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RAIN CAUSES BIG LOSS FOR SEASIDE RESORTS

New York, July 21.—Proprietors of New York's seaside resorts declared today that if it does not stop raining soon they will be ruined. Six days of wetness and prohibitive hotel rates have cost restaurateurs and managers of attractions at Coney Island alone approximately \$5,000,000, they estimated, and the loss is still piling up. Both house owners reported that surf bathing has been almost suspended because of the persistent downpour. The rain, which started last Tuesday and has continued almost without ceasing since then, has reached a precipitation of 4.6 inches. The local forecasters said indications for the next 24 hours were for rain, with only occasional flashes of sunshine. A Newark hotelier committed suicide today because the rain had driven him out of work for a week and he was convinced it would continue 24 days more, according to the superstition of St. Swithin.

REMODELING THE K. OF C. HOME

The work of remodeling the Knights of Columbus Home, formerly the George C. Preston house on Broadway, has been started by Contractor P. P. Sweeney. The floors of the first and second stories are being relaid in oak throughout. On the first floor the house is being remodeled so as to provide for a reception room, a library, dining hall and kitchen. Partitions in the second floor are being removed and two large rooms being made, one for a card room and one for a billiard room. The barn in the rear of the house is being remodeled into a garage which will accommodate four cars. Later in the year it is probable that and addition will be erected to the building providing a large assembly room and gymnasium. The garage for George C. Preston on Perkins road has been completed work. Plans are ready for occupation. Contractor Sweeney had the contract for the plans for a three-story brick office building on Main street, formerly the Gordon Corp. are underway and will be ready for estimates within a short time. The plans are being drawn by Architect Fisher.

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WESTERLY During the past week ground has been broken for the erection of a new weave shed for the George C. Moore plant on Beach street, manufacturers of elastic webbing which will double the capacity of the mill. The shed is to be attached to the three-story supply building and will extend out to within 20 feet of the Beach street. A sidewalk will be constructed between the new shed and the street, giving the grounds an attractive appearance. The contract calls for the completion of the erection by Sept. 15, and not later than Oct. 1, at the latest, and according to the president of the company, the new machinery will be installed and in operation by the middle of October.

NEW LONDON Work has been started by H. R. Douglas & Son on the residence on Oneco avenue for D. W. Blake. It will be of wood with six rooms, heated by steam and having all improvements. Minucci Bros. have the contract for a frame bungalow on Pacific street for Edw. P. Carroll. It will be 28x42 feet, having six rooms, with all improvements, and costing \$5,000. Henry H. Heaulieu has started work on a building which he will build for himself on Williams street. It will be 25x75 feet, of hollow brick blocks and concrete, and will cost \$3,000. Louis Carmellicci has begun work on a frame cottage for himself on N. meauq avenue. It will be of wood, 26x30 feet, and will cost \$4,000. W. A. Harvey has taken the contract for a frame cottage to be built for Mrs. Anna M. Benton on Bank street. It will be 28x40 feet, of wood, with all modern improvements, and costing about \$3,500. A. C. Hewitt has the contract for a frame cottage on Phillips street for Mrs. Margaret Hewitt. It will have six rooms, provided with all improvements.

MIDDLETOWN The Washington property on Main street opposite the South Green has been selected as a site for a proposed new armory, which is to be built here at a cost of \$150,000. W. W. Williams has started work on a building to be used for a restaurant for the factory. It will be 50x100 feet, one story, and will have modern equipment in every way. The cost of the structure will be about \$16,000.

PUTNAM Charles Wiggins, 2nd, of Pomfret, has made plans for a new building at the Day Kimball hospital. It will be of wood, three stories high and will be used as a nurses' home.

STAFFORD SPRINGS Plans have been drawn for a building for W. H. Hall of South Willington and Parks & Mitchell of Stafford Springs. It will be three stories high, 70x140 feet, of brick, and will be arranged for a theatre, postoffice, offices and an assembly hall.

CONNECTICUT BUILDING AND BUSINESS Substantial increases are shown in

the bank clearings of Hartford, New Haven and Springfield for the past week. In comparison with the figures of the like week in 1918 the gains are \$12, 14 and 17 per cent, in the respective cities.

Petitions in bankruptcy in this state during the week just closed numbered but four, with liabilities of \$2,118 against assets of \$1,894. This record compares with six petitions for the corresponding week of 1918, when the liabilities were \$7,355 and assets \$2,996, and three petitions in 1917 with liabilities of \$5,191 and assets of \$2,161.

Fifteen new corporations are reported in this state for the past week, with authorized capital stock of \$476,000, comparing with six companies in 1918 with \$282,000 capital and 15 companies in 1917 with \$1,122,000 capital.

Real estate transactions continue at about twice the level which prevailed a year ago. During the past week there were 784 sales by warranty deed in the Connecticut towns reported in the Commercial Record with mortgage loans aggregating \$2,245,008. These figures compare with 428 sales a year ago, with mortgages of \$1,037,843.

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CHRISTMAS SEALS TO HELP TUBERCULOSIS FUND A sale of Red Cross Christmas seals will be held this year under the direction of the state tuberculosis commission. It will take place during the first week of December, and following statements may be made regarding it:

1. The general method of conducting the sale will be that of former campaigns, but latitude will be given for adapting it to the individual needs of the different communities.

2. A more intensive campaign than before is planned for the larger cities and in these team organization to assure personal solicitation will be followed.

In small cities or towns where tuberculosis organizations have not been formed or where they are limited in scope, volunteer methods and personal solicitation will be used.

The mail sale method will be employed for saturation or supplement whenever it is deemed expedient, and will be largely depended upon in small communities for selling the seals. It is likely that this method will be found to have nearly lost its force during the war because of the large number of appeals that have been made through it. It should be resorted to only when personal solicitation is impossible.

3. The state tuberculosis commission will direct the Connecticut campaign as heretofore and, through bulletins will announce organization details from time to time.

4. An extensive newspaper campaign has been outlined by the National Tuberculosis association, auxiliary to the general campaign. The state tuberculosis commission will indicate later the publicity methods to be followed in this state by the local agents.

It is desired to raise the sum of \$6,000,000 in the United States by the seal campaign. The receipts in 1917 were about \$2,000,000 and this sum was more than duplicated by the Red Cross society in 1918 in its award for the present year to the National Tuberculosis association in return for giving up the sale last fall.

From the interest and enthusiasm shown in the organization of the preliminary drive, the campaign and the grand work of fighting tuberculosis this year the country over, it is clear that the coming drive should be the largest on record in amount raised and the most productive in relief from the greatest scourge known to medical science. The Salvation Army has had a \$12,000,000 campaign and the war camp community service one of \$15,000,000. The campaign of the National Tuberculosis association is being supported by more persons at stake than any of the others, even of the Red Cross.

In 1917 Connecticut raised \$48,710 through the seal sale. This year, basing our estimate on the figures submitted to the state tuberculosis commission by our agents, we have presented a budget to the National Tuberculosis association of \$7,000. In 1917 we sold 3 1/2 seals per capita for an estimated population of 1,250,000 people. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the result of the 1917 campaign for it was greater than that of any other New England state.

Against our sale of \$48,710 was \$35,834 for the much larger state of Massachusetts, \$22,191 for Rhode Island, \$10,084 for Maine, \$19,752 for New Hampshire and \$7,197 for Vermont.

If the ambition of the National Tuberculosis association is to be realized by raising the sum of \$6,000,000 through its seal sale, an average of five seals per capita for the country must be sold. This is an increase of \$1,625 and \$1,250 for the respective weeks.

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"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting. When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' (or Fruit-Liver Tablets) to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health." W. M. LAMPSON, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

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M. A. BARBER Machinist and Engineer Steam Engine Repairs

an international danger. The work, he added, believe "the resurrection of Russia is impossible without proper solution of the land problem." "The Cossacks," said Colonel Berezovsky speaking in their name, "brought up and educated on the tradition of loyalty to their country, are fighting at the various fronts for the re-establishment of a free Great Russia, and will continue to fight until Bolsheviki tyranny is broken."

NATURAL PREJUDICE AGAINST TRADING WITH GERMANY London, July 21.—There is a natural prejudice against trading with Germany, Sir Donald MacLennan said in opening debate in the house of commons today on the second reading of the German peace treaty and the Anglo-French treaty, but he added, that he could not see how the allies could recover an indemnity unless they traded with her. He said he regretted that the peace terms should in themselves prevent Germany from giving immediate reparation and making speedy payment of part of the indemnity.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO BELGIAN KING Washington, July 21.—President Wilson has sent this message to King Albert of Belgium and his people on the occasion of the celebration today of Belgian independence day: "It is indeed a great pleasure for me to send to your majesty a message of congratulations on the anniversary of

your country's independence. The terrible ordeal through which your countrymen have passed, the enormous sacrifices they have made and the services they have rendered the cause of civilization, justify and entitle them to celebrate with enthusiasm and infinite satisfaction this greatest of your nation's holidays. Join with my countrymen in extending to your majesty and to the people of Belgium our warmest greetings. We share in your country's trials, we now share in your rejoicing."

REPORT BELA KUN HELD IN ISOLATION Copenhagen, July 21.—Bela Kun, deposed head of the Hungarian soviet government, is held in isolation, according to unconfirmed reports to Vienna newspapers. It was said that members of his private staff at Budapest who had assumed command were negotiating with the allies.

LEGAL NOTICES

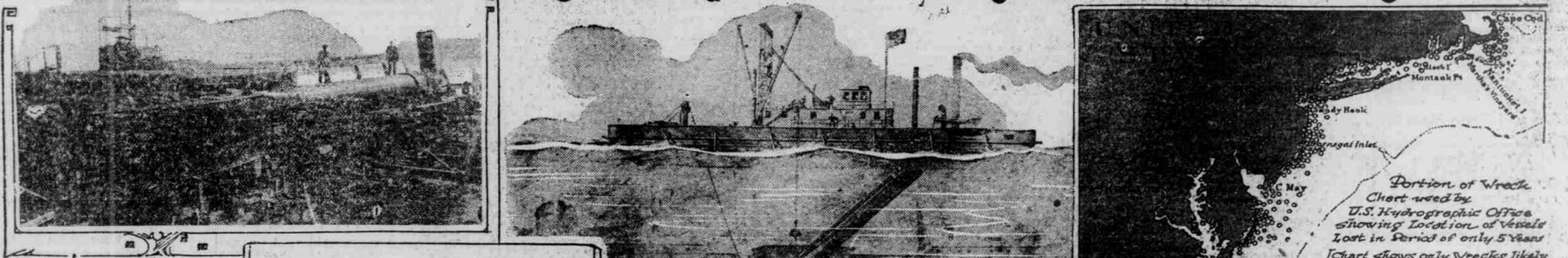
TO WILLIAM M. KELLAG, LATE OF NORWICH, BOUWELL AVENUE, NORWICH, CONNECTICUT. You are hereby notified that a final rule in divorce has been granted against you at the suit of Harry J. Kellog, your wife, which will be heard at the office of Common Pleas, No. 1 of Philadelphia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of March Term, 1919, No. 2085 on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1919, on which day you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why such divorce should not be granted against you. LEWIS H. RYON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

AT A COURT OF PROBATE HELD at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of July, 1919. Present—NELSON J. ATLING, Judge. Estate of Daniel Conant, Jr., late of Norwich, in said District, deceased. The Administratrix appeared in Court and filed a written application alleging that said estate, consisting of real and personal property, fully described in said application. That said application be heard and determined at the Probate Court Room in the City of Norwich, in said District, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the pendency of said application, and of said hearing thereon, be given by the Court and made return to this Court, newspaper having a circulation in said District, at least two days prior to the date of said hearing, and that return be made to the Court. NELSON J. ATLING, Judge. The above and foregoing is a true copy of record. HELEN M. DRESCHER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. AT A COURT OF PROBATE HELD at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1919. Estate of Daniel Conant, Jr., late of Norwich, in said District, deceased. Order of said Court, in and to the effect that the creditors of said deceased to bring in their claims against said estate, and to file the same with the court, together with a copy of this order, at the Probate Court Room in the City of Norwich, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the pendency of said application, and of said hearing thereon, be given by the Court and made return to this Court, newspaper having a circulation in said District, at least two days prior to the date of said hearing, and that return be made to the Court. NELSON J. ATLING, Judge. The above and foregoing is a true copy of record. HELEN M. DRESCHER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—All creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to the undersigned at 15 Ferry St., New London, Conn., within the time limited in the above and foregoing order. J. D. BLOSSOM, A. Administrator.

Salvaging Submarines Establish a New Industry in Recovering Ships and Cargoes Sunk During War



First Salvaging Submarine under Construction at Bridgeport, Conn.

Of the 8,000 ships sunk during the war, more than 500 have already been recovered. It is estimated that more than 20,000,000 tons went to the bottom of the sea in the past four years and men are now going out to reclaim this wealth. An entirely new industry has developed since the signing of the armistice in this country. Raw materials and cargoes are being recovered just as fast as modern invention and salvage engineering can accomplish the task. For centuries men have woven romances around the wealth of gold and precious stones that went down in lost ships—new steel, coal, iron and cotton are the prizes men are searching for fathers under the sea.

Fortunes in Raw Materials. Just because it is true that fortunes have been made through scrap iron in the last few years in this country, the possibilities of getting back iron in perfect condition from the floor of the sea show that in this one item alone the United States is in a position to recover material of untold value. Iron corrodes when exposed

Submarine Wrecking Tube Specially Designed by Mr. Lake in England

to the air, but under water a coating usually forms over it and it remains about the same. There are other things the ocean does not harm. Bales of cotton have been recovered after many years under water and their interiors have been found to be in perfect condition. This amazing fact is explained by a curious process the converts the outside of the bale into a waterproof case and renders the inside intact for an indefinite length of time. Vast Coal Fields Undersea. It is conceded that more than 1,000,000 tons of coal now lie at the bottom of Long Island Sound in a depth of water which makes its reclamation possible at a cost not exceeding fifty cents a ton. This submarine coal, heavily charged with marine salts is a far better grade than the average market product. Not long ago a salvaging submarine discovered in the Sound a type of coal no longer mined, known as "Lough White Ash." This coal, when broken open was found to have white streaks of salt running through it and later it developed a peculiar heat value. This fuel

would burn almost immediately if a match were set to it. During the war the United States learned new lessons in national thrift from Europe. The salvaging stations of the battlefields taught the value of conserving material. It is significant that this country is now applying the methods learned during the war and developing them into an entirely new industry. New Peace Time Submarine. Simon Lake, international authority on submarines and inventor of the first successful salvaging submarine in the United States, in an interview last week said: "Since 1906 I have been at work on salvaging submarines. During the time I devoted to the construction of war submarines I was working and planning for different types of undersea vessels which should be used in times of peace. It was as a means of salvaging that men, generations ago, first tried to work out a practical submarine. Along the Atlantic Coast and in Long Island Sound a salvaging submarine is today justifying the dreams of these men—only it is a far less elaborate vessel than they imagined."

The Salvaging Submarine at Work—A Flight of Stairs runs down the Tube

"A non-complex steel tube permits the sailor to have an operating base right down on the job. Down this tube runs a flight of stairs. The free end of the tube, which may be any desired length, is provided with an operating compartment or working chamber and water ballast tanks are distributed throughout its length so that the structure can be placed in equilibrium with the water when ready for submergence. Men Walk On Ocean Floor. "A man walks down these stairs to

A Submarine Invented by Simon Lake—Now Property of the Russian Government

the bed of the sea under perfectly normal conditions. He can step from the submarine and walk in perfect safety and comfort on the floor of the ocean. There is an airlocked chamber which enables a man to go out through a door into the sea, but which prevents a drop of water from coming in. The general method of working on a wreck is simple: "A vessel carrying the tube is brought to the place of operations. The carrying vessel is moored over the wreck by quarring lines. Anchor lines are suspended with



Portion of Wreck Chart used by U.S. Hydrographic Office showing location of vessels lost in period of only 5 years [Chart shows only wrecks likely to interfere with navigation.]

this in spite of the fact that they had lain in 75 feet of water for fifty years. The floors, was useless but we discovered that the water had seeped into the barrels to a depth of about four inches and made a rubber-like substance which kept it dry. The exterior was black, but the floor in the center of the barrels was dry. Cargoes Piled Up; Vessels Gone. "Very frequently we find cargoes neatly piled on the bed of the ocean waiting for us, with no sign of the vessel remaining except the bottom chambers preserved in sand. Silently and quietly the waves take their toll of ships. The cargo, a woman which lives on the wood, soon punctures all available wooden surfaces, boring into them until the sea washes away the crumbling structures. "Recently in Whistable, England, a member of a little diver's colony at the mouth of the Thames came across a pile of material which looked like bags. He brought them to the surface and discovered to his amazement Spanish kegs protruded into the form of the original kegs which had contained the big old-fashioned dollars. That cargo went down when the Spanish Armada was sunk and today those kegs have built a row of apartment houses in Whistable known the world over as 'Dollar Row.' "The war proved the submarine a mighty weapon for defence and destruction. Peace is demonstrating that the submarine is a powerful factor in industry and curiously enough, the most efficient means of reclaiming the very cargoes and ships it sent to the bottom of the sea. The dream of a man who built a row of apartment houses in Whistable is sober fact today. Shrouded in the mystery of forgotten years, down where the wealth of the world is hoarded, the submarine is now busy working out a new practical industry for the world."

anchors run out on the beam on each side of the submarine salvaging vessel. These lines are controlled from within the operating chamber, so that the lower end of the tube when submerged may be swung through the arc of a circle within the pivot point at the buoyant end which is attached to the surface vessel. Can Telephone to the Surface. "From this submarine, instructions may be telephoned to the surface vessel, so that she can change her position to any place most convenient for carrying on operations in recovering the cargo. "Many famous wrecks have recently been salvaged. Years ago a ship laden with Italian marble sunk off the Jersey coast. When found, the ship and cargo were deep in tons of drifting sand but the marble was in as good condition as the day it went down. Not long ago, off Bridgeport, Connecticut, a schooner was recovered which had gone down during the Civil War. The salvaging submarine first came across a pile of mud. The man on the ocean floor telephoned up that he wanted a crowbar and a shovel and then started digging into the claylike mound. "The mud was so thick we were obliged to dynamite. We used Orange Peel buckets to dig down below the deck. There we found quantities of horse shoes, which came to the surface as tons of very usable scrap iron, and four hundred dollars. The latter looked as if they were in excellent condition and