

## VICTORY LOAN MEANS MUCH TO SHIPBUILDING

Canada Has Huge Contracts to Fill for Britain and France.

WORK IS FLOURISHING  
Output This Year Will Be Quarter of Britain's Total.

Canadian Shipbuilding is one of the industries directly affected by the Victory Loan. How vital the connection is, the public has not yet realized. In a recent address, Sir Thomas White said, "Every shipbuilding plant in Canada is working to-day at capacity—a fortunate situation which would not have been possible had it not been for the success of our last Victory Loan."

It is generally known that the huge operations of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada have been made possible largely through advances made by the Dominion Government. In turn made possible by the Victory Loan. This has resulted in the sudden revival of one of Canada's oldest industries—wooden shipbuilding—which to-day is again in a most flourishing condition. As a result of negotiations between the Dominion and British Governments conducted 18 months ago a credit of \$10,000,000 was provided by the former and with this substantial support the Imperial Munitions Board was enabled to place orders exceeding \$25,000,000 in value for wooden ships to be built in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

\$66,000,000 Contracts on Hand.

But this is only a small part of what the Imperial Munitions Board has done, and is doing, for the Canadian shipbuilding industry. The board has now on contract, or under construction, in this country, 46 wooden and 44 steel ships, representing a deadweight tonnage of 340,000 tons, the value of the contracts being \$66,000,000. Of these vessels 30, representing a tonnage of 318,400 are to be completed during 1919. These vessels, and a further 10 to be completed in 1919, are being built as follows—29 on the Pacific Coast, 22 on the Great Lakes, and 19 on the Atlantic Coast. The French Government has also contracted for 50 wooden ships, aggregating 105,000 tons, value \$21,000,000, to be built in Canada. This is a remarkable advance for a country that built no more ships than did Canada in the years just before the outbreak of war; but only by comparison can one get a really good idea of what these figures mean.

The 1918 tonnage, 318,400, already referred to, is equal to the total tonnage of new vessels built in Canada between 1902 and the outbreak of war in 1914. It is further to be noted that the total tonnage of merchant vessels turned out in the ship yards of the United Kingdom during 1917 was 1,200,000 tons. This means that in 1918, this year, Canada produced one-fourth as much as the total merchant tonnage produced during 1917 in that country.

## Influenza Worse Than Hun Bullets

Claiming More Victims Than Battle Fronts of Europe—Disease Can Be Avoided.

According to carefully compiled statistics it is an indisputable fact that the Spanish influenza epidemic which is now sweeping all parts of the country is daily claiming far more victims than German bullets on the battle fronts of Europe. Although civil and military authorities have succeeded in checking the disease in some localities, it is growing worse in others and continues to spread at an alarming rate. That the disease can be avoided there is no longer any doubt. According to leading authorities the power of resistance of the human system can be so perfected that it can throw off almost any infection, not even the worst Spanish influenza, which is one of the most contagious diseases known.

It is persons who are suffering from lowered vitality, who are weak and rundown and who have not the strength to throw it off who are the earliest victims. Persons who have had colds, who are suffering from catarrhal troubles, or inflammation of the mucous membranes are especially susceptible; as the inflamed mucous membrane linings of the nose and throat are an open door to the germs. This condition is almost always accompanied by a weakened condition of the system.

If you are suffering from any of these symptoms, nothing on earth will build you up and strengthen you like Tanlac, which contains the most powerful tonic properties known to science.

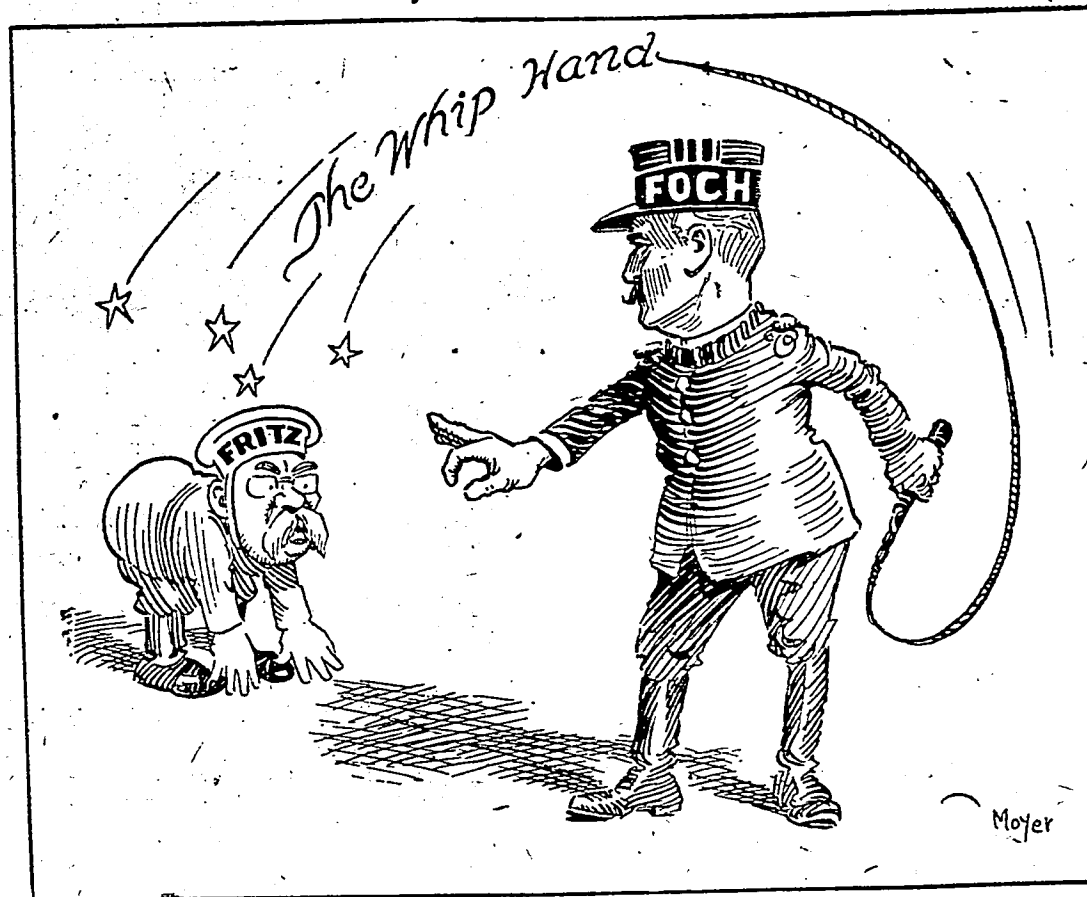
This statement is easily proven by the fact that Tanlac is now having the greatest sale of any system tonic in the history of medicine. In less than four years time over ten million bottles have been sold and the demand is constantly increasing. Thousands are using it daily for the above troubles with the most astonishing and gratifying results.

Tanlac increases your strength and weight and creates a good, healthy appetite for nourishing food. It keeps you physically fit and helps every organ of the body perform its proper function in the natural way.

In connection with the Tanlac treatment be sure and keep the bowels open by taking Tanlac Laxative Tablets, samples of which are included in every bottle.

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by Tamblin Drug Stores and by an established agency in every town.

## JUMP THROUGH



hitherto greatest of all shipbuilding countries—the United Kingdom.

Summary of Activities.  
Imperial Munitions Board's shipbuilding activities are as follows:

	Tonnage.
Steel ships contracted for	44 214,663
Wooden ships contracted for	46 141,680
Steel ships launched	19 87,763
Wooden ships launched	41 126,280
Total steel ships launched	214,043

In addition to this the Department of the Naval Service has, since the outbreak of war, secured for Canada many contracts for ships from several of the allied countries.

These include a number of submarines for the British Government and several also for Italy and Russia; also 550 motor submarine chasers for Great Britain, and 36 for France. A large number of steel lighters, trawlers and drifters have, in addition, been built for Great Britain.

Respecting the Future.

Through the Imperial Munitions Board the Government's program and the Department of the Naval Service the Canadian shipyards got a great deal of their start since the outbreak of war, which, of course, has been supplemented by the heavy demand for merchant tonnage. But all this was only a beginning, and the Canadian shipbuilding industry, on a large scale, would not be looking forward to a very permanent future if it were not for the fact that the Imperial Munitions Board has adopted a policy which is intended to continue, as far as possible, this shipbuilding activity and all that it means to Canadian labor and industry.

It is not the present intention of the Imperial Munitions Board to give further orders for ships, which, unless other arrangements were made for keeping the shipyards employed, would mean that on the completion of their present contracts many of them would have plant and equipment far beyond that necessary to meet normal demands. Moreover, with the approaching end of the war and the consequent gradual closing down of munitions plants, there is danger of serious industrial and financial difficulties unless new avenues of employment are opened up.

And it is here that the Dominion Government is stepping in with its extensive shipbuilding program in order to preclude such a situation and for the further purpose of establishing, on a permanent basis, what amounts to a great new industry.

Much Building in Sight.

The present program of the Dominion Government provides for an expenditure of about \$50,000,000. Orders for 24 ships, with a tonnage of nearly 135,000 tons, valued at \$26,000,000, have already been given. Some of these are for delivery this year and others next. Contracts for six additional ships, with a tonnage of 29,000 tons, valued at possibly \$15,000,000, have also been authorized, but not yet signed. Eight of these vessels are being built at Montreal, four at Collingwood, two at Vancouver, two at Port Arthur, and two at Halifax, and the building of ships would go on even faster than it is now if it were not for inability to secure some necessary materials. When the above program was decided on arrangements were made to secure steel sufficient to meet probable demands up until July or August, 1919, the amount being estimated at 80,000 tons. Delivery, however, has not anything like come up to expectations.

While the Government's present program does not provide directly for the expenditure of more than \$50,000,000 on ships, still certain arrangements that have been entered into for supplies indicate that a considerable extension of the program is within sight. As has already been stated, work in the shipyards has been held back through inability to get deliveries of steel from the United States. In order to render Canadian builders independent of other countries for steel plates the Dominion Government has made arrangements with the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. as a result of which a corporation will erect a special mill for the rolling of plates to be used in shipbuilding. Good progress has already been made on this undertaking, and, unless the delivery of machinery ordered in the United States for the mill is delayed, it should be ready for operation within the specified time, August, 1919. This is a very important departure for the future of the Canadian steel shipbuilding industry cannot be permanently assured unless it is rendered independent of other countries for supplies, and Canada will be in that position when she produces her own steel plates.

Big Things in the Future.

That the Government has something big in prospect is further evident from the circumstance that it has undertaken to purchase at least 250,000 tons of steel plates from the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. This quantity will supply between 750,000 and 800,000 tons of shipping, which, at present prices, would be worth \$160,000,000. No wonder Sir Thomas White said recently: "Shipbuilding is rapidly assuming important proportions in Canada, and promises to become one of our chief permanent industries."

What this means to Canadian industry, to the workmen as well as to the investor, it is impossible to estimate. To-day there are probably 25,000 men working in the various shipbuilding plants throughout the Dominion, and they earn high wages. This, too, means work and wages for thousands of other men in coal and iron mines, in steel plants, and in lumber mills, to say nothing of those employed in various other industries that produce shipping supplies. The impetus given to the shipbuilding industry has, on the Great Lakes, especially, made possible a development, which, a few years ago, seemed to be entirely out of thought. To-day Canadian steel shipbuilding yards are capable of turning out 300,000 deadweight tons of shipping a year. This has grown directly out of the demands created by the war, and very largely also by the fact that the Dominion Government has made possible through advances by the Dominion Government, which depends, to a great extent, on the Victory Loan for the money to meet these demands.

Benefits are General.

Considered from a national standpoint, one of the especially beneficial features of the shipbuilding industry is that it distributes the work over practically all but the Prairie Provinces. To-day there are 13 steel shipyards in the Dominion, and these are, to be found in five of the nine Provinces. This, of course, does not take into account the building of wooden ships.

A comparison of the present day activity in Canadian shipbuilding yards with that of pre-war days, will give a better realization of what is being done in this industry. The vessels that have been launched since the first of January this year, and that will have been launched by the first of January next, are 41, numbered 133, of which 50 are steel and 53 wooden. These represent a deadweight tonnage of 446,500 tons. Nor does this include a large number of small boats of less than 1,000 tons. In 1913, the year before the outbreak of war, Canada produced 43,346 tons of new shipping. This was a rather high mark for those years, for during the decade 1903-1913, the average annual production of new tonnage was but 25,500 tons. In 1904, production dropped to 18,564 tons while in 1906 it went as low as 16,290 tons. No wonder, Sir Thomas White has said that shipbuilding seemed likely to become one of our most important permanent industries.

Victory Loan Helps.

The destruction of merchant shipping by the submarine naturally made a large demand for this kind of vessel, and imparted an impetus to work in Canadian yards; but, as Sir Thomas White has pointed out, huge advances made by the Dominion Government to the Imperial Munitions Board enabled that body to place valuable contracts with shipbuilders throughout the Dominion. Following this comes the announcement of the Government's shipbuilding program, which is designed to keep the yards busy after the present war program shall have been completed, and which is being extended in such a manner as to make the Canadian shipbuilding industry independent of other countries. But these extraordinary demands on the Government cannot be met out of the general revenues. Canadians must provide it through such means as the Victory Loan.

The Victory Loan in the past has helped to put the shipbuilding industry in Canada on its feet. Subscriptions to the coming loan will help to keep it there.

## USE SERUM FOR SOLDIERS

3,000 Doses to Be Distributed by the Military for Prevention of Influenza.

There has been a steady improvement during the past two days in the general influenza situation among the soldiers, according to the report of Col. L. E. W. Irving, D.S.O., chief medical officer of the Toronto military district. Prophylactic vaccine to the extent of 3,000 doses is now available for the troops at the Connaught Laboratories at the University, and at the Base Hospital the serum is being distributed to the various patients being used as a prophylactic. A quantity of the serum has been sent to headquarters and the staff will be inoculated. The admissions of influenza cases is now considerably less than the discharges at the Base, while during the past two days, deaths in Toronto military hospitals numbered 14, with eight at the Base.

## ONT. AGENT-GENERAL DEAD

Mr. Richard Reid Succumbs in England Following An Operation For Appendicitis.

The Provincial Government has been advised by cable that Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General of Ontario in the British Isles, died this morning. A few weeks ago Mr. Reid was operated upon for appendicitis and it was thought he had made a good recovery. Yesterday, Dr. Cody cabled that septic poisoning had developed and another operation became necessary and this morning word was received that Mr. Reid had died.

"The Province of Ontario loses a faithful and efficient official in the death of Mr. Reid," said Acting Premier G. Howard Ferguson. "Mr. Reid has given excellent and whole-souled service to Ontario in England, particularly in connection with the war activities of the Government."

These Spiders Are Wonders.

Argentina has spiders who spin webs on telephone and telegraph wires heavy enough, when wet by dew, to cause short circuits.

Trees That Grow Whips.

In Jamaica there are trees called "whip-trees," and from these the natives make strong whips with the lash and handle all in one.

## Big Eaters Get Kidney Trouble

Take Salts at first sign of Bladder irritation or Backache

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps or lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism on the weather

## ENGLISH TOWNS HAVE OWN WAR TROPHIES

Usually It Is a German .77 or a Trench Mortar or a Machine Gun.

TAKEN BY LOCAL BOYS

Officialdom Has Relaxed Wonderfully Since the Early Days of the War.

Special to The Star.

Essex, Eng., Sept. 21.—In English villages now-a-days you will find it easy to wax enthusiastic over the local war trophy. Usually it is a German .77 or a trench mortar, sometimes an enemy machine gun, although the latter is considered the poorest sort of exhibit, and no self-respecting township is content to rest under the stigma of possessing anything short of what may be termed heavy ordnance. We have traveled far since the day when a certain prestige was attached to the ownership of a Boche helmet or a clip of Mauser cartridges. When the world was young in war authority frowned at the practice of individuals carrying away from the scene of conflict articles which legally belonged to the Government, and many and stern were the regulations to prevent such gross breaches of discipline.

"War has no sentiment," said the voice of authority. Tommy knew better. He said: "My dad at home will be delighted with this German bayonet, and I'll lie and scheme and break all the commandments to get it there," and he generally succeeded.

Sending Home the Trophies.

Now that town councils and city corporations have begun to show a desire to participate in the collection of war souvenirs officialdom has shaken itself free of some of its soullessness and is making a point of forwarding to the homes of the captors such enemy war weapons as cannot immediately be brought into use against their former owners. Each weapon, you may be sure, has its history; each carries a little tale warranted to quicken the pulses and to thrill the inhabitants with pride in local achievement.

Here you will read the suitably inscribed information that "This German field gun was captured by a platoon commanded by Lieut. J. B. S.—of the 9th Battalion County Regiment at Meteren on August 8th, 1918, the gallant officer named being a respected native of this town." I cannot imagine any more effective way of making the villager or the citizen realize the part his own lads are taking in driving the enemy back to the place whence he came. After years of indifference authority is realizing that there is a virtue in territorialism.

In Essex the "Pompadours" are considered just a shade better men than the "Die-hards" of Middlesex. And who would have it otherwise? Torontonians have a right to, and no doubt do, consider themselves a bit in advance of the men from other Canadian cities. There is a healthy rivalry between the allied armies, between the Imperial and Dominion armies, between divisions, brigades, regiments, counties, cities and villages. Each has something to point to in which it excels its neighbor, and should the stranger within your gates be skeptical regarding your superiority, then—show him the field gun. It is the emblem of esprit-de-corps.

Marked on the Battlefield.

Didn't the section sergeant deliberately possess himself of a piece of chalk before "going over," and while shrapnel was cracking overhead and machine gun bullets were kicking up the dust all around, didn't he deliberately stay his rush to mark on the gun screen "Captured by 19th D—?" Why did he do this astonishing thing? Not for any selfish or mercenary purpose. He won't be able to carry that gun round with him for the rest of his life. He will never be able to turn it into dollars and cents. Unlike the scalps carried by savage warriors, it is to be no token of personal bravery. He did it for love of his regiment, pride in the district from which he hails, and because "My dad over at home will be delighted with this."

A Perpetual Monument.

So here it is in front of the parish church a perpetual monument to the devotion of the boys of the village, something convincing, substantial, tangible. It lends a simple dignity to the sleepy village street or the busy city square and is an ever-present reminder that not all romance has departed from the wars of freedom and justice. It conjures up a mind picture more thrilling than the writings of the cleverest of war correspondents. It is an antidote to war-weariness.

I would counsel all communities to immediately claim their war trophies. Not when the war is over and the deeds which won them have, in the pressing subjects of the day, faded out of memory, but now, while

the Flanders mud still lies thick on the gun wheels, while the lads who battled round them and left them as flotsam on the sea of war are still surging forward to fuller and greater victory.

Get Your War Trophies—Now.

Place the trophies in the public squares for all the world to see, not in museums, where patriotic thrills are sold at so much per head. Place them in the meeting places of pacifists and back-benched pleaders who would hold out the hand of forgiveness before just punishment is inflicted and reparation made. Let them be a standing reproach to strike agitators who would stab in the back the heroes who gave these

tokens of real sacrifice. Let them be there when the boys come home. Get your war trophies—now.

THOMAS GEGGIE.

Jap Girl Life.

Seventy per cent. of the working girls in Japan live in dormitories.

Phone Operator Writes Poetry.

Myrtice A. Aldrich, who writes cheerful verses that are reprinted in papers throughout the country, is a telephone operator at West Burke, Vt., and is totally blind.

Robert Jaffray Christie, of 23 Queen's Park, Toronto, president of Christie, Brown and Company, Limited, hereby notifies the public generally that he has no connection whatever with the R. J. Christie Co. of the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, dealers in mortgages and debentures.

## LIQUIDATOR ENTERS SUIT

Claims Property in Wife's Name was Held in Trust for Debtor.

In the non-jury assizes, Judge Rose is hearing the case of G. T. Clarkson, liquidator for the Sovereign Bank against Thomas and Martha Wallis of Mount Albert. Clarkson has a judgment against Wallis for \$715 and is suing for a declaration to show that two lots of land in Mount Albert are being held in trust by Mrs. Wallis for her husband.

In the County Court, Judge Denton awarded the Chartered Trust and Executor Company \$685 and costs in the suit brought against Leonard E. Rice.



## These Trade-marks Take All The Risk Out Of Buying Rubbers.

They distinguish a

## Dominion Rubber System Product.

They go only on rubbers that have proved their sturdy wear in every section of Canada—under every possible condition of rain, slush, snow, ice and cold. And they carry the guarantee of the oldest rubber company in Canada.

"Jacques Cartier" "Merchants" "Maple Leaf"  
"Granby" "Dominion" "Daisy"

are the Dominion Rubber System brands that enable your shoe store to carry a style and shape for every shoe—for men, women and children.

Ask for these brands—they give the best wear.



Talk No. 3

## The Only Way!

If we fail to keep our switchboards, our pole lines, our complete system at the highest point of efficiency—

If we are unable through lack of funds, to build new lines and install new equipment to meet the legitimate needs of the community, then not only the country's war efforts, while the conflict lasts, but its work of reconstruction when the fight is over, must suffer.

Unless we can charge such rates for service as will earn a fair return on the money our shareholders have entrusted to us, then further capital for needed extensions will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure.

These are simple, basic facts that apply to all utilities, but with special force to telephone service.

For the past four years our earnings have averaged only 5.6 per cent on our investment.

Is there any other means of meeting increased costs than to ask for authority to charge fair rates for our service? We believe there is no other.



The Bell Telephone Company of Canada