

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES

Why the Government Ownership scheme is being put through — Not a monopoly.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—A report received by the Shipping Federation of Canada from the accounts published in the United States Government is concerning the business of buying, building, maintaining and operating ships. Judge Alexander, who presented the report for the committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, said that the fact that the United States paid annually between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 for the building of ships to transport its commerce, thus seriously affecting its balance of trade, was a reason. The present disturbed conditions in Europe demonstrating the shipping under the flag of the belligerents emphasized the need for more merchant vessels under the American flag.

Against Subsidies.

Judge Alexander said that the country had good reason to oppose subsidies as under their artificial stimulus a few ships might be built, and operated by favored companies at large expense to the Government without adequate returns. The proposal to amend the Ocean Mail Act of 1891, by paying to vessels of 16 knots speed for ocean mail service \$4 a mile for each outward voyage would mean on voyages to South America a payment of \$16,000 and to the Orient from \$16,000 to \$30,000. At present the four 20-knot vessels of the American Line, the New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and St. Paul, in the North Atlantic trade, were paid about \$735,000 mail subsidy yearly. The Government had no control of the freight and passenger rates charged by subsidized vessels, the investigations by the committee having disclosed that for the three years prior to 1913 ocean freight rates increased from 50 to 200 per cent, although it was reported that they had begun to recede after that period. There were enormous profits.

The government-controlled vessels would serve the two purposes of increasing the mail facilities to Central and South America and elsewhere, and of placing in the hands of the Government a means by which they could regulate the rate for carrying the mails and for passenger and freight service. They did not seek a Government monopoly in the shipping business, but they desired to change the state of things by which 92 per cent of the foreign commerce was carried under foreign flags. The bill would not wait for private capital which was making no effort to meet the existing emergency. Every bill before the committee provided for government ownership in some form, and, however, much enterprising citizens and corporations wished to meet the demands in the present emergency with out government aid they seemed powerless to do it.

Mr. Coker's Proposal.

Mr. J. C. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, had approved the bill and submitted before the committee a paper prepared by Mr. J. C. Owens, of Baltimore, proposing that the ships should be chartered to corporations or individuals who would furnish as security 20 per cent cash of the cost of the vessels transferred to them under charter and pay in advance as charter money eight per cent per annum for the vessels assigned to them, the vessels to be employed in direct lines of service acceptable to the government. The suggestion was being given careful consideration.

Judge Alexander suggested that the great commercial and manufacturing centres would do well to take 40 per cent of the stock offered by the government to the public. The committee intended to propose legislation to bring all common carriers by water under the Interstate Commerce Commission, but all the Interstate Commerce Commission could do in the present case would be to manage quite simply by government control.

Rights of Neutral Nation.

To the criticism that too much power was being vested in the president and shipping board, Judge Alexander replied that the Panama Canal had been built by similar methods after the great loss of the Lusitania. As act had been passed authorizing the government to spend \$40,000,000 in building railroads in Alaska, and the vast power vested in the President to administer it would no doubt be as wisely administered as in the case of the Panama Canal. The same thing would apply to the merchant marine.

As to the criticism that they should not violate duties and responsibilities as a neutral power at this time, he wanted to say that they had rights as a neutral nation as well as duties to be observed, and so far as compensation with Great Britain and France were concerned the Shipping Board had the widest discretion in the purchase or construction of vessels. They did not have to buy the ships of the subjects of any particular nation. And as for trading the United States would keep itself well within the provisions of international law. The report concludes with an exhaustive analysis of Latin American trade with the United States and the countries now at war, showing that imports from countries outside of the United States amount to nearly a billion dollars, and that the same countries export to the United States over a billion dollars.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY.

Delighted Wares.

(Kansas City Journal.)

"I am going to sell kisses at the charity fair. You'll be some, won't you?"

"I guess so," said the young man. "Are you distributing any samples?"

KITCHENER AGAIN PRODIGS STRUGGLE WILL BE LONG ONE

England must keep on Recruiting to ensure ultimate success, and steady flow of Reinforcements is required—Gen. French has again displayed his remarkable skill.

London, Sept. 17, 7.15 p.m.—Speaking in the House of Lords today Field Marshal Earl Kitchener revealed the strength of the British expeditionary force in France, and described what he believed must be done to assure a successful issue of the conflict. A steady flow of reinforcements was required, he said.

Gen. French's Skill a Factor in Recent Successes

Referring to the two new armies the secretary said that new divisions were now being collected at the training quarters. The third army was being formed on the new campaign ground and the fourth army was being created. Meantime Indian divisions were on their way.

In his despatches from the front Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had omitted, the secretary continued, one aspect of the situation—the consummate skill and calm courage of the commander himself.

Earl Kitchener spoke in the highest eulogistic terms regarding Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, who, he said, has met every

difficulty presented by the situation in a manner that proved his worth as a soldier.

"Thanks to his superb leadership," continued the secretary, "the British army has been able at all times to fight a fight that has thrown terror into the enemy. Nothing has been wanting. His every move has shown that he has foreseen what was to come, and has so distributed his forces that the strongest German blows have spent their weight without bringing the disaster their authors had planned."

Earl Kitchener also paid a tribute to the other generals, and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men of the expeditionary force. The latest advices from Gen. French did not materially change the situation as it was already known, he said, by the statements. The troops were reported to be in good heart and ready to move forward "when the moment arrived."

On the subject of recruiting, Earl Kitchener said: "A country which prides itself on outdoor sport, as does England, should have no difficulty in finding men capable of making officers. The territorials are making great strides in efficiency, and before long will be able to take their part in the campaign. Meanwhile reserve units are being sent to augment the expeditionary force and their places are being filled by territorials."

"While England has good ground for quiet confidences, it should be borne in mind that the struggle is bound to be a long one, and it behooves us to develop armed forces to carry on and bring the mighty conflict to a successful conclusion. It will be necessary, in order to keep the army at its full strength, to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements."

AUSTRIAN ARMY IN GALICIA RECREATING IN GREAT DISORDER

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 17, 5.10 p.m.—Empress Augusta Victoria today visited the hospital named for her and conversed with the wounded officers and men.

Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the Emperor, who is at Bellevue Castle, is said to be recovering from his wounds, but it will be several weeks before he is quite well again.

Prince Frederick Carl of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Emperor, was severely wounded recently by a bullet which entered the thigh.

London, Sept. 17, 5.40 p.m.—The Central News has given out a despatch from its correspondent at Petrograd, who says that the retreating Austrian army in Galicia has lost all discipline and that the retirement has become a rout.

According to a report from Vienna, the correspondent says, Emperor Francis Joseph has left the Austrian capital for an unknown destination.

Near Braine, on French left centre, Wednesday, Sept. 16, via Paris, Sept. 17, 3.48 p.m.—There is an incessant roar of artillery along the whole line of battle in the vicinity of Braine. There, for the last four days, the great forces of the allies and the Germans have been in very close grips. The field itself over which the armies are fighting is of a broken nature; consequently there is comparatively little evidence visible of the terrific struggle in progress, although hundreds of thousands of men are engaged in this vicinity. Detachments of artillery from the allied front, fire shells with great rapidity at the German positions.

Wounded French and British aeroplanes are flying hither and thither, endeavoring to locate the positions of the big German guns. These, however, are so well masked that their employment has not yet been discovered, and they continue incessantly to launch their

great projectiles in the direction of the allied forces.

German aeroplanes appear to have vanished from the scene of action. For about a week past none have been observed, and British sharpshooters declare that they have accounted for so many that the others now hesitate to take the air.

Many dashes indeed are being recorded of the extraordinarily reckless bravery of the French troops.

Fell in Masses Before Serbian Guns.

Venice, Sept. 17 (1.15 p.m., via Paris, 5.10 p.m.)—Reports received here from trustworthy sources indicate that the situation of the Austrian troops in Galicia is most precarious. During the fighting across the Serbian frontier the Croatian regiments suffered enormous losses. Owing to their racial hatred of the Serbians they were chosen to lead the first attack and carried away with their enthusiasm they did not wait for the support of their artillery but rushed blindly against the Serbians running instead of crawling across the field. As a result they fell in masses before the Serbian fire.

Around Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the Austrians, who had been fighting in a broken nature, consequently there is comparatively little evidence visible of the terrific struggle in progress, although hundreds of thousands of men are engaged in this vicinity. Detachments of artillery from the allied front, fire shells with great rapidity at the German positions.

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ALL THE WAY FROM YUKON TO GO WITH FIRST CONTINGENT

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—H. Greteck, a well known citizen of the Yukon, who paid his own way to Ottawa in order to join the Canadian Overseas Force, left today for Valcartier where he will be attached to the Strathcona Horse. Mr. Greteck was a trooper in the Strathcona Horse in the South African war and was glad to get an opportunity to go to the front with his old regiment. He says there are 250 men in the Yukon who want to join the Canadian contingents, but the great expense of bringing them out has been the trouble, so far.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Claude McCain, Samuel McCain, Fredericville; B. Hicks, North Tryon, P. E. I.; S. A. Baker, Fredericton; F. A. Hollingworth, Stratford; John B. Cronk, Scott D. Gupell, Grand Manan; E. Crandall, Vancouber; F. H. Waters and wife, New York; Mrs. F. H. Hall, Boston; H. R. Hall, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Fowler, Mrs. W. A. Fowler, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kincaid, Plaster Rock; T. E. Jones, Quebec; R. C. Walker and wife, Halifax; F. G. Rancile, Sackville.

Royal.

Mrs. S. C. Charters, Mrs. A. J. Willing, Point de Cheny; K. G. Baldwin, Dalhousie; G. R. Williams, London; Mrs. W. P. Jones, Mrs. C. B. Watson, Woodstock; D. W. Hornell, Toronto; H. G.

AMERICAN GOLD REACHES OTTAWA

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—More gold came to Ottawa from New York. The amount was \$2,660 and making the arrivals of American gold during the past month over \$20,000,000. There is more coming and the Canadian treasury is beginning to look and even feel prosperous, though it is desperately hard up. All the gold so far received is for the Bank of England. The Canadian finance minister is the trustee for the gold which is only finding refuge in Canada from war hazards of the Atlantic.

A New, Harmless Way to Banish Hairy Growths

(Beauty Topics).

By following this suggestion any woman can, in the privacy of her own home, remove every trace of hair or fuzz from her face. With powdered delectable and water mix enough paste to cover the not wanted hairs; apply and in 2 or 3 minutes rub off and wash the skin. This method is unfailing, harmless and quick in results, but care should be employed to get genuine delectable.

ONE OF RICHEST PRIZES FOR FAR FEEL TOGERMANS

Gun Factories at Cockerill, near Liege—Guns of heaviest type and Locomotive and Marine engines turned out at immense works.

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Amsterdam says that the Germans are preparing to reopen immediately the gun factories at Cockerill, near Liege. These factories, covering 375 acres, were one of the richest prizes captured by the Germans in the war.

The whole concern has been taken over by the Prussian War Office, which has offered the Belgian workmen fifty per cent increase in wages to remain at their places.

Krupp to Manage Works.

The cable report that the Germans are preparing to reopen immediately the great Cockerill Gun Works at Liege may be taken to indicate, military men here say, that Krupp will operate Cockerill's as a branch plant. The Cockerill works are located at Seraing, on the Meuse, which place is a suburb of Liege. Cockerill gives employment ordinarily to ten thousand men. This plant is to Belgium what Creusot is to France. Guns of the heaviest calibre are made at Cockerill, and in addition the shops turn out locomotives, steel rails, armor plates and marine engines. It is at this plant that John Ericsson, of American Monitor fame, served an apprenticeship. The works were organized by John Cockerill, an Englishman, in 1817.

The armoured cupolas of the Liege forts were made at Cockerill, and practically all the armor in the de Soubise at Antwerp came from those shops.

Use American Machine Tools

The Cockerill shops of late years have been operated by a limited company, at the head of which, as director general, was Adolph Greiner. The head of the technical department was Armand Bailly. Both of these gentlemen are well known to American manufacturers, since Cockerill during the last two years has drawn largely on the brilliant American machine tools for arsenal equipment. Among the American firms which have helped to equip the great Cockerill plant are Brooks and Shapley, Providence, R. I.; Becker-Brinard Co., Hyde Park, Mass.; Whitcomb-Belladell Co., Worcester, Mass.; Fisher and Co., Nashua, N. H.; Hendy Norton Co., Torrington, Conn.; Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.; Automatic Machine Tool Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Pont, Tool Works, Plainfield, N. J.; Bickford Drill and Tool Co., Waynesboro, Pa.; William Sellers Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. A. Gray Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Springfield Machine Tool Co., Springfield, Ohio; Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; National Machinery Co., Tiffin, Ohio; American Tool Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. and J. Barnes Co., Rockport, Ill.

The assembly of American machine tools recently taken from the Cockerill plant has been apportioned to an expeditionary force and one which is being sent to the front. The grade of machines obtainable in America.

Works Equal to Krupp's.

American military men here did not believe from the first that the Germans would destroy Cockerill's. The only question which arose was, "Would the Belgians themselves destroy this magnificent plant?" Experts say that in many respects the Cockerill works are fully abreast of Krupp in all but the armor making shops. The Cockerill machine shops are in many respects ahead of Krupp, for Cockerill is almost wholly American equipped in the medium sized tools, whereas Krupp has given the preference, due largely no doubt to national reasons, to German machines.

It was stated in machinery circles here recently that large stocks of American machine tools were carried in Liege up to the day war was declared, and that there are large stocks now in Antwerp on the quays. Many of the machines in Antwerp were en route to German and Austrian destinations. No war risks, it is said, were carried. One of the largest stocks of American machine tools in Liege was carried by the German house of Alfred Schutte. This same firm carried a heavy stock in Paris, and reports have been received in New York, that a Paris mob destroyed practically all the machines in Schutte's Paris store.

Can Draw on Liege Plants.

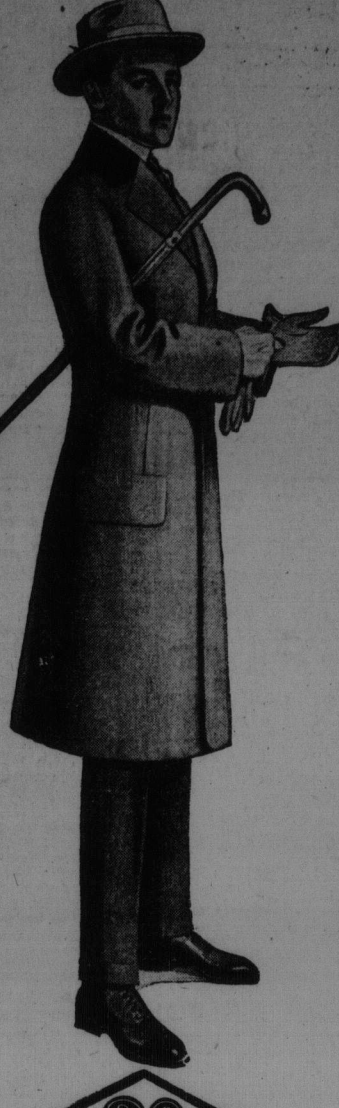
In addition to the equipment in Cockerill the Germans will be able to draw on such well known manufacturing works in Liege as Janssen, de Lonzor and Fete-Defies. The de Lonzor plant turns out some of the best machine tools made in Belgium. The Cockerill works will enable the Germans to relieve Krupp of much of the pressure which must now exist at the Essen plant. In addition, Cockerill will enable the German railway officials to make good, close at hand, repairs to locomotives, and railway material. For this latter work there are also two additional locomotive works at Liege, namely, St. Leonard and the Meuse shops. The Meuse Works are not more than two miles distant from Cockerill, and St. Leonard is within the city limits of Liege. It is the belief here that all these works are so extensive that the Germans, in accordance with their well known policy, will utilize all these facilities to cover the loss of the field.

The Krupp administration, which ordinarily employs 68,000 men, may be expected to supply the technical heads, but care should be employed to get genuine delectable.

Another Report.

London, Sept. 17.—Along a 30 mile front the German armies are at bay and the Allies are occupying a ledge across the River Aisne, which was won after one of the most spectacular battles of the war. The German army made by an attacking force under fire.

The FINE ART of DRESS



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FRENCH WINNING ALL ALONG LINE, PARIS REPORTS

Bordeaux, Sept. 17.—That the

French are again winning a decisive victory all along the line in the third great battle of the war, was the declaration today of Minister of War Millerand.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The rear guard action, supposed at first to be intended as a check to pursue and to facilitate the retreat of the mass of the armies of Generals Von Kluck and Von Bülow, has developed into what will probably be called in history the battle of Aisne. Whether the Germans found it necessary, or, as is probable, to turn and engage in a general action, this great battle wages fiercely and rivals in importance the battle of the Marne.

The War Office says that the French have not flinched at any point. This sounds as if they were on the defensive, and this might be so in view of the strength of the position the Germans occupy. The official communication on Sunday said that the French and British had crossed the Aisne, if so, they have the river at their back, while the Germans are strongly entrenched on the heights of Laon and Rheims, with their right protected by the Oise and the Aisne at Noyen.

The undetermined element in this fight is the Allies' right, which is in pursuit of the Crown Prince's army. All reports indicate that the latter is quite as demoralized as was Von Kluck's army, and is suffering equally from lack of provisions and ammunition. While Von Kluck has, no doubt, received what he needs in this respect, it is doubtful if the Crown Prince has.

The issue of the battle may depend upon what condition the Crown Prince reaches the front, and whether he can make a stand and prevent the Allies from turning the German left. Something of the horrors of modern warfare is indicated by the hesitancy with which the authorities discussed the terrible losses marking the progress of the armies from the Marne to the Aisne. The stories are told with great restraint, but with enough gruesome details given to make even military men shudder.

Another Report.

London, Sept. 17.—Along a 30 mile front the German armies are at bay and the Allies are occupying a ledge across the River Aisne, which was won after one of the most spectacular battles of the war. The German army made by an attacking force under fire.

For the past two days, there have been sporadic attacks from both sides along this line, but according to admission from the rival headquarters they have not produced any definite results. Both sides have suffered enormously during the past week.

Military observers are of the opinion that this inclement weather will add to the difficulty of the Germans in greater degree than to the French. It will make the use of their heavy field artillery impossible, except on the best roads and the progress of German supply trains, encumbered with men full through exposure, will be interfered with.

Later.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The French embassy today announced receipt of the following despatch from Bordeaux: "On the 14th and 15th of September the rear of the enemy has been in touch with the pursuing forces of our army. The rear of the enemy has been reinforced by German troops. The enemy was forced to accept battle along the whole front, part of which was strongly organized. The allies are on the north of the Vich-Sur-Nature, Soissons and Laon, and also the high hills on the north of France. The line reached on the north to a place Ville-Su-Tourne, a town on the west of Argonne Mountains, and continues over the Argonne by a line passing to the north of the Varennes. This last place has been evacuated by the enemy, who has reached the river Meuse, close to the forests of Forges on the north of Verdun."

Skin Trouble On the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobemore, Ont., writes:—"I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the Almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter for a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

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enveloped by the French army of which Gen. Von Kluck depends, have been partially cut, and he will now be compelled to retreat upon the same lines as the third German army via Meuse.

The French have interposed a wedge between the Crown Prince's army and Metz. His retreat north is now compulsory.

Reports from the battlefield indicate

that the allies are slowly gaining the advantage. It is announced that Germany has withdrawn eight army corps from Prussia and that these, under Gen. Von Hindenburg, are now being rushed to reinforce the armies in France.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Robert McConnell took place at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Union street, Carleton. Services were conducted by H. E. Thomas. Interment was in Cedar Hill cemetery.

From his late residence, 100 Main street, the funeral of E. Alonzo Pidgeon took place at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The obsequies were conducted by Rev. D. Hutchinson. Interment was in Cedar Hill cemetery.

Many friends attended the funeral

of Penwick W. Parker, at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. C. Lane and R. S. Crisp. Interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

SEIZED 140,000 BAGS OF WHEAT TO PREVENT SPECULATION

London, Sept. 17, 8.50 p.m.—A despatch to Reuters from Sydney, N. S. W., says:

"The State Government, acting in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by parliament at the outbreak of the war to prevent gambling in foodstuffs, today seized 140,000 bags of wheat, which its holders had refused to sell at four shillings two pence per hundred weight, the price fixed by the government."

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