

Our Need of a Growing Navy

By REAR ADMIRAL DAVID B. HARMONY,
United States Navy, Retired.

MY judgment the next naval war will be between the United States and Germany. It is apparent to all who are familiar with the naval situation here and abroad that Germany is secretly strengthening her navy for the purpose of reaching out for territorial possessions. She is jealous of our commercial prosperity, and she will seek to outplay us in diplomacy, but, failing in that field, she will seek trouble in other ways.

Every man who takes an interest in the navy is anxious to see a liberal appropriation for the construction of warships by the present congress. Naval men are watching closely the discussion now going on favoring naval expansion. They appreciate the fact that the senate is an important factor in shaping naval legislation, but, in view of the overwhelming public sentiment in favor of a larger and a more powerful navy than we now possess, it seems likely that provision will be made for several additional warships this session.

In my judgment, we should have as many great battleships as Germany. I differ with those who contend that armored cruisers, with fast sailing capacity, are more desirable than large battleships. I am not opposed to fast cruisers, but I am a great believer in the value of the battleships as protectors of American interests along our coasts.

In addition to our list of fighting ships, we should take measures to increase the personnel of the navy. What we need is a radical increase in the number of junior officers. We are a little topheavy at present with officers of high rank. The number of junior officers could be easily increased by doubling the number of appointments to the naval academy. I have seen that suggestion made in congress, but thus far it has not taken root. That would give us a large number of watch officers and young men to do work now performed by their seniors.

I understand that the navy department is now engaged in recruiting sailors in various sections of the country to man the new ships. The warships of to-day are more like large floating machine shops than the old wooden ships of former years. We are not a maritime nation in the same sense that England and Germany are. We are more of an inland country.

Except in various portions of New England, the average American boy knows but little of the life of a waterman. The American youth is not naturally a sailor, BUT WHEN HE ONCE TAKES TO THE SEA HE MAKES THE BEST SAILOR IN THE WORLD. The benefits and attractions for entering the naval service are greater now than they were in the days of the old wooden ships, and the manning of the new warships has, to a certain extent, kept pace with the additional number of ships.

The Woman's Guild of the American University

By MRS. BRENTON H. BAILEY, Field Secretary and Organizer.



The American university, a Protestant, post-graduate university, at Washington, has 93 acres of land, purchased and paid for, one beautiful marble building, the College of History, completed and paid for at a cost of \$176,000, and the foundation of another building, the Ohio College of Government—McKinley Memorial hall, whose corner stone was laid by President Roosevelt—completed and paid for. Twenty-three buildings are contemplated, ten million dollars to be used for their erection and endowment.

Bishop John F. Hurst and C. C. McCabe are its chancellor and vice chancellor.

The site of the university, on a commanding height about six miles from the city of Washington, gives a superb view. From the heights looking west are the Blue Ridge mountains and the winding Potomac; to the east one sees the dome of the capitol.

With the government's literary and scientific collections, such as are massed in no other city, representing an expenditure of more than \$50,000,000, and wide open to students, Washington is the most inviting situation which the country affords for a great Christian post-graduate university, as commanding as any in the world.

What is the Woman's Guild?

The Woman's Guild of the American University proposes to collate woman's gifts to the institution into a fund for the building of a college to be called the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion. Its task is to form woman's guilds in every state and section of the country and enlist the influence and efforts of American women in one of the noblest enterprises for a higher Christian culture that has ever presented itself to their zeal.

The gift of a college endowed exclusively for the study of comparative religion, with a staff of representative professors and assistants, is without precedent. It is pregnant with great possibilities.

Mrs. Brenton H. Bailey

Punch the Bag, Madam

By LILLIAN RUSSELL
The Noted Actress.



For women I believe the best form of outdoor exercise is tennis or wheeling, the best gymnasium exercise punching the bag.

NO OTHER INDOOR EXERCISE OFFERS AT ONE TIME SO MANY ADVANTAGES. Punching the bag gives every part of the human mechanism. Legs, arms, hands, the internal organs, and the senses all work harmoniously. Each is a factor in the attack on the flying sphere. However, this violent work must not be taken up too enthusiastically. One must be more careful than in games that admit of frequent rests, for one punches the bag in a sort of fury. THE WOMAN WHO WOULD KEEP WELL AND YOUNG MUST AVOID GETTING TIRED.

Next to the punching-bag fencing offers the most valuable indoor exercise. The surest signs of advancing age are inability to move swiftly and gracefully, and a little stiffness in mounting stairs. Fencing helps a woman to avoid these inclegancies. It gives her poise, plants her squarely on her feet, and teaches her the freedom of motion and gesture that come by nature to few people.

The chief value of exercise is regularity. Five minutes one day and 20 the next is bad. I spend an hour and a half daily in my gymnasium and allow nothing to interfere. I prefer to exercise in the morning, but if then I have rehearsals, I take the same amount of time during some other part of the day.

How the Keep Twins Celebrated

A Suggestion from Washington.

By ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL.

"O," Hannibal said, slowly, "that's old. We've done that every year. It's got to be something new."

"Huh, easy 'nough to say so!" sniffed Luther Ben. "Just say that, will you?"

"Yes, I will, Luther Ben Keep, if you'll give me time to!"

The Keep twins were out in the woods filling the chip basket for Black Auntie—at least, the chip basket was out there and the chips. Hannibal's sandy brows were knit in profound meditation. Hannibal was the little twin and thought all the big thoughts, which fact may, of course, have been directly traceable to his name.

Luther Ben kicked over the chip basket recklessly. Three chips—all there were—fell out.

"Well?" said Luther Ben, sharply. "Well, I've got it!" announced Hannibal, crossing his Alps with one triumphant leap. "I know what we'll do, Luther Ben Keep!"

"Cricky, you don't!"

"Cricky, I do. We'll cut down a cherry tree!"

"Hooray!" began Luther Ben, and then with the shout midway to the rafters, it changed to a groan. Luther Ben was the practical twin. "Where you goin' to get your cherry tree?" he inquired, witheringly.

"I—never thought," he muttered. "There ain't a cherry tree on this farm, so, 'Nibble Keep—not a single! We can cut down an apple tree or a pear tree or the weepin' mulb'ry (an' then I guess she would weep!)—or we can—" Luther Ben introduced his lips to Hannibal's ear and whispered the

an' a-shaking you! Wake up! I tell you I've got it!"

"I guess you've got fits, 'Nibble Keep—that's the way you act! Lemme 'lone!" grumbled poor sleepy Luther Ben. But Hannibal bolstered him up beside him, and patiently punched and prodded him into a degree of wakefulness.

"We'll plant one," he announced then, with cheerful brevity, "I've been thinkin' it out."

"Plant a—plant—oh, a cherry tree!" murmured Luther Ben, with a brave effort.

"An' then next year we'll cut it down, you know," ran on Hannibal's brisk little voice. "That'll make celebration 'nough for two Washington's birthdays."

Spring opens early in Virginia. It treads on the coat tails of old winter, and usurps his rightful place audaciously. Already the plowing had begun on the little Keep farmstead, and the soil was rapidly loosening itself from the grip of the white old man's fingers. It would be very spring presently.

It was decided to plant two cherry trees—one apple; and, later still, little Alarie was taken into partnership and graciously permitted to take an active part in the celebration. The Keep twins, however, earned all the money to buy the trees.

The time between St. Valentine's day and Washington's birthday being short, it was necessary, as Luther Ben said, "to hustle." Besides, there was little Alarie's tree to earn, too. Perhaps it was fortunate for the Keep twins' soft little muscles and bones that the nurseryman at Eagle Lake sold his wintered stock of young trees at unwonted low rates—or was it that he did it spontaneously at sight of his small customers? They were so unwontedly low! At any rate, on Washington's birthday the Keep twins, with grave ceremony, planted three spindling little cherry trees in one corner of the "orchard." Alarie trotted at the tail of the short procession, and was allowed to steady the trunk of his own tree, while Hannibal planted it. The



The twins sang all the verses of "Hail Columbia" between ever/ planting.

rest shrilly—"cut down one o' Dan'l Sears' cherry trees."

"Why, Lu—ther Ben K—ee! You make me blush all over! No, we can't celebrate any way but honest, same as George Washington did. You don't s'pose he'd've cut down anybody's cherry tree but his pa's, do you? I should smile."

This nice bit of ethics was lost on Luther Ben. He had his own doubts as to the eminent respectability of cutting down one's own father's cherry tree. But Hannibal was indisputable. Just then the door opened and Black Auntie's shiny face wedged through the crack and regarded the Keep twins indignantly.

"Dar now, you come 'long in an' get yo' supper, honeys," she said, genially, when the work was done. "Yo' mammy's got de mis'ry in her haid an' yo' pa's done gone to town. Dey ain' on' yo' lil chillens to eat Black Auntie's hoeecake dis night."

And so for a while the question of celebrating Washington's birthday hung in abeyance. But only for a little while. The Keep twins never thought of giving it up. They had been accustomed to "keeping" all holidays with strict impartiality since they graduated from planters. They had just celebrated Saint Valentine's day, and when Luther Ben had asked: "What next?" Hannibal had answered promptly: "Washington's birthday, of course, you goosie!" But the old celebration, with flags and a "mass meeting," as Luther Ben called it, was not in good favor this year. "That's old. It's got to be something new," Hannibal declared, stiffly.

He was still struggling with the problem when the twins went to bed, and long after Luther Ben's peaceful snores sounded softly in the small, moon-lighted room, he was still thinking. Suddenly he sat upright in bed and tweaked Luther Ben's uppermost ear.

"Luther Ben! La-ther Ben!" he whispered, sharply.

Luther Ben was dreaming, and the sky of his dream was all at once rent with storm clouds. A bitter blast was nipping his ears—an earthquake, a cyclone!

"Luther Ben Keep, why don't you wake up? Here I've been a-pinchin' "

Keep twins sang all the verses of "Hail Columbia" between every planting.

A year went by, in which the three trees grew thriftily, and the Keep twins learned wisdom. For, instead of cutting down the cherry trees for the next celebration, according to the programme, they planted another three! That made six. And the third Washington's birthday's trees made nine. Nine hearty little cherry trees make quite "a many," as Black Auntie said admiringly. And Mother Keep grew so enthusiastic over the solemn rites and ceremonies, and so aroused pa's enthusiasm, that, at the fourth celebration, five little trees set foot in the kind Virginia soil and took root.

By that time, the Keep twins were growing up at a great rate and beginning to talk about going to college! College?—the little "Nibble" and Luther Ben going to college! Black Auntie spread their bread with jam persistently and refused to recognize their superior inches. Mother Keep went in at night to see if they were tucked up; and the Keep twins themselves filled Black Auntie's chip basket—or didn't fill it, as of old. But it came just the same—the day when Mother Keep and pa and Black Auntie and "little" big Alarie stood on the doorsteps and waved good-bye to the Keep twins, going to college! It had to come—like the measles, pa said.

That Washington's birthday the cherry trees were planted by proxy, and Alarie sang "Hail Columbia" alone. But it was a worthy celebration enough, for pa—as he had done for several years—added apple and peach and pear trees to the planting—for "Keeps," you know. And in that wise, how the orchard grew! How the country's great father—its godfather—would have smiled benignly upon its straight rows, and in his great heart, been honored!

When the Keep twins came home the first long vacation, Black Auntie was making cherry preserves in the little out-of-doors kitchen, and, on the table in the hall, pyramids of rosy-jacketed little fellows greeted them—and vanished!—Country gentleman.

Past Efforts at Settling the Alaskan Boundary

Some History of the Dispute with Which England and the United States Have Been Wrestling.

THREE commissioners appointed by the British government and three by the authorities at Washington, D. C., will attempt to determine the rightful location of the boundary between British Columbia and that narrow strip of United States territory known as the "pan-handle" section of Alaska. A treaty to this effect has been signed at Washington by Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador.

Just four years ago (February 20, 1899), the joint high commission for the adjustment of differences between the United States and Canada made a statement to the effect that "very substantial progress" had been made, but that the commission, in spite of "friendliness and cordiality," had been "unable to agree upon a settlement of the Alaskan boundary." The statement continued:

"The difficulties, apart from the immediate delimitation of this boundary by the commission itself, arose from the conditions under which it ought to be referred to arbitration. The British commissioners desired that the whole question should be referred on terms similar to those provided in the reference of the Venezuelan boundary line, and which, by providing an umpire, would insure certainty and finality. The United States commissioners, on the other hand, thought the local conditions in Alaska so different that some modification of the Venezuelan boundary reference should be introduced. They thought the reference should be made to six eminent jurists, three chosen by each of the three contracting parties, without providing for an umpire; they believing that finally would be secured by a majority vote of the jurists so chosen. They did not see any present prospect of agreeing to a European umpire, to be selected in the manner proposed by the British commissioners, while the British commissioners were unwilling to agree to the selection of an American umpire in the manner suggested by the United States commissioners. The United States commissioners further contended that special stipulations should be made in any reference to arbitration, that the existing settlements on the tide-waters of the coast should in any event continue to belong to the United States. To this contention the British commissioners refused to agree."

The foregoing statement of the American contention regarding an arbitration agreement very well sums up the latest Anglo-American treaty. Six jurors are to be selected with no provision for an umpire; and in the second place, under the terms of the treaty, it will not be possible for the commissioners to transfer Dyea, Skagway, Juneau, or any other American city from American to British jurisdiction. This treaty does, however, leave open the important question as to whether the British can get to tide-water.

This question as to the exact location of the Alaskan boundary is both old and new. In one sense the question arose over a century ago when Paul I. of Russia put forth the most extravagant claims of not only land jurisdiction, but also of authority over a large tract of the ocean. That was in 1799. In another sense the question is quite new, really coming to a head with the discovery of gold in the Klondike region and the pushing of emigration westward and northward in British Columbia.

On December 2, 1852, President Grant, referring in his annual message to the award rendered by the German emperor in the preceding October upon the long-pending dispute as to the San Juan water boundary, remarked that this award left us "for the first time in the history of the country as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent." President Grant knew that the Alaskan boundary had not been surveyed and marked, and to prevent the very dispute that has been irritating two great nations this past dozen years, in 1852 recommended:

"Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of her Britannic majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain."

It was a case of an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure. But President Grant's recommendation came to naught. What was then a problem for the surveyors has become, has been indeed for many years, a burdensome question for our diplomats and those of Canada and Great Britain.

The basis of any boundary line that may be established is the treaty signed at St. Petersburg on February 28, 1825, known as the convention of 1825. This convention defines, in articles III, and IV, the now disputed boundary. The part that relates to the boundary reads as follows:

"III. The line of demarcation between the Possessions of the High Contracting Parties upon the Coast of the Continent and the Islands of America to the North-West, shall be drawn in the following manner:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 4 degrees 47 minutes, North Latitude, and

between the 131st and 133rd Degree of West Longitude (Meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the North along the Channel called Portland Channel, as far as the Point of the Continent where it strikes the 56th Degree of North Latitude; from this last mentioned Point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st Degree of West Longitude (of the same Meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said Meridian line of the 141st Degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British Possessions on the Continent of America in the North-West.

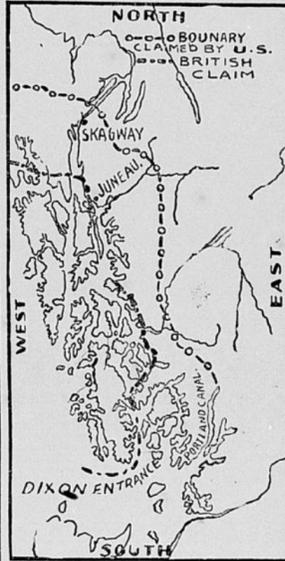
"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding Article, it is understood:

"1. That the Island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

"2. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the Coast, from the 56th Degree of North Latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st Degree of West Longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the Ocean, the limit between the British Possessions and the line of the Coast, which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the Coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

Further than this it was provided that British subjects should "forever enjoy the right of navigating freely . . . all the rivers and streams which in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in article III. of the present convention."

It goes without saying that the United States took over from Russia upon the purchase of Alaska the same



Map of the Disputed Section Showing Boundary Lines Claimed by the United States and Great Britain.

extent of territory to which Russia was entitled. So the interpretation of this old Anglo-Russian treaty has become of prime importance to us.

The treaty line under discussion is the line from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, through Portland channel and along the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast, to the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of longitude. The rest, being a meridian line, was easily ascertained.

The point of dispute is the location of the "Portland Channel" mentioned in the treaty. From the reading of the treaty one might suppose Portland channel ran directly northward from the end of Prince of Wales Island. Such, however, according to the present maps, is not the case. The mouth of Portland channel lies 150 miles due east from the southern point of Prince of Wales Island. The British government claims that in the treaty of 1825, instead of Portland channel, Behm channel was meant as the boundary—the latter being the first inlet west of Portland channel. This extension of boundary claimed would give to Great Britain an area about 600 miles long and of varying widths up to 150 miles, including about 100 miles of seacoast with harbors and adjacent islands.

The mountain boundary mentioned is a very uncertain line, for the reason that at the time the treaty of 1825 was drawn the mountains had only been seen from the sea. On the early maps, therefore, mountains were placed by geographers on what we know to-day to be level country.

The ten marine league line is variously interpreted. Instead of running ten marine leagues or 30 miles inland from the coast of the continent, many Canadians contend that the coast whose windings are to be followed is that of the adjacent islands bordering on the ocean. Another claim put forward against the line drawn on our American maps is that the line was not intended to follow the actual windings, but the general trend of the coast.

The joint commission which is to give its best efforts to the problems involved will have no easy task. No conclusion can be reached without a majority vote, and this means that the victorious nation will have to win one of the commissioners from the other.

HECTOR C. LENINGTON.

Women in Australia. Women are entrusted with the sole charge of many stations in Australia.