

THE GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS

Have Thrown the Whole of Great Britain Into a Panic.

Not Only the Supremacy But the Existence of Britain Threatened.

Urgent Demand for a Greater Navy—Admiralty Affected.

London, March 20.—(By Marconi Wireless to the Globe.)—British complacency this week received a shock which has no parallel since the Boer war. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the "black week" of nearly ten years ago brought such a painful shock to the national pride as did this week's naval debates at Westminster.

Military efficiency was to the average Englishman a matter of secondary importance. He did not expect very much from the War Office and was prepared to be satisfied if his military chiefs muddled through somehow—was there not a navy? And there would be no muddling at the Admiralty.

His navy was the apple of John Bull's eye. Its supremacy at sea was unquestioned, and he thought, inconstantly.

MR. McKENNA'S BOMBHELL.

The revelations as to German progress in shipbuilding were a bombshell. Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, attested the truth of the statement that the German shipbuilding programme was advancing with such rapidity that it had surpassed all previous British calculations. Germany, which had been represented as building slowly and as far behind Great Britain in capacity, was competing ships of the first class rapidly.

The Government last year calculated that nine German vessels of the Dreadnought type would be ready for sea at the end of 1911, whereas the number will be thirteen. The Government had calculated that twelve British ships would be completed in 1912, whereas probably seventeen will be ready. Two years ago Germany had no ships capable of accommodating the Dreadnoughts; now she has fourteen and three more under way. The First Lord went on to say that whereas two years ago the idea of German building ships in two years would have been ridiculed, now such possibility could not be dismissed.

ONE-POWER STANDARD IN DANGER.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, painted the prospect in even blacker colors. Figures had been supplied him by a naval expert, whose authority he vouched for, which were much more serious than those admitted by the Admiralty. He had never risen to speak in the House with a graver sense of responsibility, a graver sense of the immense effect on national destinies of the decision which Parliament would have to make, and from which decision there could be no appeal.

It was Mr. Balfour who told his countrymen that it was no longer a question of maintaining the two-power standard, but a one-power standard, so far as it concerned the latest and most formidable type of ship. He had information that Germany last year had ordered down four ships of the Dreadnought class of which the British Government had no knowledge. By 1912 Germany might have twenty-five Dreadnoughts to Britain's twenty. For the first time in modern history Britain was face to face with a naval situation so new, so dangerous, that it was difficult to realize all its import.

NATIONAL EXISTENCE IN PERIL.

England's national existence may be in peril within less than a generation from the tremendous navy now being hurried on in Germany, from the dominating ambition of German naval chiefs, and the aspirations and increase of the German race," writes Frederic Harrison, leader of the English positivists. "It is no question of prestige, no question of shrinkage of empire. It is our existence as a free European power, and even as a thriving nation. How idle are the fine words about retrenchment, peace and brotherhood, while we lie open to the risk of utter ruin, to a deadly fight for national existence, and to war in its most destructive, most cruel form."

These are the words, not of an habitual scaremonger, but of a man who for forty years has been at the head of the school whose doctrines include the abolition of militarism. They are extracts from a two-column letter published in Thursday's Times by Mr. Harrison. The letter was evidently written before Britain was subjected to the severe shock which it received during the naval debates in Parliament. Its present publication not only shows the temper which prevails at the moment, but also indicates the view which thinking men here take of the difficulties facing the British Empire.

CONTEST LIKELY INEVITABLE.

Mr. Harrison sees as between Germany and Britain "all the elements of a contest quite natural in the ultimate solution of national destinies. With the normal growth of these mighty nations it may well come within the actual generation. It is an antagonism like that between Athens and Sparta, Rome and Carthage, Spain and Britain, Germany and France—one which seems to be independent of persons, even of the will of peoples, to be borne on by the elemental springs of national destinies. It seems inevitable. Our supremacy at sea will be met by a determined challenge within a reasonable time. The German navy is not built for distant voyages," he continues. "It is built to act as the spearhead of a magnificent army. This army, as we know, has been trained for a sudden transmarine descent on the coast, and every road as well as bridge and smithy in East England and Scotland has been doctored in the German War Office."

IF NAVY WERE OVERWHELMED.

"If ever our naval defence were broken through and the military occupation of our arsenals, docks and capital effected, the ruin would be such as modern history cannot parallel. It would not be the empire, but Britain, that would be destroyed. Occupation by the foreign invader would be to the empire what the bursting of a boiler would be to a Dreadnought. Capital would disappear with the destruction of credit. Famine, social anarchy and an incalculable change in the industrial and financial world would be the inevitable re-

sult. Britain might live on, as Holland lives on, but before she began life freely again she would have lost half her population, which she could not feed, and all her overseas empire, which she could not defend."

FREDERIC HARRISON CONVERTED.

Contemplation of this "appalling catastrophe" leads Mr. Harrison to abandon the anti-militarist policy which he has consistently maintained for forty years. He says Great Britain needs more than one line of defence. Exactly how that second line should be constituted, whether by expansion of the new territorial army or conscription is a problem he leaves others to solve.

"For more than forty years," he concludes, "I have raised my voice against every form of aggression, Imperial expansion, and continental militarism. Few men have protested more earnestly against postponing social reforms and the well-being of people to Imperial conquests. But how hollow is all the talk about industrial reorganization until we have secured our country against catastrophe that would involve untold destitution and misery on people in the mass."

In some respects the situation verges on a panic. There are wild appeals made for a great national movement which will compel the Government at once to lay down a number of Dreadnoughts and Invincibles which will figure in the present programme. Public meetings are being arranged throughout the country to demand a greater navy, and possibly the most striking feature of all is the suggestion made that a royal or Parliamentary or some other commission should be appointed to investigate the navy, and especially the Admiralty.

Here the situation in some respects is comic. Among the strongest supporters of naval increase are to be found the partisans of Admiral Sir John Fisher in his controversy with Lord Charles Bessborough. Now that the Admiralty has admitted that its calculations of a year ago were wrong, the Fisherites are in a dilemma, while those who sided with Lord Bessborough find their hands tremendously strengthened.

CALLING FOR FISHER'S HEAD.

Sir John Fisher's retirement from the Admiralty is called for clamorously by that section of the press which espoused Lord Bessborough in the quarrel. "It has repeatedly been suggested by Admirals," says one caustic comment, "that Admiral Fisher should be rewarded with a Peerage for his services to the country. Agree to give him two Peerages, but retire him from the Admiralty."

There is little likelihood of this idea being carried out at present. Admiral Fisher will stand or fall with the Government.

The Navy League, a non-partisan organization, at a meeting to-day passed a resolution deciding to enter immediately on a great campaign for a greater navy. The agitation is already going on in the great centres, and the league plans to extend it throughout the entire country. It will hold meetings in every market place.

OFFER OF BATTLESHIPS.

Melbourne, Australia, March 21.—The proposal to present a "Dreadnought" to the royal navy meets with the warmest public approval. Several of the party leaders express themselves in favor of making an immediate offer.

The Sydney Herald urges definite action, declaring that should overseas dominion offer one the moral effect would far exceed the intrinsic worth of the vessels.

The New Zealand Government has offered to defray the cost of a first-class battleship of the latest type. The money for this purpose will be forthcoming immediately, and, if necessary, funds will be raised for the construction of a second battleship.

Back Strained by Heavy Lifting.

Lay Helpless in Bed For Four Days, Crippled, Suffering Agony and Torture.

"While engaged with a large construction company," writes Amos E. Willbur, from Concord, "I wrenched my back while lifting a steel beam. I realized at once that I was hurt, but finished the day out. I was so lame when I reached home that my wife insisted on my going to bed. I applied poultices, hot water bags and other remedies, but at the end of the fifth day my suffering was more intense than at the first. A fellow workman brought me a bottle of NERVINE, and rubbed my back twice during the evening. This gave me relief. Rubbing with NERVINE was continued the next day, and by night I was much improved. NERVINE must have penetrated right into the muscles that were sore, because it took out the stiffness, cured the pain and had me well in four days' time. Of course, to strengthen my back, I put on a Nervine Porous Plaster and find it a wonderful help to a working man."

Not a liniment on earth to-day that compares in pain-subduing, healing and curing power with NERVINE. Fifty years' record has established its unusual merit. Look out for the substitutor, insist on "Nervine" only. Large 25c bottles at all dealers.

MOVING SIDEWALKS

To Carry Passengers Beneath New York Streets.

New York, March 20.—The remarkable scope of Greater New York's plan for providing adequate transportation facilities for the rapidly-increasing population within its boundaries is indicated in a statement issued here to-day, which shows that the expenditure of nearly \$500,000,000 is contemplated in schemes already under way or under consideration for the public service corporation. Of this amount nearly \$400,000,000 is included in projects for tunnels and subways. Work involving a fourth of this total will probably be begun before the end of the present year. One of the projects includes an \$80,000,000 system of moving sidewalks beneath the most crowded parts of the city.

Immigration Not So Large.

Ottawa, March 21.—The total immigration into Canada for the eleven months of the present fiscal year, up to the end of February, was 139,444, as compared with 247,056 for the same period of 1907-08, a decrease of forty-seven per cent. The immigration for the month of February was 4,791, as compared with 6,164 for February of last year, a decrease of 22 per cent.

DR. JACKSON ON THE BIBLE.

He Replies to Critics of His Previous Lectures.

"Common Sense" and "Myth" Misinterpreted by Others.

His Faith Not Shaken in Divine Authority of Bible.

Toronto, March 22.—To a gathering of men which filled the great auditorium of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Rev. George Jackson spoke yesterday afternoon on the question, "Does the Old Testament Contain a Divine Revelation?" which concluded a series of five addresses to men on Old Testament interpretation.

Rev. Mr. Jackson began by stating that a heated controversy had unfortunately arisen since he had last met. Some things had been said which one would hope would be speedily forgotten, his hearers had been warned against him as a preacher whose public teachings were unchristian, that he had out-angled himself. To such statements his only answer would be silence, but there were others whose hearts may have been turned when he would do anything in his power to correct.

"Two points in my previous lecture," explained Rev. Mr. Jackson, "on the early narratives of Genesis, appear to have led to very considerable misapprehension, and I wish to take this opportunity to add a brief explanatory word. 'First of all, in regard to what I said about the use of 'common sense' in the interpretation of scripture. Nothing was further from my thought than one setting up of 'common sense' as the supreme arbiter and test of holy scripture. All I meant, all I said, was that to meet the particular objection to which I was replying, nothing more was necessary than the use of the same common sense which we always apply to the study of other biblical history."

"That, of course, 'common sense' alone will not put a man into full possession of the truth of the scriptures; spiritual things must be spiritually discerned, and if a man is spiritually blind, all the 'common sense' in the world will not reveal to him the deep things of the word of God. I did not say this in the lecture because it did not lie within the scope of my argument to do so; but surely the absence of the spiritual vision should not be construed into a denial."

THE WORD "MYTH."

"(2) Again, great objection has been taken to my use of the word 'myth,' as applied to some of the early stories in the book of Genesis. I admit that the term is not free from reproach, because, unfortunately, to the minds of many it suggests simply what is false, but this is a misunderstanding of the word. A nation in its infancy clothes its thoughts in a mythical form, just as a little child loves to clothe its thoughts in the garb of a story. And just as we reach him, so has God used the primitive ideas of primitive men to teach us eternal truths concerning Himself. Thus, in the opening chapters of the book of Genesis, we learn that God is the creator of all things, that man was made in His image, that sin has defaced that which He made 'very good,' and so forth."

"But nothing I said in my previous lecture in any way weakens my faith in the inspiration of the Old Testament or its divine authority."

"The whole object of the following lecture is to show that the historical study of the scriptures, so far from disturbing that faith, establishes it more firmly than ever. 'And, last of all, does this method of study touch our faith in Jesus Christ as Son of Man, Son of God and Saviour of the world? Whatever some may mistakenly suppose to be the consequences of accepting the point of view of modern criticism, for myself I desire most solemnly to reaffirm my unshaken faith in scriptures as the word of God, and as the only perfect rule of faith and life, and in Jesus Christ as the one hope of a sinful race, 'My Lord and my God.'"

UNITY OF OLD TESTAMENT.

"The first thing to which I would call attention is the remarkable unity of the Old Testament. We think and speak of the Old Testament as if it were a book. And yet it is not so much a book as a collection of books, a national literature, with something like a thousand years between its earliest and latest contents. Among the various contributions to this literature there is nothing that can be called collaboration. And yet when you bring together these seemingly casual writings, produced at widely separated intervals, the work of men unknown to each other, the result is a living whole; a writing whose parts are closely knit by a single purpose and fit by a common hope, that for centuries men have spoken of it not as a literature, but as a book. This is a literary phenomenon without parallel. This unity of the Old Testament deeper than the unity of language—whence came it? Is not the answer of faith likewise the answer of reason, that behind the individual minds another and larger mind was at work that central intelligence which directs and gives unity and purpose to the scattered movements and driftings of men?"

"From the unity of the Old Testament it is but a short step to its uniqueness. A hasty survey of a very wide field is all that is here possible, yet it may be sufficient to show that the psalmist's words: 'God hath not dealt so with any nation,' are not merely a poet's imagination."

"Nevertheless, there is another and more direct argument in defence of the Divine character of the Old Testament which must not be overlooked, and the worth of which each one may test for himself. I mean its direct appeal to the spirit of man. After all, what has it that first gave to these

writings their place in the Canon of the Old Testament? The mass of the Old Testament books gained their canonical position because they commended themselves in practice to the experience of the Old Testament Church, and the spiritual discernment of the godly in Israel. Proved spiritual worth, that is to say, was the great principle of selection; and all the scribes had to do, when late in the day they turned their attention to the subject of the canon, was to recognize the merit already pronounced by the voice of God's people. But the test which was applied by the spiritually minded in Israel may be applied still. 'If I am asked,' said Robertson Smith, 'why I receive scripture as the word of God, and as the only perfect rule of life, I answer, I answer, '—and let everyone who is in doubt mind these words about his neck, and write them upon the table of his heart. 'I answer with all the fathers of the Protestant church, because the Bible is the only record of the redeeming love of God, because in the Bible alone I find God drawing man to man, in Christ Jesus, and declaring to us, in Him, His will for our salvation. And this record I know to be true by the witness of His spirit in my heart, whereby I am assured that no one other than God Himself is able to speak such words to my soul.'"

BIBLE'S GREAT AIM.

"And this, not the pedantic infallibility of the literalist, which dots all its 'i's and crosses all its 't's,' an infallibility which nobody ever did or ever could prove, this is the true inspiration, the real miracle of the Old Testament. The great aim and purpose of the Bible is to lead to God; if it does not do that for me, it matters nothing and less than nothing, that I believe every syllable of it to be infallibly true. If it does bring me to God, equally little does it matter what opinions I hold touching the outward fashion of it, if it has accomplished the great purpose for which God put it into my hands."

"It may still remain something of a problem to some to understand how one who speaks as I have done throughout this lecture should yet feel free to say what I have said in earlier lectures concerning certain portions of the Old Testament. But the apparent contradiction resolves itself and wholly disappears, once the point of view 'as been gained for which all that I have said has been a plea.' Meanwhile, I can only ask those who view these things with different eyes from mine to believe me when I say again, alike for myself and for the Christian scholar at whose feet I have learned what I have tried to tell to you, that criticism has not taken away our Bible; rather it has opened its sealed pages, it has lighted its dark ways, it has removed the stones from our feet, it has made the rough places plain and the crooked straight; the Bible is still ours, a larger and diviner book than before we knew."

Frequently during the lecture Rev. Mr. Jackson's voice vibrated with suppressed emotion, and at the conclusion of the address, which was warmly sympathized with by the congregation, and many pressed forward to greet him as he descended from the platform.

Exhaustion All Gone!

To-day She is Buoyant With Health and Vital Energy Given by a Medicine Suited to the Female Sex.

There is no medicine for health and strength that accomplishes so much as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For womanly troubles they have no equal.

Miss Katie E. Emerson, one of Brockton's popular young ladies, in the following letter voices the convictions of hosts of her friends:

"Two months ago I was completely used up. I was weak and miserable. My strength was gone, and I had no appetite or energy left. What I needed was a blood purifier and systematic tonic, which I found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills. To-day I am brimful over with spirits and vibrant good health, that came from using Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

No one can over-estimate the true worth of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Their enormous curative power makes marvel. You soon have richer blood, better appetite, clearer complexion, freedom from weakness and ill health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are sold everywhere, 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

NO WHITE MEN.

None Invited to Chinese Students' Dance at Berlin.

Berlin, March 21.—China successfully warded off the white peril in Berlin on Tuesday night at a dance given by two hundred students comprising the Chinese colony in the Kaiser's capital. The party was given in honor of the young Chinese's German women friends, who were invited on the strict condition that none of them should bring fathers, brothers, husbands or other relatives. The hosts announced that they had no desire to meet white competition on the ball-room floor. The result was that not a single white man was present. The Chinese proved to be not only graceful dancers and conversationalists, but looked exceedingly well in western evening dress.

The staff of the Chinese Legation were present, bringing with them the only yellow lady at the dance, the wife of the Secretary of the Legation, who wore a charming native costume of embroidered silk.

COULDN'T PROVE THEIR AGES.

So 50,000 Old Persons in Ireland Have to Live Without Pensions.

London, March 21.—Treasury officers who were sent to Ireland to investigate the validity of the unexpectedly large number of old age pension claims filed there have reported that some 50,000 persons in receipt of pensions have been struck off the list.

The disqualifications were mostly due to the inability of the pensioners to prove their ages.

Blobs—Yes, I have proposed to her six times. She's better looking out, old chap. First thing you know that girl will accept you.

GO FOR YOUR LETTERS

OFFICIAL LIST OF THOSE UNCLAIMED IN HAMILTON.

List of unclaimed letters lying in the Hamilton Post Office received previous to the 15th March, 1909:

Alder, Miss Helen
Andrew, Geo.
Anson, S.
Andrus, S. C.
Andrews, H. S.
Andrus, C. S., 138 Islington.
Attridge, Arthur

Barrowman, Gavin D.
Bate, E.
Beatty, T. R.
Booth, Jackson
Boyes, Miss (nurse)
Brancher, Henry M.
Bradt, Jacob
Brown, E. S.
Bunte, E. A.
Bullock, H.
Burgess, Mrs. M. C.
Byrne, Mrs. Chas.

Cameron, O. W.
Carpenter, F. M.
Case, D. G.
Carke, Dr. R. L.
Clement, H. R.
Crimmond, Roy M.

Dabry, Mrs.
Darby, Judson
Dawson, Demoulin
Davis, Charles
Daley, Mrs. J.
Devitt, H.
Dennis, Miss Julia
Dean, Mrs.
Donahue, Jas., 41 Leeming st.
Dowling, W.
Dumbrill, D.

Elliott, H.

Forman, Mrs. Geo. L.
Geddes, Miss Martha
Griffin, Mrs.
Greeng, Rosana
Gwan, R.

Hamilton, Frank, (Miss E. Ryder)
Hamburg, Mrs. Norman
Hemphill, E. A.
Herbert, T.
Henderson, Mrs. R. N.
Howes, Miss Bessie
Hunt, A. H.

Jackson, H. B.
Johnson, Miss Lizzie
Johnston, J. L., 414 Catharine st. n.
Jennings, James

Kunkle, W.

Lewis, E.
Lundorp, Henry

Munger, E. W. (registered).
McDonald, Mrs. E.
McGregor, Miss Annie.
McLean, Miss Minnie.
McKay, C. H., 71 Bay street (registered).

McMahon, Mrs. T. H.
Martin, Alexander.
Merritt, Miss Dagmar.
Miller, Russel.
Meadows, Mrs. Estella.
Moffat, Rev. Walter.

Newburn, Chas. L.
Norman, T. P.

Pardis, Geo. W.
Pettit, Mr. A.
Pirie, Chas. J.
Prait, W. H.

Rowland, Robt.
Reilly, Miss Minnie.
Reed, A.
Roy, Mrs.
Ross, Tony.
Roddick, R. M.
Robbie, Geo. E.
Roberson, Mrs. Sanford.
Robertson, Peter.

Scott, John, 32 Erie avenue.
Scott, Mrs. Sheldonia.
Shier, Miss Elizabeth.
Simpson, W. G.
Sloan, Ed.
Soules, Benjamin
Strome, J. A.
Stall, R. V.
Stephen, Miss C. L.
Stinson, R. H.

Taylor, Miss Jessie
Teller, Mrs. Thos.
Thomas, Miss A.
Thatcher, Allen
Thompson, H. C.
Timpson, Walter
Torney, Mrs. E. J.
Turner, Miss Grace
Tweedle, Miss Eva

Vincent, Miss M.

Walker, W. (Beach Road)
Wallace, Margaret
Whitney, Mrs. M.
Williams, R.
Wolfe, H. R.

KAISER'S NEW NAVY.

Germany's First Battleship Cruiser Launched at Hamburg Saturday.

Berlin, March 21.—The Kaiser's first "battleship-cruiser," christened Von Tann, was launched at Hamburg yesterday. She has a tonnage of 18,500, turbines, a crew of 900, and extra heavy armor. The details of the armament have been successfully kept a State secret. The Von der Tann will be ready for sea in 1910.

Mrs. A. (playing the peacemaker)—Come, now, make it up with Jack and be good friends. Miss B.—Well, I'll forgive, but I can never forget. Mrs. A.—Nonsense! Why, I could tell you dozens of things I've forgotten.—Boston Transcript.

Toronto Police Break Up Gang From United States.

Toronto, March 22.—A "con. game" that had for its attraction a promise of unlimited wealth to the man who was willing to take a venture, was nipped in the bud by the police last night in the arrest of two persons, a man and woman, and the seizure of a collection of properties connected with the game. Those under arrest are Moses Shieren, aged 32, an Austrian Jew, and his wife, Malie. They were taken into custody in a room at 133 York street, and according to the police are part of a gang of five who came here from the United States about a week ago with a scheme to prey upon ignorant people.

This scheme, the police say, was to select a likely victim, gain his confidence, and then introduce him to a plan of making counterfeit money by which he could make thousands of dollars. The intended victim was told that by putting up capital to admit him to partnership he could have a share in the profits of a machine that would make counterfeit bills that an expert could not detect. He was then shown the machine, a gigantic brass egg-shaped affair, filled with the exception of a small receptacle, with electric batteries. All that had to be

done was to put a piece of paper in this receptacle, turn on the current, and out came a bill. The intended victim was treated to a demonstration of the working of the affair. The operator placed in the blank paper and by a clever slight of hand substituted a genuine bill. This was then pulled out and exhibited.

As far as is known the gang have secured no victims here. They arrived here but a week ago, and have just been preparing the way. Last night the police got word of the operations of the gang and detectives Wallace, Newton, Kennedy and Armstrong were sent to the York street house. Shieren and his wife were arrested and their paraphernalia, including the egg-shaped contrivance, seized, but the others were not to be found.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Decapitated by an Engine. St. John, N. B., March 21.—Hugh Simpson, of Fredericton Junction, was cut in two and decapitated by a C. P. R. engine, running into the depot here from Fairville on Saturday night. The locomotive was running tender first, and it is supposed he jumped on and fell. He was 55 years old and single.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. The latest and most beautiful designs can be secured from J. W. Gerrie, druggist and consulting optician, 32 James street north. Being a graduate of the best optical colleges, the public may rely upon being accurately fitted. Prices moderate. Examination free.

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"CON." GAME.

Counterfeit Bills That Were Made by Electricity.

Toronto Police Break Up Gang From United States.

Toronto, March 22.—A "con. game" that had for its attraction a promise of unlimited wealth to the man who was willing to take a venture, was nipped in the bud by the police last night in the arrest of two persons, a man and woman, and the seizure of a collection of properties connected with the game. Those under arrest are Moses Shieren, aged 32, an Austrian Jew, and his wife, Malie. They were taken into custody in a room at 133 York street, and according to the police are part of a gang of five who came here from the United States about a week ago with a scheme to prey upon ignorant people.

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GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, ETC.