

Learnings from the Exchange Table

ality is completed, 12
r type in existence in Janu-
n said the right hon. gen-
tlemen the Lord Nelson and
do not include them. On
to include them? I am
everything we said on the
experts when we were in
thing the right hon. gentle-
this year on the same ad-
the Dreadnought and the
on one side of a dividing
best of every previous type
the other side.
l the right hon. gentleman
for this year, but they were
As far as they knew it
think the hon. and gallant
point did less than justice
I certainly have understood
think, from some previous
right hon. gentleman oppo-
ships are to be of this new
at all events, I will assume
two of this type laid down
think more probable, one
the Invincible.
on With Germany
n January, 1911, 12 ships
new type—eight Dread-
noughts. The Germans, in
January, 1911, at the same
will have nine. But now
a few months later, and
by the autumn of the same
mans will have four addi-
new type; in other words,
while we shall only have 12,
es from the fact that we be-
in December of each year
egin their construction. In
the Germans build at a dan-
gerous rate, there is "evidently a dan-
gerous rate" in the last six months of each
all have very carefully to
be results of the building
two nations. It may be
not do build as fast, and
is true, for a reason which
sympathy of the hon. gentle-
and of everybody who de-
all must, the navy estimates
consistent with safety. If
a build as fast as our neigh-
could wait until we see the
neighbors start before we
rn. But if by organization
ovent—in which some
showing as great an ap-
they begin to have a power
as fast as we can turn
mmense advantage we have
which has made for econ-
omies; and we have to face
great naval Powers build
do, and build apparently
determination rapidly, to
er of first-class ships which
command. The Germans
at they mean to build four
eadnoughts and one In-
r. We propose only to lay
s. Manifestly, unless this
is rapidly augmented, is
and immediately, the Ger-
lding twice as many ships
as we are; and consequen-
ly not far distant, but im-
ard to that particular type
be, not our equal, but our
ear. I should like to put
the right hon. gentle-
and invincible type; and
gentlemen show us any pos-
we, in the autumn of
ve 13 Dreadnoughts, and
and that we cannot have
nary, 1911, and that we
—unless we alter the date
in our shipbuilding pro-
January of the following
the right hon. gentleman
admit it—that the last thing
mbarrass him or the Board
ve no wish to treat either
nents of the army or the
rit; and I do not think I
ord in this house which
to hold a contrary view.
I think the right hon. gen-
om the statement I have
government are open to
point, and that there is real
upon another. The point
e open to criticism is that
they have elected not to
scale, they are not spend-
ary works; and my ground
honestly say has not been
g I have heard in this de-
an shipbuilding is now, or
e immediate future, as fast
whatever we may do next
be superior to us during
1911 in ships of capital im-
y that if the government
this plain issue of policy
ave few difficulties in Com-
Estimates, but they will
of the country at rest in re-
tal interest of national se-

BALLOONING IN AMERICA.

Inspector of United States Weather Bureau Gives Some of His Interesting Experiences.

Mr. Henry B. Hershey, Inspector in the United States Weather Bureau, the veteran whose balloon in last year's race from St. Louis to New Orleans, Ont., gives some of his experiences in the March number of the Century Magazine.

In America, says Mr. Hershey, ballooning is in its infancy. It is in France almost as pleasant a day in the year there as several balloon ascensions. There is certainly no recreation more absorbing, or which will make a man forget his business cares and troubles to a greater degree than this. Nor can there be one more healthful, since the devotee is carried quickly to an atmosphere free from dust and germs, where he must drink in long, deep breaths of the purest air.

In Europe there are many clubs which have balloons arranged for the quick inflation of balloons and for proper storage of them between flights. A club member may telephone for a balloon, and in a few minutes a "ready for action" balloon will be at his disposal. At the present time, however, in America, the balloon is a rare sight. It is only on special occasions, such as the annual race from St. Louis to New Orleans, that balloons are used. The race, which was held in 1907, was a great success. It was won by a Frenchman, M. Leblanc, who flew from St. Louis to New Orleans in 19 days, 15 hours, and 11 minutes. The race was a great success, and it was a great honor for M. Leblanc to win it.

It was due to M. Leblanc's energy in preparing for the race, and to his skillful handling of the balloon, that the race was held in St. Louis, in 1907. As he had won the cup, the American Club, which he represented, had the right to where the next contest would be held, and the management decided on St. Louis. This proved to be a wise decision. The race was a great success, and it was a great honor for M. Leblanc to win it.

The work of the Weather Bureau in connection with this event is worthy of mention. Copies of the daily weather reports were placed at the disposal of the contestants. The race was held in St. Louis, and on the day of the race under instructions from Prof. W. L. Moore, chief of the Bureau, special observations were made, and reports were telegraphed to the St. Louis office, and a special map was issued, showing the weather conditions existing at the time of the race. No other weather service in the world could have done this, and it was a great credit to their excellent showing.

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HERBERT ASQUITH.

Life and Character of Britain's New Prime Minister.

As many eyes, not only in all parts of the British empire but also in numerous foreign countries, are turned just at present upon Herbert Asquith, it may be well to offer to the readers of these letters a few brief notes destined to enable them to understand a statesman concerning whom much misapprehension prevails. As having others to deal with his political experiences and aspirations, I will endeavor as far as possible to write an ex-ante portrait of him in an ex-ante, to present the personal element of the man whom Mr. Charles Dilke, assuredly no mean judge in such matters, professes to regard as the greatest parliamentarian in the United Kingdom.

No man in English public life has a colder manner or a kinder heart. He is wholly lacking in cordiality, nor has he any trace of that personal magnetism which is so common a feature of the English statesman. He is, in fact, a cold, dry, and unimpassioned man, who is not easily moved by the emotions of the moment. He is a man of great intellect, and his mind is always clear and calm. He is a man of great energy, and his will is always strong. He is a man of great courage, and he is always ready to stand up for his principles. He is a man of great honor, and he is always ready to sacrifice his personal interests for the good of his country.

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SEDITIOUS WRITINGS.

Difficulties Attendant Upon the Suppression of Reckless Printers in India.

A Calcutta telegram published on February 20 stated that the printers of the Narasakti and Sandhya respectively had been sentenced to six months and two years imprisonment and a fine of 1000 rupees for publishing seditious articles. Details related by mail of the trial of Monomohun Ghose, the principal publisher of the Narasakti, showed an inflammatory article appearing under the heading "Bengali Reconciliation Impossible," in which it was alleged that the British authorities had forfeited all right to the good will of the people and that henceforth the British must no longer be dependent upon another nation. For the sake of accuracy of the official translation was impugned, and was contended that all the articles amounted to a claim for actual home rule as distinct from the nominal form of government, the latter being declared a mere device for the purpose of deceiving the people.

In these, as in so many previous cases, the printers and publishers are not the editors of the seditious journals who suffer punishment. The editors are the seditious writers, and the printers are the seditious printers. The seditious writers are the seditious writers, and the seditious printers are the seditious printers. The seditious writers are the seditious writers, and the seditious printers are the seditious printers.

STORIES ABOUT ROYALTY.

Some Amusing Adventures That Are Said to Have Befallen King Edward.

It is seldom that Royal persons can go far without being recognized, but sometimes luck is with them. There are many stories of the odd things that have befallen King Edward of England, when he has been looked on as an ordinary man-in-the-street.

He had an amusing little adventure one day in Naples when he wanted to gain admittance to a church where the monks were at work. He was taking his mid-day meal. The sacristan, taking him for a beggar, replied to his knock with: "Go in peace; there is nothing for you."

The King knelt again, explaining that he wanted to see the church. The sacristan, becoming irritated, told him that it was no time for sight-seeing.

Eventually, he got into the church, and the sacristan, hearing who the stranger was, nearly fainted. The sacristan's correspondent has explained in the nature of these precautions, and the sacristan's correspondent has explained in the nature of these precautions, and the sacristan's correspondent has explained in the nature of these precautions.

GAINED GLADSTONE'S GOOD WILL.

Asquith has already previously commended him, and the good will of Gladstone for preparing for the law in the House of Commons. He was a member of the Liberal party after his election to parliament, and he was a member of the Liberal party after his election to parliament, and he was a member of the Liberal party after his election to parliament.

His Brilliant Wife.

Probably it was just because of these peculiar characteristics that he was able to secure the heart and hand of the most brilliant woman in London. His wife, Mrs. Asquith, was a woman of great intellect, and her mind was always clear and calm. She was a woman of great energy, and her will was always strong. She was a woman of great courage, and she was always ready to stand up for her principles. She was a woman of great honor, and she was always ready to sacrifice her personal interests for the good of her country.

What Forestry Has Done for Germany.

Reference has, says the New York State Forestry, recently been made to the forestry systems of Germany as worthy of emulation in the chief States of that Empire have for years, consistently pursued a policy of forest acquisition, conservation and cultivation which has saved from famine. The water supply of the rivers have been so regulated as to insure the development of a vast and valuable system of inland navigation. In addition, the forest preserves through judicious cultivation have made a productive asset of the State.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

At a meeting of the African society, held at the Royal Geographical Society, "Sleeping Sickness" was read by Col. Riddell, F.R.S. Sir J. Westlake, Bt. Baronet, and there was a large attendance. The speaker, Col. Riddell, F.R.S., read a paper on the "Sleeping Sickness," which was a very interesting and informative paper. The speaker, Col. Riddell, F.R.S., read a paper on the "Sleeping Sickness," which was a very interesting and informative paper.