

SIZE OF WARSHIPS SHOULD BE LIMITED

(By Capt. A. C. Mahan.)

How long is the present race of size, in shipbuilding, with steadily increasing cost, to be maintained? In all nations the responsible parties soon will have to recognize that naval development has become a mere matter of national competition, to which no logical—and, what is more important, no practical—end is in sight.

This cannot endure indefinitely sooner rather than later the representatives of the people will intervene, and, as usual, under such circumstances, will do something more radical than beneficial unless anticipated by well weighted professional suggestions. Such I am not prepared to advance, nor, when it comes, will it be the finished product of any one's mind. I, however, am distinctly of the opinion that the will-o'-the-wisp of higher speed is the chief cause of the higher circle in which naval officers, uneasily conscious that fighting power must be unduly sacrificed, seek refuge from the dilemma by increasing size. This permits the desired increase of speed, but fails to take into account that no finality has been reached. That the next ship must be bigger, and so on. Why not take the whole step at once? Simply because in this line there is no step so big that there is not one still beyond—and no limit is fixed.

Eliminate the question of size, and other qualities will fall rapidly into their true relative proportions. How shall this be done? I see no way save by international agreement, as, for instance, an accepted limitation that no naval vessel should be built exceeding a certain displacement. With that sole restriction, leave the question of classes and speeds, armaments, numbers to the determination of each state. Undoubtedly such limitation would affect the countries differently. One with relatively shallow waters would be advantaged by a size not transcending the channels of her ports. But those enjoying greater depths might protect themselves in the negotiations without sacrificing the principle of some limitation. In the present race, also, the wealthy nations have and advantage over the poorer. But, as all suffer, that one's neighbor suffers more is scarcely reason for refusal. Money spent on naval shipbuilding is spent, doubtless within the country, but, while the benefit obtains to a class, the community bears the burden.

It is said the suggested limitation would be artificial. Doubtless, but all conventions are simply artificial methods of solving difficulties, which, in the nature of things, cannot be overcome, the remedies of the physician are artificial means for combating a disorder, of nature, and the nature of things has constituted now a set of conditions in the obviating of which all nations are interested, though not all equally.

Finally, it may be added that professional skill will benefit immensely when dependence comes to be placed mainly on increase of bulk to insure national predominance; when limited as to size regard must be paid chiefly to the proportion and distribution of powers in the ship to insure its best efficiency, and to professional comprehension of the conduct of war to insure meeting the enemy under the circumstances and with the combinations which command victory in campaign as on the field of battle. In short, from such limitations of size, would result a clearer com-

prehension that the men are greater than the ships.

This is not forgotten, indeed, and receive recognition in the ever increasing attention bestowed upon training; but it is overshadowed by the increasing care concerning implements induced by present conditions.

The original motive of the first Hague conference was the limitation of armaments. As far as known to me no well reasoned plan for attaining this end was then submitted, and the suggestion of arbitration took precedence to all others. It remains to be seen whether anything more definite in the way of arrest of expenditure will come before the next conference. I do not believe that nations will consent to restrict the aggregate strength of their navies by any other method than the exercise of their own discretion; but it might be recognized that the race for great size in order to obtain greater speed without the sacrifice of other qualities has no goal obtainable.

It is an unending progression which causes unending increase of expense in two ways. First, it adds greatly to the cost of the individual ship; and second, it permanently and wantonly relegates to the junk shop vessels useless only because outdone by the new construction. Such vessels must be continuously replaced, for, while it may be possible to limit size, numbers cannot be restricted to the like extent. The wider the naval responsibilities of a nation the less can it dispense with numerical force. Nor is that true only of primary dispositions. Exigencies of repair, recouling, refreshment of crews, renewal of supplies, in a word, the exigencies of war, require a reserve, which, in turn, deserves numbers.

Also, as far as can be inferred from recent naval hostilities, the loss or injury to material is likely to exceed that to personnel. The necessity for a reserve of ships to replace those damaged will be more imperative even than the demand for men. This, again, means numbers.

Walnuts in Oregon.

On the Dekum home grounds on Thirteenth street are at present two magnificent walnut trees which are as fine specimens as can be found anywhere on the Pacific Coast. As these trees are likely very shortly to be removed it would be of great interest and benefit to any one interested in walnut culture to study these trees before they are cut down.

These trees are of Chili variety and were grown from two nuts taken at random from a lot of nuts by L. G. Pfunder about 1869. They were planted on the block south of the Ladd residence. When Frank Dekum built the home on Thirteenth street the two trees were transplanted and have grown now to an immense size.

Some time ago one of the trees measured twenty inches in diameter and sixty-seven inches in circumference, and the other measured sixteen inches in diameter and fifty-seven in circumference, and both had a spread of at least sixty feet. They would have grown much larger were it not for the fact that during the last few years the foliage of the surrounding trees has encroached and shut out much of the light and air.

The two trees have been bearing heavy crops of nuts for many years past and without a single failure. It

Woman's Trials.

The bitter trail in a woman's life is to be childless. Who can tell how hard the struggle may have been ere she learnt to resign herself to her lonely lot? The absence of this link to bind marital life together, the absence of this one pledge to mutual affection is a common disappointment. Many unfortunate couples become estranged thereby. Even if they do not drift apart, one may read the whole extent of their disappointment in the eyes of such a childless couple when they rest on the children of others. To them the largest family does not seem too numerous.

In many cases of barrenness or childlessness the obstacle to child-bearing is easily removed by the cure of weakness on the part of the woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been the means of restoring health and fruitfulness to many a barren woman, to the great joy of the household. In other, but rare cases, the obstruction to the bearing of children has been found to be of a surgical character, but easily removable by painless operative treatment at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., over which Dr. Pierce of the "Favorite Prescription" fame presides. In all cases where children are desired and are absent, an effort should be made to find out the real cause, since it is generally so easily removed by proper treatment.

In all the various weaknesses, displacements, prolapsus, inflammation and debility, catarrhal drains and in all cases of nervousness and debility, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the most efficient remedy that can possibly be used. It has to its credit hundreds of thousands of cures—more in fact than any other remedy put up for sale through druggists, especially for woman's use. The ingredients of which the "Favorite Prescription" is composed have received the most positive endorsement from the leading medical writers on *Materia Medica* of all the several schools of practice. All the ingredients are printed in plain English on the wrapper enclosing the bottle, so that any woman making use of this famous medicine may know exactly what she is taking. Dr. Pierce takes his patients into his full confidence, which he can afford to do as the formula after which the "Favorite Prescription" is made will bear the most careful examination.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best and safest laxative for women.

has never been possible to ascertain the exact amount of nuts borne each year as the trees are near the sidewalk and the passing pedestrians and school children managed to get a great many of the nuts.

The soil here is a heavy clay to a depth of from four to eight feet and then there is a deep sub-soil of sandy loam. This kind of soil seems to be found on the greater part of the town-site of Portland proper, and a prominent California walnut authority has stated that Portland is one of the finest locations possible for a walnut orchard. Above all things the soil conditions must be first considered most thoroughly because if there is hard pan or the soil is thin it is positively a waste of time, effort and money. The soil must be deep for walnuts. Many farmers swell with pride when they speak of their soil as being three or four feet deep; good walnut land must be at least fifteen feet deep.

All the California authorities say that a deep sandy loam is best. There is a section of land near Aurora which seems almost ideal for walnut planting especially along the high banks of the Pudding river, where good drainage is assured. On one of the streets of Aurora are several trees as large as the two Dekum trees and on a farm within two miles of Aurora there is a walnut tree that measures sixty-three inches in circumference and twenty-one inches in diameter.

Such improved walnut land as is found in that vicinity, if it were within 50 or 100 miles of Los Angeles, would sell for \$200 to \$300 an acre.

Conditions in certain parts of the Willamette valley are the same relatively as they were in Portland only a few years ago; then no one cared to buy real estate—now every one wants to buy—it will practically be the same with much of the walnut land, which in a few years will be worth large sums of money. As Aurora is now the center of the hop industry it will at some future time be the center of the walnut culture.

Oregon is noted for its fine apples, but the day is not far distant when it will be equally as well known for its superior walnuts.—Oregonian.

Indiana Lady Shows New York.

There is always a new way to do an old thing.

The new way in this case was demonstrated by a mild mannered, home loving looking creature, and the old thing was a hotel, the Martha Washington, says the New York Sun.

She came in, so the big book said, from South Bend, Ind., where everybody is supposed to earn ready money by staying home nights and writing essays on the way to turn a day's plowing into literature, and she told the clerk her baggage was left behind owing to the careless way some people had of running railroads.

And she slept tranquilly in this atmosphere of credulity.

Her coffee was served her in bed the next morning. She was not annoyed by a pay in advance taken from the management. When an elevator carried her to the office she glanced indifferently at the feminine bell hop at her elbow.

She was beginning to understand. At least she took notice.

At the newspaper stand there stood the watchful hop. She wearily sat down beneath a sheltering palm. The bellgirl shifted to the other foot, then

went to the hairdressing end of the hotel which opens on Thirtieth street.

"I want my hair waved," she said. She dislodged a pin or two, and the bellgirl appeared. The woman with the lost baggage turned to her saying:

"Get me a telegraph blank."

The girl flew to execute the order, and immediately the woman's hat was on her head. She glided through the side door of the maniere room into the tailor's shop and passed quickly into the street.

When the alarm was sounded the petticoated Nick Carter pursued the villain, who was last seen tumbling into the subway.

"What is your number?" asked the captain of the weeping detective when she returned unsuccessful from the chase.

"Twenty-three," said the girl. "They say she came from Indiana, but I never saw her in my whole life, before," exclaimed an excited old lady to her friend from Lansing, Mich., and then they spent three hours discussing it, finally resolving that the runaway did not live at South Bend, or if she did she had done wrong by using an assumed name.

An Embarrassing Order.

A man entered a well known restaurant in New York the other day and beckoned to a waiter. "Bring me," he said, "two fried eggs—one fried on one side and one on the other."

The waiter looked slightly puzzled, but answered, "Yes sir," and disappeared toward the kitchen.

Ten minutes later he returned looking decidedly worried.

"Would you mind repeating that order, sir?" he asked.

"I want two fried eggs," said the diner; "one fried on one side and one on the other."

The waiter again disappeared in the direction of the kitchen. After a longer wait than before he returned, his clothes disheveled and his face bruised and scratched.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "but would you mind having boiled eggs? I've had words with the cook."—Harper's Weekly.

Bids for Wood.

Sealed bids will be received by the board of directors of school district No. 24, at the office of the clerk, Twelfth and Trade streets, Salem, Oregon, for furnishing wood as follows: High school, 80 cords fir; East school, 150 cords fir; Park school, 60 cords fir; North school, 40 cords fir; Lincoln school 35 cords fir, 5 cords grub oak. Bids wanted on body fir and large second growth. Bids to be opened Saturday evening, July 7, 1906, at 7:30 p. m. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. J. C. GOODALE, JR., Clerk.

LABOR TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

It Consists in Not Being Able to Get Workers.

It is stated that the Kansas farmers cannot get help to harvest their crops because they will not pay over \$1.25 per day, at which rates the railroads will get their men away from them. but that those of South Dakota do not expect any trouble because they will pay enough to get the men away from the railroads. Regardless of the improbability that any railroad will engage in serious competition in wages with the farmers along its line whose products it must haul to market it occurs to us that it is the farmers of South Dakota who have risen to the exigencies of the situation. We suppose that the days of cheap labor for farmers are about over until the present area of rapid development is past, and the pressure of a dense population begins to make itself felt. What may happen when that time come none of us can know.

There are certain sections of the East which are perhaps sufficiently supplied with steam railroads, but even there, and perhaps sooner than elsewhere, the indications are that the mileage of electric or motor lines will time equal that of the steam roads. West of the Mississippi and especially west of the Missouri, there must be great extension of the steam roads, and on the plains the vast distances to be spanned call for an enormous expenditure per capita of population, for labor, and the materials which also represent labor. All this is in addition to the mining, irrigation, drainage, and power development, all of which will make heavy demands on the labor market. The farmers must, therefore, face the problems of higher wages. That will have two results. It will tend to raise the prices of farm products and also the subdivision of great farms and the increase of intensive farming carried on by family labor. That, in turn, will tend to throw the ownership of land largely into the hands of those who have the faculty of making their children work, and those, for the most part, are not of the stock which we are accustomed to speak of as "American."



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Natural Pest Killers.

Congress having appropriated \$100,000 for the importation of parasitical insects to devour the gipsy moths, the question arises whether another appropriation may not be needed to import something to rid us of the parasitical insects.

If this sounds pessimistic, remember the story of the English sparrow.

If less money were spent in importing experiments and more were rationally devoted to adequate protection of our native birds, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved to agriculture and horticulture.

Out of some thousands of birds native to North America, scarcely a half dozen have proved to be injurious instead of beneficial.

The cuckoos, warblers, chickadees and many of our other common birds have proven to be invaluable as destroyers of gipsy moths.

The rose-breasted grosbeak eats great numbers of the potato beetles and the scales are attacked most vigorously by the various titmice.

The ornithologists declare that even the hated chicken hawk destroys so many snakes, insects, mice and other small predatory animals, and so few chickens comparatively, that it is a benefit rather than an enemy to the farmer; while the amount of corn the crow destroys is much more than offset by the vast number of insects he consumes.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

Paderewski to Play Here Again.

Paris, June 30.—Ignace Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist, has entirely recovered from the paralysis which affected his left side and will go to the United States this fall for an extensive concert tour. It is expected that he will begin in October or November and

will be under the management of Chas. A. Ellis of Boston.

Paderewski was hurt in a railroad accident near Buffalo, N. Y., during his last American tour, and for nearly six months suffered from paralysis of his left side. On April 15 of this year he was sufficiently recovered to give his first recital at Bilbao, Spain. He gave that recital principally to test his ability, and, finding that he had regained his former proficiency, he gave several recitals in small cities in France. He is at present on his estate in Switzerland, which is the Mecca of refugees from Poland, many of whom are penniless and are being supported by the great pianist.

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