

BRITAIN'S DEFENSE BEING CRITICISED

Expert Says War with Germany Would Be Fatal.

DREADNOUGHTS A MISTAKE

Introduction of Enlarged Type of Battle Ships Renders Fleet More or Less Obsolete—Enables Powers to Begin Race for Naval Supremacy. Sport Decreases Efficiency.

From the chief European correspondent of the Luffen News Bureau.

London, Jan. 16.—Naval men in England are discussing an article in the January number of the Deutsche Review in which Y. Admiral Von Altheim, a German naval expert, criticises Britain's first line of defense.

The writer declares that war between Great Britain and Germany under the present political conditions would be disastrous, but not on account of the quantitative superiority of the British fleet over the German fleet. He argues that although the numerical superiority of the British navy is formidable on paper, the real superiority is not so great as to render a naval war a hopeless undertaking for Germany.

Want to Reveal Efficiency.

"There exists in Germany," he says, "a lively desire to become acquainted with British armament," which means in plain language that German naval officers, from a purely professional as distinguished from a political viewpoint would like to reveal their efficiency by trying conclusions with a worthy rival.

The British army the German critic handles in one contemptuous sentence: "We need not take it into account."

Further discussing British naval superiority, he goes on to say:

"The British navy was formerly superior to ours simply in the number of ships, but recently the British admiralty introduced the policy of superiority in the size of battle ships, and this policy proved a fatal mistake. Contrary to the expectations of the British admiralty, none of the rival naval powers was able to follow the increased expenditure, but following Great Britain's example, built Dreadnoughts with all possible speed.

Produce Disadvantages.

"The rapid construction of Dreadnoughts has produced serious disadvantages for England. The introduction of the enlarged type of battle ship has rendered the entire fleet which England hitherto possessed more or less obsolete and enabled the rival powers to begin the race for naval supremacy on equal terms. Great Britain's quantitative superiority to the other powers is thus less formidable than was formerly the case."

Too Much Sport.

Vice Admiral Von Altheim considers that the devotion of British officers and crews to sport decreases their efficiency, especially in regard to gun practice, which becomes, he says, a sporting event rather than a matter of expert handling of artillery. He even asserts that the gunnery training advantages over the three years period served by German blue-jackets who are conscripts, while on the other hand the recruiting system involves the danger of a shortage of hands, which is already evident in the case of stokers. The chronic lack of recruits who are willing to enter the navy as stokers, he says, is a weak point in British naval organization.

Too Much Sport.

Vice Admiral Von Altheim considers that the devotion of British officers and crews to sport decreases their efficiency, especially in regard to gun practice, which becomes, he says, a sporting event rather than a matter of expert handling of artillery. He even asserts that the gunnery training advantages over the three years period served by German blue-jackets who are conscripts, while on the other hand the recruiting system involves the danger of a shortage of hands, which is already evident in the case of stokers. The chronic lack of recruits who are willing to enter the navy as stokers, he says, is a weak point in British naval organization.

Pimply Pretty Faces

May Be Made Clean and Clear By Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free.

Pretty faces are daily seen about us marred and marked with pimples, blotches and eruptions.

There is absolutely no necessity for this condition being so exceedingly prevalent. Pimples and skin troubles show that the blood is impure, and is forcing its impurities into the cells and glands of the skin, there festering and breaking out at last into many eruptive disorders.



Don't Mar Your Beauty by Neglect. Stuart's Calcium Wafers Sent Free for Trial.

Calcium Sulphide is one of the greatest blood purifiers known to science, and is so powerful that in a few days dreadful conditions of skin disease are overcome, and pimples and ordinary skin troubles have been removed in a few days.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain this great purifier and preserve its fullest strength in the peculiar process called Stuart's. Combined with the Calcium Sulphide are three other great blood purifiers, each doing a special work intended for rapid and complete mastery over blood impurities and skin diseases.

By using Stuart's Calcium Wafers in a few days one notices the good effects, and in a short time the blood responds quickly and purges itself of its irritating and impure parts.

These wafers are not experimental, they do their great work so fast and are so uniformly successful that they are known in every hamlet and by every druggist. Physicians will tell you of Calcium Sulphide, and how hard it is to prepare it to hold its full strength. Stuart has solved the question with Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They sell at all druggists for 50c, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 125 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Lady Becomes a Sort of Consulting Physician on Dress.

London, Jan. 16.—An entirely new profession for women has been opened up by the enterprise of a daughter-in-law of the president of the Royal Academy. This lady has become a sort of consulting physician on dress.

Those women who are sufficiently humble-minded to doubt their own taste go to her. She gravely considers them from every point of view and then writes for each a prescription. She tells them clearly what to refuse and what to choose.

Unimaginative husbands parsimoniously inclined have, it is hinted, eyed these documents a little doubtfully, as they asked, "Er—won't you find it—er—a little expensive?" The answer is always prompt, feverish, and presumably convincing.

"Oh no; it will be such an economy. There will be no need now to give away a hat or a dress half worn out because I simply cannot stand myself in them any longer. Now I shall never make a mistake."

PLAINTS COMMON AS TO WORK HOURS

Berlin Has No Business Day Like Other Capitals.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Long Hours and Frequent Meals. Each Place of Business Arranges to Suit Its Own Convenience or Caprice—Remedy Suggested that Berlin Follow Example of London.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Complaints are common in Berlin that the hours of work are not better arranged and more generally observed. Berlin, it is declared, has no business day like other capitals, and consequently no one can fix any rendezvous where a considerable number of people are to be brought together.

The cause of the trouble is the long hours and the frequent meals, large or small, which break the business day up. Business in Germany begins early, at 8 o'clock, even in the banks and other big offices, but if so there is always a "pause" of from a quarter to a half hour at 11 or 12 or 1 for the enjoyment of a thick sandwich and glass of beer or milk. Then comes a "table time" at 2 or 3 o'clock, which usually lasts for two full hours, during which thousands of employees go home by street car and get through a satisfying hot meal.

The Chief Difficulty.

The first morning paper the writer took up was one of the few enterprising sheets that devote the first page to news instead of advertisements. The first four columns of the front page were given up to London's awful blizzard, the next three to the almost equally stupendous disaster in the south of Italy. The editorial of one of the leading afternoon papers began with a comparison of these two demonstrations of nature, the chief difference in which was apparently that the one was marked by a lamentable loss of life from which the other was free.

That there may be no suspicion of exaggeration in this description of the blizzard which London has so recently undergone, and of which the traces are now happily but few, let the word be taken of the London correspondent of one of the greatest provincial morning dailies. He has the whole of his column by special wire to Wednesday's blizzard. There is no need to quote the whole of it. One example will suffice.

"During the course of a walk of one mile through the streets of London this correspondent saw no less than four people fall heavily to the ground, the disaster in each case being caused by the victim unawares stepping on one of the circular iron plates in the sidewalk over coal chutes. The snow, of course, had hidden them to a great extent and rendered them dangerously slippery. During the same adventurous walk the correspondent saw a 'large red motor wagon laden with cases of aerated water' unable to proceed for several minutes.

Clearing the Snow.

By 7 o'clock on Wednesday night it seemed safe to assume that no more snow would fall. The county council had by this time got its organization complete and scores of men were turned onto the main streets. Working in relays till the small hours of the morning, they washed the vast accumulation of snow down the gutters and so into the sewers by means of high hoses. The side streets were left to nature, and private enterprisers, and in them there were traces of snow distinctly visible so late as Thursday afternoon.

AN OLD FAMILY LETTER.

An Anecdote of Milton Written in 1762.

London, Jan. 16.—E. H. B. writes to the Spectator:

"It is not too late in the day to come forward with an anecdote of Milton, the following extract from an old family letter written in 1762 to my great-grandfather may interest your readers. The writer of the letter says he was discussing Milton with his correspondent: 'Possibly you may not have heard this anecdote concerning him: John Vallack, who, I believe, died after you came to Tavistock, told me it, and he lived in London in 1762. Milton, as you know, was blind. Charles II had the curiosity to see him, and said: 'God hath punished you for your malice, &c., to my father by taking away your eyesight.' 'Aye,' says Milton, 'but before I lost my eyes he lost his head.'"

WILL PULL DOWN STORE.

Most Famous Book Store in World to Be Rebuilt.

London, Jan. 16.—Hatchard's, perhaps the most famous book store in the world, is to be pulled down and rebuilt. In 1797 John Hatchard started business with a capital of £34 and a beautiful trust in Providence, opened his modest shop in Piccadilly and soon made it a rendezvous for many of the greatest booklovers in the land.

Canning and Crabbe, Byron and Hannah More were among his early friends and patrons, and the Duke of Wellington spent many an hour chatting with the bookseller, to whom he once paid \$60 for a pamphlet, which cost Hatchard £24. It was in Hatchard's that Macaulay, as a boy, spent his cents on books recommended by Hannah More and Charles Kingsley, and Mr. Gladstone often met him there, exchanged views on literature and politics.

WORST BLIZZARD IN YEARS FOR LONDON

The Word Unknown in England Until Recent Years.

INTRODUCED FROM AMERICA

Description of Blizzard by London Correspondent of One of Greatest Provincial Morning Dailies—Gives Whole Column by Special Wire to Description of Snowfall.

From the chief European correspondent of the Luffen News Bureau.

London, Jan. 16.—The rigors of the British winter are greatly underrated by those who have never experienced them. In saying this no reference is made to the extreme north of these isles. There something arctic in character might naturally be expected at this time of year. What the foreigner has failed to grasp is the stupendous reality of the south of England blizzard, especially as experienced in London.

The worst blizzard was unknown in England until some twenty-five or thirty years ago, when it was introduced from America. Then for the first time the London reporter learned what it was that the south of England in general and London, in particular, suffered at least once a year. Before that "a terrible storm" was about as far as he would go. The word "blizzard" brought him all the comfort and satisfaction that the old lady found in "the blessed word Mesopotamia."

Since then London has had its blizzard every winter. This winter's happened last week, and as it was the worst and severest experienced for a good many years it deserves a little more notice than has been given to it by the foreign press. There were distinct signs of its approach on Monday morning. The atmosphere, which had for weeks been very mild, grew colder. By midday hundreds of men could be seen wearing overcoats. Then the snow began to fall. From that moment we knew that the worst might be expected. The blizzard was on us.

Snow fell steadily throughout the greater part of Tuesday. The cold became intense. As much as 10 degrees of frost was registered by Fahrenheit thermometer on the ground. On Wednesday morning to these horrors was added that of fog.

In London by the time the snow ceased falling on Wednesday morning the fall on the level must have averaged from three to three and a half inches. On window sills and against curbstones it had drifted in many cases to a depth of six or seven inches. The newspapers promptly rose to the occasion.

The Chief Difference.

The first morning paper the writer took up was one of the few enterprising sheets that devote the first page to news instead of advertisements. The first four columns of the front page were given up to London's awful blizzard, the next three to the almost equally stupendous disaster in the south of Italy. The editorial of one of the leading afternoon papers began with a comparison of these two demonstrations of nature, the chief difference in which was apparently that the one was marked by a lamentable loss of life from which the other was free.

That there may be no suspicion of exaggeration in this description of the blizzard which London has so recently undergone, and of which the traces are now happily but few, let the word be taken of the London correspondent of one of the greatest provincial morning dailies. He has the whole of his column by special wire to Wednesday's blizzard. There is no need to quote the whole of it. One example will suffice.

"During the course of a walk of one mile through the streets of London this correspondent saw no less than four people fall heavily to the ground, the disaster in each case being caused by the victim unawares stepping on one of the circular iron plates in the sidewalk over coal chutes. The snow, of course, had hidden them to a great extent and rendered them dangerously slippery. During the same adventurous walk the correspondent saw a 'large red motor wagon laden with cases of aerated water' unable to proceed for several minutes.

Clearing the Snow.

By 7 o'clock on Wednesday night it seemed safe to assume that no more snow would fall. The county council had by this time got its organization complete and scores of men were turned onto the main streets. Working in relays till the small hours of the morning, they washed the vast accumulation of snow down the gutters and so into the sewers by means of high hoses. The side streets were left to nature, and private enterprisers, and in them there were traces of snow distinctly visible so late as Thursday afternoon.

AN OLD FAMILY LETTER.

An Anecdote of Milton Written in 1762.

London, Jan. 16.—E. H. B. writes to the Spectator:

"It is not too late in the day to come forward with an anecdote of Milton, the following extract from an old family letter written in 1762 to my great-grandfather may interest your readers. The writer of the letter says he was discussing Milton with his correspondent: 'Possibly you may not have heard this anecdote concerning him: John Vallack, who, I believe, died after you came to Tavistock, told me it, and he lived in London in 1762. Milton, as you know, was blind. Charles II had the curiosity to see him, and said: 'God hath punished you for your malice, &c., to my father by taking away your eyesight.' 'Aye,' says Milton, 'but before I lost my eyes he lost his head.'"

ROOT AND HALE SEE PRESIDENT

Navy Reorganization Plans Said to Be Object of Conference.

Secretary Root and Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, had a conference with the President yesterday, the object of which neither would discuss for publication.

It is believed, however, that the President wished to consult them on the subject of naval reorganization. Secretary Root's advice in regard to the plan of reorganization is said to be highly acceptable to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt hoped that he would accept the chairman's of a commission to reorganize the navy.

Always the Same

Tharp's Berkeley Rye

412 F Street N. W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.

\$100,000,000 Wasted On Ads That Never Pay

We estimate that every year is wasted \$100,000,000 on ads that should never run.

That \$125,000,000 is being spent annually to accomplish what \$25,000,000 should do.

If such ads were put to comparative test, they would all be discarded. And each would teach a lesson which one never could forget.

That is why we pay such remarkable salaries to members of our Copy Staff. One of these writers receives \$1,000 per week.

Yet we have known these men to make, in one month, for one client, more than all of the writers make in a year.

The Many-Man Power

We employ on our Copy Staff the ablest men we know. We have picked them out, in the course of years, by the brilliant results we have seen them accomplish.

No one else pays for such talent what we pay. So we attract here the very best in the field.

Then, in this vortex of advertising—this school of a myriad experiences—these men multiply their powers.

Yet we never permit any one of these men to work out a campaign alone. There is too much at stake.

One man can't know all the pitfalls. One man has limited knowledge, limited ideas and experience. And no one man can average human nature.

Our Advisory Boards

So these men meet in Advisory Boards to work out the campaigns we take up.

Our two Boards—in New York and Chicago—consist of twenty-eight men. Each has a record of unusual success. Each is a master of advertising.

And all of them are learning, all the time, from scores of new undertakings.

This body of men forms the ablest advertising corps ever brought into existence.

One duty of these Boards is to pass judgment on advertising problems submitted. They are glad to consider, without charge or obligation, any question you desire to submit.

They will tell you what is possible and what is impossible so far as men can know.

Why We Succeed

Then these men in conference work out the campaigns of our clients. Methods, plans and copy—all the problems of selling and advertising—are all decided here.

Each brings to bear a wealth of experience. Each one contributes ideas. And they do not finish until the campaign appears to be irresistible.

That is why we succeed. That is why we have grown, through the growth of our clients, to our present enormous proportions.

Thus we make one dollar, often, do the work of ten. Thus we develop, for every client, all of his possibilities.

Back of these men we employ more than 200 people, each one of them skilled in some department of advertising.

No Extra Charge

This incomparable service costs the price of the commonplace. We handle advertising on the usual agent's commission.

We multiply results to multiply advertising. We create successes because successes expand. And our revenue comes through expansion.

We spend on copy what other great agencies spend on soliciting, and we consider it better spent.

Before we had Advisory Boards, too many campaigns failed to bring back their cost. Other agents have the same experience still.

Now our failures are so rare, and our successes so great, that our business has multiplied many times over.

So we need to charge nothing extra. We can better afford to keep accounts than to kill them.

The service which pays our clients best is the service that best pays us.

We have written a book about this New Way—a book that tells what it has done. Every man who spends a dollar in advertising owes to himself its perusal. The book itself is a brilliant example of our advertising powers. Please send this coupon for it.

A Reminder To Send to Lord & Thomas, New York or Chicago, for their book, "The New Way in Advertising." Please state name, address and business. Also the position that inquirer holds in the business.

LORD & THOMAS NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING CHICAGO TRADE BUILDING 67 WABASH AVE.

BANK ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

United States Savings Directors Met Last Night.

George E. Slaybaugh Chosen as Cashier, This Being the Only Change in Personnel.

The board of directors of the United States Savings Bank met last evening for organization, and unanimously elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James L. Karrick; first vice president, James M. Baker; second vice president, Daniel Thew Wright; cashier, George E. Slaybaugh; secretary, James B. Lantry; assistant secretary, Henry M. Browning; counsel, Charles A. Douglas and A. E. L. Leckie.

One change was made in the organization in the election of Mr. Slaybaugh as cashier to succeed John C. Athey. Mr. Slaybaugh is well and favorably known among the financial men of this city. He was with the Columbia National Bank for five years, which position he resigned to engage in business in Buffalo.

Though the bank has only been organized for three years, it is paying 6 per cent dividends on its stock and adding substantially to its surplus, and is also paying its depositors 4 per cent interest on savings accounts.

This institution, located at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and U streets, has contributed in a large measure to the phenomenal growth of the northwest section of the city, and all indications point to a bright future in the volume of business in that locality.

Following are the directors elected at the prior meeting of the stockholders: William E. Ambrose, James M. Baker, William D. Barry, C. K. Berryman, W. G. Carter, W. J. Cyprian, A. P. Clark, E. H. Colwell, W. S. De Wolf, Charles O. Douglas, James S. Frazer, Henry D. Fry, Charles A. Goldsmith, Charles E. Gross, James L. Karrick, James B. Lantry, A. E. L. Leckie, E. H. Linn, B. H. Midway, Wm. H. Owen, George Platt, Charles O. Rice, Joseph Richardson, Charles W. Semmes, John J. Shewey, Donald H. Stone, E. C. Thomas, John L. Warren, Conrad Thew Wright, and W. H. Wunder.

ROOT AND HALE SEE PRESIDENT

Navy Reorganization Plans Said to Be Object of Conference.

Secretary Root and Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, had a conference with the President yesterday, the object of which neither would discuss for publication.

It is believed, however, that the President wished to consult them on the subject of naval reorganization. Secretary Root's advice in regard to the plan of reorganization is said to be highly acceptable to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt hoped that he would accept the chairman's of a commission to reorganize the navy.

Always the Same

Tharp's Berkeley Rye

412 F Street N. W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.

SONS OF IRELAND HONOR THEIR RACE

Continued from Page One.

exploits. Our more pressing call, it seems, is to emphasize the achievements of the Irish race in peace."

Dr. Quinlan paid tribute to Commodore John Barry, of the infant colonial navy, "who was a commodore while John Paul Jones was still a lieutenant." He declared it was a matter for congratulation that since the last annual meeting of the society historical justice is to be done to him. A prominent site has been officially chosen for a statue of Barry in Washington, and it will be probably executed by some sculptor of Irish descent.

Justice Edward D. White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said the Irish should do their part in preserving American institutions, and to resist the modern tendency to become impatient with these institutions when they obstructed some temporary or ephemeral gain.

"I see many dangers before us," he said. "There is a growing forgetfulness in the American people, a tendency away from the old safeguards. The Irish have had a great part in building up the mighty empire which we enjoy to-day, and that empire can only be perpetuated by maintaining our institutions in all their integrity and with all their safeguards."

"It is significant that the first great Irishman in New York was an officeholder," said Justice Victor J. Dowling, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. "Thomas Dongan came to Manhattan in time to aid in establishing the charter of liberty, and also freedom of religious worship. Without him and the great line which followed there would have been a different tale to write in this latest experiment in human freedom."

Justice Dowling has spent many years in establishing the Irish right to rule New York, and he had a voluminous array of historical facts and anecdotes. He told of the establishment of the New York Mercury by a jaunty Irish editor, who held the advertisers of Gotham in small respect. When news of a great American victory in the Indian wars came to his sanctum, he celebrated by writing a lengthy and lurid editorial, and in other manner. He inserted a brief notice to the effect that, owing to the magnitude of his celebration, he would be compelled to let the advertisements go until his next issue, which made a hit with the advertisers.

The New York jurist traced the tide of Irish immigration to the United States, beginning with the arrival of Bishop John Hughes in 1826. More than 5,000,000 of them have found homes in the new land, "but with hearts still beating wildly for the Old Sod."

The Irish Pioneers.

Maurice T. Maloney, former attorney general of Illinois, responded to the toast "The Irish pioneers of the West and their descendants," and Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, gave an address of welcome to the Capital. The jovial evening closed with an address by Robert J. Gamble, of North Dakota, on "Advantages of historical research to Irish Americans."

"The wearing of the Green," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail, Columbia" were sung, and even "Harrigan, That's Me" was given an encore.

The guests at the speakers' table included John A. O'Connell, Francis J. McCanna, R. J. Gamble, Judge J. Lee, John D. Crimmins, M. T. Maloney, Rear Admiral John McGowan, Bernard J. Joyce, Michael J. Jordan, Rev. J. L. D. Bodfish, Dr. Thomas F. Kenney, Hon.

NEEDHAM TEAM WINS DEBATE

Liability of Employers Theme of Lengthy Arguments.

National Law School Society Meets George Washington and Loses Out.

After listening to exhaustive arguments as to the extent of liability of common carriers when employees are injured, the judges of the contest between the debating societies of the National Law School and the Needham Debating Society of the George Washington University in G. W. U. assembly hall last night awarded first honors to the Needham side.

The subject was, "Resolved, That common carriers by rail and the owners of mines should be liable in damages to their employees for all injuries occurring in the course of the employment to the same extent that such carriers or owners of mines would be liable to persons not in their employ."

The George Washington team took the negative, and the National Law School the affirmative. Those on the winning team were Kenneth Taylor, John T. Kennedy, Raphael H. Blakeley and P. J. Altizer, alternate. The opposing team consisted of R. W. Ellis, E. D. Smith, Mason F. Noble, and Raphael L. Shana-felt, alternate. The prize for the best debater went to R. H. Blakeley.

The address of welcome was made by Judge Stanton J. Peelle, of the Court of Claims. The judges were John C. Black, United States Civil Service Commissioner; Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and Charles W. Russell, special Assistant Attorney General for the United States.

A point made by the affirmative was that the old common law doctrine abrogating the employer from blame, on the ground that accidents, as a rule, might be traced to negligence of the part of an employe, should, because of changed industrial conditions, be abolished. It was argued that the workman should not be discriminated against, and should have the same chance to recover damages for injuries as an outsider.

The negative argued that the proposition was indefinite and would only tend to increase litigation. They said the common law rules were based on the presumption that the employers took into consideration the risk involved when hiring an employe and paid commensurately. It was argued that cases of liability of employes and outsiders should be settled under different rules. It was suggested that a remedy might be had in enacting a "compensation law."

Horses for Inaugural.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 16.—Scouring the Blue Grass region for the cream of saddle horses, Jacob B. Perkins, a Cleveland millionaire, to-day purchased twenty-four matched black horses to be used for the famous "Troop A," the "black horse troop" of Cleveland, in the Taft inaugural parade.

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY

Give prompt and positive relief in every case. Price, \$1.00.

A Week's Drug Store, District Agents.