

# MIGHTY SQUADRON THAT WILL CARRY FLAG TO PACIFIC

## REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICA'S STRENGTH

### Belief Prevails That in Event of War, the Sailors of the Mikado Would Have Met Their Match in the Men on Board the Splendid Warships of Uncle Sam—Austrian Military Expert Still Sees Menace in Japan's Action.

Washington.—While recent events seem to have set at rest all idea of war at the present time between Japan and the United States, there is little doubt that the situation has been viewed by both governments in the most serious light. That Japan in her diplomatic notes had assumed a tone of arrogance, seemingly calculated to arouse American resentment, is admitted, and the gathering of the mighty fleet to carry the stars and stripes to the far Pacific is undoubtedly looked upon by the world as a dignified warning to the eastern empire that the patience of the United States has a limit.

#### Looked for War at Once.

When the announcement was made that the navy department had decided to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific a well known navy officer was asked what, in his opinion, would be the outcome of this overseas transfer of 16 battleships. "The chances are," he said, "that Japan will seize the Philippines and declare war before the fleet has been one week at sea. The serious blunder was made when the battleships that were stationed out there were withdrawn. Instead of withdrawing them the force should have been gradually but unobtrusively augmented."

The heaviest hitters among the defenders of the stars and stripes on the

particularly up-to-date protected cruisers St. Louis, Charleston and Milwaukee. Each is 424 feet in length and 65 feet breadth, with a displacement of upward of 10,000 tons. In speed they are the equals if not superior to the armored flyers, and each carries three dozen officers and in the neighborhood of 700 men. Of course these vessels do not carry any "barbers" of very large caliber, but each has 14 of the always effective six-inch guns and a great array of three-inch weapons and smaller shooting irons.

#### Types of Vessels.

There are six distinct types of vessels in this battleship armada. In the table they have been grouped in the types to which they belong:

Ships	Tonnage	Guns	Speed
Connecticut	16,900	24	18
Louisiana	16,900	24	18
Minnesota	17,650	24	18
Vermont	17,650	24	18
Kansas	17,650	24	18
Virginia	14,948	24	19
Georgia	14,948	24	19
New Jersey	14,948	24	19
Rhode Island	14,948	24	19
Maine	12,500	20	18
Missouri	12,500	20	18
Ohio	12,500	20	18
Alabama	11,525	18	17
Illinois	11,525	18	17
Kearsarge	11,525	22	16
Kentucky	11,525	22	15

Pennsylvania, armored cruiser, in commission. South Dakota, armored cruiser, nearing completion. St. Louis, protected cruiser, in commission. Milwaukee, protected cruiser, in commission. Charleston, protected cruiser, in commission. Chattanooga, protected cruiser, in commission. Cincinnati, protected cruiser, in commission. Galveston, protected cruiser, in commission. Raleigh, protected cruiser, in commission. Chicago, protected cruiser, in commission. Boston, protected cruiser, in commission. Yorktown, gunboat, in commission. Helena, gunboat, in commission. Wilmington, gunboat, in commission. Annapolis, gunboat, in commission. Princeton, gunboat, in commission.

**The Combined Fleets.**  
The combined fleets would therefore comprise:  
11 battleships.  
6 armored cruisers.  
2 monitors.  
1 coast defense.  
2 protected cruisers.  
6 gunboats.  
It is more than likely that those two new and powerful armored cruisers, the Tennessee and Washington, will accompany the battleship fleet if it

Regulars in Cuba ..... 4,300  
Regulars in Hawaii ..... 237  
Regulars (others en route, etc.) ..... 1,357  
Total ..... 6,894  
State militia ..... 111,288  
Unorganized militia ..... 16,500,263  
By "unorganized militia" is meant all persons in the United States subject to military service when called upon.

#### Austrian Military Opinion.

In the current issue of The Military Service Institution is an interesting and timely article on this subject of Japan and America. The paper was written by Capt. Ignaz Rodic, captain of the general staff of the Austrian army, and translated by Capt. N. S. Jarvis, of the United States army. "There are," says the observer, "many indications that in the event of war Japan intends to carry it to the American continent. Her feverish activity in her arsenals since the conclusion of war with Russia would suggest preparations for a vast struggle. In her arsenals alone 50,000 workmen are employed night and day, and similar energy is expressed in her steel gun foundries and powder works. In the gun and cartridge factories at Tokio and Nagoya over 20,000 men are at work. The capacity of these factories, and a third plant recently constructed to the north of Tokio, is

## FOR A THIRD TERM?

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID TO BE PULLING WIRES.

#### Indications That He is Secretly Seeking a Renomination—Claims of William Jennings Bryan on Democratic Party.

Is President Roosevelt secretly seeking a renomination for a third term in spite of his repeated declaration that he stands on his statement given to the public on election night in 1904? One can hardly believe the president would do this thing, but the evidence is accumulating that he may go back on his promises to the people and to the aspiring politicians in his own party. Nearly every prominent man that visits the president somehow comes away impressed with the idea that President Roosevelt will try to succeed himself. The general reason given is that it is necessary for him to again be a candidate to save the party and to further carry out "my policies."

If this is all true, and on its face it appears to be, it opens up a serious question for the Republican voters to again settle which was thought to have been previously settled when Gen. Grant was refused a nomination for a third term. Democrats are opposed to third terms and no Democrat, however popular or able, would undertake to attain what Washington and Jefferson refused to consider. There is a similarity between this crisis in the history of the Republican party and the Democracy, for the proposal to renominate Mr. Bryan as the candidate for the third term, although he was twice defeated at the polls, verges on the third term issue. There is, of course, this great difference that Mr. Bryan cannot use the power of the presidential office to further his ambition, while Mr. Roosevelt can and is apparently doing so.

There is another parallel between the existing conditions in the two parties, for there is a strong minority of the voters in each party opposed to these two leading candidates. In the case of Mr. Bryan experience shows that the opposition in his own party is enough to defeat his election, and Mr. Roosevelt may find similar conditions confront him if he runs for a third term and the Democratic candidate is one who can unite the voters of that party.

As Democrats, we have no political influence with our Republican friends. They must submit to the Roosevelt domination or fight it. But we all have a voice in selecting the Democratic candidate, and the question of availability is a paramount one. Those of us who admire Mr. Bryan would do him a grievous injury to aid in nominating him for the third term, if he is again to be defeated. That would forever shelve him as far as the presidency is concerned. But is the happy event of Democratic success his commanding position in the party would probably result in his being invited to a seat in the cabinet and he would then be in line for succession. Every Democrat can judge how little or much the opposition to Mr. Bryan is in his state or section, but he must consider that the election depends upon the close or doubtful states, and there is where a very small disaffection determines results. For instance, a change of one vote in a hundred would have defeated the Democratic candidates for state officers in New York at the last election, except the candidate for governor, who would perhaps have also been elected, if he had not been league, which turned many Democrats from voting for Mr. Hearst, as the declarations of the league were viewed by many as too radical to endorse, and the league was the creation of Mr. Hearst, and he was either the author or authorized its declarations.

**A Put Up Job.**  
Some writers are everlastingly declaring that President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan have the same ideas and policies and are therefore equally popular; so that each must be renominated by his party in order to afford his party a chance of success at the polls. These political hermaphrodites are really nothing but masked "third-termers." They want Roosevelt, and not Bryan. They are financed by the banking interest, to which the Roosevelt administration has been very kind and considerate. They use Mr. Bryan's name to attract Democrats to their standard, well knowing that, as between Bryan and Roosevelt, the latter is stronger in the west and north-west, where the real battle ground between the two candidates would lie. They know that on all questions of finance the two men are antagonistic; and that Roosevelt could get from the banking interests alone a greater boost next year than he got from all the railroads, insurance companies and other trusts put together in 1904, while Mr. Bryan would lack in campaign funds; and thus would probably get only the 151 votes of the southern states in the electoral college.

**Breakers Ahead.**  
The average reader of newspapers pays very little attention to stock market reports; but at this time these reports are scanned by every voter. They are really more interesting than the latest novel. A few days ago we had the following statement: "The entire country is suffering from financial strain, and apprehension is acute." In confirmation of this statement, there was an important failure on that day—the Milliken failure, involving \$8,000,000—besides a severe decline in several leading stocks, including Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Pacific Mail, Reading and others. On that day "the Japanese war talk reached the eminence of a stock market factor" for the first time, because "the present situation of affairs between Japan and this country has dangers that are recognized by all students of political affairs." So the reports say. But whatever may be the cause—bad weather, bad crops, prospective wars, general eucnessness of conditions under Republican rule, the Socialist tidal wave caused by the Haywood trial, or Roosevelt's speeches—there is serious trouble.

## A FRANK STATEMENT.

### From a Prominent Fraternal Man of Rolla, Missouri.



Justice of the Peace A. M. Light, of Rolla, Mo., Major, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, Third Battalion, Missouri Brigade, says: "I am pleased to endorse the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, a medicine of great merit. Having had personal experience with many kidney medicines, I am in a position to know whereof I speak, and am pleased to add my endorsement and to recommend their use."

**The Goat Comes First.**  
Switzerland is the only country in the world where the goat is placed ahead of all other animals, and even of human beings. If a boy plagues a goat he can be fined and sent to jail. If a person meets a goat on a path, and drives him aside he can be arrested. If a goat enters the yard of a person not his owner and is hit with club or stone the person guilty of the offence must pay 30 cents. If a railroad train sees a goat on the track the train must halt until the animal can be coaxed to remove himself. There's many a boy in America who wishes he were a goat in Switzerland.

**What He Gave Him.**  
Bacon—A man asked me for money on the street to-day.  
Egbert—And did you give him anything?  
"I should say I did! I gave him a look that he won't forget in a hurry!"  
—Yonkers Statesman.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ed. 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The night hawk makes no nest at all, simply laying its eggs in a slight depression in the ground. The eggs look so much like small stones that they pass undetected by the searcher.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Men enjoy doing anything they don't have to do for a living.

**"Sensible to the Last."**  
An old Scotch lady used to be attended by a doctor to whom she invariably gave a guinea when he went to see her. He had told the friends with whom she lived that her death would probably be sudden, and one day he was hurriedly sent for, as she appeared to have become unconscious. On his arrival he saw at once that the old lady was dead, and taking hold of her right hand, which was closed, but not rigid, he calmly extracted from it the fee which he had provided for him, and as he did so he murmured: "Sensible to the last."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more freely because of its greater strength than other makes.

**Unkind Advice.**  
Two Irishmen were eating their lunch, when one asked the other: "Pat, an' what be you thinking about?"  
"Pat, replied: "Shure, Mike, I was a-thinkin' how I would be getting me clothes over my wings when I would get to heaven."  
"You would better be thinking how you would be getting your hat over your horns when you get to the other place," answered Mike.—Ally Sloper.

**Damaged by Moon's Rays.**  
In hot countries meat exposed to the direct rays of the moon putrefies much more rapidly than if kept in the dark.



Map Giving Route That the Vessels Will Likely Take in Going from Either New York or Hampton Roads to San Francisco.

moves from Atlantic waters. This would bring the armored cruiser fleet to eight in all.  
**Other Ships Available.**  
In addition to the armored fleet there are numerous cruisers and gunboats which are available for war purposes.

The following table shows the total naval strength of America and Japan, with the number of vessels built and building. The table does not include vessels over 20 years of age, unless they have been reconstructed since 1900. Transports, colliers, and auxiliaries are also eliminated from the count:

VESSELS COMPLETED TO JUNE 1, 1907		United States.		Japan.	
Battleships	21	11	11	11	11
Armored cruisers	8	8	8	8	8
Cruisers	43	43	43	43	43
Destroyers	16	16	16	16	16
Torpedo boats	32	32	32	32	32
Submarines	8	7	7	7	7
Coast defense	11	11	11	11	11
VESSELS BUILDING OR PROJECTED.		United States.		Japan.	
Battleships	3	3	3	3	3
Armored cruisers	4	4	4	4	4
Cruisers	3	3	3	3	3
Destroyers	5	5	5	5	5
Torpedo boats	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	4	4	4	4	4

PERSONNEL		Japan.		United States.	
Flag officers	35	35	35	35	35
Captains and commanders	245	245	245	245	245
Other line officers and engineers	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571
Medical officers	306	306	306	306	306
Pay officers	233	233	233	233	233
Warrant officers	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
Enlisted men	41,070	41,070	41,070	41,070	41,070
Marine officers	273	273	273	273	273
Enlisted men	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800

**Strength of Japan.**  
Owing to the secretiveness of the Japanese it is difficult to obtain the exact figures of that nation's military strength, but the following is believed to be approximately correct:  
Regulars (active total of all branches) ..... 157,000  
Reserves ..... 425,000  
Total ..... 582,000  
The following table shows the strength and present disposition of the military forces of this country:

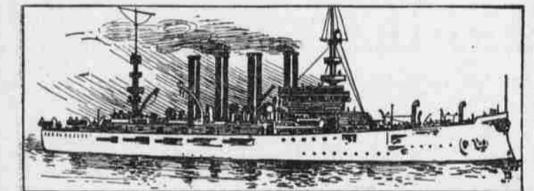
Regulars in the United States	33,671
Regulars in Alaska	752
Regulars in the Philippines	11,532
Regulars in Porto Rico	9

**Point to Invasion.**  
"It is our hope that the practical common sense of the Americans will provide for this danger as soon as they fully realize it—a danger which can only be compared to that which threatened western Europe at the hand of the crescent."  
"As an adequate protection against invasion by a foreign power, the union, up to within a short time, has made little provision. It was not considered necessary, for it has been, and is now, a popular delusion, in fact, a by-word, on that side of the ocean, that the geographical position of the United States protects it against any attempt to land troops, and even in the event of a successful landing, that no enemy would dare to take chances with the 10,000,000 citizens of the union available in time of war. It is only recently, however, that military critics there have dared to express a doubt, and, as will be shown, with good reason, concerning the correctness of those deductions. To oppose a Japanese invading army in California the coast fortifications, in cooperation with the fleet, would have to be depended upon, and, considering the long stretch of coast line, would be insufficient. Fortifications are to be found in the vicinity of the larger cities or good harbors, but these provide for a bombardment seaward. Should a hostile fleet once obtain a landing for troops at an unprotected point, and such points are numerous along the extensive coast line, the coast fortifications could be easily attacked from the rear and would in a short time be at the mercy of the enemy."

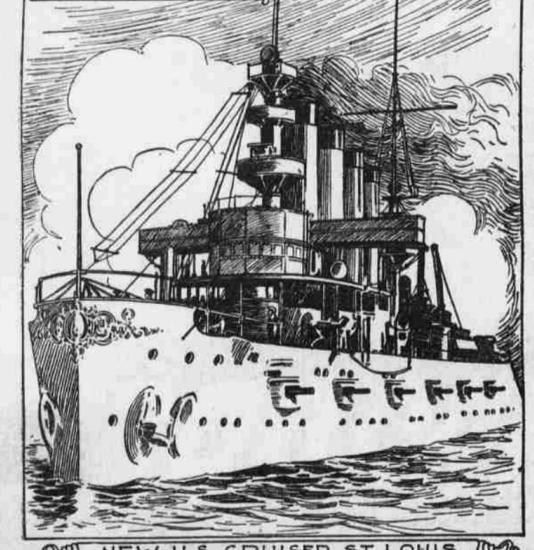
**Hens and the Garden.**  
If you have come to the conclusion that your hens owe you half a living, be sure to collect the other half from the garden.

**SIGHTS OF FAMOUS CEMETERY.**  
Laid out in the form of a huge square, the center is planted with shrubs and flowers, and here the poorer classes are buried, each grave being marked with a small stone and a lantern of fanciful design hanging at either end. In the lofty corridors of marble which extend around the entire square are the tombs and monuments of the wealthy and noble of Genoa.  
The corridors are about 15 feet in width and are lined on either side with groups of statuary, all of which are of life size, and the majority of which are faithful portraits of those whom they commemorate. Very curious to foreign eyes do the figures look in their faithfully reproduced dresses of long ago. Here one may see the children of the sixties, boys in sailor suits and men in frock coats.  
Many of the figures and groups are very beautiful and the work is executed with much delicacy of expression. So natural and lifelike are some of the figures that, were it not for the fact that they are all startlingly white, one might easily mistake them at a short distance for living persons, and for riotous conduct.

**Tomb of Rich Are in Lofty Corridors Surrounding Square.**  
Few strangers, whether for business or pleasure, who come within easy distance of Genoa, fail to spend at least a day, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly, in the city of hills, in order to visit this famous Campo Santo, which, as a burial place, has no equal in the world.  
The peculiar arrangement, the richness of the monuments and the well-disposed shrubbery give one the impression of an artistic garden rather than a cemetery, for there is little to suggest the later as it is suggested in the modern cemeteries in our country. Truly it is a wonderful sight, with its great colonnades and its groups of statuary, and even if one has not the morbid curiosity of many who find it pleasurable to inspect the burial places of large cities he may profitably spend an hour or two in this solemn precinct, where sculptors, principally natives of Genoa, have works which would make anyone famous.



NEW ARMORED CRUISER "PENNSYLVANIA."



NEW U.S. CRUISER ST. LOUIS

Pacific are the magnificent new armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The main battery of each of these big cruisers consists of four eight-inch guns and 14 six-inch rapid-fire guns, but there is a secondary battery made up of fully two-score quick-firing guns that could do terrible execution at close range. Each of the ships carries 41 officers and 850 men—one of the largest ship's companies in the United States navy.  
Next in importance to the armored cruisers in the new Pacific fleet are

Our naval force on the Pacific coast and in far eastern waters now consists of the following vessels:  
Nebraska, battleship; ready for service.  
Wisconsin, battleship; ready for service.  
Oregon, battleship; ready for service.  
Monadnock, monitor, in service.  
Wyoming, monitor, in service.  
Montevideo, coast defense, in reserve.  
California, armored cruiser, in commission.  
West Virginia, armored cruiser, in commission.  
Colorado, armored cruiser, in commission.  
Maryland, armored cruiser, in commission.

## SWORD OF FREDERICK GONE.

### In Napoleon's Possession After Jena—Singular Disappearance.

May 17 was the centenary of a remarkable incident in the relations between the first Napoleon and Prussia. While that kingdom was at his feet, after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte visited Potsdam and there he saw the sword of Frederick the Great. He took possession of it, saying: "I value this sword more than all the treasures of Prussia." It was deposited at the Invalides on May 17, 1807, with military pomp and ceremony.  
But there came the black days of 1814, and, with the allies on the point of entering the French capital, the governor of the Invalides, Marshal Surcouf, received orders to take steps for the preservation of the precious trophies there collected—especially the sword of Frederick the Great. Interpreting this instruction in a peculiar fashion, the governor took effective measures to prevent them from falling into the hands

## of the enemy by making a bonfire of them; and it was said that he threw Frederick's sword into the flames.

This statement was confirmed as late as 1857 by an eyewitness. Thus perished—as was attested in 1830, when an official inquiry was made into the matter—between 1,500 and 1,600 war flags and other memorials of victory. The ashes and remains were thrown into the Seine, at the mouth of the sewer.  
The sword could not, of course, have been destroyed in the conflagration, but it was never seen again. It happened that in 1815 an engineer, having ascertained the precise spot where the debris from the fire had been put into the river, made a search and recovered from the bottom a considerable number of bronze and copper articles, which were returned to the Invalides. But the sword of Frederick was not found.  
One would like to think that it was not the fate of this historic weapon to rust away in foul mud, but that it had undergone the noble transformation of being turned into some implement of peaceful industry.

## SIGHTS OF FAMOUS CEMETERY.

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## WOMEN WHO CHARM

### Health Is the First Essential Toward Making a Woman Attractive.



There is a beauty and attractiveness in health which is far greater than mere regularity of feature.

A sickly, irritable, and complaining woman always carries a cloud of depression with her; she is not only unhappy herself but is a damper to all joy and happiness when with her family and friends.

It is the bright, healthy, vivacious woman who always charms and carries sunshine wherever she goes.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her; if her feminine system fails to perform its allotted duties, there is nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, headache, bearing-down pain, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"For months I was filled with internal trouble. I suffered terrible agony, was nervous, irritable, and sick all the time. I took different medicines without benefit. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and within six months I was completely restored to health and I want to recommend it to every suffering woman."

Miss Elizabeth Wynne, of No. 205 8th Avenue, New York City, writes:  
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"For months I suffered with dreadful headaches, pain in the back and severe hemorrhages. I was weak and out of sorts all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me when all other medicine had failed. It seemed to be just what I needed and quickly restored my health."

## \$210 Buys a Farm

Dr. Chas. F. Simmons has Cut Up His 95,000 Acre Ranch Just South of San Antonio and Will Sell You a Farm of From 10 Acres to 640 Acres, (Including Two Town Lots) for \$210. Payable \$10 per Month Without Interest.

San Antonio, Texas, April 23, 1907.

Dr. C. F. Simmons, San Antonio, Texas:  
Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a trip over your Atascosa County property, and to say that I am surprised at what I saw, but fairly express my feelings. I had expected something pretty good, because I have considerable faith in your agents, whom I happen to know; but what I saw is far beyond my expectation.  
I drove hurriedly over probably twenty-five miles of ground, passing several of your flowing wells and tanks, and I don't believe that there is an acre of ground that is not fit for first-class cultivation.  
Upon my return to Little Rock I shall take out several more shares before they are gone, and will advise my friends all to take as many as they can afford.  
I have just written to my brother in Indiana, advising him to do this on my judgment.  
I certainly think your proposition is one of the most liberal propositions I have ever seen offered, and I certainly think that the people of South Texas will owe you an everlasting debt of gratitude for the method you are using to settle this desirable part of Eden with new people.  
I thank you for the courtesies extended me on my recent visit, and I trust the time will not be long when the division will occur, and I certainly shall return to Little Rock figuring on eventually coming back to Atascosa County. Yours very truly,  
E. A. KINGLEY,  
City Engineer, Little Rock, Ark.

Write today for full particulars and photographs showing views on the ranch.  
DR. CHAS. F. SIMMONS,  
215 Alamo Plaza, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. SEND FOR FREE BOOK. TREATMENT BY SURGERY OR MEDICATION. NEW METHOD OF PREVENTION. THE HAYWOOD TRIAL, OR ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES—THERE IS SERIOUS TROUBLE.