Possible Solution of Distribution

Hon. W. E. Foster Presented Suggestion Which Was Discussed at Meeting.

Hon. W. E. Foster put forth a proposition yesterday for a possible solution of the problem as to who should distribute the electric current from the Musquash development when he laid before the meeting called by the mayor to discuss this matter a possible offer which might be made to the New Brunswick Power Co. for their securities. He stated that he had no knowledge the offer would be accepted if made but he put it forward for discussion as, in his judgement, one worthy of serious consideration.

Presents Suggestion.

He was not in favor of municipal ownership in general, but he did believe in it for certain public utilities, and lights were one of these and presented the followng suggestion for the consideration of the citizens generally, for the taking over of the Power Co. by the city:

Present Capitalization, New Brunswick Power Company

Securities now issued:

$1,750,000	Bonds 5%	$87,500
1,000,000	1st Pref. 7%	70,000
350,000	2nd Pref. 7%	24,500
$3,100,000		$182,000

Total interest now paid.

"If the city could purchase the above for the following, and one might within reason think they should, the result would be as follows:

5% Bonds	$1,750,000	city to assume int.	$87,500
$1,000,000 1st Pref. Stock at 80	800,000	int. at 6%	48,000
350,000 2nd Pref. Stock at 60	210,000	int. at 6%	12,600
Capitalization	$2,760,000	Total Int.	$148,100

"In addition to the above there is $2,0000,000 of Common Stock outstanding represented in part by the water powers of the Lepreaux and Magaguadavic Rivers. What this stock could be purchased for from the holders, is problematical, but assuming they would be willing to take $20. per share, would be $400,000. at 6% would be $24,000; add to this the interest charges on the proposed new securities and it would make a total of $172,000. against $182,000. now paid or a saving of $10,000 per annum.

"The purchase as above, would bring the water powers under the control of the city, and if they desired to do so, they would probably find a sale for them to the Provincial Government, or should they desire to retain control the Power Commission I have no doubt would consider the leasing of same on a royalty basis. The amount received from the sale of water powers to the Provincial Government or the leasing of the same, would further reduce the interest charges. The sale of hydro-electric power for the service as at present constituted would further reduce the operating charges, say from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, and in addition the city would have three or four thousand horse-power available to sell to manufacturers, and which would bring an additional revenue very conservatively estimated at $100,000.

"To sum it up, the following saving will be effected to the public:

Difference in interest, payable on capitalization	$10,000
Interest on sale of water power to Hydro-Electric Commission, or on royalty basis, say	10,000
Sale of three or four thousand horse-power to manufacturers,	100,000
Difference between what Power Co are allowed to earn namely 8% on $3,100,000, equal to $248,000, and the interest on securities to be issued under new capitalization as above $148,000	100,000
Total saving to the citizens	$220,000

"The difference between private ownership and municipal ownership certainly should not absorb this sum, but should produce decreased lighting and street car fares."

W. F. Burditt expressed the opinion that the thanks of the meeting were due to Premier Foster for this suggestion.

A. H. Wetmore thought the time had come when some definite action should be taken to deal with this matter and he was glad the Premier had brought it up for discussion.

H. R. McLellan suggested the government might pass legislation amending the present Act and compel the New Brunswick Power Co. to accept the offer outlined by the Premier.

F. A. Campbell thought there need be no hesitation in the city taking over the plant of the Power Co. for he had it on the word of Mr. Thomson himself that the power house made $470 per day and this meant $171,000 per year. He was satisfied that if the hydro power was distributed through the Power Co. the people would continue to pay 15 cents per kilowatt for their lights.

Commissioner Bullock expressed the opinion the council should from this on deal with the matter from the point of going into competition with the Power Co. for business.

Cases Dealt With In Police Court

James Quinn on Liquor Charge—Elmer Prew Charged With Theft.

In the police court yesterday Wesley Shillington said he was made drunk on what he obtained from James Quinn, who conducts a beer shop on Mill street. Quinn was summoned to court on the charge of selling intoxicating liquor and pleaded not guilty. Shillington testified he obtained beer in Quinn's store and that was all he drank and he became intoxicated.

The case was postponed until Friday afternoon.

Elmer Prew was charged with the theft of tea and coffee from T. H. Estabrooks & Co to the value of $25. J. B. Dever appeared for the defense. H. B. Miles coffee manager for the company said the accused was the keeper of the general ledger On the evening of October 13 he (witness) had asked the accused if he could find the order of goods which he had said he had had on file where it should be. The accused had said he could and had looked, but had not found it The accused had said he had charged some tea to his own account. The witness identified some tea and coffee produced in court and gave the wholesale price of it. He valued the lot at about $25.

Ralph Breen, another employee of the Company produced an order which he said the defendant had asked him to put on the sundry binder. He had not put it on the binder but had given it to Mr. Reynolds.

The case was postponed until Thursday at two o'clock.

Some by-law cases in which the Union Bus Company was concerned and which had been set for hearing were postponed at the request of counsel. J. A. Barry appeared for the company and H. H. McLean, jr appeared in the interests of the power company.

George Hatt, driver of automobile number 13960 was charged with exceeding the speed limit at the foot of King street, and also with stopping within twenty five feet of a white pole in Market Square. He pleaded not guilty and Policeman Storey gave evidence. The case was postponed until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock to enable the defendant to secure a witness.

John Somers, reported by Policeman Howard of a violation of a traffic law failed to appear.

Archibald Golding was fined for not displaying his city license number in King street. Policeman Ruffy made the report. A case against R. Wayne for a like offense was postponed until Friday at 10 o'clock.

Ghetto Wedding Regalia Stolen

New York, Oct. 17.—High society of the Lower East Side today was ruefully contemplating the alternatives of calling off festivities incident to its first "classy" wedding of the season or going through with it minus all its proverbial parade of evening gowns, clayhammer coats and "three gallon" hats.

For thieves, ignorant or heedless of the Ghetto's inflexible rules of nuptual propriety, last night stole the whole works—43 gowns, 12 bridal costumes, including veils and 34 full dress suits—from Barnett Michaelson, purveyor to the district of such indispensables. And now, the thieves caught an almost equally unfeeling magistrate has impounded the regalia as evidence.

"Please judge," pleaded Michaelson, "I will be glad to let the prisoners go if I could only get back those gowns and suits. If those folks don't get my suits the wedding will be ruined and I will be lynched. Even the bride's and groom's clothes are in this stuff."

But the law, commented the judge, is after all the law.

CUTICURA HEALS SISTER'S ECZEMA

In Rash All Over Body. Burned And Itched. Could Not Rest.

"My little sister had eczema all over her body. It came like a rash, and was burning and itching. She could get no rest, and we would have to wet her clothing to take it off. She was cross and irritable, and the breaking out caused disfigurement.

"She had the eczema about five months when we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see she was getting relief, and we just used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Miss Jessie Campbell, Sunny Brae, Nova Scotia, January 16, 1919.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MUNICH LOCKS HORNS WITH BERLIN GOV'T

Geographic Society's Bulletin on Bavaria's Split With Russia.

Munich leaps ahead of Berlin as the premier date line of Central Europe.

Bavaria emerges to dispel the illusion that Prussia spells Germany.

Conceivably the land of Wagner, toy making, brewing, and lenses may achieve a political entity which suffered a "fade away" when William was crowned emperor in that hall at Versailles where, more recently, another William was consigned to the limbo of ex-monarchy.

Chance to Alter Map.

"Were major problems affecting us and our national friends not pressing so hard upon us, Americans might be paying considerably more heed to the renewal of an old time internal strife in Germany which has potentialities, at least, for further making the map of Europe," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, concerning news dispatches that tell how Munich is locking horns with Berlin.

"Many folks who abhor Germany's war ways, and Prussia's ways at any time, soften their rancor with the admission that Bavaria is not Prussia.' Bavaria always has been clamorous about that distinction, and it is not surprising that she should be anxious to limn the cleavage on the political map of Europe now that Prussia has suffered so complete an eclipse.

"Should Bavaria embark upon a career of 'self determination' within the bounds of the German Republic, she would have one important factor in her favor—a factor that might be called 'geographical determination.' For Bavaria has a natural boundary of mountains, and squats with this security upon an elevated plateau where the soil is fertile, certain minerals abound, and vast forests, not so many years ago overrun with bears and boars are to be counted among her natural assets.

Bavaria Split By Danube.

"Bavaria proper is split by the now internationalized waters of the Danube. Besides her capital she possesses Nuremberg, Augusburg, Wurzburg, and Regensburg, or Ratisbon, if one would break the monotony of the 'burg' ultima. Bavaria proper denotes the eleven-twelfths of the Bavarian kingdom bounded, in part, by Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg and Saxony. This portion of it is somewhat larger than West Virginia. The rest of the kingdom, nearly twice the size of Rhode Island, is separate from the main part lying across the Rhine, with the area of the present zone of Allied occupation.

"Temperament and religion distinguished Bavaria from Prussia. About three-fourths of its population, upward of seven million, are Roman Catholics. Its people have a reputation for good nature and a special fondness for beer, for easy going ways and love of tradition, for exalting art, rather than science. So far as they were compelled toward commerce, one writer puts it, they dealt in the two things they like best, art and beer. To this easy generalization should be added the toy making industry which arose in the forest areas of northern Bavaria, and from it should be expected the optical instruments for which Munich was noted. Before the war both these products found ready markets in America.

Long Held Separatist Idea.

"There are political reasons, also, why the Bavarian viewpoint and that of Prussia are enough opposed to hold the possibility of cleavage in this time of Germany's stress. Along with the so-called 'middle states' of Wurtemburg and Baden, Bavaria early achieved constitutional government. The birth of the constitutional form dates back to Napoleonic times. So rapid was the expansion of Bavaria then that constitutional bonds were needed to bind new territory. Feudalism was swept away. Nobles and clergy had privileges curtailed. Military solidarity demanded that each man be made conscious of his duty to the state, and in concession to that necessity each man had to be granted certain equal rights before the law. Prussia's ambitions toward confederation demanded an antidote in the form of privileges which would keep Bavarians anxious to maintain their independence.

"Like Pericles of Athens, Ludwig I, of Bavaria, realized the patriotic impulses generated by a beautiful capital. 'I am going to make Munich such an honor to Germany that nobody will know Germany who has not seen Munich,' he declared. But in Lola Montez Ludwig found not an Aspasia, but a Gaby Delys. So obnoxious did the royal scandal become that one of his cabinets was popularly known as the 'Lolaministerium.' Finally the patron of Wagner had to abdicate. And under his son and successor, Maxmillian II, further popular demands were granted.

When States Became Provinces.

"Bavaria's struggle for separation is a long story. Frequently she sided with Austria against Prussia. But she succumbed following the Franco-German war after which, it has been remarked, there were no longer any states in Germany, only provinces.

"Even then her spirit was not quenched. An old proclamation was revived as recently as 1900 by which the German Emperor's birthday was to be celebrated by the display of only the Bavarian flag on public buildings.

"Treaties and alliances cannot combat geography. Amid Germany's extremest rationalism there remained villages in mountain rimmed Bavaria where the young men gathered on hill tops at twilight to crack whips in unison, for long experience had shown that evil spirits would flee that sound."

ASTOUNDING RESULT OF BIG EXPLOSION

Wrong Compounding Led to Discovery of Super Explosive at Oppau.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—A dread secret is held by the ruins of Oppau, the scene of the recent explosion.

Some of the experts have come to the extraordinary conclusion, it is believed, that the substance which exploded did so because wrong quantities of certain constituents were used. The particular substance when properly compounded is non-explosive. Indeed a large quantity of it was found intact quite near the centre of the explosion.

It was thought before this find was made that this additional quantity had caused a second explosion which took place immediately after the first. As this did not explode, what caused the second explosion? The experts think that the wrong compounding mentioned—they do not yet know in what particular it was wrong—brought into existence an explosive of an astounding nature, this, when it burst creating another substance which in turn exploded.

The chemists are now busy endeavoring to track down the mistake and so discover what they think will prove to be an explosive far more powerful than any yet known.

King Of Safe Blowers Suicides

Chicago, Ovt. 18.—Charles Reiser, known here as "King of Safe Blowers" and wealthy, committed suicide in his bed at the Elexian Brothers' Hospital where he was recovering from an attack made on him by underworld avengers.

Reiser took his life, the police declare, because the attending physicians told him he would be paralyzed when he left the institution. The gun used was smuggled in by his wife, who was accompanied to his bedside by a detective sergeant. Reiser is said to have owned half a dozen apartment buildings. He was recenly released on bond of $85,000 when he was captured redhanded in a safe cracking job. His wife was scheduled for $60,000 in real estate. The underworld marked Reiser for death because of the murder of John L. Mahoney who rivalled Reiser as a safe blower. Mahoney's death was laid to Reiser because he "squawked," when arrested for safe-blowing.

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

27 Years the Same Good Tea--and Always in the Sealed Package

Railways Net Returns Smallest In Twenty Years

Report Covers Twelve Months Under Present Rates.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Railway Age calls attention to the fact that the net return earned by the railways in the first 12 months the present rates were in effect was the smallest net return earned by them in 20 years and that the percentage of net return earned by them was the smallest ever shown since the Interstate Commerce Commission has been compiling statistics for the railways as a whole.

"The present freight and passenger rates of the railways had been in effect 12 months at the end of August, 1921," says the Railway Age. "A hurricane of agitation for reduction of them is raging. Many people seem to believe that on these rates the railways have earned a large net return, while others believe that they are guaranteed 6 per cent. by the Government.

"The facts are astoundingly different. We have to go back to 1902 to find a fiscal year when their operating income was as little as $555,666,000. In the 12 months ended with August 21 the net operating income of the Class I roads was only $530,000,000. This figure is not strictly comparable with that given for 1902, but it is nearly enough comparable to indicate that the net operating income in the first 12 months the present rates were in effect was, as already stated, the least in any year for 20 years except when the net return was guaranteed by the Government.

"But this is not the worst of the story. In 1902 the investment in their properties was only a little more than half what it is now, and the net return earned amounted to 5 per cent. on their property investment. On the valuation of the Class I roads, which is somewhat less than the property investment as shown by their books, the net operating income of the Class I roads in the 12 months ended with Aug. 21 yielded a return of only 2.9 per cent. In its annual report for 1916 the Commission gave figures showing the percentages of return on property investment earned in every year beginning with 1892. The smallest percentage of return then shown by its figures was for 1894, the year following the great panic of 1893, when it was 3.2 per cent.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE IN COAL BEING WON BACK

Increased Production and Lower Wages Overcome American Competition.

London, Oct. 19.—Britain's export coal trade, transferred to the United States a few months ago owing to the long strike of British miners, is rapidly slipping out of the hands of American traders, according to Board of Trade.

"The rapidity with which the international coal trade is reverting to British hands is evidenced in the fact that three months ago the United States was actually exporting coal, not only to the Scandinavian countries but to England, with distinct leadership in the Mediterranean and undisturbed primacy in South American markets," said Alfred P. Dennis, commercial attache of the American Embassy.

We, today, are practically out of the European trade and are rapidly losing our position in the Mediterranean markets, where we had secured practically half the business, with our position seriously menaced in South America, where we occupied logically a favored competitive position.

"The amazing recovery of the British coal industry is shown in trade figures for August, which show an export business of more than 3,000,000 tons, as compared with 600,000 tons the preceding month, and 1,847,000 tons in August, 1920.

"This striking reversal in the entire situation is due to the immense quickening of coal production in the United Kingdom, accompanied by falling wages.

"The export coal trade is one of the fundamentals in Britain's economic position in world trade, and every sacrifice is being made to win back lost ground. Production costs have come down with a run and coal is offered for export at figures approximating production costs.

"Fine quality Cardiff coal can now be put on shipboard at 30 shillings, equivalent at present exchange rates to about $5.50 per ton. At normal exchange the price would be $7.30.

"It remains for us to endeavor to maintain our competitive position by bringing down our f.o.b. steamer costs, while at the same time indulging the hope that the future appreciation of sterling may tend to equalize our position, not only in South America but in the major continental markets."

What to Take for SICK HEADACHE

Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. They restore the organs to their proper functions and Headache and the causes of it pass away.

THEY REGULATE THE BOWELS and PREVENT CONSTIPATION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bear signature— Brent Good

Small Pill; Small Dose; Small Price

Nourishing, and a most economical food.

Particularly healthful for little ones.

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS

USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

LITTLE aches grow into big pains unless warded off by an application of Sloan's. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, lame back won't fight long against Sloan's Liniment.

For more than forty years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands, the world over. You won't be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

It penetrates without rubbing. Keep this old family friend *always handy* for instant use. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

PERCY AND FERDIE—"Love Is Blind." Right, Says Percy

By H. A. MacGILL
Creator of the Half-Moon Ser