

Bukowina Is Part of Roumania's Aim

WHEN the present writer first visited Roumania a young American, whose high-pitched accent lives in the memory, greeted him on board a Danube steamer with the question, "Have you ever heard of a place called the Bukowina?" writes a special correspondent of The London Times. As it happened, he had, and this place of knowledge much impressed the American traveler, who assured him that in the States nobody had heard of it at all. The traveler, however, had been studying European politics and selecting his routes in a far-sighted manner with a view to becoming an authority not upon past but upon future history. Someone in Paris had told him about the Bukowina. He was now on his way to it, and he formulated his reasons in words of this kind: "Some day the Emperor Francis Joseph is going to die, and the Austrian Empire is going to break up. Then I guess there is going to be trouble in the Bukowina, for they tell me that the people who live in it are Roumanians. So there will be a regular war and Roumania is pretty sure to try to get it for herself. When that day comes, it will be very interesting to say I have been there, so I am going up to have a look at it now."

Perhaps he was right in attributing ignorance of this mysterious Duchy to his own countrymen, and possibly also the knowledge of its whereabouts was not more generally diffused amongst ourselves. The child who, when told the other day that it was a great thing to be making history, retorted that it seemed to her that it was geography we were making, and that she did not see the point of learning any more till the war was over and things were a bit settled, had a strong case.

Nevertheless, though geography is in the melting pot, most of us have been learning a good deal of it since the war began, and many must have had their first introduction to the Bukowina. It is a Duchy and Crown land of Austria and is sandwiched in between the Province of Galicia and the north-western frontier of Roumania. Bukowina means the country of the beech trees, and a great portion of it is forest clad, for it lies amongst the southern spurs of the woody Carpathians. Czernowitz, its capital, has about 70,000 inhabitants, and the population of the Duchy is some three-quarters of a million. Of these about 40 per cent. are Ruthenes, and nearly another 40 per cent. are Roumanians, the balance being made up of the usual Balkan-Hungarian mixture: Magyars, Germans, Poles, Jews, and gypsies. The Ruthenes and Roumanians belong to the Orthodox Church, and therefore the vast majority of the inhabitants hold with Roumania and with Russia in the matter of religion.

The Roumanian peoples in the Bukowina and in Transylvania are not as might be supposed, Roumanians who have overflowed across the Roumanian frontier. They have their roots deep in history. Roumania herself is a geographical anomaly, and it is very curious to find a Latin enclave in Eastern Europe surrounded on all sides by Slavs and Hungarians, for not only do Roumanians speak a Latin tongue closely resembling Italian, but in spite of all admixture with Slavs, Turks, and Phanariote Greeks, they retain to this day strong signs of their Italian blood. Roumania is the modern descendant of Trajan's Roman colony in Dacia, and the explanation of the Roumanians in the Bukowina and Transylvania lies in the fact that Trajan's province included both these districts and was much larger in extent than the modern kingdom of Roumania. But apart from this ancient tie, Roumanians set up a more modern claim to the Bukowina. For the kingdom of Roumania was created in the nineteenth century from the union of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which was formerly Turkish. The Bukowina was once a part of Moldavia and, indeed, Suckava in the Bukowina was once the Moldavian capital. When Catherine II. declared war upon Turkey the Russians occupied the Bukowina in 1789, but they restored it to the Turks when peace was made in 1774. Austria had been much perturbed by this occupation and made great show of her anxiety for its restitution to Turkey. But this friendliness was by no means disinterested, for she promptly set up an intrigue to secure it for herself, and in 1774 the Porte ceded it to her. Since then it has remained in Austrian hands.

Transylvania has been held under the Hungarian heel for nearly a thousand years. Once for a few brief years Michael the Brave, King of Wallachia, added it to his territory. Michael obtained his independent kingdom by a wholesale bribery and corruption of the Turks, which involved him in apparently hopeless financial embarrassment. But Michael was not called brave for nothing. He summoned a creditors' meeting in his palace and then having shut the doors he burnt it to the ground, making a clean sweep of Turks, Jews, account-books, and all. Thereafter he invaded Hungary and conquered Transylvania, but when the peasantry revolted against their Hungarian landlords he was foolish enough to side with the latter. Thus he lost the sympathy of his new subjects, who were his only remaining kinsmen, and swiftly lost his conquest.

Michael was assassinated in 1691 after a brief reign of eight years. You may see his statue in Bucharest to-day, for Roumania regards him as the creator of her national unity and perhaps her greatest national hero.

Must Sleep Sometimes.

No man suffers so from insomnia that he isn't occasionally caught napping.

NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRIES



(1) National Steel Car Co., Hamilton, Ont.
(2) Central Portion of Hamilton, Ont.
(3) Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Sherbrooke, Que.
(4) Blast Furnaces, Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.

THE process of the establishment of branches of American industrial concerns within the borders of the Dominion of Canada has been going on for a good many years—ever since it became apparent that no political party was likely to modify very seriously the "protective" character of the country's fiscal policy. It might reasonably have been expected that the shock of war would put a stop, temporarily at least, to this process of peaceful penetration; but the opposite has been the case. Even since the recovery of capital from its paralysis, eight months or so after the war began, the establishment of American branches in Canada has been going on with greater energy and determination than before, and investigation has shown that the war, instead of discouraging such adventure, has afforded new reasons to justify it.

Speaking broadly, the American firms which have established themselves in Canada during the past twelve or fifteen months have been actuated by one or both of two main considerations. Either they have had an eye on the Canadian domestic market, and have regarded the present as a favorable opportunity for a campaign in it because of their own abnormal cash reserves, and the exceptional prosperity and activity of the Dominion; or (this is the explanation in the majority of cases) they have had an eye not only to the Canadian market but also to the vast territory of the Entente Allies, and are convinced that in the fiscal arrangements which will follow the conclusion of peace, no neutral country will receive "most-favored-nation" treatment from any of the Allied countries.

Canada, combining the economic advantages of the American continent, with its wealth of raw material and of skilled labor, with the market advantages of a member of the belligerent Entente, is the natural basis of operations for an American concern with designs upon European markets. This, according to the industrial commissioners of various Canadian cities, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the main motive in inducing most of the recent American branch establishments in Canada, and is likely to bring to Canada within the next few years industrial capital running to many hundreds of millions.

American concerns which have established plants in Canada since the beginning of 1915, is an imposing evidence of the attractive power of the Canadian market and of Canadian export possibilities. It should be added that all of the establishments are substantial plants, built for meeting a large business and for carrying on, not merely a sales agency or an assembling process, but practically the entire process of production from the purchased raw material to the finished article.

One of the first American products to meet with an avowed policy of fiscal discouragement in Free Trade England, as a result of the war and its effect upon trade balances, was the automobile. The establishment of branches of American automobile concerns in Canada has already been going on for some years, owing to the great growth in Canadian consumption of the article and the popularity of American brands. But the European situation has given a tremendous impetus to the movement. Existing plants have been vastly enlarged, and three new and important plants have been undertaken, those of the Maxwell Motors at Windsor, Ontario, the Chalmers Motor Company at Walkerville, Ontario, and the Chevrolet Motor Company at Oshawa, Ontario. This is exclusive of the acquisition and enlargement of Canadian-owned plants by American firms for the manufacture of American brands of cars.

One of the biggest industrial undertakings of the year was that of the of an immense plant in Hamilton, Ontario. The famous packing house of Procter & Gamble Company, the proprietors of Ivory Soap and of sundry other soap and cottonseed oil products, who have commenced the erection of a new plant at Oshawa, Ontario. This is exclusive of the acquisition and enlargement of Canadian-owned plants by American firms for the manufacture of American brands of cars.

The number of concerns establishing in the Province of Quebec has been small compared with those of Ontario, but the present labor situation, which is much more favorable in Quebec, is likely to correct that tendency to some extent. An important asset to the industries of Sherbrooke, Quebec, is that of Kayser & Company, the famous manufacturers of silk gloves, stockings, and other articles. The Actua Explosive Company, at Drummondville, Quebec, has been improperly regarded as a war industry; it is so for the time being, but its immense plant has been designed so as to be applicable to the manufacture of dyes when the explosive business falls off. A rumor, which appears to have good foundation, though not officially confirmed, asserts that one of the great American chemical and explosives concerns has made all preparations for the establishment of a plant for the production of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen at one of the hitherto undeveloped powers of Quebec Province.

Several American concerns already operating in Canada have found that their existing plants are not equal to the demands which they anticipate. The Dominion Sugar Company, which is largely financed by American sugar-refining capital, is adding a big plant at Chatham, Ontario, to its existing buildings at Wallaceburg in the same province. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is removing from small premises at Bowmanville, Ontario, to an immense property which it has bought at New Toronto, Ontario.

These examples, all of them being enterprises undertaken long after Canada's participation in the war and her financial sacrifices for that cause were known and allowed for, are convincing evidence that the progressive manufacturers of the United States have perfect confidence in Canada as a field for industrial investment. As most of them are looking for an export trade, it would appear that they are satisfied that production costs in Canada will not be materially altered after the war, either as regards labor supply, cost of living, or burdens of taxation. Mr. Graham W. Curtis, Industrial Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated recently that he had found American business men greatly impressed by the showing of financial American confidence in, and comprehension of, Canada, was greater than strength made by the Dominion since the war, and that undoubtedly at any other previous date.

A Horse Reformatory.
A friend in England sends this story: "One result of the war is the establishment of a reformatory for wicked (?) army horses."

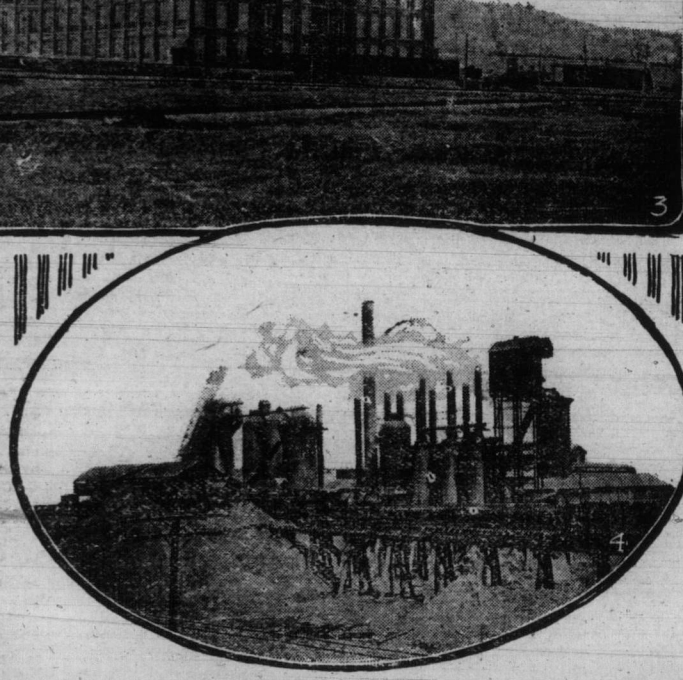
"One of these horses was called Crippen, but the Camden Town owner of that name was a saint by comparison with him, according to the soldiers who tried to tame him. 'Crippen had killed one soldier who had tried to saddle him, and was sentenced to be shot. 'That sentence was commuted to one of detention in a horse reformatory. In this reformatory, near Shrewsbury, the horse criminals, under the care of Lieutenant Rimington, become in time so docile that they will eat sugar out of a lady's hand."

"Crippen met his equals at the reformatory. Vicious, sullen horses, horses that looked like villains and acted as such, roamed about the paddock when Lieutenant Rimington walked, like a Daniel, into the lions' den and the animals at once became quiet."

"The officer carried neither stick nor whip, but understands horses, and apparently they understand him. They owe their lives to him, and seem to be aware of the fact. 'Anyhow he is soon on Crippen's back, and Crippen is buckjumping in fine western style. Neither stick, whip, nor spur is used to tame him, but tamed he is, in very short time, like the rest of the savage Simons who have been condemned for murderous practices."

"The Shrewsbury horse reformatory, through which hundreds of vicious horses have passed, has proved such a success that the whole process of taming the animals has been filmed, under the title of 'Reformatory Army Outlaws,' and will shortly be seen in Wardour Street, where the picture is sure to win the approval of all lovers of horses."

While the vast majority of vicious horses are undoubtedly made so by those who have "handled" them, a horse is occasionally born with a stubborn, perverse and ugly disposition. Even in such a case we do not question heredity plays a large part, and the bad disposition may be due to a sire or dam spoiled by an owner or trainer.—F. H. R., in Our Dumb Animals.



been small compared with those of Ontario, but the present labor situation, which is much more favorable in Quebec, is likely to correct that tendency to some extent. An important asset to the industries of Sherbrooke, Quebec, is that of Kayser & Company, the famous manufacturers of silk gloves, stockings, and other articles. The Actua Explosive Company, at Drummondville, Quebec, has been improperly regarded as a war industry; it is so for the time being, but its immense plant has been designed so as to be applicable to the manufacture of dyes when the explosive business falls off. A rumor, which appears to have good foundation, though not officially confirmed, asserts that one of the great American chemical and explosives concerns has made all preparations for the establishment of a plant for the production of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen at one of the hitherto undeveloped powers of Quebec Province.

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Mr. John McMillan

MR. J. McMILLAN, who has initiated many notable improvements since he became General Manager of the C.P.R. Telegraphs eighteen months ago, has just decided to inaugurate an important service entirely new to Canada over the hundred and ten thousand miles of wire under his immediate control, namely, the day letter which may now be sent between points in Canada on the Canadian Pacific system at a rate very much reduced as compared with the usual commercial rush telegram. Mr. McMillan is convinced that many of those who send telegrams would be quite satisfied if these arrived on the same day, whereas as a proportion of the cost of the rush telegram is due to the cost of speedy delivery. The day letter of fifty words will be rated at one and a half times the cost of a regular rush message of ten words and can still bring an answer the same day, which is as quick as many people desire. There are sixteen hundred C.P.R. telegraph offices throughout Canada, at each of which the new service will be in force, so that this will be a Dominion-wide service stretching from Louisburg, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, B.C. Messages will be taken in either French or English, code words not being permissible.

Mr. John McMillan owes his success to a genial and tactful disposition which made him one of the most popular C.P.R. officials in the West, where his work centred until he was called to the head office in Montreal last year. Although less than fifty years of age, he joined the C.P.R. at its inception, working on construction in 1883. After acting for a number of years as operator at Don Mills, B.C., he became Inspector of Telegraphs at Winnipeg in 1902, Assistant Superintendent in 1906, Superintendent at Calgary in 1907, General Superintendent at Winnipeg in 1913, and finally Manager of the whole telegraph system in March, 1915.

HEALTHIEST ONE IN THE FAMILY

No Sign Of Dropsy And Kidney Trouble Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



HATTIE WARREN
Port Robinson, Ont., July 8th, 1915.
"We have used 'Fruit-a-tives' in our house for over three years and have always found them a good medicine. Our little girl, Hattie, was troubled with Kidney Disease. The Doctor said she was threatened with Dropsy. Her limbs and body were all swollen and we began to think she could not live. Finally, we decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. She began to show improvement after we had given her a few tablets. In a short time, the swelling had all gone down and her flesh began to look more natural. Now she is the healthiest one in the family and has no signs of the old ailment. We can not say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives' and would never be without them."

WILLIAM WARREN.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

AN IMPORTANT TIME.

The Present Season is a Big One for Stock Raisers.

Since he returned last May from the South, after recuperating from two serious injuries received in the disastrous Parliament Buildings fire, Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has been steadily attending to the work of his own department, in addition to that of one or two others in the absence of Ministers. Mr. Burrell left recently for British Columbia and before leaving was asked for a statement in regard to live-stock matters.

"There are many reasons," said the Minister, "why the present time is a particularly important one in the history of the live stock industry of Canada. The depletion of the herds of the various countries affected by the war; the demand for meat products, and consequent rise in prices; shifting of trade channels; the tremendous grain crop of last year, and the large supply of fodder crops this year are some of the reasons which should greatly stimulate production."

Asked as to what special lines of work his Department was engaged upon, Mr. Burrell stated that various lines of new work were being taken up, and there had been a steady expansion of other activities which had been set in motion during the past five years.

"The bald statement that we are spending five times the money on live stock work that we were the first year I came into office does not cover the case satisfactorily. Half a million dollars spent in a public building may, or may not, be a useful national expenditure, but half a million spent along educational and aggressive lines of live stock work means productive results of immense value to the nation."

"Let me illustrate with what has been accomplished in the case of poultry and sheep. Only a short while ago the general methods, or want of methods, in handling, or the consumer. For years we had been heavy importers, and our exports were a bagatelle. In 1913 Canada imported roughly twelve million dozen eggs and exported about 125,000 dozen. A strong educational campaign was started. We secured the services of a number of energetic, expert men, and starting in Prince Edward Island, assisted in forming associations for co-operative work in improving the methods of collecting, handling and packing eggs, with the result that a tremendous stimulus has been given to the whole industry. As a part of the work, special attention has been given to candling demonstrations, with the object of improving the quality, and encouragement given to standardization. The work has gradually extended during the past three years and has unquestionably resulted in closer attention to poultry and in increased production."

"This work, if not responsible for all, is at least responsible for part of the gratifying and extraordinary difference in the trade situation for the past two years."

Skin Muddy?

Dull eyes, blotches and other skin blemishes result from a disordered digestion. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels and bile with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box
Directions: Every Box of Special Value to Women
Sold everywhere. 6d. boxes, 25 cents.