

# The Evening Times-Star

SECOND SECTION

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PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1923

SIXTEEN PAGES

## 9 FORMER MAYORS OF ST. JOHN LIVE IN CITY

### RECORD IS SET BY LAST 9 MEN ELECTED TO CHAIR OF CHIEF MAGISTRATE HERE

St. John Is Oldest Incorporated City in Canada—First Mayors Named by Government.

Comparatively few people in St. John realize that this city is the oldest incorporated city in the Dominion and has had its own Mayor since the year 1785, a period covering 138 years. During that time 41 men have occupied the office of Mayor. From 1785 until 1850 the chief executive of the city was appointed by the Government; for three years, 1851, 1852, 1853, the Mayor was elected by the City Council and from 1854 until this date he has been chosen by the qualified voters of the city.

Of the number who have filled the office in the 138 years, nine are still living and two are still serving the

#### These Twelve Charter Members

In connection with the 48th anniversary of the St. John Council, No. 83, Royal Arcanum, celebrated this week, it is interesting to note that the following were the charter members of the Council, instituted in August, 1785:—  
Edward Willis.  
John E. Irvine.  
Charles R. Ray.  
T. Fred Barker.  
John H. Donald.  
John M. Taylor.  
H. W. Barker.  
C. W. Burnham.  
James T. Magee.  
D. E. Berryman M. D.  
John E. Hughes.  
Geo. A. Kimball.

The first death was that of T. Fred Barker, who was killed in a railway accident in March 22, 1879, less than eight months after initiation.

### CITY WATER PIPES MANY MILES LONG

On East Side of St. John Alone More Than Hundred.

FIRST SYSTEM 1838

On West Side of Harbor 27 Miles Travelled by Supply.

A plentiful supply of water is one of the things to which the citizens of St. John have become so accustomed that they will probably be surprised to learn that more than 100 miles of water pipes are required to carry the water from Loch Lomond to the users on the east side of the harbor and about twenty-seven miles of pipes on the west side of the harbor bring water from Spruce Lake.

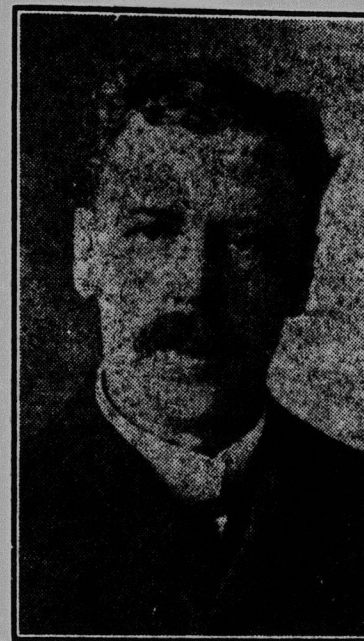
The first water system was operated by a company formed in 1838 and the first water passed through the pipes in 1838. At that time a wooden box conduit was run from the tail race of Loch Lomond to a steam pump on the north side of City Road, about 100 feet west of the Marsh.

From the pump a 10 inch cast iron pipe conveyed it along Brunswick, now Prince Edward, and Carmichael streets to a reservoir in Leinster street, the capacity of which was 800,000 gallons. From the reservoir a 12 inch iron pipe was laid to Prince William street, via King and a 10 inch pipe along Prince William to Princess street.

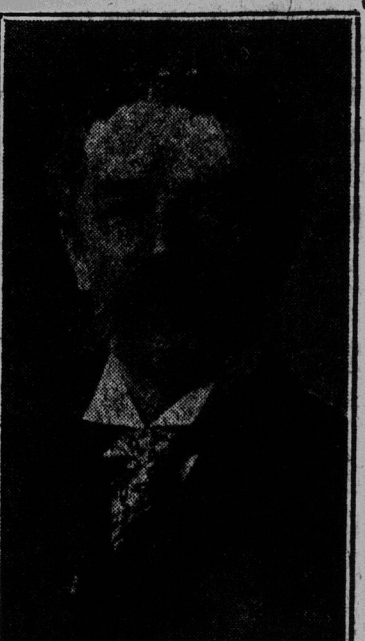
The 10 inch main along Prince Edward street was renewed in 1919 with 16 inch pipe and the Carmichael street portion was renewed in 1922 with the same size pipe and the pipes in King and Prince William streets were renewed with 16 inch pipe in 1920 and 1921, and these when taken up were found to be in many places still good after 80 years of service.

From Little River.  
As the demand for water was greater than the supply the company in 1901 purchased the site for the Little River reservoir and laid a 12 inch pipe to the city. This pipe is still in use. The cost of this site was \$1,800, the capacity of the reservoir was 80,000,000 gallons and the estimated daily quantity the 12 inch pipe would convey to the city was 500,000 gallons, which seems too small to talk about when it is remembered that the daily consumption today is about 15,000,000 gallons on the east side of the harbor alone.  
In 1868 the city took over the supply of water and the maintenance of a sewerage system and a commission was appointed to administer the work. This commission was composed of John Sears, chairman; John M. Walker and John Owens and Mr. Murdoch, who had been superintendent for the company was retained in that position by the commission and continued to act until his death in 1894. When the commission was abolished in 1894, the work of administration being then taken over by a committee of the common council, it was composed of A. Chipman Smith, chairman; George H. Martin and John Kelly. In the year 1912, the city having decided to adopt the commission form of government, the water and sewerage service was made a separate department with one of the Commissioners in entire charge. R. W. Wigmore was the first commissioner and he held office until 1917 when he resigned to offer as a candidate in the general election of that year and was re-elected at the head of the poll. Having decided to retire from federal politics he offered in 1922 for commissioner.

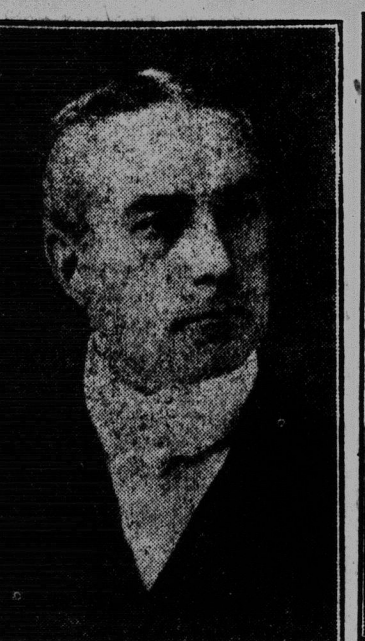
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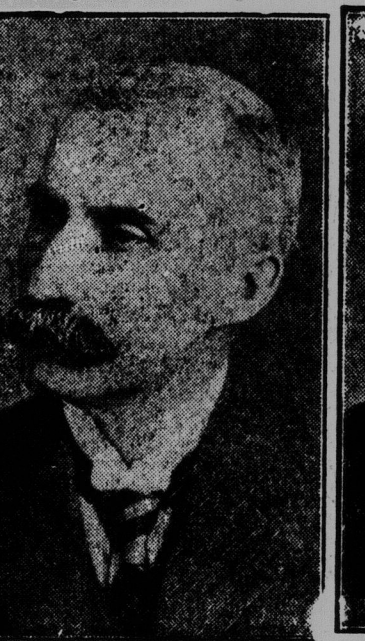
EDWARD WILLIS, 1885 to 1900; 1900 to 1906.



HON. J. W. DANIEL, 1906 to 1910; 1910 to 1912.



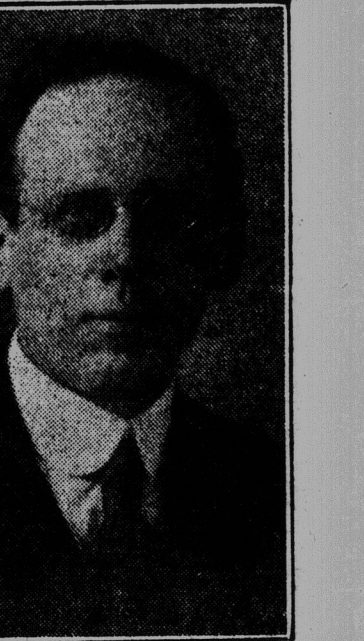
WALTER W. WHITE, 1902 to 1906.



THOMAS H. BULLOCK, 1906 to 1910.



JAMES H. FRINK, 1910 to 1916.



ROBERT T. HAYES, 1916 to 1920.

### TELLS TALE OF CHOLERA VISITATION

John V. O'Brien Recalls Story Told by His Father.

TERRIBLE DAYS OF '54

Plague Here Ascribed to Germs in Wood on the Sch. Blanchie.

John V. O'Brien, 296 Germain street, writes to The Times as follows:—  
"Having read with pleasure, in your August 4 issue A. M. Belding's splendid item 'Grim St. John Tale of Immigrant Bands Dead at Our Gates,' it occurred to me that a contribution regarding another plague, the cholera of 1854, seven years later, might be of some interest.

"As a youngster I have many times listened attentively to my father repeating this story.  
"During the early spring of 1854, my father while residing in Cardiff, Wales, decided to book passage on a vessel for Canada, and upon inquiry found that some few hundred passengers were to leave Liverpool, England, within a few weeks on a certain vessel. He accordingly journeyed to Liverpool and on arrival learned that an accident had happened the vessel, that another known as 'The Blanche' had been chartered to make the trip. This was quite satisfactory to the eager voyagers, and they immediately set out for the New World.

"The trip was uneventful for the first few days, except that a child became ill and died. But on the fourth day, it being the general conclusion of the Council that brought about the union was biased or antipathetic in later years.

"East St. John is a growing community. Each year sees new houses erected and a growth of population. Some time prior to 1920 the residents foresaw that they would soon take on the proportions of a town, and that such services as streets, water and sewerage, fire and police protection and light would have to be provided. Thus it came about that a proposition involving village or town incorporation was studied and found considerable favor. When, however, the probable cost of installing the services, and of administering them, was set down, and compared with the population and taxable valuation, the figures seemed to be prohibitive.

"It was therefore decided to consider union with the city. Some property owners feared in this event an increase in taxation, and were therefore very doubtful. During the winter of 1921-22 several meetings of the ratepayers were held to discuss the whole subject, and it was finally decided to ascertain if possible on what terms the city would take in the East St. John district.

"A committee was appointed and held several interviews with the Mayor, E. A. Schofield, and then with the City Council. Following this the Council made a counter request, asking that it be informed in writing what terms of union would probably be acceptable to the ratepayers of East St. John. During the progress of the negotiations the committee, at the request of Mayor Schofield, informed the latter that the total assessment value within the area which it was suggested might be added to the city was about \$500,000; and that the tax rate in the greater and more populous part of East St. John for all purposes, was then (in 1921) about \$2.45.

"In reply to the City Council's request for terms the ratepayers of East St. John held more meetings, discussed the whole question at great length, and

"The crew became restless and complained of having to look after the burying of the dead, so it was made a rule by the captain that those nearest the person at the time of his death, should bring the canvas and proceed with the usual methods of burial.

"The voyage was made in thirty odd days, and was considered a very good record at that time.  
"Having arrived at Partridge Island, both passengers and crew were ordered on to the island, while the vessel was quarantined, and even then many died victims to the plague and were buried on the island alongside of the hundreds who had died and were buried there seven years before.

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E. ALLAN SCHOFIELD, 1920 to 1922.



HARRY R. McLELLAN, May 1922 to November 1922.



G. FRED FISHER, November 1922.

### East St. John Would Give City 1,630 Acres And 1,000 to 1,500 More People

Review of Proposal For Union With City, History of Negotiations, and Outline of What Would Be Involved—Real Discussion Now Looked For.

(By A. M. Belding.)  
If East St. John were united to the city the area of the latter would be increased by 1,630 acres, including the dry dock area, valuable property and great room for expansion in future years would be involved. There would be an added population of one thousand to fifteen hundred people. The union would obligate the city to provide all public services, and one of these, sewerage, is urgently needed in the interests of the health of both communities. A joint committee will now go into the whole question.

Should East St. John become a part of the city? What would be the cost? It is done now or later? Is it worth while for the City Council to give the matter serious consideration? Would the Council that brought about the union be biased or antipathetic in later years?

East St. John is a growing community. Each year sees new houses erected and a growth of population. Some time prior to 1920 the residents foresaw that they would soon take on the proportions of a town, and that such services as streets, water and sewerage, fire and police protection and light would have to be provided. Thus it came about that a proposition involving village or town incorporation was studied and found considerable favor. When, however, the probable cost of installing the services, and of administering them, was set down, and compared with the population and taxable valuation, the figures seemed to be prohibitive.

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### MUSEUM OF CITY RICH IN OLD COINS

Dr. McIntosh Shows Some of Them to The Times.

BOOKS ABOUT THEM  
Curator Planned to Identify Doubtful Ones for People.

About a month ago a man digging in his garden in a small town in Maine found a coin and showed it to a newspaper man. The record of the finding was noted in The Times, and then the deluge began. From all quarters of the city coins and tokens have been produced in answer to the call.

The proposed basis of negotiations submitted was as follows, the boundaries to be subsequently defined: To overcome the objection, generally expressed, that assessment value would be largely increased by the City Assessors as compared with the present valuation under county assessment, it is suggested:—  
That the city might accept the present valuation of sub-divided property as rated by the county assessors and base the current city rate of taxation upon such valuation for a period of five years from date of amalgamation; that rural or farm property within the area annexed will be assessed at such value as will not increase the present rate of taxation—or as an alternative that it will be assessed upon a similar basis as that which is applied to the rural portion of Stanley Ward of the city—until such time as it may be subdivided and appropriated for building purposes.

(2) The principal object of the suggested union being, as stated in the foregoing introductory remarks, to provide necessary sanitary services, it would be expected that in the event of such a union being accomplished, the city would, as with a little delay as possible provide a water and sewerage system to serve that portion of the district which has been developed for building purposes and built upon to such an extent as, in the decision of the Board of Health, to require such service; and it is suggested that the owners of abutting property on each street be assessed proportionately according to front footage for interest and sinking fund to cover the cost of such services as would be necessary to serve each particular street, when so served; and that the cost of trunk sewers for conveying the sewerage of the district to tide water, also the extra cost due to the larger size of such sewers as are required to convey sewerage from streets and districts other than the one incidentally served, should be borne by the city at large.

It is further suggested that the water service be extended from the existing pipe line on Red Head road upon the same plan and conditions as those upon which extensions are made within the city or in the Parish of Lancaster.

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### USE FUNDS FOR PROFITS IN WHISKEY

Caribbean Area Trades People Have Neglected Industry.

REPORT PRESENTED  
Jamaican Commissioner Reviews Situation—Stagnancy in Haiti.

closed in the last issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal of Ottawa. For example, 'Trade Commissioner Stevens of Kingston, Jamaica, in referring to industrial developments in the Caribbean area, points out that the prosperity attendant upon the liquor traffic has been an evil thing for Jamaica has had a local capital upon the purchase and sale of whiskey. Unless a collapse of bootlegging activities should take place, the trade commission cannot see any immediate chance for recovery of these industries.

It is pointed out that the two pillars of Bermuda's economic structure are her tourist trade and her business in winter vegetables with New York. Both these businesses have been flourishing. The twenty-five hotels of this small colony have been overflowing with tourists, and as a result many other hotel projects are being developed. Furness, Wither & Co. are spending several hundred thousands of pounds in tourist projects in anticipation of increased business. Jamaica has had a successful season in both sugar and bananas. Outside of these commodities other industrial projects are not numerous. A new tanning industry is being projected and a Canadian-owned plantation is branching out into the manufacture of lime for fertilizer purposes and the extraction of coconut oil. A Canadian contracting firm is extending the railway system at a cost of roughly \$800,000. A vote of \$200,000 for the improvement of Kingston's streets has been passed, and there has also been a vote of \$250,000 for the reconstruction of the Kingston water supply.

Haiti is reported in a state of stagnancy, due to the depression of its single-crop product. Preference for Haitian coffee in the French market has led to a fairly good business with France, but the cost of gathering this crop, which is nowhere cultivated, cuts the profits of the exporter to a minimum.

The Dominican Republic is reported in an active condition, due to the opening of trunk systems, which have greatly assisted the tobacco properties in the north and the sugar corporation in the south. All augurs point to extensive developments in the near future.

In British Honduras the chaotic condition of continental markets has seriously reduced the world's demand for mahogany. The timber wealth of this colony, it is pointed out, is so marked that there will always be industrial possibilities within it. Tremendous quantities of pine are available, and the citrus fruit possibilities are equally notable.

Cuba, it is reported, has had a rapid return to prosperity. The sugar situation is very satisfactory. The trade commissioner states that Cuba may be considered as upon her feet in all her commerce with the possible exception of the textile trade. From present appearances, he says, the ensuing season should see a continuance of Cuban prosperity.

Pitwood Cargoes.  
Acting Trade Commissioner Douglas S. Cole of Bristol, reports in the Journal that as a result of a recent visit to Canada of the managing directors of a leading Cardiff Colliery firm, a shipment of 8,000 tons of pitwood from Nova Scotia is about to be sent from Halifax to South Wales. This cargo of 8,000 tons was purchased at 28 a long ton c.i.f. Cardiff and consists of wood ranging in sizes from

### 3-Month-Old Pullet Sets Laying Record

Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 17.—What is believed to be a record for laying eggs in the pullet class is that of a white leghorn owned by J. C. Gray of Vernon.

The bird was hatched May 8. Two months and 18 days after, it laid its first egg, and in the next 20 days it laid 16 eggs. The first 12 eggs weighed a pound and six ounces.

The pullet is one of a lot of 600 day old chicks, brought up on cracked corn, oats and chick-growing mash.

### TEACHES CLERKS TO STUDY GOODS

Bullock's Plan Stimulates Them to Find Out for Themselves.

All store managers know that one of the most effective ways to increase the individual clerk's sales is to increase his knowledge of the merchandise he handles.

What might be termed compulsory education of sales clerks has been tried with varying degrees of success at one time or another in virtually all the prominent stores in the U. S. But Bullock's is trying a little plan to stimulate the individual worker to dig up, on his own account, knowledge of the merchandise he is called upon to sell.

A recent article in the store's house organ dealt at length with the sale power of merchandise knowledge, and then for the benefit of the employee who would be willing to dig for the information, a list of questions was given. The following outline of the kind of knowledge the salesperson should have about a given line:

1. What manufactures it?  
2. Of what is it composed?  
3. What about the durability?  
4. How does it compare with other articles or garments as to material, workmanship and price?  
5. In what way is it superior?  
6. What selling points has it in its favor?  
7. If a customer should object to the price, can you show through logical reasoning that the article compares favorably with its selling price?  
8. If so, how?  
9. With what shades will it harmonize?  
10. Name three strong suggestive selling points.

"The above analysis chart will cover articles of merchandise in general. 'How can you get this information?' 'First, go to your buyer. Ask him to tell you all about the article you are going to sell. Tell him you would like any folder or advertising matter which would be a source of information to you. There is a wealth of information to be found in folders and advertising matter. The progressive manufacturers of today have literature covering their products from the raw material to the finished article.

"Read trade magazines and books from the public library."  
The closing of the King George, Alexandria, East End, Allison and Central tennis playgrounds will be held on Monday. The closing of the King George and Alexandria was postponed from yesterday to give the members of the Association an opportunity to see all of the exercises on the same day.