

United States Busy With War Munitions

TELLS OF FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES

Observer Sees Little of It--Even As Shells Hurtle From Land And Sea, Nature Seems Calm.

Compton Mackenzie Tells of the Pulse of Battle--Green, Red and Blue Pencils Mark Off the Advances Gained or Checks Encountered.

By Compton Mackenzie. The Dardanelles, via Malta, June 16.—We boarded ship and travelled for nearly an hour toward the sound of guns coming down through a grey, indeterminate day that was very slowly changing to a clear atmosphere. A northerly wind was blowing, therefore most of us stayed in the wardroom until off Cape Helles. Among the transports and trawlers and various craft at anchor, a small green whalelike object, all that is now visible of the Majestic, lay motionless in the water. She is subsiding rapidly, and already in the watery sunlight, she gave the illusion of slowly assuming to herself the nature of the waves that splashed against her still rigid sides. We walked up the slopes from the trench to the sea, and there, brooding upon one realization that the guns were thundering. Suddenly an empty stretch of desiccated scrub rolled on before us, and the homely chatter of the beach was forgotten. There was nothing but the noise of the sea, and the air was for the eye nothing but blank white telegraph poles. The wires were winking in the sunlight, and imperceptible larks were rising and falling. It was unnecessary to enter a trench originally dug by the Turks, and goodly numbers of the British, to understand any but the heroes of the imperishable assault of April 25th. We hurried on, here and there, almost sticking in rank like that was sometimes even wet enough to need mattresses of boughs and straw. Finally we came to a shelter labeled "Low doorway" upon the lintel. The walls were hung with canvas, and each low oblong window gave us a new aspect, framed in branches of the battle for a hill, somewhere behind which a sixty-pounder crashed at intervals, and we could hear the moan and rattle of a shell going forward on its way. In front of the shelter the country dipped gradually down, to rise again more steeply beyond a wide, partially wooded hollow. Here through glasses could be seen a number of miles, tranquil enough notwithstanding a concentration of shell fire that was sweeping, shrieking and buzzing over their heads, to explode half way up the opposite slope. Every shell burst with its own shape of smoke, and so substantial was the vapor that the wind could only carry it away bodily, unable for a long time to disperse it. Shrapnel puffs materialized from the air, at first small and white as wads of cotton wool, then growing swiftly larger and darker as they fell, and then fainter again and traveling across the view like tadpoles of cloud until last they trailed their tails in a kind of fatigue before they dissolved against the sky.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN STREET TRENCH AT ST. ELOI.



Scene at St. Eloi, where the fiercest fighting of the war has been taking place. Picture shows English defenders of a street trench.

MANY WILL LOSE ON WAR CONTRACTS

The Specifications Have Been Severe--The Profits Being Made By Brokers And Contractors.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Orders Are Going Begging In United States--Much of the New Buildings and New Machinery Will be Useless After War Ends.

New York, June 18.—Millions of dollars in war orders are going begging in this country, it is stated by men familiar with the situation, because of the inability of domestic plants to cope with the enormous demand and because many of the contracts already taken will prove a loss to the manufacturers who have undertaken their fulfillment. These authorities estimate that the orders received since the beginning of the year total \$1,500,000,000. The severity of the specifications, which has resulted in numerous rejections and the expense of new tools and additions are factors which have cut into the huge profits so fondly expected. Difficulties are being experienced in additional building capacity and new machinery. Much of this will be useless for any other purpose after the war ends. Profits on existing work will have to be made to pay for these extensions. When the ledgers are closed on the war contracts, it will be ascertained that many will find their profits are being made by the brokers and contractors who have nothing invested. A steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh, while in New York recently, was offered 5 per cent. commission if he would place \$350,000 in contracts for shells. This the Pittsburgher undertook to do, but he learned that the specifications were so severe and rejections so numerous that when completed, the work was actually done at a loss. When shell contracts were first offered in this country they were snapped up by manufacturers having idle plants. Prices were quoted which could not be duplicated in Europe with its cheap labor. When it came to inspection of finished material, however, the manufacturer had to stand by and watch his profits thrown in the scrap pile. Since this has become known American bidders on this class of work are so numerous. Difficulties and added expense were found in the labor market. In spite of unheard of wages it was found that there were not enough mechanics trained in this work to man the new factories and white men were being trained for the work steps were taken so to divide up the making, say, of a shrapnel shell, that metal workers with no previous experience in the making of ammunition could be employed. These shells are then assembled by experts. When the war started, orders were placed for shrapnel, but this has been changed. It has been learned on the battlefield that shrapnel does not do as much damage as shells fired with high explosives. Shells have to be machined accurately and ground to the thousandth part of an inch. Otherwise they are rejected. Of the great total in war orders placed in this country, nearly \$950,000,000 have been shared among 20 of the largest firms in the country. The largest single order is said to have been given to the recently organized Bridgeport Army Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The British Government ordered 168,000,000 worth of goods in which one item is a million rifles at \$28. each. The Bethlehem Steel Company comes next on the list, with orders for \$150,000,000 worth of goods, followed by the General Electric Co., with \$100,000,000 in orders; the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., \$83,000,000; the Westinghouse Electric Co., the Du Pont Powder Co., the American Car & Foundry Co., the Pressed Steel Car Co., the Baldwin Locomotive Co., the Explosives Co., the Cole Firearms Co., the Crucible Steel Co., the E. W. Bliss Co., the Hercules Powder Co., the Studebaker Corporation, the Savage Arms Co., the Winchester Arms Co., and the Locomobile Co. of Bridgeport. These orders are all in large amounts, ranging from \$10,000,000 each, to the Winchester and Savage Companies, and \$5,000,000 to the Locomobile Company for motor trucks.

THE UTILITIES COMMISSION SAVED THE PEOPLE \$30,000

By Adopting the Advice of J. H. Birkett.

REPAIRED WATER PUMP

MADE IT EFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF \$445.

The City Council Committee Had Proposed to Purchase a New Pump--The Old One Will Suffice For Many Years to Come.

J. H. Birkett, a member of the Utilities Commission, who has rendered the people a very valuable service by the attention he gave the Waterworks plant, was interviewed by the Whig in order to secure the facts with regard to Kelley pump, which through his instrumentality has been rendered so efficient and at so small a cost that the purchase of a new pump at an expenditure of \$30,000, as was suggested several years ago, is wholly unnecessary. Mr. Birkett said that the Utilities Commission has had the oldest pump in the Waterworks pump house completely overhauled and repaired at the expense of \$445. The result of a 16 hour test run by C. W. Burrows, Queen's University, shows that the machine to-day is doing the same duty or work for every 100 pounds of coal used under the boiler that it did when put in new, some thirty years ago. The capacity has been increased 425,000 gallons each twenty-four hours. "The credit for this item," said Mr. Birkett, "belongs to John Evans, chief of the mechanical staff of the Commission. He found that it was possible to bore out the pump chambers and most successfully carried out the job. "Prior to the Commission taking office," said Mr. Birkett, "it had been pointed out to the chairman of the committee of Council for Waterworks, that the Kelley pump was in a disgraceful condition and required immediate attention. This information was further strengthened by a report and test of Prof. Wilhoft, Queen's, but nothing was done and the suggestions and reports were waved aside as nonsense. Due to the Commission's action the city has to-day what is practically a new pump, able to take care of all the city consumption and have an excess of about fifty per cent. "The question of expending any money for a new pump is also removed from consideration for many years, or until Kingston's population is over 40,000. "The increased capacity of the pump means a capacity of about \$9 every 24 hours to the city. "Six years ago Mr. Birkett declared that the Kelley pump could be made good, and he has prove his contention. A Policeman's Boot. Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—The largest pair of shoes ever made in Kansas City now adorn the "lootie wooties" of Samuel D. Crowley, the big patrolman who guards pedestrians at Eleventh and Main streets. The shoes are size 15 and are 14 1/2 inches in length. Across the ball they are 13 1/2 inches and the instep measures 14 inches. Each shoe weighs one and three-fourths pounds. "I have been in the shoe business fifteen years," said C. W. Crow, No. 100 West Twelfth street, who made the shoes, "and I must confess that the shoes, and I must confess that the Tribbles I ever measured. I sent east for a special last to make the shoes." Crowley is the largest man in the department. He weighs 320 pounds and stands 6 feet 6 inches in his stocking feet.

A BOY DROWNED

At Mississippi Station--Fell Off A Bridge.

Mississippi, June 17.—A sad death occurred here on Tuesday evening, when the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kennedy had the misfortune to fall off the Mississippi bridge and was drowned. The little fellow was returning to his home with his mother and on crossing the bridge stumbled and went over the edge into the water. The call for help was quickly responded to but the swift current of water dragged him under. A search was made all that night and the next day and it was not until five o'clock Wednesday afternoon that the body was found. The water is very deep at this bridge and it was difficult to reach the bottom. The little boy was very bright and cheerful and will be missed by many. The funerals will take place to-day at one o'clock.

LIGHT STEEL HELMETS

Give Partial Protection Against Fragments of Shell.

Paris, June 18.—French soldiers in the field soon are to begin wearing light steel helmets, suggesting in their design the antique headpieces of men-at-arms. In color they will be gray-blue, harmonizing with the service uniforms which French soldiers have been wearing for several months past.

RUSSIANS OPPOSE GIGANTIC FORCES

Nearly Three Million Men Estimated To Be Pressing Muscovites

London, June 18.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the Russian military critics estimate the total Austro-German forces operating against the Russians as not less than 45 German and 26 Austrian Army Corps (about 2,800,000 men). It is asserted that 14 or 15 German Army Corps (560,000 to 600,000 men) are operating on the Lubaczowka-Wisznia front in Galicia, in addition to the Austrian troops, while it is believed probable that the Germans have seven army corps (290,000 men) in the Baltic provinces. The correspondent adds that the Reich says it anticipates that the Austro-Germans will attempt a direct advance from the west upon Lemberg, combined with a wide sweeping movement to the northeast in the direction of Rawa.

THE UNITED STATES MUST SET EXAMPLE

Bound to Exercise Self-Restraint, Asserts Bryan, Discussing 'The Causeless War.'

Washington, June 18.—Former Secretary Bryan, in the first section of his statement on "The Causeless War," prophesied that the greatest peace-making opportunity in all history was certain to come to the United States, and declared there would be a demand for an international conference, with the return of peace, to change the rules of international law which "seem to have been made for the nations at war rather than for the nations at peace." Under the stress and strain of the titanic struggle in which they are engaged," Mr. Bryan's statement says, "each side felt itself justified in encroaching upon the rights of neutrals. The ocean highways, the common property of all, have been to some extent appropriated for war purposes, and delicate diplomatic questions are forced upon the neutral nations. "Just at this time when these questions are most acute, the belligerent governments are least able to deal with them with a calmness and poise which their great importance demands. No wonder every neutral nation is increasingly anxious for the war to end; but of all the neutral nations ours has the most reason to pray for the return of peace—most reason to set its face resolutely against participation in

ORDER TURNED DOWN

Youngstown Too Busy on U. S. Government Contracts.

Youngstown, O., June 18.—Owing to the press of orders from the United States Government for shells and ordnance, the William Tod Company has been compelled to turn down an order for 600,000 rifles received from one of the Allies. The plant is operating to capacity on an order from Uncle Sam for shells, which are to be delivered to the arsenal at Frankfort, near Philadelphia. The order for arms was offered to a number of other local firms, but were turned down in each case because of inability to get the proper kind of machinery.

IS A DESERTER

German Farmer Fined On Charge Of Sedition.

Calgary, June 18.—Raymond Horden, a naturalized German farmer, was let off with a fine of \$25 and a warning in the criminal court on a charge of sedition. He confided to a German-speaking Scotchman in a hotel here that he was going to join half a million Germans from Canada and the States who intended finding their way to Germany. Horden said he was drunk at the time and could not go back to Germany, as he had deserted from the Kaiser's army to come to Canada.

MAKING POWERFUL TORPEDO

Bethlehem Steel Plant Also Working On British Guns.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 18.—Among recent orders received by the steel plant are contracts for a large number of four-inch guns for England and air flasks from the Japanese Government. It is said the four-inch guns are to be used to fire lyddite shells. The pieces can be turned out at the rate of 10 to 15 a week, depending on success in handling material. The air flasks are being utilized by the Japanese Navy in the development of its submarine flotilla. They are, in fact, a new and inexpensive form of torpedo, loaded with nitroglycerine and gun cotton, and are declared to be more powerful than anything known in naval warfare. Bethlehem is simply forges and machining the tubes, the Japanese inspectors being the authority as to their destination.

TO COMBAT POWDERY SCAB

Department of Agriculture Will Establish Field Laboratories.

Ottawa, June 18.—Though the powdery scab which affected the potatoes of the Maritime Provinces recently was not so bad as the American officials apparently supposed, the work of combatting the disease has led Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, to decide on the establishment of two field laboratories, one in New Brunswick and one in Ontario. For the special investigation of this and other similar plant diseases, experts will be in charge of each laboratory. G. C. Cunningham, a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College, going to New Brunswick and Paul A. Murphy, an expert from the Royal College of Science at Dublin, going to P. E. I.

Garibaldi's Grandsons

Rome, June 18.—Five grandsons of Garibaldi, the patriot, left for the front to-day. In addition to General Ricciotti Garibaldi, their father, and their mother, a large crowd gathered at the station to wish the departing soldiers success. Several short addresses were made at the station, and as the train pulled out there were cries of "Long live Trent, Long live Trieste," and "Long live the Garibaldi brothers."

THE SPORT REVIEW

Following his suspension, with a fine of \$100, for failure to get into condition, and his release, Pitcher Howard McGraner of the Montreal team appealed to President David Fultz of the Players' Fraternity. The appeal was turned down. "Pepper Joe" Yeager has been released to Jersey City by Montreal, and the Royals will not seem the same. Yeager has been a member of the Royals for seven years.

The world's and English sculling champion, Ernest Barry, one of the most respected and scientific men who ever sat in a shell on Wednesday presented himself at the headquarters of the 1st Surrey Rifles and joined his Majesty's Army, Barry, who will be associated with a number of the professional boxers who have joined.

Ottawa Free Press: Hamilton is taking on the appearance of a regular pennant chaser in the Canadian League. The Tigers were sent out in front by Manager Bill Cristall and have stayed there ever since despite the prediction they were going along at false speed. Good pitching appears to be holding up Hamilton, though the team is well endowed with speed. The class of the present league leaders can be better discerned when the champions Ottawa face them in the three game series the last of this week.

Mayor Church of Toronto has written Police Magistrate Ball, Woodstock urging a dropping of the prosecution of "Tommy" Smith and "Ernie" MacIntosh, the Toronto motor-cyclist who flew through that city at an estimated speed of fifty miles an hour in connection with the recent Windsor-Ottawa military speed test. The local authorities declare that no information was received that the cyclist was to pass through the city or that the test was to be under the auspices of the Militia. There were many narrow escapes when the riders went through.

The man who drinks like a fish does not take kindly to water.