

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

THE PASSING OF THE CLIPPED SHIP

BY THOMAS WILSON

The around-the-world cruise of the American squadron, comprised of 16 of the finest specimens of high-powered steam fighting craft, recalls vividly the contrast between this vast array of floating fortresses of steel and the piny fleet of wooden walls that carried the flag of Commodore Perry into the far Pacific on a mission of similar import...

Nor can one recall Commodore Perry's fleet without thinking of the types of craft that followed the flag and carried our commerce on the seven seas and to every port on the globe. Like the warships of the day, those vessels were sailing craft, but they carried for themselves a reputation that will last as long as song or story, and the old clipper ships will never be forgotten, though they are practically of the past.

Despite the enormous growth of steam craft and the annual launching of scores of cheaply-built, cheaply-manned subsidized steamers from the yards of England, Germany, Norway and France, the deep-water sailing ship has not altogether disappeared.

The type known as the clipper has, however, become but a memory, and all that remains is a vessel that carries but a small excuse for the tall masts, spreading yards and far-reaching studding sails that made the clipper what she was, a swift ship.

The old clippers were the outgrowth of the demand. It was necessary to cut down the time between ocean ports and craft that could sail were built. Practically everything was sacrificed to speed, just as is done to-day in the five-day steamer which carries comparatively little freight.

One cannot well say that in the passing of the clipper ship we have dispensed with the poetry of the sea, for it must be remembered that, even though we look upon the full-rigged ship with reverence and consider her as the model of all things perfect, men in those days were governed just as much by that monarch-economy as they are today, and they were prone to race their white-winged craft across thousands of miles of ocean because of that.

Thus in the course of time, it developed that the steamer of large capacity, low powered, of moderate coal consumption and of fair speed was more of an ideal work boat than the more pretty, but natural that there should be an immediate demand for the steamer in preference to the sailing ship. Time is one of the great essentials in commerce as it is in everything else. The steamer made voyages of from 5,000 to 15,000 miles in from one-third of the time required by the sailing ship and the total expense, while more, figured in the final count with the balance in favor of steam.

What became of the old clipper? One might ask. Davy Jones has claimed them all with the exception of two or three which have been cut down into coal

The Shenandoah with all Sail Set

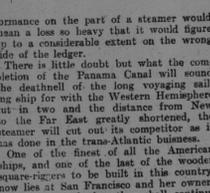


A Modern Steel Ship



Typical British Ship

An American Clipper Ship



The Famous Shenandoah

This vessel is the Shenandoah, the largest wooden square-rigger ever built, and she has a record of which any craft of any nation under the sun might well be proud.

On December 11, 1890, she sailed from Bath, Maine, on her maiden voyage. Three hundred feet over all, 40 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hull, she carried four masts, three of which were square-rigged. With every stitch set she carried above her hull of oak 11,000 yards of canvas, more than any ship that ever flew the Stars and Stripes ever carried. From her deck to the tip of her mainmast was 217 feet, while her main yard was 94 feet long.

Although designed as a cargo carrier, the Shenandoah proved speedily and made voyages between New York and San Francisco in 20 and around 96 days. She was always victorious when matched against foreign ships, and in 1891 she sailed from New York for San Francisco with 5,300 tons of coal, the largest single shipment that had been made up to that time, in which she was victorious, and reached her destination first.

Her record performance in her career was in 1898, when she, by her speed alone, eluded a Spanish gunboat and lighted for four hours. On this occasion the Shenandoah logged 75 miles in an hour for several hours, and had she

not she would easily have been a victim to the enemy.

THE OLD SAILING DAYS.

There is, however, one feature of maritime life that has passed away and that is the vessels that nowadays leave for distant ports almost unnoticed. Fifty years ago when the master, mates and crew were natives of the cities whence the vessels sailed, the departure on a foreign cruise was an event. Nowadays such a thing is merely an incident.

When the old clippers were ready to put to sea shipping people and employees of the various shipyards knocked off work, and owners, wives, sweethearts and friends clustered at the wharf to bid adieu and set to flutter their handkerchiefs as the stately craft moved away on her long journey.

Then, too, the return of the vessel was another great event; more so, perhaps, since it meant so much to those financially interested. As soon as she came in sight the word was passed and a great throng gathered to welcome home the master and crew. The master of a clipper was regarded as a great man. He was feted and dined and it was the ambition of every youngster to be the skipper of a clipper ship. The master of a clipper was regarded as a great man. He was feted and dined and it was the ambition of every youngster to be the skipper of a clipper ship.

their milk-white canvas dazling in the sunlight, there have long since gone the days when the lads of our water front had ambition to go to sea. The American sailor is becoming more and more scarce. Even though his day before the mast was a hard one and the incoercible law of the survival of the fittest was applied to him, he fought his way to the top rung where he remained until knocked down by that which is mightier than the sea law—the dollar, and with few exceptions, he has yielded to men of other nationalities in the deep water trade.

When the inscriptions on an old coin have been worn so smooth as to become invisible they can be brought out temporarily by laying the coin on red hot iron. China has no reliable census department so her total population can only be estimated. The latest tables of population sent to Peking from the various parts of the Chinese empire estimate the population at nearly 500,000,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are about 8,000 actors in New York city and just about as many law yers.

When the inscriptions on an old coin have been worn so smooth as to become invisible they can be brought out temporarily by laying the coin on red hot iron.

Comets Fill Important Roles in Universe

The very important part which comets are now thought to play in the machinery of the universe has been recently strikingly set forth by a number of scientists. Flammarion, the somewhat eccentric and sensational French savant, insists that comets are really accidental conglomerations of stellar dust, and that they are invariably added to the mass of some big sun or planet as it dashes through space. The estimates recently made show that every year the sun gathers up masses of comets and small aerolites which far exceed in total earth or even several worlds the size of this one. The importance of this is that it adds enormously to the length of time the sun can be expected to continue to warm the earth with undiminished heat.

The planets of the earth's system. Occasionally undoubtedly the earth does the same thing. But being so near the sun, with its enormously greater attractiveness, the earth only gets a few tiny particles of the star material that drifts through the orbit of the sun. Jupiter and Saturn, no doubt, obtain far greater amounts of this material than the earth. They are much farther off from the sun and a great deal bigger than the earth. Comets themselves are considered as formed in two ways—first, by the destruction of great suns in space by collisions; secondly, by the drawing together of original star material. The vast majority of comets never enter the earth's orbit or come within sight of our strongest telescopes. In sections of the universe less advanced than the portion occupied by our sun and its planets comets of every kind and description are undoubtedly being torn to and fro by the myriads, and it is only now and then that one comes into our planetary system. Thousands of them, too small to be seen except with high-powered telescopes, annually dash into the fiery envelope of gas surrounding the sun.

International League Against Rodents

The terrible ravages of the bubonic plague in many sections of the old world have brought about the formation of an international league to destroy all rats wherever found. France is said to be taking the lead in the formation of this international union. The governments which have promised to join the league are those of England, France, India, Japan and New Zealand. No official assistance of co-operation have been received from any other nations, but many of these including the United States are undoubtedly in favor of some organized fight against the pest.

rat there would be big slaughtering of the rodents in these times of commercial depression. Moreover, a lively rat can do more than three cents damage during an active existence. Hence the country paying three cents for each dead rat would become wealthier by the process. In Copenhagen, Denmark, one cent is paid for each dead rat and the school children spend much of their play time in hunting the rats down. The bodies are carried to the nearest fire engine house where the tails are cut off and the bodies buried. In children get a cent for each rat tail which is afterwards burned in quick lime.

poses out equipped with steam gear for the handling of practically everything above deck. The anchor is hoisted up, the sails trimmed and the yards lowered or raised by the donkey engine. The old bilge pump with its long handled brake beams has been displaced by the steam pump. Thus in the course of time, it developed that the steamer of large capacity, low powered, of moderate coal consumption and of fair speed was more of an ideal work boat than the more pretty, but natural that there should be an immediate demand for the steamer in preference to the sailing ship. Time is one of the great essentials in commerce as it is in everything else. The steamer made voyages of from 5,000 to 15,000 miles in from one-third of the time required by the sailing ship and the total expense, while more, figured in the final count with the balance in favor of steam.

What became of the old clipper? One might ask. Davy Jones has claimed them all with the exception of two or three which have been cut down into coal

WHICH MAKE BETTER HUSBANDS?

An American girl but recently returned from Europe, insists that the men of the Latin race are far and away more pleasing to women than the American men. "I met many charming Frenchmen and other Latins," she declared, "and I found invariably that they are far more well than our own men. Now don't let your patriotism blind you or look wildly around for a band to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' so you can enjoy my confusion and shame. Listen to me a minute. Isn't it quite natural after all that they should be? The main object in the life of the Latin man is to please women. He makes a study of it. He devotes most of his time to it. He has the love of the chase, ground, of centuries of old customs, of history. The American, I am sorry to say, does not fascinate. He does not try to please. His mind is occupied with matters which to him are far more important than he is to please women. He lacks finesse—that is the trouble.

The Latin. I quite agree with the saying that the Frenchman makes the best lover, and the American the best husband. But, the world over, women like the man who makes a good lover, and the American has the opportunity of meeting a great many men of the Latin race and have felt their charm. Now don't let your patriotism blind you or look wildly around for a band to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' so you can enjoy my confusion and shame. Listen to me a minute. Isn't it quite natural after all that they should be? The main object in the life of the Latin man is to please women. He makes a study of it. He devotes most of his time to it. He has the love of the chase, ground, of centuries of old customs, of history. The American, I am sorry to say, does not fascinate. He does not try to please. His mind is occupied with matters which to him are far more important than he is to please women. He lacks finesse—that is the trouble.



"He Makes a Study of it."

"Remember, I speak only of superficial attractiveness. I do not intend to discuss whether a large part of the Latin's charm is only a veneer—whether the American man has not, after all, more genuineness and solidity than

Queer Dishes That Foreigners Eat

From the father of the family to the children, even down to the servants and the cat, the important question is always some phase or other of the query: "What are we going to have for dinner?" If it is something new or a dish that the family has not had for some time, the resultant approbation takes a pride in her table. Consequently the average housekeeper is vitally interested in a search for the culinary golden fleece, so to speak. New dishes with a new taste are most acceptable, but it is extremely doubtful whether any American family would be content to sit down to a table bearing a few of the queer dishes considered most palatable in several of the countries on the other side of the world. Here are some of them:

In upper Egypt and in Siam, crocodile flesh is publicly sold as food, while in San Domingo and parts of Central America the cayman is eaten, roasted or boiled. The green lizard, though Americans usually associate him with slime, is enthusiastically relished by many in the South of Italy and Spain. But they are not in it with the Greeks, who do not really relish their soup unless it has in it bits of spider. They are also very fond of the mud tortoise and drink its blood and cook its fish and eggs. Of course the frog is well known in France and the continent, but it is by no means a stranger to the American palate.

Among the most delicate tidbits in South Africa is the fish which is in high favor among the Aborigines and certain classes of Boer trekkers. The tiger is eaten in many parts of India not only for its edible qualities, but also because it is supposed to impart strength and cunning. Bear's flesh and especially smoked bear's tongues, are most expensive delicacies in Germany. Though many Europeans have declared it tastes like soft leather and mullage, the flesh of the elephant is a favorite dish in Africa and India; a baked elephant's foot is a choice morsel.

In the desert line, it is also possible to enjoy a strange assortment. Rosebuds are eaten by Arabians, while in China candied roachbuds and jasmine flowers are equally popular. The common yellow lily that grows in marshes and ponds is utilized by the Turks as the main ingredient of an agreeable conserve which tastes something like brandy. Candied violets are of course very common in France, while in Roumania and Bulgaria many flowers are used for flavoring.

IN FRENCH HOMES.

The annual income of the average French family in Paris is estimated at about \$720. In the Champs Elysees, the fashionable quarter of the city, the annual average revenue is said to be about \$8,500. In the Faubourg Saint Honoré it is \$3,700, and in the Madeleine district it falls to \$3,500.

THINGS OF INTEREST TO YOU AT HOME

TUBERCULOSIS in the HOME.

NO CHANCE FOR GERMS.

The sanitary room was clean, the furniture was not loaded down with heavy germ-collecting upholstery. Above all things, the room was cheerful, well aired and lighted. The other room was, despite its rich furnishings, cheerless, dark and gloomy. The very atmosphere of the room affected the visitors, and many a mother learned through this object lesson more about sanitation than she ever knew before.



Sanitary Room Free From Germ-Breeding Hangings.

Organizations of women of a national character have undertaken the work of spreading tuberculosis information to their sisters throughout the country. The National Federation of Women's Clubs has represented at the Queen by delegations and is pledged to do everything possible toward the education of the people. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Relief Corps and the Daughters of the American Revolution through their officers, expressed their desire to co-operate in the Queen's campaign. President Roosevelt, despite the fact that he was represented by the Secretary of the Queen, visited it personally and made one of his characteristic speeches on the work that women must do if the movement will be successful. Eminent specialists found time to refer to the



Sanitary Room Free From Germ-Breeding Hangings.



Unsanitary Room With Germ-Breeding Draperies.

engaged in animated discussion of scientific theories with the other delegates. They talked earnestly and interestingly on matters of a purely technical nature, but all were agreed that the basis of effectiveness in their fight remains with the women of the world. A very interesting exhibit at the congress, and one that was more appreciated than any other, showed two rooms used for sleeping purposes. It was an object lesson in the development of the idea that expensive surroundings are not always the most healthful. The unsanitary room was furnished in heavy plushes and brocades, while the sanitary room was painlessly served in its simplicity. There were many marked differences between the rooms.

HOME THE BATTLEGROUND.

Dr. John S. Fulton, the secretary of the Tuberculosis Congress, says that the system of education which has been inaugurated, will be introduced everywhere in the United States as soon as the necessary funds are available. In speaking of this subject he said, a few days ago: "The foundation of the fight against tuberculosis and its kindred diseases must be made in the home. When the mothers of the country learn to know their responsibility in this matter the spread of tuber-

neculosis will be stopped. If we can educate the people in their homes and on the streets to a full realization of the necessity of healthful, clean surroundings and plenty of fresh air, it will not be necessary for us to worry about legislation. When the people realize the necessity of it, it will come in its own good time. Dr. Koch, who has done as much as any scientific line for the eradication of disease as any other individual now alive,

OF COURSE IT WASN'T HER FAULT

"Did you exchange them, dearest?" asked Mrs. Youngbride after she had welcomed her husband home from the office. "No, little girl, I didn't," he replied. "I am sorry—"

"Oh, dear, dear, are you always going to be as thoughtless as this? And I was so anxious to wear those gloves this evening. I don't believe you care one bit for me or you would be more considerate and—"

"There, there, little lark, I didn't forget them. I took them to the store but they wouldn't take them back—and—"

"Wouldn't take them back? Wouldn't take them back! Why not, I'd like to know!"

"Impudence! I'll never go near that store again, see if I do!"

"That's just what I told them you'd do," supplemented hubby.

"And what did they say to that?"

"They just laughed again."

"They did? Now that settles it right there. I'll tell all my friends about it, too. Let me have my gloves, please. I'll see whether they are soled."

Mrs. Youngbride unwrapped the package in righteous indignation. Then she blushed horribly.

"Well," she exclaimed.

"Well," chortled hubby, "What's wrong?"

"No—nothing, th—th—th is, nothing much," she half-whispered, "only this is an old pair of gloves, I cleared 'em last week with gasoline. I made a mistake this morning and gave them to you instead of the pair I bought yesterday."

And then she broke into wild, bitter nerve-racking sobs for hubby—hubby was over in the corner on the divan fairly bursting with his efforts to suppress a dozen loud guffaws.

Women Rebel Against Fashion

Women sometimes adopt a fashion, or a change of an existing fashion, often a detail of the costume, for no other apparent reason save that it is a change—something new. They have been comfortable for a period with a certain fashion, then Paris dressmakers and manufacturers of women's fine gowns fall in with the money-making change, and behold—we have a new fashion. Many times it isn't as comfortable or as practicable as the old one, but it is new. Therefore, the woman must have it.

Time was when she followed a new style blindly and retained it though she suffered inconvenience from it. But more recently she has asserted her independence and discarded styles which were not comfortable and gone back to the former more practicable ones.

An interesting recent example of this is the rebellion against the long sleeve. For several seasons the short sleeve was worn by women who found it comfortable, snugly and in every respect

desirable fashion. Paris says this year that the sleeve must be long, even to the back of the hand, and must fit the arm tightly. The American makers of waists hailed this with delight. It meant something new. So did the American dressmakers. They advised long sleeves and made them very long. But already the indications are strong that the long sleeve is done. Women are finding it uncomfortable after the short sleeve, even for evening wear, and will undoubtedly revert in the early spring to the short sleeve.

Origin of Knitting

Knitting has been known for centuries, and as early as the fifteenth century good examples of knitted work were to be found, especially in Italy, Spain and Germany. Among the first knitted stockings were those made of silk worn by Henry II. of France on the day of his sister's wedding to the Duke of Savoy, in 1530.

Since then silk has been more and more worn for stockings. The stocking itself has been improved also in many ways, and now the latest development is the double-knitted stocking made with the reinforced garter top that will not wear out where the hose supporter clasp bites the fabric.

There never has been a season when so many clever attractive things have been designed for women's neckwear. From the narrow silk tie, tied in a four-in-hand knot to the elaborate jabots designed to wear with coats, the range is endless. The combination of embroidery and white linen in collar and tab is particularly popular. One of the most attractive coats sets of collar and cuffs is made of Irish crochet, applied to hand-made flax net.

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

There never has been a season when so many clever attractive things have been designed for women's neckwear. From the narrow silk tie, tied in a four-in-hand knot to the elaborate jabots designed to wear with coats, the range is endless. The combination of embroidery and white linen in collar and tab is particularly popular. One of the most attractive coats sets of collar and cuffs is made of Irish crochet, applied to hand-made flax net.