

YEAR 84, NO. 165

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917

SECOND SECTION

BUILDING MANY SHIPS

OLD INDUSTRY IS BEING REVIVED IN DOMINION.

The Ravages of the Submarine Have Increased Need for All Sorts of Vessels, and Many Cargo Steamers Are Being Built at the Present Time in Our Shipyards.

Many years ago shipbuilding was one of the important industries of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. This was in the days of wooden ships, which, owing to the large supply of cheap timber, could be constructed profitably in Canada, but with the introduction of steel steamships and the passing away of the sailing vessel, the industry steadily declined, and the places that knew it once know it no more. In 1874 the tonnage of vessels built and registered in Canada was 183,010, while in 1896 the tonnage was only 16,146 tons. The tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion rose from 254 tons in 1867 to 1,267,394 tons in 1883, declined to 663,415 tons in 1906, and thereafter took an upward turn, being 896,965 tons on January 1st, 1914, and 1,215,021 tons on March 31, 1916. Statistics now show that the industry revived by Government aid, bounty, or subsidy, the time being propitious for the construction of ships. There is no doubt about the propitiousness of the times; they were never more so. The ravages of the submarine have materially reduced the tonnage of all nations, neutral as well as Allied, while the commandeering of ships for transport purposes by the British Government has so depleted the supply for commercial use as to create a gripping problem. Ships of all kinds, steel, iron, large and small, have never commanded such profitable prices, whether under sale or charter, as at this time.

The ship-building industry is not now languishing in Canada. All the yards are occupied to capacity. In Montreal, the Canadian Harbinger plant is building six cargo steamers of 7,000 tons, and one of 2,350 tons, besides other vessels. At Levis a steel vessel of 5,000 tons is under construction. At Sorel there is great activity in the Government yards, and at the Isle d'Orleans, near the ancient seat of the industry, Quebec four large wooden ships are on the ways. At New Glasgow, N.S., three cargo steamers aggregating 3,080 tons are being built, at Shelburne, N.S., a wooden cargo steamer of 350 tons, and at the Harbour, N.S., a wooden cargo steamer of 320 tons. Other vessels named are: At Collingwood, Ont., a vessel of 8,000 tons, and four large oil tankers; in Toronto, two cargo steamers of 4,400 tons, six of 3,500 tons each, and two of 5,000 tons each; at Midland, Ont., a large steamer has just been launched and other construction is in progress; at Port Arthur, five cargo steamers of 3,400 tons; on the Pacific Coast five steel steamers of 8,800 tons, and two of 4,600 tons.

The above figures were given to the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Hazen as indicating the great and varied activity of ship-building in Canada. The industry is of permanent character; for years to come it will prove very profitable, and private enterprise in such circumstances may well be relied upon to ensure its development.

In Fairness.

Mr. Hearst's American says: "Why should not Canada have recognition and Australia and New Zealand and the rest of the English colonies? The United States is in this war to protect the principles for which England and the English colonies are fighting, and those colonies ought to be willing to make as much of a sacrifice for the cause as this country."

The man who cheats at cards or hides behind the skirts of a woman has the standards of a sportsman and gentleman compared to the standards of fair play that could produce this gem on a page devoted, according to its printed word, to Truth, Justice, and Public Service. We comment it only so that we may assure our Sister of the Shows that there is not lacking in this country an appreciation of all she has done, of all the tremendous sacrifices she has made. We know that before we can have more than we shall have to equal her record we must have to equal her more than we can. We know that seventy days after the war began she had embarked an army of 33,000 men. We know that on February 1, 1917, she had contributed to the Belgian relief fund an amount equal to 18 cents per capita, while at that date we had given but eight cents per capita, and we know her wonderful record of production from field and factory.

We have much to be proud of, but at our present rate of progress we can only hope that some day we shall be able to equal the pace set by our brave and heroic Northern neighbor.

New York Tribune.

Northlife Is Coming.

An enquiry made at the Foreign Office as to whether Lord Northcliffe's mission will take him to Canada elicited the statement that such an extension of his visit had not been formally arranged, "but you can assume," said this informant, "that whoever goes to the United States in these times goes to Canada also, and Lord Northcliffe will have to do so." It is hardly necessary to say that Canada will hardly pass Canada by.

Newspaper Legs.

In Belgium old newspapers are being worked up into a paper mache composition, from which artificial limbs are moulded.

SUPERSTITIONS AT FRONT.

Man From Saskatchewan Foretold Dire Happenings.

Superstition of the ancient black witch sort is coming back into its own as a result of the war. Not only England but all the other European countries report the same conditions, and wherever men are facing death they incline to put a little sign and omens, and this spirit quickly spreads through their families.

All units leaving for the front have some kind of a pet or mascot, these pets are guarded with extreme care. An Australian artillery battalion which got into action early in the Dardanelles campaign had a black cat which made its first appearance during the battalion's first engagement. Men on every side of the unit were killed, but no casualty occurred among those protected by the cat. Thereafter the commanding officer kept the cat in his quarters and each day sent his orderly out with the cat while it had its airing.

There were no chances taken of the mascot falling into danger; for whenever the orderly sallied forth on the constitutional the officer made him tie a string around its neck to prevent it running away. The jokes that were passed by other units upon the orderly leading the cat may well be imagined. The battalion was later moved to the Somme and on June 26 discovered that the mascot had got into a house which was under heavy fire. One shell was seen to burst directly over the building and a rush was made to find the cat. It was discovered on kitchen-table, hair on end and spitting but unharmed. Unfortunately it died later of shell shock, and the same day the battalion was cut to pieces while defending an exposed ridge.

Little omens that seem ridiculous to the average man are revered by those who are about to face death. In an infantry regiment from Canada there was a private who boasted that by putting on his left sock and shoe first he invariably had good luck. The others were continually "joshing" him about his superstition, and one morning before the big push in July of last year they hid his left sock and shoe just to make him use his picturesquely, Saskatchewan profanity, but he was only provided the unit that dire happenings were pending. Sure enough, when he and his comrades went over the parapet soon afterward their casualties were heavier than any of the nearby units. Thereafter every man who survived religiously put on the left sock and shoe before touching the right.

Another superstition common among the fighting forces is that by being spilled wine or spirits back of them it brings good luck. It is believed that this sign spread among the Canadian forces through contact with the French, who are in the omen religiously. Just before the start of a raid or dash over the parapet the English forces are served with a ration of whiskey or brandy, and in every case the men quietly gather around the jug who pour out the stimulants, holding their hands under the jug to catch the drip and rubbing the little they catch back of their ears.

Indians in Khaki.

According to a telegram received by his mother, Mrs. Mary Belanger, at the Mission, Fort William, P.E.I., Augustine Belanger, M.M., has been killed in action. He enlisted with Colonel Hay's battalion and was first wounded in June last year. He was in the 52nd, and received the Military Medal for faithful and brilliant work performed while the battalion was under fire. Nearly 100 Indians have left the Thunder Bay District with the 52nd, 94th, and 141st Battalions. Of the 20 who left Colonel Hay, of Quebec, five have been killed, and all but two have been wounded.

The DeLaronde family of Nipigon sent four soldiers to France. Dennis was killed in action in June, 1916; Alex, was wounded and sent home, but re-enlisted at the first opportunity; Joseph won the Military Medal for holding a trench with a machine gun after his companions were killed. Pte. Alex, Chief, has been wounded three times. Pte. Rod Cameron was one of the crack shots in the Canadian army. Before leaving for France he defeated the best marksmen in 12 battalions. He was killed in action. Two other splendid snipers were Ambrose and Laurence Marten, of Nipigon. Laurence was killed in action and Ambrose was severely wounded. Pte. Simeon Combs volunteered over 400 miles to enlist at Port Arthur. He could not speak a word of English, but turned out to be one of the best and smartest soldiers in the 141st.

Molybdenum is Valuable.

The man who learns about molybdenum the more one feels that Canada, which is the principal source of this metal, has in it a product quite as valuable as nickel, if not more so. Molybdenum is now used as a substitute for tungsten or vanadium in its use for hardening steel, for which purpose it is far more economical. Its strength greatly increases the durability of metal and armor plate. It is valuable in high explosives, and it has other uses in war. But this is not all. It takes the place of platinum in the compounding of chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives. It has been found effective as a support of the filament of electric lamps. Its possibilities, however, are only beginning to make themselves known.

Honored by Russians.

Major General R. C. Uniacke, belonging to a noted Canadian soldier family, has been gazetted for a Russian decoration, Order of Saint Anne, First Class, with Swords. Uniacke previously was twice mentioned in despatches.

Admiral Sims of Port Hope

WHEN it was announced that the commander of the first American naval unit to take the seas against Germany had been born in Port Hope, a New York newspaper commented upon the happy augury. Canadians will take an especial interest in the fortunes of the American destroyer squadron, low co-operating with the British fleet in the North Sea, because Vice-Admiral Sims is a Canadian by birth, and first saw the light of day in the Ontario town, Port Hope. Apart altogether from auricular and sentimental interest, the fact remains that Sims is one of the last men in the American navy. He had no sooner arrived overseas than he was asked by the British authorities how soon he and his ships would be ready for business. "We can start any time," replied Sims, and thus provided a slogan for the American navy which will be treasured with Jones' immortal, "We haven't begun to fight yet," when he was asked to surrender, and Dewey's remark which ushered in the Battle of Manila "You may fire when ready, Gridley."

Though Sims, as remarked, is a Canadian by birth, there is no other man in the American navy who would be selected as better representing the traditions of that fleet. In other navies might be met not so much at home. He has been in subordinate more than once. He has had the distinction of being officially rebuffed by the President of the United States. He has made reports and recommendations without regard for precedent and official routine. But his greatest good fortune was that by putting on his left sock and shoe first he invariably had good luck. The others were continually "joshing" him about his superstition, and one morning before the big push in July of last year they hid his left sock and shoe just to make him use his picturesquely, Saskatchewan profanity, but he was only provided the unit that dire happenings were pending. Sure enough, when he and his comrades went over the parapet soon afterward their casualties were heavier than any of the nearby units. Thereafter every man who survived religiously put on the left sock and shoe before touching the right.

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The First Confederation Day.

Early in the month of June, 1867, writes Sandham, in his "Montreal Past and Present," the attendance of the citizens was called to a public meeting, to be held for the purpose of considering the most appropriate manner in which to celebrate the inauguration of the New Dominion. Usual committees were appointed, money subscribed, and on Monday, July 1st, the new National holiday was celebrated for the first time, with all the aid which novelty and the sense of occasion could give it. The city wore quite a festive aspect, the public buildings and principal streets being finely decorated with flags. The ships in the harbor, including H.M.S. Wolverine, which arrived in May, displayed a large salute of gunnery. The sunrise of the day was heralded by the noise of cannon and the morning was occupied with a grand review on Logan's Farm, in which the whole garrison, regulars, and volunteers, took part. In the afternoon a cricket ground. In the evening there was a display of fireworks on the side of the mountain for which the Corporation had voted \$1,000. There was a large influx of visitors from the country, and the celebration was pronounced to have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Cobourg Harbor.

In an official report to the United States Department of Commerce, Consul Chester W. Martin, stationed at Toronto, mentions Rochester and Cobourg as the only open winter ports on Lake Ontario. He says that Cobourg has the only fresh water all-year-open harbor in all Canada. Reference is made especially to the running of two car ferries between Cobourg and Rochester, each of which carries thirty loaded coal cars and 1,000 passengers conveniently, if necessary. He declares that while the distance from Cobourg to a point two miles up the Genesee River is fifty-seven miles, the run from dock to dock is made in four hours.

Sandstone Quarries.

Sandstone in red, brown, grey, etc., and of good quality, has been largely quarried in New Brunswick, for building purposes, and in past years found a considerable market in the New England States. Quarries are now being worked at Sackville, Renous River, and other places. Limestone exists at St. John in large quantities. In addition to the quarries that had not been worked in the St. John locality, a new quarry for the manufacture of hydrated lime has been opened up at Torriburn.

ESCAPED FROM GERMANY.

Winnipeg Man Recently Arrived in London.

Sergt. F. G. Hammersley, whose home is in Winnipeg, is one of the trio who arrived in London from a German prison camp, from which he successfully escaped recently. He was in the hands of the Hun for two years, being one of the original prisoners taken in the second Battle of Ypres in April of 1915. Fortunately he was not wounded, but at one prison camp, aptly named Teufelsmohr, the first syllable of which means devil, while he was sick, he was absolutely neglected. He passed through a succession of camps, and the only place where his treatment was fair was near Bremen. Probably this was due to the fact that the shipping interests of this city are acquainted with the English people.

The food served to Sergt. Hammersley was always poor and insufficient. As the non-commissioned officers always refused to work at drudgery to which the Germans subjected their prisoners, Sergt. Hammersley joined the passive resisters, and as a consequence was made to tramp with other men for hours daily.

On being transferred to a new camp lately started at Herlake, Sergt. Hammersley with a Laucka-Bay man, managed to get away, and reached the Dutch frontier after a four-days' trip, during which they had many narrow escapes from sentries and watchdogs, but once they were over the Dutch boundary they were treated most kindly and were sent to Rotterdam and thence to London.

Hammersley hints that he could say much more, but he is under restraining influences.

War Affects Sunsets.

Observations made at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory on the past Wilson in California during the war, have shown that our sun, like many of the other stars, is a variable. In other words, the amount of heat and light it sends out sometimes varies by as much as ten per cent. In the course of a few days. To study this variation, its local nature, and causally all towns like Halifax, the Taganbush, and the other stations of the Astrophysical Observatory is soon to be established in South America.

Since the planets shine by reflected sunlight, it would seem as if changes in the sun's radiation should produce changes in the brightness of the planets. Attempts to measure such changes in the case of Uranus have led to the discovery that this planet varies periodically in brightness. Moreover, the period is 10 times of rotation, agreeing with an entirely different method. Thus, the variation in light is probably due to the difference in reflecting power of different portions of the planet's surface and we have a new method for determining the rotation period. Changes in the sun's radiation of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, sunsets with beautiful after-sunsets glows. A similar series was observed in 1883 and was attributed at that time to the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa. In the East Indies. As a result of this explosion particles of volcanic dust were blown to tremendous heights and carried by the air currents to great distances. These particles illuminated by the setting sun produced some very beautiful effects. The present display is attributed to the war, which with its terrific bombardments is producing more smoke and dust than any volcanic eruption. The prevailing currents of the upper air in northern latitudes being from east to west, much of this dust is carried over Canada.

Young Lady May Die.

Port Hope, July 17.—Hoovering between life and death in the Port Hope Hospital is Miss Gertrude Scriven of 9 Bilsley street, Toronto. The cause of the patient's serious condition is a fracture of the base of the skull, received when an auto in which she was a passenger turned turtle on the hill just at the outskirts of the town.

Had Plans of Ford Plant.

Detroit, July 17.—With more than two hundred blue prints and carefully drawn sketches of the Ford auto plant upon his person and hidden in his trunk, Oscar Blittman, fifty years old, is under arrest at Highland Park for the Federal authorities.

FOOD COST INCREASED.

Milk, Butter, Flour Cheaper; Eggs, Rice, Meats Dearer.

Ottawa, July 17.—Another increase in the cost of living during the latter part of May and the first half of June is recorded in the Labor Gazette, which has just been published. In retail prices, the average cost of a weekly family budget of 25 articles of food averaged \$11.89 in sixty cities at the middle of June, as compared with \$11.82 at the middle of May and \$8.51 in June, 1916. Milk, butter and flour were lower in price in June, but eggs, meats, rice and other commodities showed increases in price. Coal and wood were also dearer.

In the wholesale prices the Labor Department's index number for 272 commodities stood at 242.7 for June, as compared with 240 for May, 1916 for June, 1916, and 236 for June, 1914. The chief increases in wholesale prices during the month were in fruits, vegetables, textiles, metals, coke and miscellaneous building materials. Decreases occurred in grains, dairy products, fresh fish and some other foods.

MOVING ON TO LEMBERG.

Correspondent Warns German Situation Becoming More Serious.

Copenhagen, July 17.—While the Austrian and German semi-official discussions continue to treat the Russian successes south of the Dnieper River as of an unimportant and local nature, and casually all towns like Halicz, the Taganbush, and the other stations of the Astrophysical Observatory says it is idle to deny that the offensive has passed the stage of initial successes, and that the front north of the Dnieper is affected by the decisive changes south of the river.

"Neither Lemberg nor Kovel is yet threatened," says the correspondent, "but the Russian advance in the direction of the important petroleum field at Drohobycz, south-west of Lemberg." He adds that it is now clear that the revolution has affected the offensive power of the Russian army less than had been believed and that the army is better equipped with heavy artillery than ever before.

PUTTING A SALMON RIVER ON THE MAP

SEVEN BEAUTIES FROM ONE POOL. READING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT: MAXIMILIAN FOSTER, W. O. MCGEEHAN, JACK LAIR, GRANSLAND RICE. MAXIMILIAN FOSTER HAS HIS HANDS FULL.



THE map referred to is a map of "Examiner," Jack Lair, of the Chicago Tribune, and Maxmillian Foster, of the Chicago Tribune, and L. O. Armstrong, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D.C., an old campaigner who has hunted and fished in the Canadian woods for over fifty years, and A. O. Seymour, General Tourist and an ardent fisherman.

When they arrived at Fredericton, all the local fishermen were peevish. "If there are salmon in the Cains," they said, "you have come at the wrong time. They went out with the ice and are now at sea. Better go home and come back in a month." It was cold and raining, the worst kind of weather for fishing, but the fishing was denied, they set out.

The investigation was made a short time ago by a party of sporting writers and editors from the United States. Maxmillian Foster, a salmon fisherman of twenty years standing, who knows New Brunswick and Newfoundland like a book, and writes for the "Saturday Evening Post"; Hughie Fullerton, of the Chicago

DYSPEPSIA MAN'S GREATEST ENEMY

Is Most Prevalent of All Present-day Diseases, Declares L. T. Cooper—Victims Are Whimsical and Melancholy, and Suffer Great Mental Depression—Disease Can Be Cured, He Says.

Explaining the record-breaking purchase of Tanlac by A. P. Chown, Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, and the leading wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mr. E. C. Harris, representing the Canadian distributor of Tanlac, stated last night that the hundreds of questions now being asked all over Kingston make it imperative that some explanation be made to satisfy public interest.

Speaking of Tanlac, he said: "Thousands of prominent people—in fact, people representing all walks of life—in the larger cities of the country, where the celebrated medicine has been accomplishing such remarkable results, are even more enthusiastic over Tanlac than Mr. Cooper himself."

In explanation of this, it should be stated that Tanlac is believed to be the first actually direct specific for catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes and the complications which follow thereon is one of the most frequent causes of dyspepsia and catarrhal inflammation of the nose and throat leads to inevitable complications, such as kidney and liver affections, rheumatism, etc.

"Show me a man whose eyes are inflamed, whose senses of smell and hearing are affected, and I will show you a man who is suffering from catarrh. Frequently the lungs become involved by the extension of the catarrhal inflammation, or germs to the lung substance. Specialists concede this, but it has remained for Tanlac, the new formula, to provide the remedy as has been conclusively and convincingly proven by the hundreds of thousands, who have been relieved by its use."

At this point Mr. Harris quoted from one of Mr. Cooper's recent lectures, in which he said: "Of all the distressing conditions that afflict humanity, catarrh of the stomach, or what is more commonly known as chronic dyspepsia, is probably the most prevalent. This most universal malady has baffled the medical profession for years, and the most skilled specialists have been unable to cope with it successfully."

"Hours might be consumed in describing the sufferings, mental and physical, of the sufferers of chronic dyspepsia and their failure to heretofore get relief. A morbid, unreal, whimsical and melancholy condition of the mind, acidness of the stomach, and physical suffering, is the usual condition of the average dyspeptic and life seems scarcely worth the living."

"Dyspepsia, or indigestion, as the word may be, is caused by the taking of too much food, or unsuitable food, and the mucous membrane of the stomach becomes irritated, and there

—ADVT.