

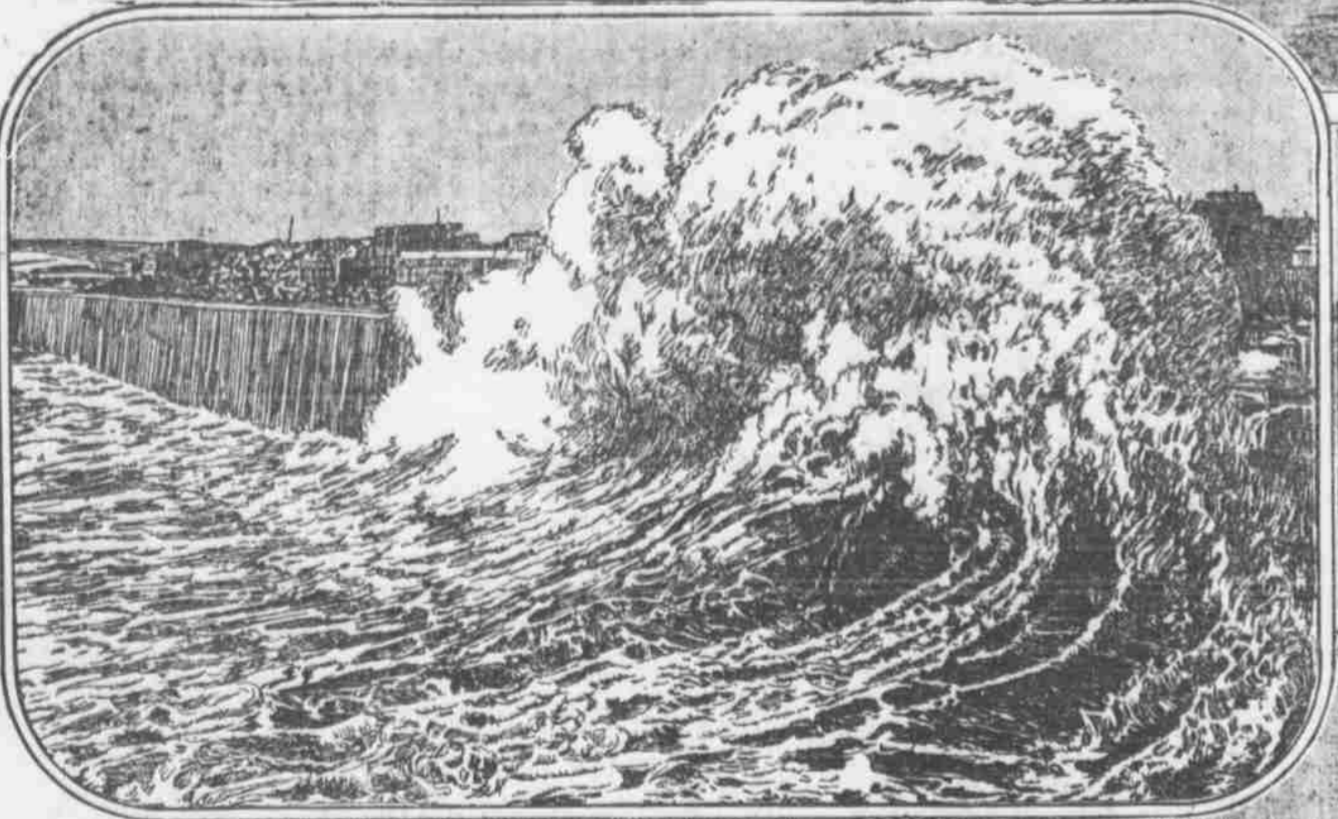
ENGLAND'S WAR WITH SEA

Great Stretches of Her Territory Are Washed Away Yearly.

TOWNS AND FORESTS UNDER THE WAVES

Land and Water Cover Areas Known to History and the Onslaught of the Ocean is Unchecked.

Britain may be mistress of the waves, but they take tremendous toll of its territory every year. For hundreds of miles along the English coasts are buried once prosperous towns and villages, and forests wherein once roamed red deer.



HOW THE WAVES BEGIN THEIR ATTACK ON BRITAIN'S COASTS

royal preserves an Archbishop once communicated several deer stags. In Yorkshire alone there are no fewer than twelve buried towns and villages. In the county of Suffolk there are at least five; and at many points on the south coast, like Bexhill, the remains of submerged forests are plainly visible at low water.

Between the westward of Land's End, and between there and the Scilly Isles lies the lost land of Lyonesse. But more striking than figures, history or tradition is the evidence of the Cornish coasts themselves at low tide.

Thus beneath the sand of Mount's Bay is a deposit of black mould in which may be discovered the remains of leaves, nuts, branches and trunks of trees. And the remains of red deer may be traced seaward as far as the ebb allows. The chronicler Leland states that the district between Land's End and the Scilly Islands, now covered by the Atlantic, once contained 150 parish churches and villages.

As to Wales Prof. A. G. Ramsay says: "More land has gone in the principality than now remains above the sea level." Formerly from the Ribble to the Dee and from an unknown distance seaward up the valley of these rivers the country was clothed with trees. But all this land has now disappeared and the sea appears greedy for more.

At Leasowes Castle, in the Wirral district of Cheshire, the sea a century ago was more than a mile from the castle walls. But today were it not for the masonry embankment of the castle, the waves would sweep right over it.

Great submerged forests occur at intervals all around the English coasts from the great bight between Wales and Scotland, the Bristol Channel, the coasts of Cornwall, Devon and the Isle of Wight. And also from Belsey in Sussex to Holderness in Yorkshire.

In the last named county the losses in modern times have been especially severe. Thus Englishmen of today look in vain for the lost city of Ravensburg. It was at this spot that Henry IV. landed in 1296, as Shakespeare notices. The lost city sent two members to Parliament and was a bigger and more important place than the city of Hull is today. But with it disappeared many other villages and a large tract of territory in the Holderness district.

Once fertile and populous land, it being destroyed at a great rate from Spurn Head to Bridlington. One-half of the ancient church of Kilmsea disappeared in 1528, and the rest of it five years later; the town itself had gone long ago under the waves.

Aldborough church has been destroyed; the Castle of Grimston has vanished. Mableton church, now topping on the cliff, was formerly two miles inland.

Skewness, in Lincolnshire, was at one time an important town, with a fortified castle and immense churches. But that city is now lost among the breakers, and castle, church, market place and streets lie fathoms deep in the North sea.

So recently as 1796 the remains of a forest were visible along the entire coast from

1585 and 1809 four churches disappeared in the waves. In 1877 bombers lapped their way into the market place, and in 1700 the towering St. Peter's church collapsed into the sea.

It is no wonder therefore that a royal commission on coast erosion should have been appointed by the government to inquire into the encroachment of the sea and adopt measures of defense. The statistics of the ordinance survey show that every year English lands by marine erosion lose a tract of land equal in size to the Rock of

Gibraltar; and on the east coast alone territory is lost equal to the island of Heligoland. All the coast towns spend annually hundreds of thousands of dollars fighting the irresistible enemy, especially the more populous resorts whose prosperity is threatened. One December night the Kentish town of Margate was almost pounded to pieces, and damage done to the extent of \$300,000.

There were falls of cliff in the eastern section of the town; promenades were carried away and overhanging hotels left in

an uninhabitable condition. On the jetties iron seats and stanchions were bent and twisted, and enormous masses of concrete and stone torn from the defensive works and partially dragged out to sea. At Hems Bay, in Kent, a few weeks ago the sea promenade, over a mile in length, and the roadway above it were completely torn and destroyed, and in one small section of the town \$50,000 damage was done to municipal property.

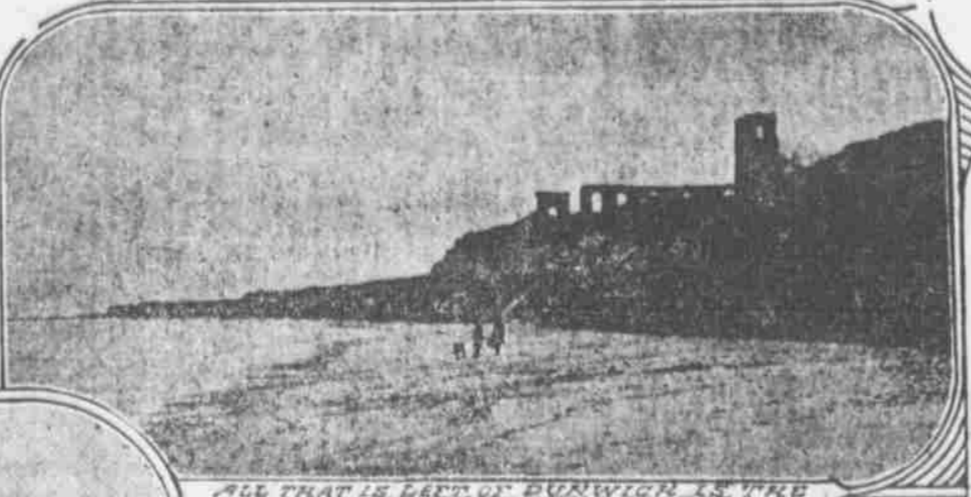
The county of Kent has always been a great sufferer. Last winter one extensive

section of the sea wall between Sheerness and est Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, was so damaged that nearly 1,000 of the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery and blue-jackets had to turn out to repair the damage. During the night of the storm 30,000 sandbags and 120,000 feet of planking were worked into the gaps.

It is strange to find an inland town fast passing out to sea entirely helpless and with valuable land marked out for destruction. Great efforts have been made to save threatened territory in the little

fairly blotting out the big hotels and towering cliffs in fountains of spray. Special trains are on hand at such times to hurry material to fill up cavities and breaches. It is a costly business, however.

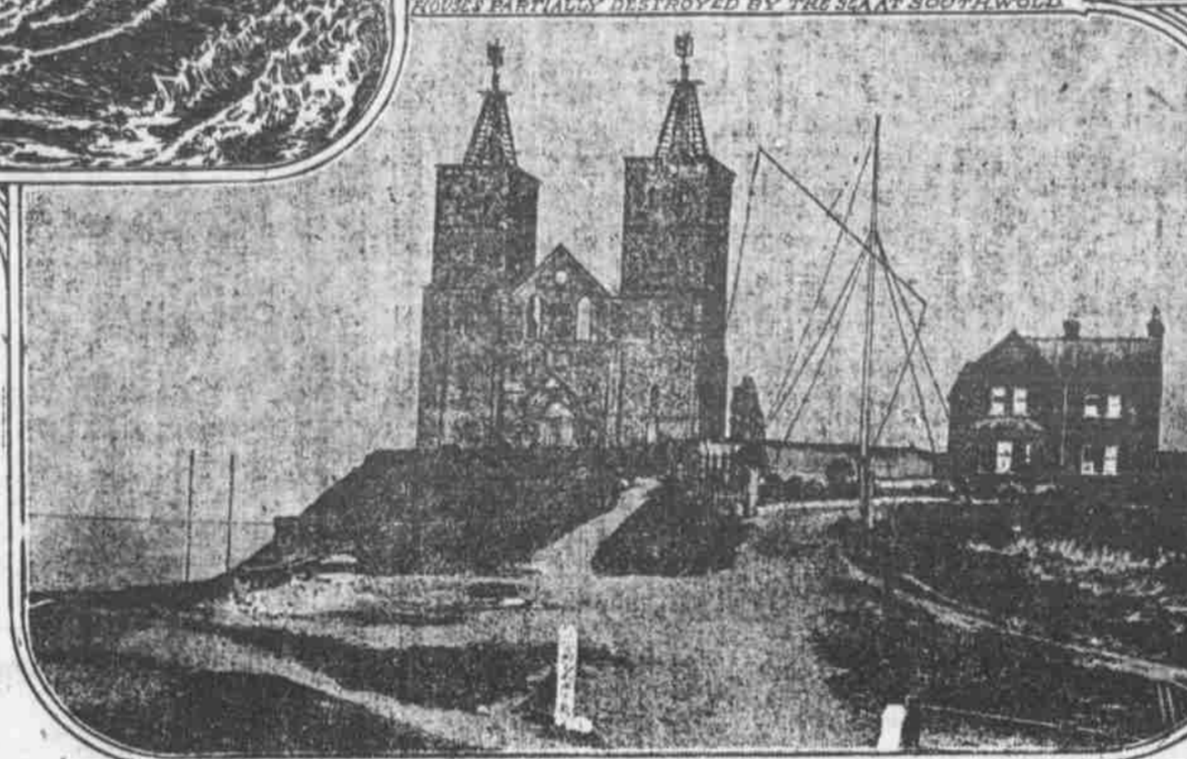
The little town of Cromer in one year has spent over \$150,000 on sea defence, in the fishing town of Lowestoft furious seas have licked out 200,000 tons of shingle, despite the fact that \$300,000 has been spent on protective measures; and on the south side the low water mark has been driven back nearly seventy feet. Nevertheless



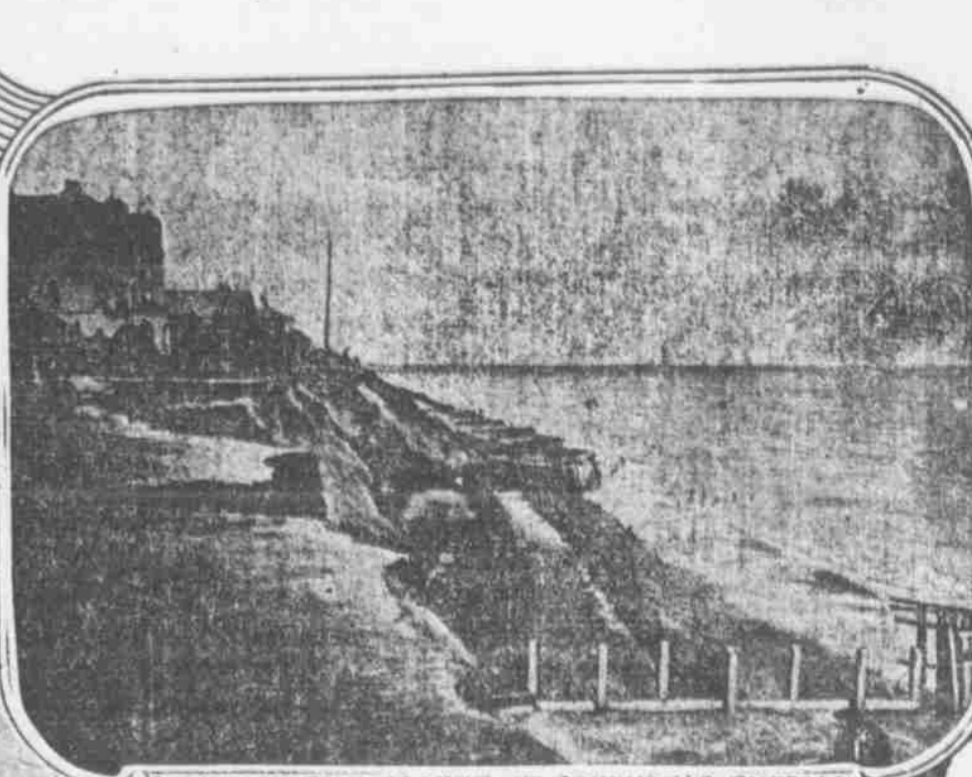
ALL THAT IS LEFT OF HUNSWICK IS A WRECK BURIED IN A HOLLOW OF THE CLIFFS



ROSSA PARVA HAS DISAPPEARED BY THE SEA AT SOUTH WOLD



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF RECVLER ARE THESE TWO TOWERS OF THE CATHEDRAL



GAPS IN THE CLIFFS AT SOUTH WOLD SWIFLY BIG HOTEL ABOUT TO BE ABANDONED



THE SEA VICTORIOUS DESTRUCTION OF LANGLEY FORT NEAR EASTBOURN

Kentish town of Sandgate, near Dover, where a battle between the sea and civil engineers has been in progress for centuries.

Every gale leaves its mark on Sandgate, tearing away the sea wall and making breaches often 300 feet in length. The foundations of the old castle are now causing anxiety, and have to be shored up with timber and masses of concrete, though it is doubtful whether these make shifts can avail for long.

It is a magnificent sight when the sea attacks a Sussex town like Hastings, breaking in fury on her defensive works and

twenty-two feet of cliff disappeared recently, leaving a new hotel in so perilous a position that it had to be abandoned.

Cdr. Heiland, director general of the ordnance survey, has told the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion that within the last decade or two the county of Sussex alone has lost 35 acres. The cliffs at Rottingdean, where Kipling lives, are forever crumbling and falling.

In one spot land worth \$700 an acre was swept away in half mile slices, and the depth of over 100 feet inland. It is a magnificent sight when the sea attacks a Sussex town like Hastings, breaking in fury on her defensive works and

FEW CONGRESSMEN RETIRE

Senator Spooner's Case One of the Notable Exceptions.

EDMUNDS HAD A UNIQUE REASON

Fear of a Change in Senatorial Traditions—Littauer and Sibley Voluntarily Left the House After Long Service.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The sensation caused by the recent resignation of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin was of twofold nature. In the first place it arose from the fact that in his departure the senate would lose one of its foremost members in point of ability and influence and the administration a staunch supporter. In the second place there was astonishment that

any one in congress should resign at all. Despite all that is said in congress and out (mostly by congressmen themselves), it is the rule that few voluntarily quit the job of serving their country as national legislators because of the small pay with which their services are recompensed. The exceptions merely serve to establish the rule.

Aside from Senator Spooner's resignation, the most notable infraction of the rule in recent years was the retirement of Senator Edmunds in 1891. And the reason for his leaving was unique. He had refined his law practice to a large degree throughout his senatorial career, and was a frequent pleader before the supreme court, so that it was not because he had given up his practice and must return to it to provide for himself and family. He went out because of a fear that the injection of the "new blood" from the six new states would result in an overturning of some of the senate's most cherished traditions, particularly unlimited debate and executive sessions.

At that period there was active agitation for the adoption of the previous question to close debate in the senate and some of the new senators were more than suspected of an intention to force the adoption of the rule. There were so many of them that his colleagues believed that Mr. Edmunds became panic-stricken, and fearing that old landmarks would be swept away, decided to quit while the body retained all of its old prestige and glory as "the most deliberative legislative assembly in the world." But no cataclysm occurred then or later, and things are now just as they always have been.

The voluntary retirements in the Fifty-ninth congress only served to emphasize the rule. Senator Alger decided not to make the race for re-election, but his action was based upon ill-health and his death demonstrated the necessity of the step. Senators Clark of Montana and Patterson of Colorado also announced that they would not be candidates for re-election, but coming political events doubtless cast their shadows across the pathway of their ambition before the announcements were made. All the other senators who went out on March 4 did so after struggling to retain their seats.

The membership of the house presented two shining exceptions to the rule—Messrs. Littauer of New York and Sibley of Pennsylvania—who voluntarily sought private life after ten years' service. The latter served one term—that of the Fifty-third congress—as a democrat, the other four as a republican. He attracted more attention in the first term than in all the other four, having a reputation as rampant silver man. He had to run away from Chicago to escape the vice presidential nomination with Bryan, which finally overtook Mr. Sewall of Maine, also popularly credited with having a "barrel." In later days he has been noted chiefly as one of the very few opponents of railway rate legislation.

There were others who declined to accept nominations for election to the Sixtieth congress for either political or business reasons. These were: Beidler of Ohio, Bowie, to look after the governorship of Alabama; Hedge of Iowa, Bowersock of Kansas, Morrell of Pennsylvania, whose name was discussed in connection with the mayoralty of Philadelphia, to which his colleague, Reburn, was chosen, and who had just returned to the house, and Rupert and Towne of New York.

Three representatives went to the senate—Curtis of Kansas, Dixon of Montana and William Alden Smith of Michigan. Of these however, Dixon was the only one who gave up his nomination for representative to enter the senatorial struggle. Curtis and Smith were both returned to the Six-

tieth congress. Three others left the house to become governor—Little of Arkansas, Patterson of Tennessee and Swanson of Virginia.

Colorado, however, holds the unique record of the congress, and probably of all congresses, in the matter of voluntary withdrawals. Two-thirds of its representation in the house and half its senatorial representation told their constituents that they did want a renomination. Of the three representatives Mr. Ronyne alone sought and obtained a renomination. Two terms each satisfied Messrs. Brooks and Hogg. It is intimated, however, that the former will again find himself in the service of the state in another, and what is com-

monly spoken of as a higher place, that of senator.

Origin of Des Moines.

After three years of discussion and research, the city of Des Moines, capital of Iowa, has formally decided that its name is not of French extraction. The decision was brought to a crisis three years ago when an erudite down east writer in a magazine demanded that "the early French explorers, such as La Salle, Hennepin, Dubuque and Des Moines should be adequately represented at the St. Louis exposition."

The debate seems to have settled that Des Moines was not named after any early

French explorer, that there never was such a proper name, and that there was no good philological explanation of the name.

The name comes from the Indians. It was originally Moingona, and was first given to the Des Moines river by some of the French. On various French maps which have been looked up it was put down as Moingona. The character "g" was used by them at that time to signify the sound of "ou."

As a result, the early Americans who followed the Frenchmen into the valley, not having time to write and explain this odd French character, cut the word to Moine. Then, when the next stage of development came, the river, known as "the Moine,"

was assumed to have been named by the French, and the "De" was substituted for the English article. Finally, the substitution of a uniformly French spelling made it Des Moines, without changing the pronunciation.

It was originally a pure Indian name, but a series of accidental corruptions have made it apparently a French word. Its meaning in the Indian tongue has been utterly lost.

It was supposed for many years, under the theory that the name was French, that it meant "the monks," but investigation utterly disproved this. The French who came after the name was adapted to French forms were the most mystified as to its meaning in French.—Queries.

\$500.00 in Prizes—Simply make a guess: How many will be sold to July 31?

LANPHER HATS advertisement with logo and text.

LANPHER HATS

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Advertisement for bath tubs and other goods with images of tubs.

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Large advertisement for J.L. Brandeis & Sons, Monday March 25, Second Floor New Building, Millinery and Ladies' Apparel.