

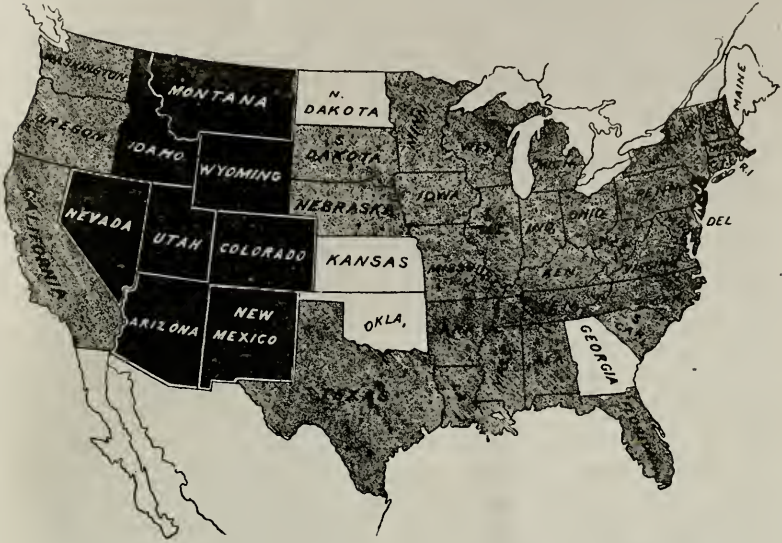
tem, with delivery at low rates, on the rural routes. This question will doubtless soon be handled by Congress, and there are many who will oppose its establishment, on the ground that it would injure the small merchants and the express companies, and for other reasons.

**The Cruise of the Great Pacific Fleet.**—Sixteen battleships—*Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Louisiana*, first division, first squadron; *Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia*, second division, first squadron; *Minnesota, Ohio, Missouri, Maine*, third division, second squadron; *Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky*, fourth division, second squadron, passed out from Hampton Roads, through the Virginia capes, early on the morning of December 16, followed by the auxiliary division of two supply ships—*Glacier, Calgoa*—*Panther*, a repair ship, and *Yankton*, a tender; also the torpedo boat flotilla of six, as follows: *Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Truxton* and *Lawrence*. The spectacle was transcendently impressive, as this line of battleships—this line of floating fortresses, commanded by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, four miles long, led by President Roosevelt, on the *Mayflower*, bayed in thunder tones a long good-bye, and steamed out into the sea. Here was the finest display of cruising battleships ever beheld in this or any other country, embarked on a cruise unparalleled in history. As President Roosevelt extended his hand to Admiral Evans, to say good-bye, he said, ‘Admiral Evans, I want to say, that I am very proud of this fleet, but as far as that is concerned, I believe everybody is. In saying good-bye, I also wish you a God-speed.’ Then each captain was given a ‘‘God bless you and God-speed’’ from the commander-in-chief. On the quarter deck of the *Connecticut* stood Rear Admiral Evans, grizzled, crippled, almost past the age of fighting, his face marked with strange furrows, his eyes turned to the southern horizon. He was on a ship that with its followers will roll, and plunge, and climb over and around fourteen thousand miles of sea, for the purpose of war practice. Here is a deep-sea harvest, the garnering of which no man can foretell.

There are 15,000 men in the crews; the distance to be traveled is 13,772 miles; and the duration of the fleet’s voyage is expected to be 135 days. The first stop will be December 28, at Trinidad, 1,850 miles: from there to Rio de Janeiro is 3,100 miles, to be reached January 11, 1903; to Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, 2,228 miles, January 31; to Callao, 2,666, February 18; Magdalena Bay, Lower Cal., 3,105 miles, March 14; and thence to San Francisco probably early in May. The flotilla will stop at other ports. Target practice will be held in Magdalena Bay. On the 18th, a wireless telegram from Admiral Evans announced that the fleet would cruise around the world.

**The Liquor Question.**—A temperance wave or, more rightly, a check to the liquor traffic, appears to be sweeping over the United States. There are now only six states and two territories; namely, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, and Arizona and New Mexico, where the licensed saloon today has undisputed territory; and in Idaho the Sunday closing law, enacted in 1906, has already entered the wedge to prohibition. The strong sentiment among the Latter-day Saints who, strange to say, occupy much of the ground where the

saloon now has undisputed sway, is sure to have a telling effect in aiding the anti-saloon league to bring these six states and two territories into line for prohibition.



The accompanying map shows where prohibition has conquered; the blackened areas show the states wherein the liquor traffic holds undisputed sway under license. The parts left white indicate the territory where state or local prohibition laws are in force; while the shaded states are those which are part "wet" and part "dry." It is remarkable that during the past few months, the governors of no fewer than thirty seven states have attacked the saloon, or endorsed prohibition. Georgia was recently added to the states, where prohibition is in force; and in all the states east of Wyoming and Colorado, the anti-saloon sentiment is spreading like wildfire. In California, Oregon, and Washington, much progress is being made toward the suppression of the liquor traffic. In Colorado, the anti-saloon league is at present working a vigorous campaign. It appears to be only a matter of a short time when the entire suppression of the liquor traffic, in the United States, will become a reality. Dr. Alexander Alison, general secretary of the National Temperance Society, has already predicted that "the entire suppression of the liquor traffic in the nation will become a paramount issue in the campaign of 1912." "At the same time," he says, "you may look for substantial progress toward world-wide prohibition." There are several causes assigned for this wonderful movement that seemingly has come upon the nation all of a sudden, but which in reality has been a remarkable educational campaign conducted by the Temperance Society for the past forty-two years. The printed matter circulated, and the educational campaign carried on, by the society; the compulsory teaching to all the children in the land in the public schools of the disastrous effects of alcohol

upon the system, which teaching is a part of the public school curriculum in the states of the Union are the means of the impending revolution. The fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult, and almost impossible, for a drinking man to find employment, and the further fact that practical prohibition is a financial blessing, are verities brought home to all who study the matter. We are told that in Maine, under prohibition, the population increased only 20 per cent in 37 years, yet the valuation per capita increased, in that time, 252; again, nearly all the leading corporations of the land refuse work to the tippler and the cigarette smoker. The growth of prohibition is not carried on at present by spectacular crusades, sensational outbursts of misguided zeal, but rather by a steady growth of popular sentiment against the saloon, which appears to be as resistless as the rising of the ocean tide. As this sentiment is approaching the Rocky Mountain States from both the East and the West, it is a foregone conclusion that the suppression of the liquor traffic in them will also be very welcome; and further, that the Latter-day Saints will unitedly and enthusiastically join in bringing about its complete extermination. Saloon keepers who, driven from the east, by the temperance movement, are now applying for licenses in the towns and settlements of Utah and Idaho, should be firmly discouraged by the temperance sentiment of the Latter-day Saints.

**Nobel Prizes.**—Sir William Crookes, editor of the *Chemical News*, born London, June 17, 1832, discoverer of thallium, the inventor of the radiometer, and quite recently the discoverer of a process for extracting nitric acid from the



SIR WILLIAM CROOKES  
MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

atmosphere, which is expected to be of value for industrial and agricultural purposes, has been awarded the Nobel prize, in the department of chemistry. The prize this year for literary achievement is given to Rudyard Kipling, the distinguished English novelist and poet. These prizes are awarded annually, and have each a value of about \$40,000. Other prizes for achievements in physical science, physiology or medicine, and the promotion of peace, are given to different individuals each year under the provision of the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish chemist and inventor of dynamite. It will be remembered that the first awards were made in 1901. The Swedish academies of science and literature decide who are the most deserving candidates for these prizes, except in the case of the Peace prize, which is left to the Norwegian Storting. The prize for the greatest discovery in physics was this year awarded to Professor Albert Abraham Michelson, of the University of Chicago, who was born December 19, 1852, in Germany, and graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1873. His main field of research is light, and from his invention scientists have been able to ascertain the movements of the electrons inside the atom. In physiology and medicine the prize