifted through silk so fine that fifteen well-known face powders failed to pass through it. For a clear and charming complexion compare MAVIS with the powder you now use. Lastingly fragrant with MAVIS perfume. White, rose, flesh, rachel and the new duo-tint.

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Talcum Powder . . . \$.35

Face Powder 75

Cold Cream 1.75

Lotion 1.75

Manicure Sets 2.50

Extract 75

Extract 1.75

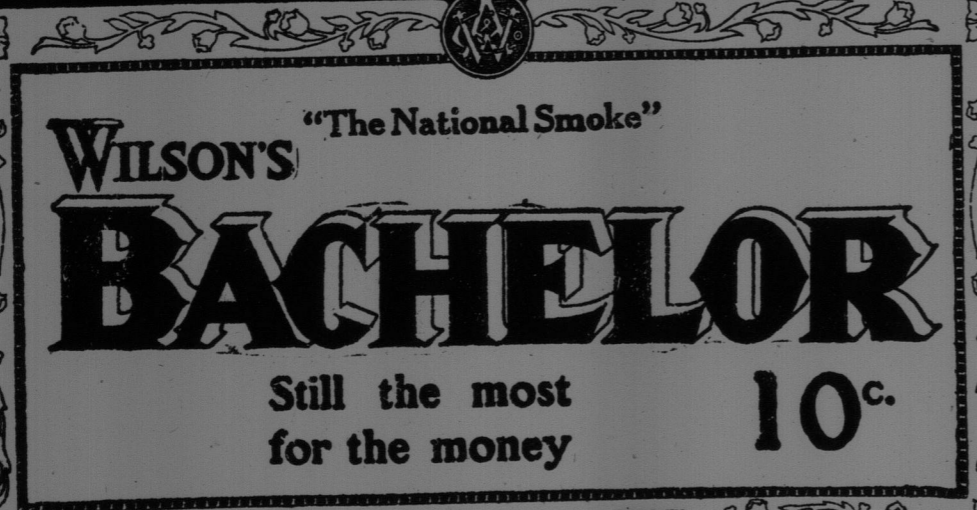
Toilet Water 1.75

Sachet 1.75

Toilet Sets 2.25, 5.50 and 8.50

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Still the most
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\$2,000,000

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Capital Stock

8% Dividends have been paid on the Capital Stock without interruption for 36 years

Dividends from April 1, 1922, payable quarterly on 15th January, April, July and October by cheque, payable at par at any branch of the Bank of Montreal, in Canada. Shares of \$100 par value each, ranking equally in all respects with the outstanding stock. Registered certificates in any multiple of \$100. Transfer Agents:—The Royal Trust Company, Montreal and Toronto.

Dividends Free from Normal Income Tax

Stock listed on the Montreal and Toronto Exchanges

CAPITALIZATION

Common Shares, (including this issue).	\$28,819,000
5% Bonds due April 1, 1925	11,250,000
7% Bonds due April 1, 1925	5,500,000

The authorized Share Capital is \$75,000,000

We summarize as follows from the letter of Mr. C. F. Sise, Vice-President and General Manager of the Company:—

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was incorporated in 1880 by special Act of the Parliament of Canada. It owns and operates the principal telephone system in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The book value of plant, equipment and investments at December 31, 1921, was \$66,339,969.42, equivalent to about \$185 for each share of Capital Stock outstanding, after deducting \$16,750,000 par value of issued Bonds. The actual replacement value of the property considerably exceeds the value at which it is carried on the books of the Company.

The Company has no bank loans or floating indebtedness.

The growth of the Company's business since 1900 is illustrated by the following:—

Year	Subscribers	Long Distance Wire Miles	Total Assets (Excluding Cash, Receivables, Prepayments and Bond Discount)
1900	40,094	21,350	\$ 7,498,762
1910	138,370	54,133	22,541,382
1921	400,277	103,545	66,339,969

The Company's rates are subject to the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, in whose decisions an 8% return on the Capital Stock has been admitted to be reasonable.

Since 1886, earnings have always been well in excess of the 8% dividend requirement, except in 1920 and 1921, when high operating costs reduced the amount available. Earnings are now again in excess of dividend requirements, the six months ended February 28, 1922, showing a surplus.

Economies effective April 1, will further reduce operating expenses.

Dividends at the rate of 8% per annum have been paid continuously for 36 years.

Price: At Market

At current quotation on Montreal Stock Exchange the yield is about 7½%

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