

# Over 500 Ships Saved By the British Admiralty

Salvaged Cargoes and Ships Valued at \$150,000,000—Salvage Ships Were in Charge of Experts of International Fame—Compressed Air Used to Save Sunken Ships—How the Crew of a Submarine was Rescued.

(New York Sun)

London, Dec. 20.—The British Admiralty's salvage section has saved more than 500 ships, valued at much more than \$100,000,000. Cargoes worth another \$50,000,000 have been saved along with the ships. Many of the torpedoed cargoes were perishable, so were lost when the ships went down. Altogether more than \$150,000,000 has been saved to Britain by her salvage units. It is impossible to compute the value of the saved ships as food carriers returned to the seas. Before the war the ships and cargoes lost annually on Britain's shores were valued at about \$40,000,000 a fact which had given rise to the organization of salvage companies with salvage experts of international fame at their disposal, and to the construction of a few salvage steamships as fine as any in the world.

Compressed air, standard patches and the submersible electric pump are the principal mechanical means by which Britain's salvage record has been achieved. Of the three the submersible pump is the newest. It is the invention of a Scottish electrical engineer who has made a pumping device in which electricity works as well below water as above. It carries its own motors; so it is adapted for use even after the torpedo has crippled the ship's dynamo. It was one of these pumps which succeeded in saving a naval vessel after the battle of Jutland. No ordinary pump could have accomplished the feat.

These pumps are powerful enough and big enough to throw out water almost as fast as it enters a ship's wound, and vessels which carried several of them largely minimized their chances of being sunk.

Compressed air is being used more and more to save sunken ships. One of the most thrilling instances of naval salvage affords the first instances on record of the raising of a vessel of great weight by compressed air alone.

## Submarine Sticks on Bottom

A new British submarine having on board a naval instructor, who had gone down to study her engines with a view to improving them, had dived to the bottom in her manoeuvres and when her commander was ready to come up he found she could not be moved. Ballast tanks were blown and the motors set going at full speed, but the bottom was shodding her fast, and she was likely to stay there until her officers and men suffocated to death.

Finally the commander and his guest volunteered to try to get to the surface to seek a rescue party. They donned helmets and entered the conning tower which was sealed behind them. They couldn't lift the hatch, of course, for tons of water was holding it down, so compressed air was turned into the conning tower. As soon as the pressure of the air exceeded the pressure of the water outside, the hatch blew open, the naval instructor was caught in the rush of air and missing the match was crushed to death against the underside of the conning tower's top. The commander was shot out of the hatch to the surface, where he was picked up.

He took a rescue party to the spot and divers going down, found the stern of the submarine buried in twelve feet of mud which locked her screw as in a vise.

They succeeded in making an electrical connection between the periscope and the salvage vessel, and thus were able to communicate through the periscope to the imprisoned officers and men by means of a submarine flash lamp. They also succeeded in detaching a valve through which a flexible tube was passed. After this had been made watertight, air and food were given the imprisoned men.

Death's Imminence Averted  
With the immediate dangers of starvation and asphyxiation thus averted the divers continued their work

with such energy that some of them were overcome several times during the process. Cables were passed around the bow of the sunken submarine and made fast to the lifting vessels. Then the machinery was strained until the bow of the submarine appeared above water. Oxycetylene blow pipes cut a hole in the submarine's hull and the imprisoned officers and men were brought out. This was just in time, for the waves became strong and the cables supporting the submarine snapped, dropping the submarine back to its position on the bottom.

Then came the job of salving her. Pipes were inserted through her hull. Compressed air was forced through some of them, driving the water which filled the submarine through other pipes to the surface. But though pumped out and filled with air as a balloon filled with gas she refused to come up. The mud held her. Divers were at length obliged to cut a trench around her stern and one of the salvage vessels sucked away the mud with her twelve-inch pumps, until the submarine eventually was lifted to the surface by the compressed air in her.

## Another Daring Operation

Many risks have been taken by salvage units, but none greater than those undergone by the unit which raised the German mine laying submarine UC-5. Her commander and crew had been forced to abandon her after leaving in her time bombs which sank her. Naval divers went down and made her top layer of mines harmless by withdrawing the detonators, but the mines below could not be got at and were likely to explode at any moment. Despite the danger of working around these live mines while the ground swell bumped the wreck heavily on the sandy bottom UC-5 was lifted between two vessels and brought to port.

There was an instance too of a tanker in collision in the night with another merchantman. The tanker instantly exploded and everybody aboard her was burned to death. The other ship also caught fire before the two fell apart and both of them floated away into the night like great torches. When the dawn came miles of heavy black oil smoke were rolling from the tanker, and the salvage unit which had been called saw that the only way to save her was to sink her, in order to extinguish the flames. Accordingly she was torpedoed, and 8,000 tons of oil were taken from her tanks while she lay on the bottom.

The other vessel, still burning, was brought into shallow water, where it was necessary to sink her to put out the fire. Her scorched hull will be raised some day to be put back into commission.

## LOWER QUEENSBURY

Lower Queensbury, Jan. 22.—Mr. McNabb is lumbering on the block of land that the York & Sunbury Milling Company bought from Charles A. Gunter. He has five teams hauling bark to Kingsclear Station. They are keeping the roads in good condition.

Weaver and Russell are lumbering on the block of land bought by Fraser Companies Limited of Hedley Moore and Hiram Jordan. There is hardly enough snow for hauling yet, they have forty men in their crew.

Mrs. Spurgeon received a letter from her son Lorne who is in Germany in the army of occupation.

Miss Viola Gunter has gone to Four Falls to visit her sister Mrs. LeBaron Anderson.

We are glad to welcome Miss Jamima Gunter back home after her long visit.

Alfred Rosborough has been in this place pressing hay for some of the farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dykeman are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy.

Mrs. Willard Miller spent the weekend with her parents Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Currie.

We are glad to hear that Mr. J. H. March is recovering from his recent illness.

It will be interesting to see how German historians will write the war.

If you want to know what a girl really means, watch the corners of her eyes; if you want to know what a man really means, watch the corners of his mouth—but dear me, who wants to know what they really mean, when they are saying something so much pleasanter?

## HON. MR. FOSTER RECOMMENDS WAR STAMPS

Premier Points Out That the Thrift Stamps Afford an Excellent Opportunity to Small Investor.

Premier Foster of New Brunswick, endorses unreservedly the War Savings Stamp movement, being especially impressed with the advantages of Thrift Stamps. He points out that they afford to the person of small means an opportunity to save profitably which hitherto has been denied to this class. In a recent statement he says:

"I have followed with much interest the War Savings Stamp movement. There is no doubt that the education of the saving instinct in the young people of today will mean much to the country in the future. The Thrift Stamp—probably the smallest form of investment in the world—will enable the children to assume a share of the burdens of their elders and will also permit the quarters of the news-



W. E. FOSTER, PREMIER.

boy, as well as the millions of the bankers, to become a part of the nation's investment.

"Hitherto the country has borrowed in large amounts and bonds were issued in denominations so large as to be beyond the reach of the person of small means.

"The Thrift Stamp plan opens the door to the smallest investor who can share in the same liberal rate of interest. To lend to the government in France is considered a privilege. The prince and the peasant were rivals in their efforts to provide their beloved country with funds in the war that has just ended. Thrift has been the watch word in France and her savings since 1870 have proved her sinews since 1914. The Thrift Stamp will enable New Brunswick and Canada to do the same. The effort should not be confined to children. Men and women, boys and girls, should join in this race of thrift. Cents saved become quarters, quarters kept become dollars, and dollars added to each other mean bonds—interest bearing—absolutely safe—government bonds.

"My advice to you is to save while you are young and strong and when you are on life's descent the path will be smoother and easier to travel."

## LOW BROW MISTAKE.

The other night  
I went to the theatre  
With a lowbrow friend  
And the orchestra played  
"Little Brown Jug."  
And he thought it was  
The national anthem,  
And stood up, and  
I did too. Darn him.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Remember the last days of July, 1914? It takes longer to make peace than to make war.

Yes, boy, there is more than one brand of smokeless powder that is dangerous to mankind.

In a man's eyes every woman is guilty of matrimonial designs upon him until she has proved herself innocent—by marrying another man.

## HEAD AND NOSTRILS STUFFED FROM COLD

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end gripe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores.

## SISSY DID NOT DROP HIS GUN AND RUN!

(Walt Mason in Chicago News.)

The longer a man lives the less competent does he feel to discuss the ramifications of human nature. You think you understand a fellow being from the topknot down to his rubber heels and he straightway does something that shows he is a complete stranger to you.

In our own town there was Sissy Tomlinson. He accumulated the name "Sissy" in his school days and it was in such general use that his real name was forgotten. The prevailing opinion was that nature designed him for a girl and got the wires crossed.

When he was small he never joined the boys in any rough games, but he had a fondness for crokinole and other pastimes which involved no bruised shins or barked knuckles. He never raided orchards or visited melon patches at the dark of the moon or in any other manner demonstrated that he was a normal human being.

He liked to lie in a hammock and read Mrs. Hemans' poems while the other kids were fishing or playing baseball. He was so timid that he would turn pale if harshly spoken to, and he had been known to faint at slight provocation. So when it became necessary for him to go to war everybody said it was a shame.

"If he ever gets within a mile of a real scrap," said Chuck Hetherly, "he'll drop his weapons and run. My aunt would make a better soldier than Sissy and I don't see any sense in sending him across. He's sure to bring discredit upon our bunch of brave boys."

Only one man in town put in a good word for Sissy and he was a preacher. "The boy has good blood in him" said his reverence, "and I won't be surprised if he distinguishes himself."

Well, the soldier boys in France began writing their letters home, telling of their trials and triumphs, and these letters were printed in the local paper.

One evening the many refined readers of that virtuous sheet sat up and

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## HOUSEHOLD REMINDERS.

To prevent carpet from ravelling when cut, run two rows of machine stitching with the machine were it is to be cut.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

A ham will not dry up and get hard if you fry out some of the fat and let it become hard. Then spread it over the cut end of the ham about a half-inch thick. This will exclude the air. The fat can be scraped off before slicing the ham and afterward spread on again, as before.

Before frying anything in egg, dip the mixture in bread crumbs, then in the egg, then again in the crumbs. One tablespoonful of cold water may be used with the egg to good advantage.

rubbed their eyes and called for stimulants. Surely they were seeing things—if they were seeing straight they were reading of a modern miracle.

Sissy Tomlinson had performed one of the bravest deeds yet chronicled, and his fellow warriors were enthusiastic in their admiration of him.

And it was so. That timid, girlish youth had shown himself a new Bayard, smiling in the face of pain and danger, and covering himself with glory.

"You fellows don't know human nature from a side of sole leather," said his reverence next day. "One look into that boy's gray eyes should have shown you he was capable of big things."

## MONOPOLY OF THE MEAT BUSINESS UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

Washington, Jan. 26.—J. Ogden Armour on Saturday suggested a monopoly under government supervision of the entire meat industry of the country, as best for producer and consumer. Testifying before the Senate Agricultural Committee he declared that by this plan millions of dollars could be saved which would help increase the profits of producers of livestock and at the same time cut down the cost to meat consumers. The necessity of close government supervision was emphasized, however, by Mr. Armour in connection with the proposal.

## GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR BRINGING OVERSEAS MEN BACK IS OUTLINED

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The plan the government intends to follow out in the soldiers' repatriation problem was outlined by Captain P. W. Grant, of Ottawa, President of the G. W. V. A., in an address here this afternoon. The two points he dealt with were the return of the men from overseas at once, which he said the government had decided to push to the utmost, bringing back, it is expected, 45,000 a month, and their re-establishment in civil occupations. Employment bureaus are to be established in every centre of over ten thousand population and smaller places if necessary.

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