

VALUATION OF HARBOR PASSES THE COUNCIL

Figure Placed at \$2,506,996—
Proceeding With Nationalization
Plans—Permanent District Commissioners

The city council, yesterday, placed its official valuation upon the harbor and its improvements, fishery rights and territorial harbor anchorage in view of the agitation for the nationalization of the port of St. John. The total value as placed on the harbor at the meeting of the council yesterday was \$2,506,996 and this valuation is being communicated to the minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa.

The inventory as prepared by the council and accepted yesterday was as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Reed's Point wharf | \$110,000 |
| Charlotte street wharf | 18,000 |
| North and South wharves | 40,000 |
| Pier and Pettigill's wharves | 176,000 |
| Nelson wharf | 40,000 |
| Wellington wharf | 17,000 |
| Union No. 1 and 2 wharves | 400,000 |
| Sydney wharf | 18,000 |
| Quinn's wharf | 8,000 |
| McLeod wharf | 100,000 |
| South Rodney wharves, Nos. 5 and 6 | 460,000 |
| Sundry slips | 17,500 |
| Territorial harbor anchorage and harbor master's fees | 83,000 |
| Partridge Island | 75,000 |
| Harbor plant | 8,960 |
| C. P. R. wharves | 300,000 |
| Carleton branch railway | 40,000 |
| For values of fisheries | 120,000 |
| North Rodney wharf | 50,000 |
| For debentures paid in 1912 and 1913 deducted from inventory | 48,500 |
| Total | \$2,506,996 |

The general feeling around the council board was that the figures to be submitted to the federal authorities were very reasonable and in many instances the opinion was expressed that some of the prices were "bargains". It was accepted that the matter before it was finally put through would have to be placed before the people by the plebiscite route. The figures were first passed while the council sat in committee as a whole and when the council rose out of committee the figures were officially verified. Mayor Hayes read a letter which he had drafted to be sent to the minister of marine and fisheries and which was also ratified by council.

It was also ordered that a correctly worded resolution be prepared by the city solicitor embodying the view of the council in the matter and that this be forwarded to the minister concurrently with the inventory and the letter prepared by the mayor.

The matter of W. E. Scully's request to the council that something be done in the matter of the lines of the New Brunswick Power Company running through his property at West St. John without sufficient permission was discussed briefly at yesterday's council meeting. A letter from the city solicitor in the matter was read in which the solicitor outlined the various courses which the city might pursue in order to secure a right of way for the company through this property. It was finally referred to the committee of the whole for consideration without action by council.

F. W. Holt wrote, asking that in event of the council deciding to extend the water works system from West St. John to Spruce Lake that he be permitted to place before the commissioners a proposition which he had in mind for the laying of a 36-inch main. This letter was referred to the commissioner of water and sewerage.

E. Murray Olive, chairman of the board of assessors, wrote stating that the assessors had completed their work for the year and that they be paid the balance owing them for their services. This recommendation was concurred in.

His second recommendation was that the following district commissioners be appointed to give their whole time to the work under the new assessment act at a salary of \$1,200 per annum: James E. Arthur, Lewis D. Munro, Hector Little, and E. W. Paul and in addition, for Stanley Ward, James Leary, who would give part time only to the work for a remuneration of \$200 per annum. This recommendation was also concurred in.

The chairman of assessors also recommended that the city assessors be appointed to act under the new law and that the appointments be made by November 1. This recommendation will be carried out at the next meeting of council.

The proposition of the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company for a bonus from the city was permitted to lie on the table.

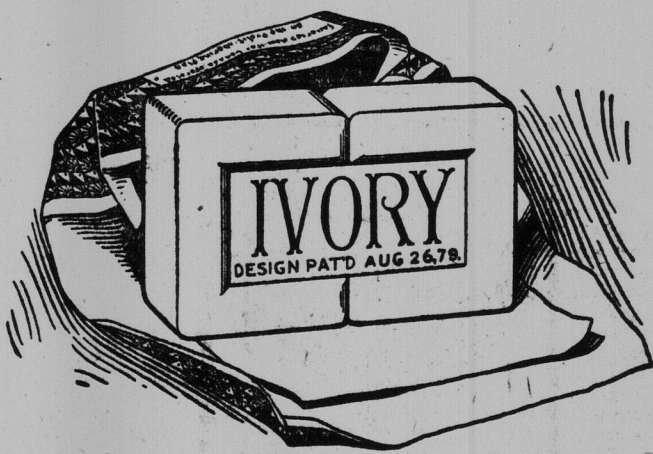
The agreement proposed between the city and Messrs. Grant and Home relative to any rights the city may have on the property at present occupied by the company's shipyard was discussed briefly and was referred to the city solicitor for advice.

Soldier Appointed.
Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 29.—J. Benson Rainford, of Fredericton, a returned soldier, has been appointed to the customs service as acting preventive officer. He will report at Campbellton for instruction November 1.

LEMON JUICE WHITENS SKIN

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for few cents

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best bleaching and skin whitening lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how tan, redness, sallowness, sunburn and windburn disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.



Ivory is Mild

You cannot buy a milder soap than Ivory. It is made from the mildest and purest of vegetable oils. It contains no uncombined alkali or other strong materials to irritate the tender skin or injure delicate fabrics. Ivory Soap will safely wash anything that water alone will not harm.

IVORY SOAP 99.44% PURE



Made in the Procter & Gamble factories at Hamilton, Canada

THE VICTORY LOAN.

To the Editor of the Times-Star.

Sir—On the eve of the Victory Loan I think that everyone, whether rich or poor, should make up his mind to do his share towards making it a success. We, who have been privileged to stay at home, well-fed, warm and comfortable, secure and safe, should feel bound to offer some help towards winning the war, and every true Canadian citizen, man or woman, can and should lend to the government so that our men abroad shall be fed and clothed.

Quite aside from the impelling force of duty is the attractiveness of the security itself. In the first place it yields nearly twice the interest one receives from a banking account, and as to security—it is guaranteed by every bank and article of value in the country whether it belongs to an individual, a municipality, a province, or to the dominion government.

Then as to the ability of Canada to carry out her obligations—

Some days ago I was looking over a pamphlet issued by the National City Company of New York, and according

to its figures, Germany's war loans per capita to date amount to \$806; Great Britain's to \$298; Austria's \$202; France's \$171; Australia's \$187; Hungary's \$107; the United States \$97 and Canada's \$88. Indeed Holland's mobilization loans alone amount to more than \$44 per capita. To be sure the burdens on all countries will be heavy, but in the Kingdom of the Blind the one-eyed man is King, and in this case Canadians will at worst be the "One-eyed Man" because our war debt is considerably less than that of our others and our resources incalculably more per capita.

It will, I think be reasonable to assume that Canada in the future will progress in population as the United States did from the time they possessed a population of seven millions. In that case it is fair to imply that in twenty-five years Canada will possess a population of fifteen millions which would cut down our per capita debt by one-half. This is quite aside from the probability that our enemies paying our total war expenditure.

Then as to our capacity for production—

In 1900 Canada produced fifty-six mil-

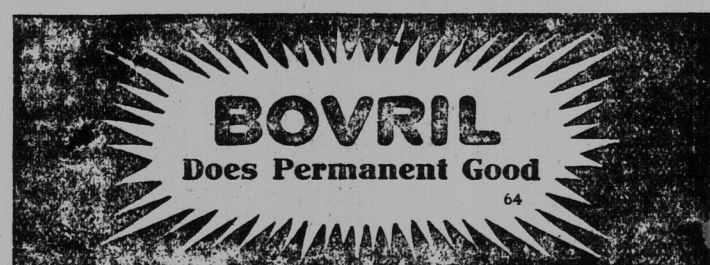
lion bushels of wheat, in 1917 she produced 234 million bushels, and only ten per cent of our arable land in the North West is under cultivation. Just as the relative value of money has for centuries been shrinking so will our debt as we pay interest and principal in produce. In the thirteenth century a bushel of wheat could be bought for seven pence; a cow for ten shillings and a sheep for a shilling and six pence, while a laborer's wage was three pence a day. In 1900 the price of an ox was twenty-two shillings; that of a sheep two shillings and four pence, and the wage of a laborer, six pence a day. The products of our labor will continue to enhance in their relation to gold and I take it that the debt in twenty-five years will thus automatically reduce itself because it will take much less produce to pay the interest or to pay the debt itself. Alas! laborer's wage has trebled in my time; when it reaches six dollars a day our debt will be reduced by half as this would be an infallible sign that labor can produce things to double the value in currency that it now does. If have not by me, at the moment, figures of the per capita wealth of Can-

adians, but in the case of the Americans in 1912 this amounted to about \$2000. It is fair then to assume that Canada's per capita wealth is a similar sum, in which case our total wealth amounts to about fifteen billions.

In 1912 or 1913 the German government, preparing for war, imposed a surtax of one-tenth of each man's capital which was made payable in three annual instalments, and there was no evidence, before the war, that this imposition materially disturbed the business of that country. Our total war debt to date does not amount to anything like one-tenth of Canada's capital, and I am convinced that in twenty years Canada's war debt will be as light a burden to Canadians as the Civil War debt was to Americans twenty years after their Civil War.

Therefore taking into consideration our duty to Canada, the great obligations we are under to the noble fellows who are fighting for us in France, and the fact the security offered is the very best and safest in the world, it is the duty of every man and woman to subscribe as much as possible toward the Victory Loan. Any bank will purchase for you a bond of from \$20 upwards on a payment of five per cent, down on it and a promise that the balance will be paid off in six months.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
P. C. LARRIN.
—BUY VICTORY BONDS—
USE The Want Ad Way



WHERE 1 EQUALS 4 ONE DOMINION FRICTION SURFACE BELT OUTLASTS FOUR OTHER BELTS

ST. MAURICE PAPER CO., LIMITED
322-324 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
MONTREAL

REPLY TO
THREE RIVERS, QUE.
August 23rd, 1918.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited,
Rubber Building,
Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:
In July, 1915, we installed one 150 H. P. Motor to drive two 8 ft. x 30 ft. Barking Drums and five Conveyors. On this drive from the date of installation up to the spring of 1917, about 21 months, we used the belts of four different manufacturers all of which failed completely. In the spring of 1917, we equipped this drive with an 8 ply 16" Dominion Friction Surface Belt, which has operated to date, the machines and conveyors mentioned above, without the slightest trouble or the loss of one minute. This belt looks good for many more months of service as it shows practically no wear or injury from the heavy load it has to carry.

We wish to say further that the technical advice which you have given us in connection with belting throughout our plant has been of great value to us.

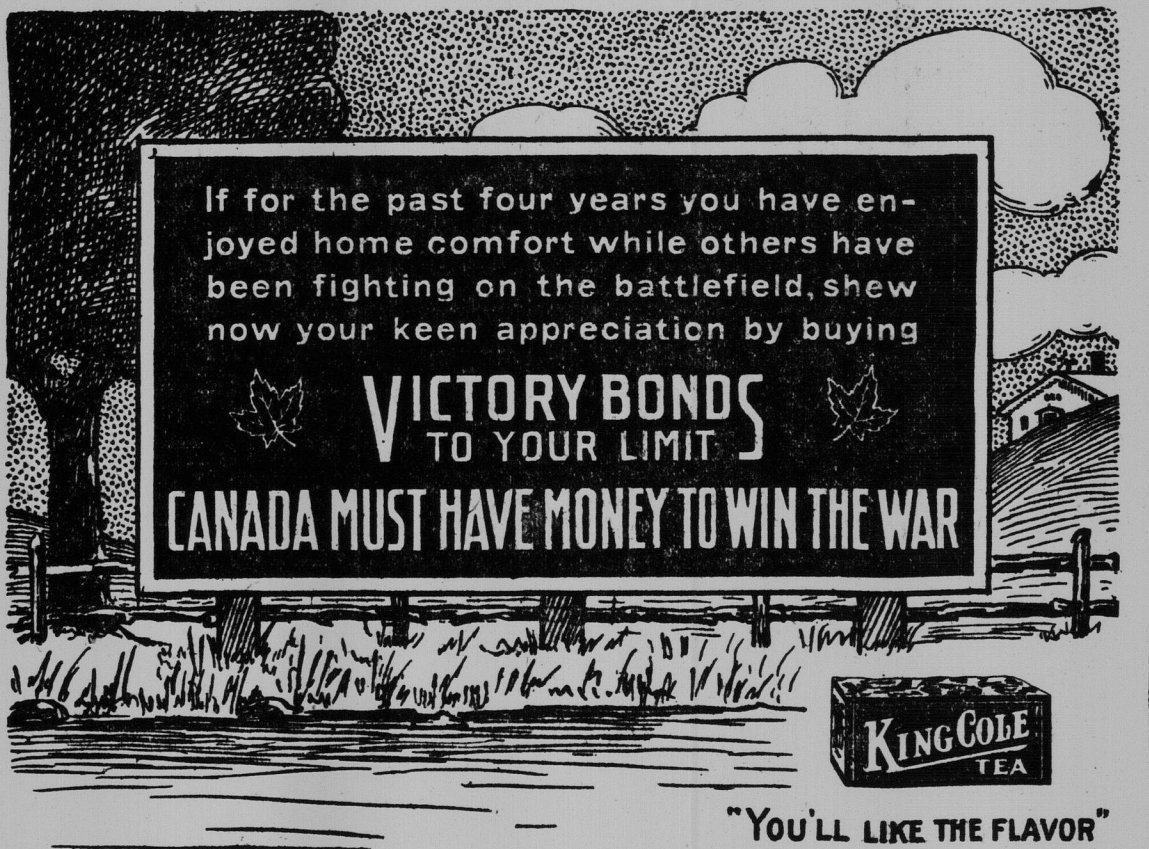
We cannot commend too highly the promptness and service of the Dominion Rubber System.

Very truly yours,
ST. MAURICE PAPER CO., Limited,
J. M. Dalton,
Manager.



Service Branches

Halifax, Hamilton, Regina,
St. John, London, Saskatoon,
Quebec, Kitchener, Edmonton,
Montreal, North Bay, Calgary,
Ottawa, Fort William, Lethbridge,
Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver,
Brandon, Victoria.



MUTT AND JEFF—EVIDENTLY THE GERMANS HAVE JEFF'S NAME AND ADDRESS

(COPYRIGHT, 1918, BY H. C. FISH ER, TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN CANADA.)

