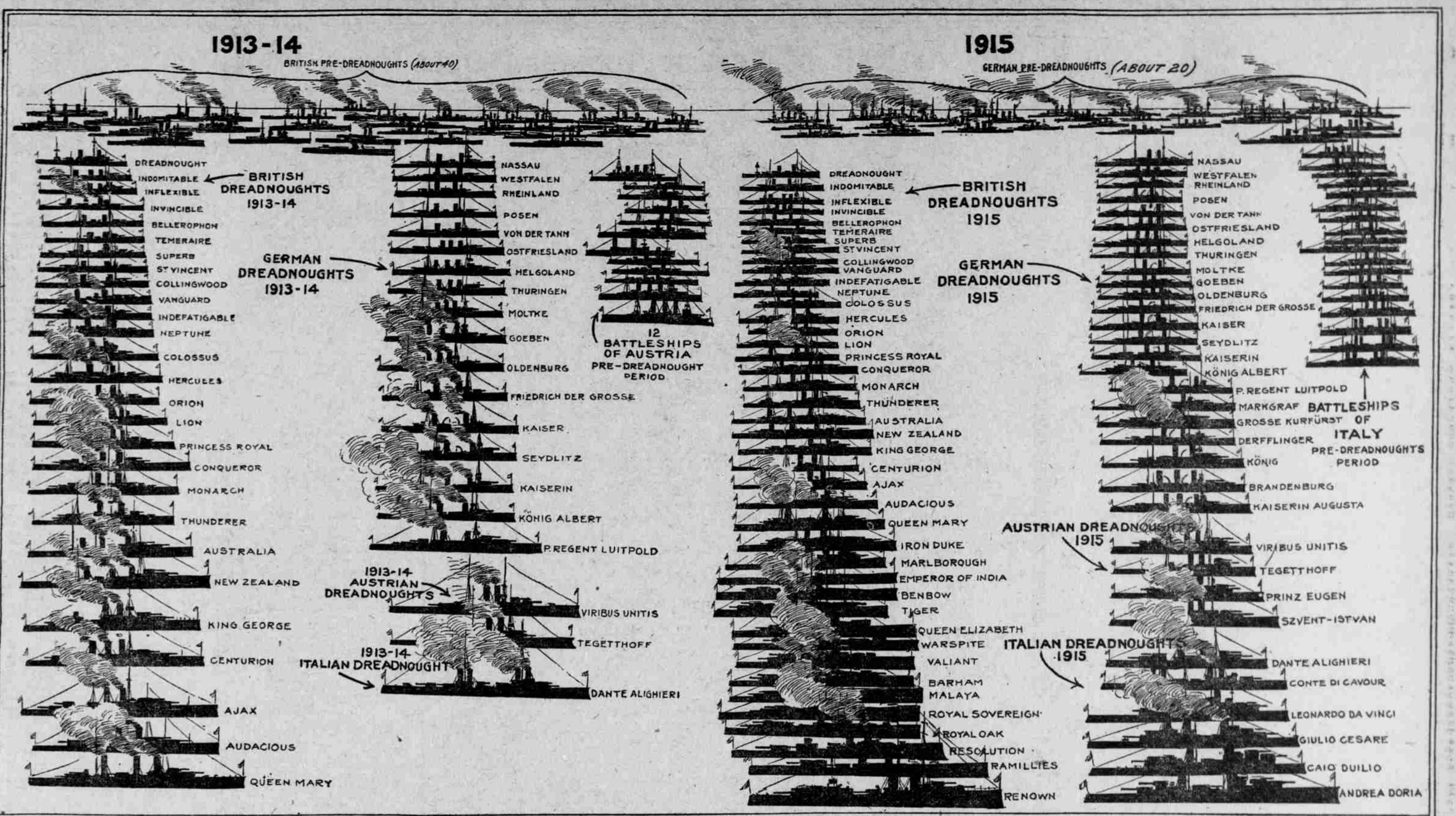


# COMPARATIVE DRAWING OF BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES



UNTIL recently England maintained what she called her "two-power" standard with regard to her navy. In other words, she continued to build just as many ships every year as would insure her having about 5 per cent more strength than the combined navies of the next two most powerful countries, whichever they might hap-

pen to be at the time. With the advent of socialistic and labor members in Parliament and the blindness of the man in the street to any real danger, the naval appropriation was cut down under Winston Churchill's administration, rather than increased, so that the result would have been, but for the present war, that Germany could have pulled up almost level. In any case, the two-power standard has been lost irretrievably.

In naval strength today England has 13 super-dreadnoughts and 18 dreadnoughts, or 29 ships of dreadnought caliber in all, as against a total of 19 dreadnoughts possessed by Germany. France comes next with 17 and Japan and Russia (the latter now only nominally) with nine and Italy with eight. Austria has four. In cruiser battleships and older battleships, England's advantage is greater, for she can muster 48 as against Germany's 21, of which only seven are modern. It is in cruisers, however, that the most striking difference may be seen. Dividing them into three classes of age, England can muster a total of 112, 42 being first class, 37 second and 33 third. Germany has but 51

all told, of which only nine are first class and only six second class. Had the war been postponed a few years this enormous advantage of England's probably would have counted for nought, as the ships would have been out of date. In the present war, however, they are already playing a heavy part acting as patrols, scouts and convoys in the capture of merchantmen. There is a third class of sea vessels, the destroyers, the torpedo-boats and submarines. Great Britain has 271 destroyers, 58 torpedo boats and 88 submarines, or a total in this division of naval warfare of 376 ships. Germany has 141 destroyers, 47 torpedo-boats and 30 submarines, or a total of 218 vessels of this type.

France has by far the largest number of torpedo-boats, having 153, while Italy is second with 72. France also has the largest number of submarines, totaling 94. England and France between them have almost six times as many submarines as Germany, or four times as many as Germany and Austria together. They have five times as many torpedo-boats as Germany and two and one-half times as many as Germany and Austria, and they have twice as many destroyers as Germany and Austria can total.

## DAUDET DEPICTS LOSS OF ALSACE

"The Last Class" Describes Passing of Lost Territory to German Rule.

## ALSATIAN FEELINGS SHOW

Little Laggard in School for Once Applies Himself When Informed That No Longer Can His Beloved Language Be Taught.

The joy in France over the successes of the army in Alsace and the prospect of the recovery of the provinces that were lost in the war of 1870 may be better understood in the light of one of the most famous short stories of Alphonse Daudet. It is called "The Last Class," and is well known as a gem of that branch of literature in which the French are pre-eminent.

"The Last Class" is the story of a little Alsatian and the last day that French was allowed in the schools of Alsace. Frantz was late at school that morning and tempted to stop and watch the Prussian drilling. He resisted and ran as fast as he could to school. The story in the translation of George Burman lives continues:

"As I passed the Mayor's office I saw that there were people gathered about the little board on which notices were posted. For two years all our bad news came from that board—battles lost, conscriptions, orders from headquarters, and I thought without stopping: 'What can it be now?'

"Tardiness Goes Unrebuked. The boy reached school and takes his place a little late, his tardiness being forgiven on that day. The story goes on: 'I stepped over the bench and sat down as usual at my desk. Not until then, when I had partly recovered from my fright, did I notice that our teacher had on his handsome blue coat, his plaid ruff and his black silk embroidered breeches which he wore only on days of inspection or of dia-

gnosis. He was wearing a new, something extraordinary, something solemn about the whole class. But what surprised me the most was to see at the back of the room, on the benches which were usually empty, some people from the village sitting as silent as we were, old Hauser with his three-cornered hat, the ex-Mayor, the ex-postman and others besides. They all seemed depressed and old. Hauser had brought an old spelling book with gnawed edges, which he held wide open on his knee, with his great spectacles askew. 'While I was wondering at all this, M. Hamel (the teacher) had mounted the platform and in the same gentle and serious voice with which he had welcomed me, he said to us: 'My children, this is the last time I shall teach you. Orders have come from Berlin to teach nothing but German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new teacher arrives tomorrow. This is the last class in French, so I beg you to be very attentive.'

## TOURIST GETS HOME

J. M. Lawrence Leaves Zone of War Before It Is On.

## DARK SHIP SLIPS ACROSS

Noiseless but for Churning of Engines at Open Throttle, Cincinnati Swerves From Course and Speeds to Neutral Port.

Another Portlander to reach home from the European war zone is J. M. Lawrence, who returned from a two months' motoring trip in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Drake, formerly of Bend, Or., but now residents of Pasadena, Cal.

He left the Drakes at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and has been unable to get into communication with them since, though he has sent inquiries through the State Department at Washington, but late news to the effect that foreign tourists are receiving proper attention in Germany considerably relieves anxiety on this score.

"I caught the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati at Cuxhaven, the port for Hamburg, on July 29," said Mr. Lawrence. "Things looked very equally and there was hourly expectation of a war move by Germany. We touched at Southampton and got English papers, indicating a serious situation. A score of powerful searchlights from forts and warships continually swept the harbor in an exceedingly alert and business-like manner and kept everything well lit, particularly our German ship. At sea we got by wireless news of the action of Germany and Russia and France, which everybody, including the ship's officers, seemed to expect; but when the news came that Great Britain also had decided to oppose Germany something akin to panic seized our German crew, and from that moment we ran like fugitives.

"The orchestra was ordered to quit in the middle of a selection. Ports were masked and decks blanketed, every light was doused or hidden, and we turned due south for the Azores. In foggy weather speed was increased and no signal sounded. All other craft were given wide berth, in order that we should escape identification and report.

"Plenty of wireless news was received, but not a sound of any kind given out. Our long silence evidently caused some anxiety ashore and Cardinal O'Connell, who was among our passengers, received an urgent inquiry from a Boston paper and another from a press association as to the condition of our ship, the messages being wirelessly at random over the sea. They were received, but no response was allowed to be sent. Not until the neutral waters of Cape Cod were reached, 10 days out from the North Sea, were these precautions dropped, and then we were only a few hours from the Boston pier, where we found a very anxious crowd waiting. A German crew of 450 and ship worth \$2,000,000 would have been no mean prize for the British.

## SOCIALISTS PLAN COLLEGE

First Institution of Kind Proposed for Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—A Socialist college, believed to be the first institution of its kind in the country, has been chartered by the state of Kansas. The college is to be located in Fort Scott and will be known as the People's College. The purpose of the college, as outlined in the charter, is: "The teaching in this college shall be done both by correspondence and resident-school methods.

"All subjects taught shall be taught, as far as possible, from the viewpoint of the producers of wealth, the relation and to the social problems that confront mankind. All moneys arising from any source will be used to extend the work of the college and to create a fund for the aid of the students in procuring an education."

The imports of cigarettes into China continue to increase, notwithstanding greater production by Chinese tobacco factories.

## NOTED BULGARIAN ARMY OFFICER RESIGNS TO FIGHT FOR CZAR IN WAR ON GERMANY.

Victor of Many Battles, Idol of Two Armies and Organizer of Ability Earns Comparison With Napoleon in War.

In the press of news from the front the significance of the brief statement in the papers of August 11 that General Radko Dimitrieff, commander of the Third Bulgarian army during the Balkan war, has telegraphed his resignation in order that he might join the Russian army, has escaped general notice.

The remarkable career of this hero of the Balkans is sketched by Lieutenant Wagner in "With the Victorious Bulgarians," and this famous book on the Balkan powers and their war-

## BALKAN HERO JOINS

General Radko Dimitrieff Offers Aid to Russia.

against Turkey, now takes on fresh interest and importance as a graphic account of the generalship of a man who may easily become a dominant factor in the present war.

"Since the day of Kirk Killise," Lieutenant Wagner wrote, "his name has become generally known throughout the world, which has long enjoyed popular fame throughout Bulgaria itself—the name of General Radko Dimitrieff, the victor of Kirk Killise, and the commander of the Third Bulgarian army.

"Napoleon-tscheto is Niekname. The officers and soldiers call him 'Napoleon-tscheto' not only on account of the likeness of his profile and his general build to that of Napoleon, but also because he is the hero of Kirk Killise, Louis Burgas and Cherkovli.

"When the annexation of Eastern Roumelia was proclaimed by Prince Alexander at Philippopolis, he was sent with most of the Bulgarian army to the Turkish frontier, for naturally the general idea was that Bulgaria would be attacked by Turkey. But the foresight and the expectations of Nat-scheto, who was then Ambassador at Bucharest, were justified and it was not the Turks but the 'Servian brothers of Bulgaria who were the invaders.

"It is well known how difficult it was, on account of the want of railways, to transfer Bulgarian troops from the south to the northwest of the country. Radko Dimitrieff took part as a captain in this operation. Marching his men at headlong speed, he was in the thick of the fighting at the battle of Silivritza as one of the famous jett wings. But then came the unfortunate overthrow of Prince Alexander, the result of a conspiracy organized by the Russian Pan-slavists among the officers who had studied at St. Petersburg and were enthusiasts for the Czar, 'the liberator from the Turkish yoke.' In this affair involved the otherwise amiable and astute Radko Dimitrieff in politics. He had to leave the service and go away to Russia, where he was again employed as an officer, this time in a foreign army.

"He distinguished himself in various ways in his work as captain and soon received promotion. But homesickness grew upon him, and he often regretted that he had allowed himself to be drawn into politics.

"Bulgarians Return 10 Years Later. 'Ten years after his exile began he was enabled to return to Bulgaria under the Government of Stoloff, who had brought about a reconciliation with Russia. His whole conduct in his military duties soon opened for him the advancement that he so well merited, and he was named inspector-general of the Third Army District.

## WOMAN DISTURBS SERVICE

Pastor Interrupted While Offering Words of Prayer.

HUNTINGTON, L. J., Aug. 17.—Worshippers in the First Presbyterian Church here during the second services were disturbed by the strange actions of Miss Joan Beller, of Centerville.

In the middle of the services Miss Beller tore two pages from a hymn book, walked to the pulpit and placed them on a table along with a book, a life of Frederick the Great, and a ring. The girl repeated the act a second time, and just as she was returning the third and fourth of the members of the congregation and the sexton seized the girl and ushered her to the street.

The interruption occurred during the prayer by the Rev. J. Jeffrey Johnston.

## MAN IS BAPTIZED ON COT

Elder Straps Invalid to Bed and Carries Him Into Stream.

LURAY, Va., Aug. 17.—Elder James A. Racer, of the German Baptist Church, solved the question of how to baptize a cripple who had been bedfast for several years.

The mode of the German Baptist Church is immersion three times face forward. That the ordinance should be administered in accordance with the teachings of his denomination, was considered essential. Elder Racer strapped Sereno Soars, the candidate for baptism, to his cot and the invalid was borne into the stream by the minister, aided by laymen of the church, and the ordinance was performed.

## CRIME SCHOOL ENDS TERM

Correspondence Institute Founder and Professor Go to Prison.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Pupils of the "only and original correspondence school of crime" are to have a three-year vacation. Daniel McNeil, founder of the school, and G. F. Pattee, one of its "professors," were sentenced recently to three and two years respectively in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Judge Landis imposed the sentence after proof had been given that the men had counterfeited money in their possession. They had written a textbook on crime. Between its pages were found materials for manufacturing spurious paper money.

Alberta has a land area of 161,872,906 acres.



GENERAL DIMITRIEFF.