

Battleships of Tomorrow

BRITAIN'S DREADNOUGHTS AND HER COMING DESIGNS.

Two Monster Ships Begun This Year. One a Battleship of 19,200 Tons With Turbine Engines—Early Construction of the 25,000-Ton Battleship Probable.

The coming of the Dreadnoughts, as all the world knows, has meant a complete revolution in naval construction. In the opinion of most naval officers the future is to the power which possesses most of these ships and can use them well, writes H. W. Wilson in the London Daily Mail.

It will be of interest, then, in view of the pause which has been made during the present year in shipbuilding to examine how the British navy stands in this latest type of ship and what are the designs likely to be adopted in the near future. The Admiralty is committed to the large battleship and it will scarcely go back. Nor would it be wise to do so in view of the fact that almost all foreign powers are faithfully copying British designs.

For the present year two monster ships—a battleship and a cruiser—have been voted. The battleship, contrary to the reports circulated, will be similar in all important respects to the St. Vincents. That is to say she will displace 19,200 tons or thereabout, will carry ten or twelve 12-inch guns, and will be propelled by turbine engines actuated by steam. Thus she will make up the group of four St. Vincents, and when she is completed for sea the British navy will possess two groups, each four strong of all big gun battleships. The other vessel will resemble the Invincibles, with improvements, and will complete the group of four 25 knot cruiser battleships.

So much for the present. It will be seen that there is nothing sensational in the design of the ships for this year which are meant to fill gaps in the existing organization. But next year it is possible that there may be new and startling departures. From hints which ministers and others have dropped, the admiralty will be compelled to ask for not fewer than five monster battleships. More may be needed, but this must necessarily depend on the progress which foreign ships make in the next few months.

Germany, it must be remembered, has today building or sanctioned seven battleships of Dreadnought type (against the British eight) and two, or possibly three, cruisers of the Invincible type (against the British four). And under her fixed programme she will lay down three more monster battleships and one more monster cruiser next year, the battleships, it is believed, displacing 19,000 tons or more. A British programme of five battleships and one monster armored cruiser would bring the British total of Dreadnoughts up to only eighteen, as against the German total of thirteen or fourteen. The British margin of four or five ships, which it would give, would be far less than what the strict two power standard demands.

If, then, we assume, that the British programme consists of five battleships and one improved Invincible—and nothing less will satisfy the claims of national security—it is probable that the admiralty will lay down one group of four improved St. Vincents, four battleships, that is to say, each carrying twelve 12-inch guns. But the fifth battleship may quite possibly be an experimental ship, a new type, built rapidly and tested with the object of gaining experience for a new class which will figure in the programmes of 1910 and 1911. Here the ship will depend on the action of foreign powers and whether the reports prove correct which credit the German admiralty with the intention of building vessels far larger and more powerfully armed.

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than any yet designed. If such an experimental ship is to be built with great speed to obtain experience the orders for her guns, barbettes and machinery will be given well in advance, before she is even voted, and they may be placed in the summer or autumn of the present year. The same course was followed in the case of the Dreadnought.

The new ship will not improbably carry a new monster gun, the 13.5-inch, eight or ten of which may be mounted, and will thus carry out the policy of "out Dreadnoughting the Dreadnought." One or two of these guns, according to report, have been building for some months, and the employment of them in the St. Vincent class is known to have been considered and only reluctantly abandoned. All the details are confidential, but the German naval handbooks will supply the public with what is certainly an intelligent guess and possibly accurate information. According to them the new 13.5-inch gun will weigh 86 tons, or nearly 30 tons more than the existing 12-inch weapon; will be about 52 feet long, and will fire a shell weighing about 1,300 pounds or 1,400 pounds, as against the 12-inch shell's 850 pounds. Such huge projectiles would pierce five feet of iron and tear their way through the best modern armor at battle range.

To mount guns of the size and length so that they will be able to fire on either broadside is a matter of extreme difficulty so long as funnels remain. But there is some hope of getting rid of them and thus giving a clear field of fire. The Belleville company is said to be designing a boiler which needs no funnel above water to discharge the waste products of combustion and there is the bare possibility that producer gas engines might be adopted. The firm of Vickers-Maxim has prepared designs for battleships driven by producer gas, and it is understood that it is ready to turn out a Dreadnought using gas forthwith if it finds any power adventurous enough to try such an experiment. The admiralty, however, is not at all likely to install the gas engine in battleships until it has been thoroughly tried in merchantmen and smaller cruisers. But that it will finally come may be taken as certain.

The British battleship of 1910 may thus be a vessel of 25,000 tons, mounting eight or ten 13.5-inch guns, which will be so arranged as to fire on either broadside. She will resemble the new Brazilian ships in carrying twenty 4.7-inch or 6-inch guns for defence against torpedo attack, and will thus be exempt from the most serious failing of the original Dreadnought—the entire absence of a medium battery.

WONDERS OF BRITISH MUSEUM

FAMOUS INSTITUTION DAILY INCREASING ITS TREASURES.

The number of visitors to the British Museum shows a decided decrease in the last few years. In 1904 the admissions were 954,000. Since then they have fallen steadily to 813,000 in 1905, 691,000 in 1906 and only 646,000 last year.

Yet this wonderful museum instead of growing less attractive grows more so every year, adding every day to its treasures. The additions of one year would make a wonderful museum in themselves.

The printed book department was enriched by more than 70 works printed before 1640, 45 examples of printed books and pamphlets relating to the history of Scotland between 1644 and 1700. An important series of Coptic manuscripts and a very rare Arabic manuscript, written in 1039, were purchased. Still more important than all these was the acquisition of 90 sheets of drawing by Titoretti, previously unknown to students and throwing a new light on the methods and powers of the Venetian master.

To the Egyptian and Assyrian departments were added large collections of antiquities, including a bronze figure of an Egyptian king of 2000 B. C. To the Greek room was added a beautiful statue of a woman standing in an attitude of mourning, the work of a Greek sculptor late in the fourth century B. C. There are but instances of thousands of treasures, bought or given, in the course of the year, and it is certain that even though it may be declining in popularity the far-famed museum is increasing daily in wealth.

ARISTOCRATIC NUNS.

The Duke of Norfolk has two sisters who are nuns, Lady Minna Howard belongs to the Carmelite order and Lady Edith Fellding, sister of Lord Denbigh, is another Sister of Charity and spends her days in a convent in Kio-Kiang, which is in China, as its name indicates, Lady Cristina Bandini, daughter of an Italian peer, Lord Newburgh, is a nun in a French convent, and Lady Leopoldine Koppel is a nun of the Sacred Heart, in spite of the fact that she is a sister of a Protestant peer, Lord Albemarle.

Then, Miss Mary and Miss Edith Clifford, sisters of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, are both nuns, as are Miss Cicely Arundell, sister of Lord Arundell, and Miss Leonie Dornier, sister of Lord Dornier, Lord French, who lives at Johannesburg, has two sisters who are nuns; three Misses Petre, sisters of Lord Petre, are nuns; Lord Herries has no fewer than four sisters who live in convents, and as for Lord Trimblestown, an Irish peer and eighteenth baron, history seems uncertain as to whether four or five of his sisters are nuns, as several of these ladies have not been raised to the rank of baron's daughters. In bygone days there were four sisters of a one-time Lord Camoys who had taken the veil, and most of these ladies are now no more.—**THE BITS.**

A Kansas gas man who has spent years in the business makes the statement that natural gas is capricious, and that men who have studied it all their lives give up in despair when it comes to explaining the whys and wherefores of some of its ways.

There are indications that co-education will be introduced in the common schools of Berlin in the lowest classes and up to the point where the girls begin to get instruction in domestic science.

Think You Are a Beauty

AND YOU WILL BE ONE, IS THIS BEAUTY SHOP'S THEORY.

It is in London and Its Customers Are Treated by Mental Suggestion—They Are Also Taught To Make the Most of the Good Points They Possess.

There is a beauty shop in old London, where the beauty shop flourishes even more than elsewhere, in which the patients are taught to think themselves belles.

"It is marvellous," says the owner, who is now in this country getting beauty hints, "to observe the influence of mind over matter. Women come in here looking ugly. Inside of a couple of hours they go out radiantly beautiful."

"Our principle is that a woman is greatly influenced by her mind. If a woman suspects that something is wrong with her appearance it shows in her face. Her mouth droops and her brow lies in wrinkles."

"Now, working the other way, if you tell a woman that she is looking her best, if you compliment her upon her gowns, you please her. Her mind is at ease and she begins to look pretty."

"At our beauty shop we treat the appearance through the mind. It is a branch of the faith treatment. The woman who says she is ill and thinks she is well will have much better health than the one who labors under the belief that she is ill. So with the looks."

"One of our latest triumphs is an American woman. Her one good feature is a pretty mouth."

"You are prettier when you smile," we said to her the first day she called.

"Then she smiled brightly, and we asked her to smile again. We have succeeded in coaxing her into a frame of mind where the smile is habitual."

"Of course, we treat the smile. We take her mouth and train it upward at the corners. This is quite a simple matter."

"Sit down in front of the glass and practice upon your mouth. Smile, and you will see the corners lift themselves a little. Smile again and see your lips curl. Lift the corners of your mouth and pinch them slightly. In a little while your smile will be bright and curved. Your upper lip will curve upward in a Cupid bow."

"Then be careful of your teeth. It is impossible for a face to be wholly bad looking when the teeth are nice."

"In our shop we believe that women are influenced by the thought that they are beauties. A really pretty brunette called upon us one day last spring. Her eyes were deep and lovely, her features were regular; she had the makings of a beauty, but unfortunately she had a bad skin."

"Her eyes had a frightened look, as though she knew that her skin was poor and dreaded to have us tell her so. We set her mind at rest, and then her skin seemed to straighten out. That is the only way to express the change that came over her face."

"This is what we taught her—the maxims may be useful to the woman whose skin is poor."

"Transmute your mind. An upset mind makes an upset digestion."

"Don't worry; worry acts upon the skin and makes blotches around the eyes."

"Don't put on too much makeup; it shows on a bad skin. Make your face easy, let your skin rest, eat easily digested foods and note the difference in your complexion in a few days."

"Try to think that your skin looks nice. Endeavor if possible to let the rest of your face make up for the deficiency in your skin. For one thing, let your smile be sweet. Let your eyes sparkle. Bring out the colors of your eyes and your hair, and it is doubtful if folks will see that your skin is not quite all it should be."

"While you are making the most and best of your face don't forget to doctor your skin. At night cover it with milk. In the morning bathe your face again in milk, using the sweetest and richest you can obtain. Try this for a week, dusting on a little powder when you go out, and observe the result."

"Don't hold your head too stiffly. Don't carry your head upon your shoulders, but let it turn just a little, so as to make your face more picturesque."

"Study the pretty side of your face and try and turn it to the audience. Don't give people a square look at your countenance. Let them see only the pretty side of it."

"Learn the small personal charms. If you think you are ugly try to bring out your best points. An otherwise homely woman may have a pretty hand. It should be aim to make it plump and attractive."

"A well-kept hand, no matter what its size, is wonderfully charming."

"Perhaps your foot and ankle are well turned. Try to make them pretty; you will find that it will repay you to be able to show a small, well-shaped foot."

"Don't—don't ever get the idea that you are bad looking. Imagine just for one day that you are a great beauty. It will be a comfortable thought."

"Dress yourself carefully in the morning, taking plenty of time to groom. When you go forth carry yourself proudly. Catch glimpses of yourself in the mirrors as you pass, and as you see yourself you can say, 'I am looking my best today.'"

"The spirit of beauty will grow upon you. You will soon find people telling you how well you look. It is worth trying."

"There are ugly-faced girls who pass for beauties simply on account of the way they carry themselves. Carry yourself well and you will soon see the great power of mind over matter."

BIRDS KILLED BY MAIL.

"A singular feature of the storm of last Sunday night on the east side," said George Fix, of the State House force, "was the killing of birds by the hailstones. The area over which the fall of hail was heavy was not large, but the stones did pelt down in a way that threatened to break the slate in

the roofs. "The English sparrows, as everyone knows, choose thick foliage trees as their roosting places, depending on the leaves to protect them from the rain. But the leaves, no matter how thick, were no protection from those heavy hailstones, and the sparrows were killed by the hundreds in the vicinity of Miller avenue and Bryden road."

In front of the Evangelical Church there are a lot of thick covered maples, which have formed a choice roosting place for the sparrows this summer. There they caught it thick and heavy, and the slaughter of the birds was fearful. Monday morning we counted 312 dead sparrows under those trees, and no doubt many that were killed were swept into the sewer by the storm water that ran through the streets."

"Some suggested electricity as the cause, but there was no striking by lightning in the vicinity, and the wires of telephone companies do not run through those trees. They must have been hit by the hailstones, knocked into the water and drowned."—**Columbus Dispatch.**

A FRENCHMAN ON AMERICANS

SAYS THEY RESEMBLE THEIR CLIMATE—"ADVANCE," IS THEIR MOTTO.

The Americans resemble their climate which passes from winter to summer by leaps, alternating with sudden relapses, writes Hugues le Roux. The ideas, sentiments and activities of the Americans, whether physical, spiritual, moral, social, political, have been from extreme to extreme. In America that wonderful mean—that balance of evenness of temperature, cultivation, idealism, wealth and poverty—which generation after generation has operated in producing France and the French people of today, is utterly unknown. The founders of the American Republics are well known to have been attached to liberty. The principle of equality has therefore become an acknowledged principle in that country. Yet when President Roosevelt sincerely acted up to this principle and invited the distinguished colored publicist, Booker T. Washington, to dine at the White House, he positively risked the loss of his own popularity.

This contrast of extremes alone explains why Americans, among whom are to be found the greatest number of free thinkers ever met with in any country, contribute to the different religious denominations more money than any other people. The support of public worship than have ever been contributed in any historic era. Another contrast of extremes is found in the fact that although New York has the largest Jewish population in the world, and is the second German city in the world after Berlin, and the third Roman Catholic city in the world after Paris and Vienna, it still remains a characteristic Protestant town, and never has lost its Jewish character.

French, Italian, Greek or Syrian are severely spoken, the stranger never receives a friendly greeting. The American metropolis has been surrendered to foreigners.

France is the American motto. Limitations of class are given no place in the United States. In fact, there is an odd similarity and monotonous sameness in the life of the American people, even by age. The old are neither old nor are they boys. But they are young because they are kept up by hope. Hope is in the very air. Everywhere one sees the lands on the soil breathe it. It intoxicates him, and he who arrived in New York but two days ago finds himself gasping and speaking exactly after the fashion of those whom he has chosen as his brethren.—**From a translation made for the Literary Digest.**

THE BUSY BEAVER AS AN ENGINEER

ANIMAL WORKERS' INGENUITY IN BUILDING A DAM.

Of all animals, beavers show the greatest constructive ability. Where they are not molested they build a dam across the valley of some small stream and thus make an artificial pond, in which they build one or more houses of sticks and mud.

In this article the writer wishes to give an exact account of the structure of a beaver dam which he studied very recently, and he would like to have his readers decide for themselves whether animals can do work of this kind by mere instinct, or whether they work with a higher kind of intelligence.

The dam in question is located in the mixed forest of Northern Wisconsin. It is about 200 feet long and runs completely across the valley of a swift trout stream. As the stream averages about four feet in width and ten inches in depth, the amount of water which must be controlled is considerable. I should say it is large enough to run a farmer's grist mill day and night for 365 days in the year.

The dam curves in and out from one convenient foundation to the other. For a length of 50 feet across the stream, and at the lowest part of the ground it is about five feet high, and the water rises within a few inches of the top. In this part it is built of dead brush and sticks which slant down stream. They are all placed butt against each other, and the great side of the dam look like a palisade of slanting stocks.

On the pond side these sticks are filled in with mud in such a way that the dam slopes very gently into the pond, and that the sticks are not visible in the pond itself. The base of the dam is watertight, but the thin top allows numerous small streams of water to flow through; but the large amount of wood in the dam prevents the water from cutting, and forming dangerous breaks in the dam.

Near the outer edges, where the water exerts little pressure and has no current, the dam is only a few inches high and wide, and is built entirely of mud, which was scooped up in front of the dam.

While the central part of the dam looks as if a man might have built it with considerable expense of work, the edges look like the tiny mud dams which befuddled country children build when fond of making after a hard shower.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS.
After the beavers had built the main part of the dam, they discovered that two separate depressions on the south side would partially drain their



TEACHER—Johnnie, what does this represent?
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The permanent dam was located on the edge of a natural clearing, where the conditions for work, ready building material and food supply were most favorable.

Had they gone about half a mile farther down-stream they would have had to build a much longer dam. Had they gone a mile below the present site, where the little valley is much narrower, the dam would have produced a rapidly rising and therefore dangerous head of water. Had the builders gone to further up stream, their pond would have inclosed a tamarack swamp, but would not have brought them near any poplars or other food trees.

In the pond is one large lodge, housing probably six or more beavers. I did not see the animals. The pond is within three miles of a railroad station and the animals are very shy and work only at night.

The largest poplars which the beavers have cut measure five inches in diameter. It has been claimed that beavers cause the trees to fall in a certain direction, but I saw no indication of this. They seemed to have chiseled around the trunk until the tree fell.

The animals must have expended a very large amount of energy in the building of the dam. I estimated that it would take a strong man at least six days to duplicate their structure, if he were not allowed to use an axe for cutting brush, but were allowed to use a spade to scoop up the needed mud.

Now, the question is: Did these beavers work with anything akin to human intelligence, or did they work under the guidance of nothing but a blind instinct?—**Dietrich Longe, in the Independent.**

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of summer hours, to hear and see and feel its relation to the dreams which long ago peoples have dreamed. Its relation to a life without self-made law lived as the birds live, with their only code written within their nature by the hand which made them.—**Atlantic Monthly.**

A noted Belgian bacteriologist, Dr. Leon Bertrand, claims that he has discovered a much more powerful serum as a cure for pneumonia than that now in use. It is a bactericidal, not an antitoxic agent.

The Paris mint in 1907 issued 65,000,000 coins of an average value of about 7 francs 50 centimes. This included coins for France, Tunisia, Indo-China and also for Bolivia, which ordered 2,500,000 nickel coins. For France, the 20-franc

pieces were easily in the lead. Several German firms in Eisenstock and Zwickau have purchased large forest sections in the vicinity of Chiodi, Roumania, where they propose to erect sawmills and ship from there annually about 40,000 cubic metres of lumber to Italy, France and Germany.