

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

An important confidential statement has been prepared for Secretary Metcalf by the office of naval intelligence, showing the sea strength of the leading eight powers of the world as it will be on June 1, 1907. The statement shows that while the United States ranks third among the naval powers, only one nation, Great Britain, is stronger in line of battle ships. There is little to choose between the relative strength of the American navy and that of Germany.

Secretary Metcalf believes that the tables just presented to him are the most reliable that have ever been compiled on this subject. The experts have thrown out all the obsolete fighting ships and numerous colliers, transports, repair ships and converted cruisers, which represent no real strength, but are usually carried on the naval list in order to make an impressive showing. No warships more than twenty years old are included in the statement unless they have been reconstructed and re-armed since 1900. Vessels of less than 1,000 tons, except torpedo craft, are also excluded.

Great Britain, of course, maintains her naval supremacy.

The policy of England is to have a navy equal to the strength of the next strongest two nations. England's fleet comprises a mighty array

Mama, Be Warned! Protect the Little Ones!

MAMA! Don't be frightened—but be warned! Every Mother knows, or should know that the terrible Mortality among children is caused by Stomach and Bowel troubles. Colic, Sour Curd, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Measles, Rashes, Scarlet Fever—even Mumps—have their first cause in constipation.

The Delicate Tissues of a Baby's Bowels will not stand rough treatment. Salts are too violent, and Castor Oil will only grease the passages, but will not make and keep them Clean, Healthy and Strong.

There is no other medicine as safe for a child as Cascarets, the fragrant little Candy Tablet, that has saved thousands of families from unhappiness.

The Nursing Mother should always keep her Milk Mildly Purgative by taking a Cascaret at night before going to bed.

No other medicine has this remarkable and valuable quality. Mama takes the Cascaret, Baby gets the Benefit.

Cascarets act like strengthening Exercise on the weak little bowels of the growing babe, and make them able to get all the Nourishment out of Baby's Natural Food.

Larger children cannot always be watched, and will eat unreasonably. The Ready Remedy should ever be at hand—Cascarets to take care of the trouble when it comes. No need to Force or Bribe children to take Cascarets. They are always more than ready to eat the sweet little bit of Candy.

Home is not complete without the ever Ready Box of Cascarets. Ten cents buys a small one at the Corner Drug Store.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

of fifty-two battle ships, thirty-two armored cruisers and ninety-four protected cruisers of more than 1,000 tons displacement each. She has building eight battle ships and six armored cruisers. In addition, England has an imposing fleet of torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.

It was only a few years ago that the United States ranked fifth among the world's sea powers. Today we are third with a constantly narrowing margin of difference between us and France, which is next to England.

In estimating the sea strength of a country, naval experts give 90 per cent weight to line of battle ships. Considering the three types, battle ships, armored cruisers and steel protected cruisers, it would seem that there is little choice between the United States navy and that of France. The latter has eighty-three vessels of these three classes, either built or building, and the United States has eighty-seven. France now has in commission eighteen battle ships, twenty armored cruisers and thirty-one protected cruisers. The United States has twenty-one battle ships, eight armored cruisers and forty-three protected cruisers.

There is very little difference, also, in the relative strength of the uncompleted vessels of the two countries. France has under construction ten battle ships and four armored cruisers; the United States has eight battle ships, four armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

The United States holds its lead over Germany by the slenderest possible margin. In fact, there is little to choose between them, and German authorities do not concede the inferiority of their fleet.

The United States has completed twenty-one battle ships, eight armored cruisers, forty-three protected cruisers, sixteen destroyers, eight submarines and eleven coast defense vessels. Germany has completed twenty battle ships, six armored cruisers, thirty-seven protected cruisers, forty-eight destroyers, fifty-four torpedo boats, one submarine and eight coast defense vessels. It will be seen from these figures that the naval strength of the two nations is very evenly matched.

Germany has a continuing ship-building policy, authorized by the reichstag, and extending to the year 1917. This authorization provides for the building of eighteen battle ships, thirteen armored cruisers, twenty-eight smaller cruisers and 114 torpedo vessels. If the record is to be equal by our navy, congress must provide at least three battle ships every two years.

American naval officers are paying more attention to the sea strength of Japan than of any other nation just now. Our officers used to think that our next war would be with Germany, but now they believe that Japan is the nation whose strength we will some day be called upon to test.

Japan's fleet does not look very formidable on the statement prepared by the office of naval intelligence. According to these tables the mikado now has eleven battle ships, ten armored cruisers and nineteen protected cruisers, with three battle ships, four armored cruisers and one protected cruiser under construction. Japan has a perfect swarm of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, the vicious fighting machines which played so important a part in the annihilation of the Russian fleet in the sea of Japan.

The mikado has fifty-four destroyers, seventy-seven torpedo boats and seven submarines. Just now Japan is recovering from the financial drain imposed by the war with Russia. Little building is being done for her navy.

Russia is gradually regaining a re-

spectable position among the leading naval powers. Russian navy yards and ship building plants are busily engaged in rehabilitating the czar's navy, and have already lifted it one notch in the list of sea powers since the close of the Japanese war.

The American naval experts rank Russia ahead of Italy and Austria in the matter of sea strength. Two years ago, after Togo had sunk or captured the flower of the Russian navy, Russia's position was below that of Italy. The czar is building six modern battle ships, four armored cruisers and several destroyers and submarines.

American naval attaches at Berlin and Tokio have been unable to learn what the German and Japanese governments are doing in the way of construction of submarines. It is known that both of these nations are building these dangerous under water craft, but the foreigners have thrown a cloak of mystery and secrecy about their operations which has not yet been penetrated. A question mark stands opposite the names of Germany and Japan in the column devoted to submarines in the statement handed to Secretary Metcalf.

England, France, and Russia are going in heavily for submarines. England now has thirty-six, with twenty-four under construction; France has forty-one completed, with fifty-seven building. Russia was taught a sad lesson of the value of submarines by Japanese naval officers and has purchased twenty-two of them and contracted for seven more. The United States has eight submarines completed and is building four additional ones. Russia, Italy and Austria are also building them.

France leads all the sea powers in the strength of her torpedo boat equipment. She has almost as many of these vessels as the United States, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy and Austria combined.

France must protect her coast lines against England and Germany, and hence is building many of these effective little watch dogs. She has 257 torpedo boats and thirty-five destroyers. England comes next, with forty-seven torpedo boats and 142 destroyers. Russia has ninety-three destroyers and fifty-seven torpedo boats. Japan has fifty-four destroyers and seventy-seven torpedo boats. The equipment of the United States is sixteen destroyers and thirty-two torpedo boats.

Although the United States navy is well up among the strongest sea powers in the matter of fighting strength, we rank way down the list in regard to personnel. England, Germany and Japan all precede us in this important particular. With a vastly inferior fleet, Japan has 7,000 more enlisted men than the United States. The enlisted strength of the American navy is 33,500; that of Japan, 41,070; Germany, 41,596; France, 51,727; England, 98,963.

Our navy also ranks last among this quintet in the matter of flag officers and captains and commanders. We are also last in the number of other line officers and engineers, every other nation having at least 50 per cent more of such officers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A TUCKAHOE

A citizen of Douglas county brought to the office of an Ava paper what is said to be called by the Indians a tuckahoe. It was turned up by the plow. It is a singular vegetable substance, seldom found except in the southern lowlands of the United States. It grows under the ground and sometimes attains the size and somewhat the appearance of a loaf of bread and is often called "Indian loaf," or "Indian bread."

It is said that its methods of growth and reproduction are unknown, it having neither root, branch nor cellular structure, for which reason it has been considered

as a secondary product, caused by the degeneration of the tissues of some flowering plant. It was eaten by the Indians and considered by them a very dainty dish.—Mt. Vernon Fountain and Journal.

BALKED AT HIS OWN MEDICINE

A tramp was one day strolling through a wood that belonged to the Duke of Norfolk.

The duke happened to meet him, and said:

"Do you know you're walking on my land?"

"Your land?" said the tramp. "Well, I've got no land of my own, so I'm obliged to walk on somebody's. Where, though, did you get this land?"

"I got it from my ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did they get it from?" went on the tramp.

"From their ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did their ancestors get it from?"

"They fought for it."

"Come on, then," said the tramp, fiercely, as he pulled off his coat, "and I'll fight you for it."

But the duke, retreating hastily, declined to accept this fair offer.—Washington Star.

REASON NAMED

One day some Americans on a visit to Wales expressed a wish to see a certain old and historic church. The incumbent was only too pleased to show them round, especially as he believed it would end in a donation being given to his parochial funds. He is as proud of the school as he is of the church, and finished up by asking them in there also, and inviting them to question the scholars. One of the party accepted the invitation.

"Can you tell me, little boy," said he to one lad, "who George Washington was?"

"Iss surr," said he, "he was a 'Merrycan gen'ral."

"Quite right," said the American. "And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Iss, surr; e was remarkable 'cos 'e was a 'Merrycan an' told the trewth."

The American didn't question further.—Cassell's Journal.

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