

MONSTER SHIPS BUILT

ATIONS ORDERING HUGE VESSELS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Thirty-Five Monsters of Destruction to Be Added to Battle Craft Fleet by Fall—United States Ships Large.

London.—The epidemic of monster battleships is spreading. By the close of the present summer no fewer than 35 of these enormous craft will have been completed, begun or ordered, but of these 35 only seven will fly the British flag.

The monster battleships building, completed or to be laid down before the close of the summer of 1907 are as follows:

England—Four Dreadnoughts, three Invincibles; total, seven.

Germany—Four Dreadnoughts, two Invincibles; total, six.

France—Six Dantonis; total, six.

Japan—Four monster battleships, two monster cruisers; total, six.

South American republics—Six Dreadnoughts; total, six.

United States—Two Michigans, two Pacificators; total, four.

All these ships have been ordered since January, 1905. In the five years January, 1900, to January, 1905, the same group of powers laid down or ordered 47 first-class battleships, of which 16 were British.

Another point is very striking. In 1900-4 the British battleships were, on the whole, more powerful and larger than those of rival nations, the sole exception being the United States. But in 1905-7 many of the foreign battleships and armored cruisers are larger and more powerful than the British ships, so that the numerical disadvantage is now accompanied by a disadvantage in quality of ships.

It is true that to the above total of British monster ships should be added to battleships which will be begun about January, 1908, and possibly a third, which may be commenced in March, 1908. But, even so, the British total will be only ten, and will still be below the proportion of a few years ago.

Not only this, but for the first time in the history of the British navy the two-power standard in large armored ships will have been abandoned. The two-power standard, as defined by Mr. Balfour in the house of commons this year, is equality in numbers to the fleets of any two powers plus a margin of ten per cent.

FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEF INSANE.

Geronimo is Guarded Constantly by Apache Scouts.

Lawton, Okla.—Chief Geronimo, the great Apache warrior, who is said to have scalped more white people than any other living Indian, and who for 20 years has been a prisoner of war on the Fort Sill military reservation, near here, is reported by an Apache Indian to have completely lost his mind and has to be guarded almost night and day by Apache scouts in the government service.

He wandered away from home the other day and was not seen until midnight, being discovered about dark wandering carelessly near Fort Sill, watching the highways and murmuring to himself. A carriage approached and he galloped toward it with a ferocious grin that frightened the occupants. He was taken in charge by two scouts who came up and prevented him following the party.

Geronimo is believed to have grown demented because of the refusal of the war department and the president to grant him liberty or permission to return to Arizona, the scene of his many devastations of villages and slaughtering of whites.

Since his last appeal to the president he has been morose and a few weeks ago his wife, the eighth of his career, left him to return no more.

Has Whiskers Seven Feet Long.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—James W. Main, a farmer residing near Glenwood, was in Council Bluffs the other day, and attracted much attention. Main has whiskers seven feet long, the result of 25 years of uninterrupted growth. He is now more than 70 years old.

Thirty-five years ago he says he grew tired of shaving, and swore he would never shave again. In a few years his whiskers reached his waist, and he concealed them under his coat. Then they reached his knees, and he had to button his vest and trousers over them. When he unties the gaiter growth he looks like old Father Time. Main has never had a sick day since he began to let his whiskers grow.

WAITER WINS FORTUNE.

Half a Million Won on Horses; Loses It; Waits Again.

New York.—"Father," said young Thomas Sexton, leaving the ancestral leasehold in County Cavan, Ireland, "I'll come back with a high hat and a long coat, and white spats over my shoes."

Thomas found a job as a waiter in "Jack's," the famous place in the Tenderloin. He made good his promise. He established the family fortunes. He wore the regalia of prosperity in County Cavan, and he made almost a million dollars.

Yet, to-night if you should go to Jack's, Thomas Sexton—older and wiser by six years or so—will be glad to serve you a lobster.

At Jack's Thomas was stationed where sat the big ones in the sporting world. They talked. Thomas listened. Their cash tips for service were generous. Their "tips" on the horses were more valuable still.

Thomas went to the races and won. Then an uncle died and left him a milk route, which he promptly sold for \$4,000.

Shortly afterward he bloomed out as a horse owner. He could not lose. Thomas returned to Ireland with enough money to make his relatives independent for the remainder of their lives.

When Thomas returned to America he lost his money with the same facility with which he had formerly won it. And to-night, at Jack's, Thomas jollies exuberant college boys into a semblance of decorum.

PAY MUCH UNDER MULCT LAW.

Iowa Saloons Yield \$1,474,145 to the State Treasury.

Des Moines, Ia.—Official statistics at the state house disclose that the average tax paid by the saloons operating in Iowa September 30, 1906, was \$865.85. Of the 240 cities in which they are operated a tax additional to the \$600 annual total was collected in but 164. Of the total of \$1,474,145.20 collected from the saloons during the year mentioned, \$548,526.26 went to county treasurers and \$925,618.94 went to the city treasurers.

The Red Book, soon to be issued by the secretary of state, will contain statistics relative to the operation of the mulct and cigarette tax laws. These are the first authentic figures showing the extent to which the laws are in operation. They show that there are 56 counties in which the prohibitory law still obtains. In the 43 counties under the mulct law, 242 cities and towns and 51 townships have saloons. There were 1,770 saloons. The county treasurers collected from them in the year ending September 30, 1906, \$1,697,052.52.

Of the 242 cities in which saloons are operated reports were received from 240. Of these 76 do not charge a tax additional to the \$600 annual mulct; the others do. The total collections made by cities and towns amounted to \$377,092.

Scott county has the largest number of saloons of the 43 counties in which they are operated, 242 in all. No other county went over 200. Harrison and Marion have the fewest, three in all.

U. S. WANTS TALLER SOLDIERS.

New Regulations for Cadets in the Military Academy.

West Point, N. Y.—Under new regulations for the cadets in the Military Academy, annual physical examinations will be held. The new regulations, it is understood, were made with the approval of President Roosevelt and were promulgated by Surgeon General O'Reilly.

The height requirements have been increased a full inch and the regulations require that entering cadets shall be as nearly perfect physically as possible. Under the old rules 63 inches was the required height; now a youth of 17 must be 64 inches tall, or if between 18 and 22 years, 65 inches.

A general order was received from the war department, signed by the president, embodying his views. The order directs the secretary of war to see that all officers of the line who are to come up for examination for promotion to the grade of field officers are actually tested for skill and endurance in riding, this in addition to the physical examination now required by law. The order further states that the president desires an annual and biennial test of the physical condition and skill in horsemanship of all field officers under the personal supervision of the department commanders. The order directly affects the Military Academy.

Await Tickets Fifty Hours.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The record for standing in line for seats for athletic events and concerts was broken at Cornell when a freshman from one of the fraternities lined up at the Lyceum 50 hours before the sale began. He showed up at eight o'clock on Thursday morning and the sale did not begin until ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Others soon followed and for more than 40 hours ten or 15 men and boys were continuously on the job. They were relieved at intervals during the day and night, the freshmen from the different houses taking their turn in line.

Negro Bank to Be Organized.

Toledo, O.—A national bank for negroes will be organized here with Toledo, New York, Cleveland and Washington capital. It will be the first negro bank north of the Mason and Dixon line.

STEEL EXPORTS GROW

REACH \$175,000,000 THIS YEAR, \$57,000,000 IN 1897.

Put Iron Industry Far in Lead in United States—Copper Ranks Second, Wood Third and Cotton Manufactures Fourth.

Washington.—Iron and steel exports from the United States in the fiscal year which ends with next month will aggregate approximately \$175,000,000 in value, against \$57,000,000 a decade earlier and \$16,000,000 two decades earlier. Figures issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor show the value of iron and steel manufactures exported in the ten months ending with April, 1907, at about \$150,000,000, and these figures seem to justify the estimate of \$175,000,000, speaking in round terms, as the value of iron and steel exports for the fiscal year 1907. In the fiscal year 1897 the total value of iron and steel manufactures exported was only \$57,000,000, and in 1887, a decade earlier, the total was a little less than \$16,000,000.

This rapid growth has brought iron and steel manufactures far in the lead of any other group of manufactures in the export trade of the United States. During the 20-year period from the beginning of 1875 to 1895 wood manufactures exported amounted to \$413,000,000, while iron and steel manufactures amounted to but \$409,000,000. With 1895 began a marked increase in the exportation of iron and steel manufactures and from the beginning of that year to the close of the fiscal year 1906 exports thereof amounted to \$1,137,000,000, while those of wood manufactures during the same period were valued at \$536,000,000 or less than half the value of iron and steel manufactures exported. Cotton manufactures were a close second to iron and steel, during the earlier period, but now stand fourth in the great group of manufactures exported, iron and steel ranking first, copper second, wood manufactures third and cotton manufactures fourth.

This rapid growth in the exportation of iron and steel manufactures is especially interesting in view of the fact that finished manufactures form a larger percentage of the grand total in this group than is the case in many other of the great groups of articles classed as manufactures by the bureau of statistics. In copper exportations, the group of second rank, a large proportion of the value occurs in a class which has undergone but a slight process of manufacture—namely, copper in ingots, bars and plates—and this is also true of wood manufactures, of which lumber, sawed timber and shooks form a large percentage of the total exports.

The high grade manufactures of iron and steel exported from the United States find a wide distribution and are accepted in every part of the world. Of the nearly \$7,000,000 worth of locomotives exported during the nine months under consideration Japan, Mexico, the Central American states and Canada took each more than \$1,000,000 worth, while Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Australia also purchased considerable values. Of the \$4,500,000 worth of typewriters exported the United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser, taking more than one-fourth of the total, while Germany ranked second, France third and Mexico fourth in the purchases of this class of iron and steel manufactures.

WOMAN HOLDS OLDEST PEERAGE

Mrs. A. Dawson Succeeds to Title by Death of Lord De Ros.

London.—The oldest peerage in England is now held by a woman. By the death of Lord De Ros his only child, Mrs. Anthony Dawson, has succeeded to the title, which was created in 1283. This ancient barony is one of the few that may descend in the female line, and, as the new baroness has no son, her three daughters are co-heresses.

Lord De Ros, who died in his eighty-first year, was the twenty-fourth baron of a line that numbered many distinguished men. A Baron de Ros was among those who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta, and another led a division of the British army at Crecy.

As premier baron, the late Lord De Ros held the privilege of doing homage for the whole of the barons at the king's coronation. He was persona grata at court, was colonel of the Fifth Life Guards, and had been equerry to the prince consort.

Baroness de Ros, now an elderly lady, is married to Hon. Anthony Lucius Dawson, son of the first earl of Dartrey. Two of her three daughters, who share the heirloom, are married.

Looking for Indian Wife?

Charlotte, N. C.—Twelve Indian girls of the Chickasaw nation in Indian territory have written President Winstone, of the state agricultural college, requesting his aid in procuring white husbands. The girls state they are well to do and have entered into a pact to marry none but white men.

The girls say as they have much land they think the students of an agricultural college will make the right sort of husbands. President Winstone read the letter to the students and it created enthusiasm. About 50 students have written to the maidens and it is thought certain the red girls will get the white husbands wanted.

MONUMENT FOR OIL PIONEER.

Texas Men Plan Honor to Capt. A. L. Lucas.

Sour Lake, Tex.—A movement is on foot among the leading oil operators of this state to raise a large fund for the erection of a monument in honor of Capt. A. L. Lucas, who discovered oil in this part of Texas. The "Lucas gusher" is known in oil circles the world over. It flowed constantly for more than a year at the rate of 70,000 barrels of oil per day, or a total of more than 25,000,000 barrels before it became a pumping proposition. It netted its owners, Col. James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, and associates, more than \$10,000,000.

This first well was drilled under the personal supervision of Capt. Lucas and was looked upon as a freak by practical oil men, but when other wells were drilled in the Beaumont field and flows equally large were obtained it became evident that Capt. Lucas had discovered one of the most remarkable oil fields in the world.

While other men made fortunes out of the oil discovery at Spindletop, Capt. Lucas profited very little. He never became an extensive operator in the new field. He was employed by Col. Guffey and associates for a time, but later went to Mexico, where he is said to have located an oil field on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is now being operated by a British syndicate. The oil men who have profited by his judgment in locating Spindletop field are desirous of showing their appreciation of his services by erecting a monument in his honor. The movement is well under way and its success is practically assured.

RUSSIAN COTTAGE FACTORIES.

Village of Which the Chief Industry is Manufacture of Padlocks.

Chicago.—Russian cottage factories are passing. Political-economic tumults have driven tailors, joiners, grocers, bakers and candlestick makers to lumbering, stone-picking and other labor more remunerative.

Pavlovo is a typical industrial village of the old style. The chief employment of the village is the production of articles of metal, the manufacture of locks alone giving employment to 1,400 cottagers, with 1,500 male artificers. The net output of manufacture is the padlock. With the exception of the bows and springs all the parts of the padlock are made by the artificer and the members of his family of ten years old and upward. The employment of outsiders is the exception.

One family manufactures weekly from 10 to 150 locks, according to size and kind. Lately an industrial school with model workshops has been opened in the village and box and door locks have been attempted. Barring the products of the larger factories, which find their way direct to Moscow and the larger cities, the entire trade of the district is in the hands of the local middlemen.

Many steps already have been taken with a view of ameliorating the lot of the cottager and of giving him a larger share in the product of his industry.

CIVIL WAR RELIC IS FOUND.

Picked Up by Fishermen on River Bank in Oregon.

Hood River, Ore.—Half buried in leaves and brush, William Woodman, while fishing along the Hood river the other day, found mute evidence in the shape of an old powder-burner of the great conflict waged between the north and the south for supremacy in the 60s. The burn is a survival of the days of the old muzzle-loader. Inscribed on one side is "Camp Ford, D. D. Smith, Oct. 9, 1864." Carved on the wooden mouthpiece is the word "Union," while at its base appears America's emblem of freedom, the spread eagle. Two hearts interlocked and a tinge of romance to the finding of the relic and several other ornaments on it give the impression that at one time it was highly treasured by its owner. How it came to be so far away from the original scene of its usefulness is a mystery that A. C. Buck, commander of the local G. A. R. post here, is trying to clear up. He and other old soldiers are very much interested in the find, but have been unable to discover that any one of the name of D. D. Smith ever lived at Hood River. They are in hopes that the publication of its discovery will lead to some light on its history.

Pumpkin Pie Divorce Cause.

San Francisco.—Mrs. Eleanor Doe Stetson, who is suing her wealthy husband, J. B. Stetson, president of one of the city railroad companies, for \$11,000, says she was compelled to eat pumpkin pie three times a day. She preferred salad and soup, but Mr. Stetson tabooed them. She liked striped bass, but her husband insisted that salmon was the only fish worth eating.

The mother was forced to eat her Christmas dinner alone, while her husband dined with his daughters, and she was never an invited guest at social functions given by the latter.

"When I went to New York a year ago," Mrs. Stetson said, "I left a pair of horses and a brougham in charge of a coachman. It had been purchased with my money and was mine solely. Soon as I left Mr. Stetson sold it for \$1,200."

Drive 1,500 Miles in Buggy.

Ashville, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Knight, of Montreal, Canada, reached Asheville the other day, having driven the entire distance of 1,500 miles in a one-horse buggy. Mr. and Mrs. Knight were 34 days en route.

WAR ON MEXICO WEED

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO STOP MARIHUANA SMOKING.

Users Are Driven to Incapacity and Murder—Selling or Giving Away of Poisonous Herb Made Unlawful.

City of Mexico, Mexico.—The effects of smoking the marihuana weed are so terrible that an effort is to be made under direction of the government to exterminate the plant throughout Mexico. The war department issued orders some time ago prohibiting soldiers smoking the poisonous herb, but the orders were disobeyed and it became necessary to issue a decree prohibiting any person selling or giving the weed to soldiers.

Heavy penalties are imposed upon those who violate this order. Marihuana still finds its way into the barracks of the soldiers and many cases of insanity are produced each year by its secret use. The law against its gathering and sale has been extended to apply to all classes of people, as the marihuana smoking habit was becoming quite general among the lower classes.

The terrible consequences of smoking marihuana were shown at Monterey the other day. Miquelades Mirales, a Mexican laborer, was given a small supply of the weed by a friend as a joke and told to smoke it. Mirales rolled the broken leaf into the form of a cigarette and began smoking it. The most pleasurable sensations at first passed over him, but he had hardly finished smoking the cigarette when he was seized with a fit of insanity. He made a murderous assault upon his wife with a knife and then turned and stabbed a policeman who was attracted to the scene by the cries of the woman. Mirales ran, pursued by a large force of police and other men. He ran for several blocks and then turned and made an onslaught upon his pursuers. He was struck over the head with a club and knocked senseless. He was bound and shut up in a room, where he remained until the effects of the marihuana had worn off. When he came to his senses he could remember nothing.

A report has been received here from Tuxtla Gutierrez, state of Chiapas, that Jose Solas, a deserter from the Fifteenth battalion of the army, while under the influence of marihuana attacked and killed Maximo Salazar, a citizen of that place. Solas was violently insane when he committed the murder. He learned to use marihuana while in the army and his uncontrollable desire for the weed led to his desertion.

Praxedis Garza of Monterey smoked a marihuana cigarette the other day, and started up the street on a journey of crime. He first attacked a laborer with a knife, inflicting a terrible wound upon the man. He next attacked a passing dog, killing it with a club. A woman came around the corner of the street near where he was standing and he made a rush at her with a knife.

It is a rare thing for an American to become addicted to the use of marihuana. One instance of this kind is reported from the city of Oaxaca. A young American located there several years ago and went into the mining business. He prospered and had the respect of all who knew him. One fatal day while on a hunting trip he was induced by an old Mexican with whom he spent the night to smoke a cigarette of marihuana.

He found that the sensations of the poison were indescribably delightful. Strange to say, the first few cigarettes did not seem to make him crazy as they did most people. He had smoked perhaps a dozen or more of the cigarettes in as many days when he was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity. He broke away and ran into the mountains, where he remained for several hours. The insanity fit had worn off when he returned to town, but he continued to use the weed until he died a miserable death.

ONE WOMAN IN FIVE A WORKER.

Some Queer Occupations Reported by the Census Bureau.

Washington.—The census bureau has just issued a report showing that in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and other outlying territories, there are 4,833,830 women at work. The total number of women 16 years of age and over in continental United States in 1900 was 23,485,559, which makes one woman in every five a breadwinner. Of the number reported as divorced, 55.2 per cent. were supporting themselves wholly or in part by their own earnings. It has been suggested that the increase of divorce is partly attributable to the more independent economic position of women.

Domestic service, notwithstanding the increased diversity of employments for women, remains the most important of the occupations, almost one-fourth of those reported as engaged in gainful occupations being returned as servants.

The census shows that five females were employed as pilots; that on steam railroads 21 were employed as baggage-men, 31 as brakemen, seven as conductors, 45 as engineers and 26 as switchmen, yardmen and flagmen; that 43 were cartmen and hack drivers, six ship carpenters, and two roofers and slaters; that 185 were returned as blacksmiths and 508 machinists; that eight were boiler-makers, 31 were charcoal, coke and lime burners and 11 were well borers.

RAISING BABIES BY CHART.

Addition to the Schedule for Which the Nurse Wasn't Even Grateful.

We let machines, in the form of nurses and governesses, raise our children under printed directions, tacked upon the walls. And some mothers are proud of the completeness of their thralldom to these charts—actually proud because their babies are "scheduled" youngsters.

The other day I was shown a chart—a business-like, austere product of some pseudo-scientist's brain and printers' ink.

"Isn't it complete?" said the neighbor. "Read it."

I read: "Aerated milk, nine a. m. Scraped one-fourth orange, 9.30 a. m. Pasteurized milk, ten a. m. Slice of health toast, one-sixteenth ounce, 10.15 a. m. Modified milk, three ounces, 15.45 a. m. Walk 18 steps, 11 a. m. Two teaspoons distilled water, 11.15 a. m."

The rest of the chart was similar to this. "It is complete," said I, "but I should like to edit the next one they get out."

She opened her eyes and raised her brows. (You know the way superior people, especially the recently superior kind, do it—so's you get a taste in your mouth right away as if she had handed you a grapefruit to eat, without sugar.)

"By putting in a line right here," I said, refusing to be frozen by her manner, "12.30 to one o'clock. Love baby a little."

She didn't even thank me for the suggestion—actually, she didn't. Women are peculiar propositions—What?—May Bohemian.

POLICE DOGS OF VIENNA.

Experiments So Far Have Only Proved Qualified Success.

Some interesting experiments were made recently with police dogs in the Schwarzenberg park, says a Vienna report. The animals used were German sheepdogs, greatly resembling wolves. The dogs proved successful in carrying messages. They covered over half a mile in three minutes, bringing a message from an outpost, taking back an answer, and then returning to headquarters.

A trial to illustrate the use of the animals in saving drowning persons nearly had a fatal ending. The victim was dragged by a dog across the pond in which the experiment was made, but as the animal kept his head under the water the subject of the test was half drowned when he reached the bank.

In another case a supposed burglar, who was pursued by one of the dogs, was so furiously attacked by the animal that he had to be rescued from his captor. Archduchess Isabella after the trial ordered a number of trained police dogs for the protection of her family when living in the country.

Too Much Coffee.

A Cincinnati doctor who thinks that all the ills of the human race can be traced to the drinking of coffee and tea entered a restaurant recently and seated himself opposite an Irishman who was busying himself trying to dispose of a steaming cup of coffee.

"How often do you use coffee?" queried the doctor.

"I drink it morning, noon and night, sir."

"Don't you experience a slight dizziness of the brain on retiring at night?"

"Indeed I do, sir, very frequently."

"You have a sharp pain through the temples and in and around the eyes?"

"Right you are," replied the Irishman.

"You are possessed with a drowsiness when you awake in the morning, and your head often aches and feels very heavy?"

"Right again," answered the Irishman, still sipping his coffee.

"Well, then," exclaimed the doctor, sitting erect in his chair, "now's your own convinced that the coffee is the cause?"

"Is that so?" said the Irishman, in astonishment. "Faith I always thought it was the whisky—What to Eat."

Public Spirited Thugs.

A man was coming up from Chunchon province with a sum of money which had been subscribed for the payment of the public debt. He was met by robbers, who took the money and started away. He called after them that the money was a subscription to the fund for the raising of the debt, whereupon they came back and handed him the money and begged his pardon for their mistake, and then gave him ten yen extra as a contribution on their own part. He asked their names to publish in the papers, but they said they did not want to obtain notoriety in that way, and declined, but said they were glad to pay something toward helping the country.—Korean News.

A Place for Business.

Pat, a miner, after struggling for years in a far off western mining district, finally giving up in despair, was about to turn his face eastward, when suddenly he struck it rich. Soon afterward he was seen, strutting along, dressed in fine clothes. One day an old friend stepped him, saying, "And how are you, Pat? I'd like to talk to you."