

AMERICAN SHIPS DROP

HAMPTON ROADS.

**VESSELS IN FINE CONDITION** 

Long Voyage Has Demonstrated the

Marvelous Efficiency of the Amer-

ican Navy-Foreign Countries Im-

pressed as Never Before-Deser-

tions Reported as Surprisingly Few

-President Roosevelt Reviews

Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 22 .- The

most stupendous task of naval his-

tory was completed when President

Roosevelt reviewed the fleet of 16

battleships as they filed into Hampton

Roads to drop anchor at the port

from which they sailed one year and

The homecoming was much the

same as the departure. The ships

were the same, with the exception of

the Nebraska and Wisconsin, which

took the place of the Maine and Ala-

bama. The flag of Rear-Admiral Sper-

placed on the retired list.

THE WASHAM

HAMPTON

ROADS.

HE USS CAROLINA

THE USS KEARSARGE

THE U.SS

THE U.S.S

WISCONSIN

1

THE U.S.S MISSOURI

THE USS. OHIO

THE USS

71854551PP1

two months before.

Armada from the Mayflower.

AT

THEIR ANCHORS

### GOOD CROPS, SPLENDID CLIMATE AND WELL ENFORCED LAWS.

Mr. George E. Hunter is a Maid stone, Saskatchewan (Central Canada), farmer, who writes to a Canadian Government Agent as follows:

"It was the first week in November, 1907, when we arrived here. There was very little snow or cold weather until after the holidays, then the snow and cold increased, but to no great extent. I think the coldest I heard of was 30 degrees below zero, but that degree of cold would not be felt here any more than 10 degrees below zero would be back home in Michigan, owing to the beautiful dry atmosphere of this country. There came a good thaw every month that settled the snow, the fields soon became bare, and on the 12th of April I commenced ploughing. The snow was then all gone and summer at hand. This last season was something more than an average year around here, with fine crops gathered from a large acreage. In parts the crops were less than average, but generally speaking they were above it. The price of wheat was quite good. Some fine yields sold at \$1.10 per bushel, while some were marketed at much less, but hardly any went below about 60 cents a bushel.

"Oats started on the market at 35 cents a bushel, barley about 50 cents, and flax from 90 cents to \$1.00 a bushel.

"As this, was my first year in this country, it was a hard year for my horses, owing to their being eastern horses, and not used to the western climate, but they will soon get climatized.

"The soil on my farm is a black loam, about one foot in thickness, below that we find about six feet of clay, and below that again gravel and sand, with an abundance of excellent water. This was the condition of the ground as I found it when I dug a well. I can say that the water is as sweet and as free from alkali and impurities as I ever saw.

"My opinion is that the man who comes here with a little means can do no better than invest \$500 or \$1,000 in cattle, after locating a homestead adjoining or near some hilly part of the country where it will not be taken up as soon. There is plenty of grass and hay to be found in the hilly country and small lakes and sloughs will afford sufficient water for any amount of cattle. The bluffs with a few hay or straw sheds will make sufficient shelter for them. There is no need to worry about the market for cattle, as there is already a great call for stock of all kinds to satisfy the continued demands of the large packing house at Edmonton, established by Swift and Company.

"The dairy business should by no means be forgotten. It is one of the paying enterprises of this great west. The price of butter seldom goes below reaches as high as 5 cents and

ing on the part of the men and offcers at receptions and while on liberty in strange and peculiarly interesting places has been far less than was expected.

From the point of view of the trained mariner, bringing a ship around the world is no extraordinary task. But bringing 16 battleships, with 15,000 men, around the world is a most gigantic naval undertaking. Unlike the merchant ships, they are things of massive and intricate mechanism. They moved in battle formation, maneuvering at sea, to simulate, as far as possible, war conditions. At two stops in their journey, Magdalena bay and the Philippines, the great batteries were brought into play for target practice, without preparation, to prove the fitness of the ships for fighting at the end of a long cruise.

Many Countries Visited.

The fleet visited 20 countries and anchored in 26 foreign ports. The 16 ships passed through the Straits of Magellan, made the journey through the Suez canal without mishap and coaled at Port Said in record time to be off to help the Italian earthquake sufferers, all without mishap. Two passed through the Dardanelles, the first foreign warships to do so without grave conferences between the vigilant powers, to pick up the young Turkish officers who were to come to the United States. Two saluted the new sultan of Morocco. One division dropped anchor at Amoy to do honor to China. The whole fleet flew their colors in the ports of Japan. The flags of nearly all the world were unfurled in welcome to them.

ry flew from the Connecticut, Rearcoal were used. Practically all of this Admiral Evans, Rear-Admiral Emory and Rear-Admiral Thomas, who were came from America, in order that successively in command, having been there be no variations in quality which would interfere with the elaborate steaming tests to determine the maxi-Crowding the piers the same wives and sweethearts gathered to welcome mum power to be obtained from the



TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

## SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with a Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington-The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.-Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the earned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with

another. In brief part, he said: "It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government. Ministry Placed First.

"The first profesison is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy;' when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law, to the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a dis tinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man. to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an other worldliness and no thought of this. This, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. What ever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political immorality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their

highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patrlotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is, illustrated in the immense strength' which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal. He said:

#### Medical Profession Eulogized.

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the mosquito, is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from the temperate zone consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was noxious into most useful agencies, all confirm the governmental importance of the profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencles, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise. Whether at the head of that department should be put a doctor of medicine or some other person must depend on the individual and not on his technical professional learning or skill. It is the capacity to organize, co-ordinate and execute that is needed at the head of a department, and not so much deep technical and professional skill. It is the ability to judge whether others have such technical or professional skill that the head of the department who makes the selection of the members of his department should be endowed with. However this may be, it is becoming more and more clear that the extending of governmental duties into a territory covered by the profession of medicine is bringing physicians more and more into political and governmental relation, and we may expect that in the next decade they will play a far greater part than they have heretofore; and it is proper that they should."

### NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BACKS.

# How to Make a Bad Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pain, dizzy spells, and



that constant feeling of duliness and tiredness, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. Mary Hinson of 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky. "Had I not used Doan's Kidney Pills I be-

Heve I would not be living to-day," says Mrs. Hinson. "My cycsight was poor, I suffered with nervous, splitting headaches, spots would dance before my eyes, and at times I would be so dizzy I would have to grasp something for support. My back was so weak and painful I could hardly bend over to button my shoes and could not get around without suffering severely. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and I continued until practically well again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE VERY LAST.



'I'm so delighted to see you, major. I thought you had died." "Died, madam? That's the last

thing I'd do, madam."

## HOME TONIC FOR OLD PEOPLE

Wonderful results, eventually restoring full physical vigor, are obtained from the following: To one-half pint good whiskey, add one ounce syrup sarsparilla and one ounce Toris compound, which can be procured from any druggist. Take in teaspoonful doses before each meal and before retiring.

#### Thoughtful Child.

They are considerate youngsters in England, as most people know. A little boy whose grandmother had fust died wrote the following letter, which he duly posted: "Dear Angels: We have sent you grandma. Please give her a harp to play, as she is shortwinded and can't blow a trumpet."-London Tit-Bits.

#### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

Catarrn Cannot De Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or coasti-tutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken in-ternally, and ark directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medi-cine. It was preseribed by one of the beet physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonies known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful re-wits in curing catarrh. Send for testimoniais. free. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props. Toledo, G Sold by Drugdist, price 75c. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pfils for constipation.

### The Retort Salty.

To drive the ships 410,000 tons of

40 cents a pound. Also the new creameries that are fast being erected along the lines of railroad are calling on the farmers for their cream.

"These creameries are greatly welcomed in all communities, because selling cream is better than making butter, even at an average price of 25 cents a pound. For a new country the railroad transportation facilities are good; not yet, of course, what they are in older countries, but the new lines are swiftly gaining as the country gets more settled and supplies them with produce to ship. It is hard to say too much in favor of this country. All one needs is a little money with grit and ambition. I have seen homesteads that were filed on a little over three years ago that the owners have refused \$3,000 for.

"There is much more that can be said in favor of Western Canada, but I think my letter has been long enough."

When a man's heart is broken by a woman he employs some other woman to mend it.

Lewis' Single Binder cigar-richest, most satisfying smoke on the market. Y dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Some men have no excuse for being sober when the lid is off.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A woman probably feels blue when she is green with envy.



TEXAS STATE LAND Millions of acres of school land to be sold by the State, \$1.40 to \$5.30 per acre; only one-forieth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent inter-est; only \$12.00 cash for 160 acres at \$5.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send (0 cents for Hook of Instructions and New State Law, J. Sinyder, School Land Locator, \$50 9 h St., Austin, Tex. Heference, Austin National Eans.





ALIGNMENT OF WARSHIPS AT HAMPTON ROADS.

those to whom they waved their farewells from the same spot over a year ago. And with the rattle of chains and the splash of anchors, as the great ships wheeled into their berths. the journey of 42,227 miles-not including the side trips in the Mediterranean and other waters-from zone to zone, over the world's oceans and through foreign seas, was at an end.

#### Marks Epoch in History.

The event marks an epoch in the naval and diplomatic history of the United States. As a mere physical achievement it is a thing of enormous proportions. As a test of naval efficiency it has shown the sailing value of the fleet and demonstrated to many peoples the power of the United States and its equipment for war. It has been a sort of gymnastic exercise with the big stick. It has given the navy department the results of an experience that will be invaluable in the upbuilding of future fleets and brought out defects that must be overcome. As a diplomatic messenger it has dissipated international misunderstandings and brought closer in friendly relations the United States and many of the world's countries.

The successful completion of the cruise without noteworthy accident or untoward incident, from either a naval or political point of view, is regarded by all nations as history making from several points of view. Never before has any battle command made such a long, continuous voyage. Never before has any battle command circumnavigated the globe, whether in one or separate voyages. Never before has any fleet or armada of any of the countries of the world visited so many ports, so many countries, under so many flags. And never was any naval command received with such wide and universal acclaim and enthusiasm of friendly feeling and spirit of welcome as marked the progress of the American battle fleet at every one of its twoscore or more stops on the cruise around the world.

### Few Desertions Reported.

A remarkable feature of the cruise been the excellent discipline. While there have been a few desertions, the number has been far less in proportion than it usually is in home ports. The extent of the drink-

quantity of fuel consumed. In this respect alone the experience gained is invaluable. Nearly 100,000 gallons of oil were consumed in lubricating the engines and machinery. All Nations Impressed. It is as a naval test that the cruise of the fleet takes rank as the most interesting and greatest achievement of modern times. Naval experts of foreign nations waited with cynical patience for the fleet to arrive in Magdalena bay, battered and disabled after the first leg of the rigorous journey. When the ships went through target practice without any preparation they hastened to report to their governments. Later, when the same ships continued on their way around the world and did the same thing at Manila bay, the fighting efficiency of the American navy was unquestioned. Foreign naval experts also waited

confidently until the ships should reach California, to see the bluejackets desert in shoals as soon as they set foot on their own soil again. On the contrary the men kept to their posts more faithfully then even the department itself anticipated. This is the one problem of the American navy that has been a source of constant difficulty. Re-enlistments become more common than before and for the men who left the fleet after the long cruise around South America there were more men to take the places when they were ready to leave San Francisco.

But there were some things, some very simple things, brought out by the fleet's voyage which seem to have naval operations are to be carried by the United States at long range, and that will probably be the case, so far as the Pacific is concerned, there must be colliers to fill the bunkers of the battleships, supply ships to fill the store rooms, and ammunition ships ports the chief of the bureau of ordnance said that a navy without ammunition was helpless, the chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts said that a navy without food for the men of our proper oriental policies." was helpless. The colliers are being built now and it is only a matter of time before each of the bureau chiefs ernment is of the utmost importance, will get what he wants.

### Has Made Improvement.

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved fitted to meet the requirements of the to the point of demanding that a betescaped the critics of the navy. If ter order of affairs be introduced. In Grant during the great civil war. Such this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the condito fill the magazines. In their last re- tions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said

that "their relation to politics and govthough indirect." He went ca:

#### Washington's Greatness.

After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government." He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work. because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly situation. Such were Lincoln and was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory-a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training. but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired-to his high character as a mau."

Summer Visitor--Ind you e a waterspout, Capt. Oldsalt?

Capt. O .- Aye, mum, that I have, dozens of 'em.

S. V .- Really, how remarkable! Where did you see them, if I may ask?

Capt. O.-At the plumber's, mum, at the plumber's.

### How Lorella Was Interested.

While the visitor told how he had ridden 30 thrilling miles on the cowcatcher of a locomotive, five-year-old Lorella listened attentively. As he concluded, she asked: "Did you catch the cow, Mr. Blank?"

### The Night of the Game.

First Spiflicated Person - Doesh thish student belong here?

Landlady (coldly)-No, all my students were brought home an hour ago.-Wisconsin Sphinx.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You've no idea how quickly a little Hamlins Wizard Oil will lubricate the cords and make you comfortable again.

It's a good thing to have opinionsand it's a better thing to keep the lid on them sometimes.

No harmful drugs in Garfield Tea, Nature's laxative-it is composed wholly of clean, sweet, health giving Herbs! For constipation, liver and kidney troubles.

Even when the gates of prayer are shut the gates of tears are open .--Hebrew proverb.

