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NAVIES OF THE WORLD: A Review of Their Relative Strength by a United States Writer.

During the last two years the superiority of Germany over the United States has been definitely establish-ed. Previous to this period the small difference between their ap-parent percentages of sea strength could be made to swing either way, according to the treatment certain disputed for these of efficiency received. These webts are now so clear-ly settled actual additions made to the Gen tha fleet and by her logic-al programme that only a wasteful and ignorant patriotism will persist in derving our existing and increasing inferiority.

Ban's of Estimate.

The present attempted valuation naval power is based on government returns and on other sources of Information that are, in instances, more authoritative and reliable than official revelations. It will be seen that minor vessels, such as gunboats, auxiliaries, yachts, converted merchantmen and antiquated or obsolete vessels have been omitted. In a certain degree the comparisons institut-ed rest on total displacements and on displacements that are exclusive-ly armored. These standards, taken themselves, are often deceptive, and hence other useful and accredit-ed factors have been weighed and applied—impartially, it is hoped—so that the final result should furnish, if not an exact rating, at least something more useful than a mere approximation. While no absolute estimate is attempted, it is also true that the relative powers tested have not been determined exclusively from one point of view.

How to compare Streng h. It will be readily accepted that when this problem was extended to include the relative values of differnetude the relative values of differ-ent types of groups of ships and fin-tally of separate navies, deductions from any general formula construct-ed in armenairs, were bound to be unsound and foolish. Hence simpler wethed is armenairs, were bound to be unsound and foolish. Hence simpler unsound and foolish. Hence simpler methods were adopted, wherein, with much science and some luck, the ele-the relative percentages will be found: methods were adopted, wherein, with much science and some luck, the ele-ment of personal judgment has al-ways beau consulted. On the whole, these methods are valuable because they furnish broad and fair generalizations, based upon accepted facts.

We can, for example, get close to the truth when the relative fight-ing strength of Great Britain and that of any other power is compared. or when the sea power of France or Russia is measured with that of Germany or of the United States. These standards happen also to be reasonably accurate when we seek the position of Italy and Japan, the

I. The relative rank of the seven great sea Powers opears to be as follows: Dirst, Great Britain; sec-ond, France; third, Russia; fourth, Germany; fifth, United States; sixth, Italy and seventh, Japan. This order of merit, excent with Sixth-Russia is laying down a B venth-Russia is laying down a large craft intended as a collier-

sixth, Italy and seventh, Japan. This order of merit, except with two nations, has remained practically constant since the retrogression of Italy and when the advancement of Germany irst began to count ma-terially

the of a special context, but the other mations still depend upon merchant vessels for coal supply. Elgith—The Monitor type, despite our mistaken loyalty to an outworn class, is discarded by the other p wers because it is a poor gun platform, is deficient in speed, range of action and habitability, and is dependent upon a base of supplies situated within easy loafing distance. As a floating battery for inshore work or at a harbor's month the type has some value but not as a second Sunday School. INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III some value, but not as a seagoing war energy.

Real Strength of Nations Including battleships, armored cruis-

ers, projected ergisers and torpedo craft, the number and displacement of slips in the seven navies are in round numbers as follows: Jesus of Nazareth.

TABLE	I.	
Rank. Country.	No. of Vessels.	Displacem'i Tonnage
1Great Britain	472	1,770,000
2 Franco 3 Russia	541	780,000
4.—Germany	. 261	460, 00
6Italy	231	326,00
7.—Japan	136	250,000
	9 010	4 630 00

An examination of this table shows that the United States has the least number of ships, though its displace-ment is nearly double that of Japan. As the grand total of ships is due to a disproportionate array of torpedo craft, it may be useful to set down the total after this type has been diminsted eliminated.

	TAB	LE I.			L
				No, of Other	
-	To	rpedo	Craft.	Fighting	L
Country	No		Displac	e't. Types.	L
Great Britain		212	24.250	260	L
France		310	29,000	132	L
Russia		248	24,550	93	l
Germany		167	21.260	94	L
United States		52	4.370	75	L
Itary		174	11,630	57	L
Japan '		5.5	13,570	13	L
Confining th		xamin	nation	to sea-	

TJ	BLE III.		P. C.
No. of	Displace-	P.C. by	place-
Country. Snips.	ments.		menus,
ireat Britain 35	1,09 .400	.32	.30
FANCE 55	524,300	.19	.17
tussia Si	3,1,000	.13	.12
termany 35	501,100	.12	.10
unted states 29	343,800	.10	.11
taly 27	255,300	.09	.09
apan 14	152,900	.05	05.
Totals :93	3,040,200	100	100

the position of futing and acquar, the relative rank of France and Russia, and just now the place on the merit roll of Germany and the United States. The certain supremacy of Greas Britain over any other nation, and for apparent superority to France and Russia, Charles and Russia, and just now the place of the merit roll of Germany and the United States. The certain supremacy of Great The Man Behind the Gun. But this cannot be employed with any measure of certainty when it is desirable to discover Great Britain's real streng h as compared with that of combined France and Russia, or when other vexing, if lesser, com-binations are concerned. Even granting that the compara-tive vane of material can be set imates are unbalanced and defective to a degree, because it is impossible to deal definitely with the human

For Battleship Glants.

Canadian climate e made in all fences which makes an or

source within time, that only proved the strategy of and the strat

Chargen and entsy to the level of a mere social institution. Teachings—However distant the heart may be from God, the Spirit will call budly and clearly at imes. True repentance always preceies conversion. We are not saved in the but from sin By our foryent Fin. but from sin. By our fervent picty we will lad others to Christ. The praying heart is a glad heart. The love of God is stronger than the love of property.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. The Early Christian Church - Acts 9: 37-47 In this lesson we have the Holy Commentary.-Peter continued his

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siah ?

tized.

Sparit's penching of the primitive and ideal church. The persons identified with it had certain very marked unsermon, which was begun in the last lesson, and preached unto them worldly characteristics. It was formed out of that mixed multitude was. 337. They were pricked - These of Jews and Gentiles, that, on the "day of Pentecost," was assembled earnest words delivered by the aposple "pricked" in their hearts. This at Jerusalem for Christian wor- quence of at berkalem for Christian wor- duence of expression an ship. To these the apostles of the a wider field for her Lord preached the wonderful works She has new interests i of God. To satisfy amazed and workd which is the fut doubting questioners, Peter told her children, in which them all that this was the fufiliment to labor to make it f word denotes to pierce or penetrate with a needle; and thus to pierce with grief or acute pain of any kind.—Barnes. They were stung with remorse and alarm; convictof the words spoken by the prophet ed of sin, and deeply distressed. Men and brethren-"This was an expression denoting affectionate earnestness." What shall we do-Joel. The central truth of this sermon was the Messiahship of Him whom by wicked hands the Jews had whom by wicked hands the Jews had crucified and slain. He also asserts that this Jesus God had raised up and exaited to be both "Lord and Christ." The effect that this pow-How can we escape the wrath that seems certain to fall upon us be-cause of having crucified the Mes-

28. Peter said-Peter does not act erful, pungent and faithful preaching as superior to the other apostles, but as spokesman for all of them. produced is described in this lesson. There is force and but as spokesman for all of them. Repent-Evangelical repentance is, first, contrition; second, reforma-tion. The truly repentant one is heartily sorry for all his sins, so sorry that he turns away from sin forever, and if possible would undo all he has sinfully done. Be bap-tized-By this they said publicly that they embraced Jesus Christ as their Saviour. It was a confes-sion of their faith. For the remisdynamic gospel truth. It always enlightens the mind, awakens the conscience and if assented to purifies the heart and corrects the life. These Jews, filled with confusion, remorse and consciousness of guilt, saw at a glance that they had committed an atro-cious crime in that they were the betrayers and murderers of the Just one." The unbelievers were then as now an obstinate, stiffnecked, unsion of their faith. For the remis sion of sins-In order to the for-giveness of sins. This clause states the motive or object which should circumcised and perverse generation. From this class we are to save ourselves, yea, keep our garments un-spotted. These words thriled and moved their hearts, for they that nduce them to repent and be bap-For the promise-"The promisd influences of the Holy Spirit, and f pardon and salvation through epentance and faith in the Regladly received the word, obeyed, and were baptized with the Holy Ghost and fire. These statements letters," Unto you-Even the nur-letters of God's Son were included in the invitation to come and re-went, and openly confess Christ, and live for the glory of His name. four children-The blessings of salprove that these converts were sincere. This is how the Christian church was formed.

The doctrines, or inances and practices of the early church are given us in vs. 42-47. These apostles were not from the schools. They were unlearn-ed and unskilled in the arts of sophis-try and burner churches. valor entered to future genera-tions. This promise should encour-age parents to train their children for God. Afar off-10, the Jews, wherever dispersed, and also to the Contile metions Should also try and human eloquence. They, told unpalatable and barbed truths. Their doctrines were not the traditions of the Pharisees, or the philo-sophy of the Greeks. The saved, how-ever, accepting their simple creed and continuing steadfastly therein, were brought more and more into who are any start of the saved of the saved of the same saved of the saved of Gentile nations. Shall call-That is preaching of Christ crucified. 40. Many other words—Thus we see that this account is only a brief re-nort of Peter's discourse. Testify— The same word is translated "charge" in I. Tim. v. 21, and might be so rendered here.—Cam. Bib. Ex-hort—"Entreating them by argu-ments and promises." Save yourselves —Do those things necessary to your salvation. Forsake your sins and beunion, communion and Christian fel-lowship. The more they examined the Gospel the more they examined the Gospel the more it appeared to them worthy of acceptation. These early Christians were liberal, united, and kindly affectioned one to another. They were very ardent, sin-cere, and practical in their charities.

to a degree, because it is impossible to find framework in the find reschands, and yet and the control is evaluation of the ships have in the ships have interest int that no man said that aught of the ing a species of degeneration, in things which he possessed was his consequence, presumably, of too own. 4 close intermarrying. One evidence of it This early church was born in a is the very early loss of their upper revival. It hept up a revial interest, front teeth, although, on the other This early church was born in a ravival. It hept up a revial interest. It was a growing society. It received daily accessions. The additions were the saved. This simple and pure hearted band impressed the spectators with awe. Their religious notions and ideas all the people did not approve of, but their piety and virtues they always commended. "He is a good mun," said a benthen of a peaceable, beneficent neighbor, "but he is a Christian." <u>Albert W. Parry.</u> Some poets write because they are inspired and others because they are inspired and others because they are hungry.

"Self-centred characters do not possess the necessary elevatis of a high development. If one would have a happy oil age the first con-dition is a sound body; to that end exercise, diet, dress, santary con-ditions are all investing. ditions are all important.

"Nature does her best at all per-iols of woman's life to make each change one of added health and hap-pluess. Those obsdient to her laws rejoke in every step from youth to

age. "Fifty is the heyday of intellec thal life. Then the vital forces use in production are garnered in the brain, giving new ideas and addin force. clea throughout. clearness and beaut

"There comes to a woman elo wider field for her sympathic has new interests in the grea workd which is the future home of to labor to make it fit

to live in. "My philosophy is to live in the present. Regrets for the past are vain; the page is turned; there is no remedy for what is done. As to the future, anxieties are equally vain; the page is turned; there is day will bring forth; what we hope or fear may never occur; the pre sent is all that is ours."

LIVING IN IDYLLIC EASE.

Residents of Pitcairn Island Have

Little to Worry About. One of the most delightful spots on the habitable globe is Pitcairn Island in the South Seas, which is chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the mulneers of the English ship Bounty. These people are entirely iso-lated from the world with the exlated from the world, with the exthe ten from the world, with the ex-ception that they live sufficiently near one of the great ocean routes to induce the captains of vessels wishing fresh meat or fruit to make a slight deflection from thefr course, sight the island, land on it with one oi the ship's boats, and get their needed supplies. The island has no good harbor or roadstead, hence in stormy weather it is practically un-

According to the official report, According to the official report, the islanders are under the govern-ment of one of their number, who appears to be a man of ability and is moderately active. The demand for determination, and are in a con-tented, though hardly a progressive tented. The entire community num-state. The entire community numbers about 150 members, with a somewhat disproportionate number of females. There are no diseases on the island, and absolutely no medi-fail means of treating them if they were. The local authorities when ofwere. The local authorities when of-well s fered medical supplies said that they holida neither needed nor cared for them. Is stil There appears to be an abundance supply of fruit and vegetables, and a sufficient supply of goats to fur-nish the comparatively little ani-orop. and food required in a tropical re-rion.

liabilitie manufacturing and \$1,711,331 trading concerns. About one-third of

 Cash.
 May.

 New York
 --- 87 7-8

 Chicago
 --- 78 1-2
 82 1-2

 Tv. ledo
 --- 89
 89 1-2

 Dalu h, No. 1 northern
 76 3-4
 79 3-4

 Dulu h, No. 1 hard
 -- 79 3-4
"English Live Stock , asket

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Cattle are strong at 12% to 12% per lb. (dressed weight): refrigerator beef is steady at 10 to 101-4c per lb.

istudio laive stude des tos Export cattle, choice, par owt. \$1 70 to

C-	Export cattle, light, per cwt	4 25	to	4 (
bel	do cows per ewt	3 50	LO	40
	Bulls, export, choice, percwt.	4 00	64	4 /
16	Butchers' cattle picked	4 25	10	1 1
lg	do choice	3 85	to	4 1
y	do common	3 00	to	3 5
- 3	domedium mixed	3 :0	60	3 1
	Butchers' inferior	2 75	to	30
0-	Feeders, heavy	3 75	to	4 0
18	do light	3 01	to	8 1
	Feeding bulls	2 50	to	3 (
8.	Stockers	1 75	La	3 0
ıt	Milch cows, each	30 00	to	45 6
lo	Calves, per hoad	2 00	to	8 (
w	Sheep, ewes per owt	3 25	to	3 4
	Sheep, bucks, per cwt	2 50	to	27
111	Sincep, bucchers', each	2 00	to	3 0
	Lambs, per cwt	4'00	to	4 4
10	LIGKE, choice, not less than 169	# 00	60	
	and up to 200 lbs	6 75	**	00
e	Hogs, fac, per owi	6 51	to	
is	Hous light under 10 lbs			
	Hogs, light, under 160 lbs	6 50	to	40
lo	Hogs. sows	3 50		

Bradstreet's on Trade.

At Quebec business during the past week has been fairly active. Trivel-iers are now on their various routes with a full supply of spring sam-

Business at Montreal has been picking up this week. The travellers are out on the road.

At Toronto this week there has been a fair inquiry for spring goods, the travelers being now out with samples for the sorting business. The pucing of orders at the opening of the season was very good, but retailers now prefer to get the balk of their supples later in the sea-son than formerly. Business at Humiton as reported to

Braastreet's is good, and the out-look for the spring is promising. Travellers are doing well for this season of the year, and the trade in spring goods promises to show a marked revival in the near future Manufacturers are busy, labor is well employed and the conditions of trade are encouraging. There is a good demand for money, and rates

better feeling. The effects of the holiday trade are slowly disappearing. At Winnipeg the past week trade

has been rather quiet. Retailers are well satisfied with the results of the holiday trade. The grain movement is still light, owing to the elevator blockade, and it is not likely to im-prove much till the railways are in a position to get out more of the

January Failures.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show liabilities of commercial failures for the first week of January \$4,040,-639, of which \$2,285,292 were in

The fighting sauadrons of navies are composed of various types, waich may be grouped in this order of importance: First, battle ships; importance: First, battle snips; second, armored cruisers; third, pro-tected cruisers; fourth, unprotect-ad cruisers; fifth, torpedo craft; sixth. coast defence vessels; seventh, special types, and, eighth, suomar-There are, of course, many gun-

truth, and in any event his faith should encourage Parliament and hearten even t'e Jeremiahs of the dismal and protesting .3ritish Naval There are, of course, many gun-boats, a few rams and various other auxiliarios, such as converted yachts and merchant steamers and the median government ships at-the transformation of the state of t

dismal and protesting .3ritish Naval ' dismal and protesting .3ritish Naval ' League. It is conceded that British ships tached to the maritime divisions of the great departments. For the purpose of the present inquiry, only the first four classes meed be considered. An examination of nave programmes and service lists shows that the following gen-eral principle now govern the con-struction practices of the seven great sea powers: First-All are building battle ships and armored cruisers. Second-Except in Italy, protected and, no upprotected cruisers are un-der construction for a lighting ships shown in ta-ble III. is about 10.400, while that of all classes, exhibited in table I., is only 2,300. Furst-ships and and protesting .3ritish Naval ' League. It is conceded that British ships are relatively undergunned, though as a compensation they carry a greater suply of ammunition than the ves-sels of other nations. This is a vital quality, because experts are now be-ginning to realize that the value in battle of ammunition, ample in quan-tity and easily delivered to the bat-tery, cannot be over-emphasized. The average displacement of the ble III. is about 10.400, while that of all classes, exhibited in table I., is only 2,300. For Battleship Glants.

ain, no unprotected cruisers are unconstruction.

der construction. Fourth-All are building torpedo boat destroyers, and, except in iter-maey, torpedo boats, this last being a smaller type, of such moderate speed and small displacement as to unfit it for anything but harbor work. Fifth-None of the nations is con-structing torpedo gunboats or similar types, though France has put affort types, though France has put affort types though France has put affort and Russia is experimenting with types though France has put affort type

and Russia is experimenting with have labored to keep warship dimen-



miles of Page fences nor tti.g. The Page Wire Fenc ences and Poultry Ne

It is true that those who come to Christ should come ghadly, "rejoicing in the privilege of becoming mecon-ciled to God." Were baptized—As a sign that they had accepted Christ as their Saviour. The same day— While three thousand were added to the number of Christians in one day, it does not say that this number were

all to whom he shall send preaching of Christ crucified.

the number of thristians in one day, it does not say that this number was baptized in one day. Three thousand —This was a glorious beginning for the infant church; the disciples would be greatly encouraged. Soils Doneous This was the flort for

would be greatly encouraged. Souls —Persons This was the first effu-sion of the Holy Spirit under the preaching of the Gospel. 42. They continued steadfastly — Perssverance is the result of a fixed purpose. Peter was definite in his presching. The people were definite in their decisions. In the Apostles'

in their decisions. In the Apostles' dectrine—In the doctrine taught by the apostles, which they received of Jesus, and preached under the in-spiration of the Holy Ghost. And fellowship — The Spirit united them in the bonds of peace. In breaking of bread—In tok-en of their love and unity as the family of God, the brethren of one Parent. In prayers —United prayer strengthened the tie of Christian brotherhood, and kept them bap-tized into one Spirit.

tized into one Spirit.

tized into one Spirit. 43. Fear came – Awe and refer-ence took the place of human phil-osophy. No frivelous conversation had place among them, but rather a plous devotional attitude possessed them. Many signs and wonders were done. Not human corresponde but

them. Many signs and wonders were done—Not human experiments, but divine operations through men de-voted to the service of God. 44, All things common —Themselves and all they had belonged to God, to whom also belonged their poorer brethren, and they held what they possessed in trust for God and His source

saints Possessions - Lands, houses 45. oods-Personal property. Partedbution took place from time to time as called for.—Cook. Had need — They as called for.-Cook. Had need -They did not sell all their possessions, or relinquish their title to all their property; but they so far regarded all as common as to be willing to part with it if it was needful to sup-ply the wants of the others. ble, as when it expands to flittle value. Note Cregulating. The Page linary wire. Prices are 5. We also make Gates, mited. Walkerville. Ont. 2

addressed in that tongue.

the total was due to avingle failure in rubber goods manufacturing. In the same week last year liabilities were \$2,307,464. Failures this week number 373 in the United States number 373 in the United States against 324 last year, and 27 in Can-ada against 37 last year.

Suap Shots

The mule draws the line at a canal towpath.

A busy little bee will sometimes divert the greatest mind.

Some men never do anything wrong because they never do anything.

The first thing a wise man learns is to dodge an interrogation point.

Any man is willing to die for a wo nan-if she will allow him to fix the date.

It takes a genius to induce other people to furnish money to carry out his ideas.

Because a quarter with a hole in it is worth twenty cents it does not follow that a quarter with two holes in it is worth forty cents.

Colds That Will Never be Cured

Are Being Contracted Every Day—The Treatment Prescribed by an Eminent Medical Author and Physician-Timely Action the All Important Point in Treating Colds.

"Colds that will never be cured." A startling sentence, but you know it to be true. Scarcely a day passes but some death from consumption, pneumonia or similar aliment emphasizes the truth of this statement. It is well to remember that a newly-contracted cold can, in almost every case, be cured. It is the neglected cold that leads to death—the cold that runs on and on—the cold that is added to by fresh colds from ed cold that time to time

But what treatment is to be chosen from the great number of remedies that are recommented? You can use common sense in buying medicine, just as you can in the purchase of a plano, a blaycle or a sew-ing machine. Find out what treatment has the best record in the past, apply the test of time and get the

ing machine. Find out what treatment has the best record in the past, apply the test of time and get the oplinion of people who know from experience. If you apply this test to medicines for coughs, colds and similar ailments, you will select Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, because of the extraordinary merit which it possesses, and which have become known to the public generally through years of trial. The sales of this remedy are far in excess of any similar preparation, and have never been so large as during the present season. These two facts are, we believe, the strongest evidence that can be produced in verifying the merits of any remedy that has been thoroughly tereted for yours. tested for years.

Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is prized especially because of its far-reaching effects. even in the most serious cases of bronchitts, whooping cough, croup and asthma. It is not a mera relief for coughs, but acts on the whole system thoroughly, curing the cold and removing chest pains, soreness of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and all inflammation of the respiratory organs.

Just a word of warning. There are other preparations of turpenthe and linseed part up in imitation of preparations of turpenthe and linseed part up in imitation of preparations of turpenthe and linseed and Turpenthe. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see portrait and sture of Dr. A.W. Chase on the wrapper. Twenty-five cents a bottle, family size, three times as much. At all dealers, do other you, Bates & Company, Toronto.

- DE CHARTEN - PERSON