

The Centenary of Napoleon's "Invasion" of England

This is England's year for celebrating a centenary which is unique in its way, being the one hundredth anniversary of an "invasion" that never came. It was in 1804 that Napoleon had completed his plans to cross the channel and take London. For that purpose he had created an immense fleet and gathered together a great army. At Boulogne, the spot nearest to England, was collected a magnificent army of 150,000 men, the largest and best prepared fighting machine that the first consul had yet called into being. Part of the scheme seems ludicrous enough at this distance, for it contemplated the construction of an immense flotilla of balloons for the transportation of

boats to England it would require the co-operation of a strong fleet. Now, France has never been particularly effective in a naval way, and, with all his military genius, the "little Corsican" indicated no ability to organize a campaign on water. His theory was that if he could control the English channel he could control England, and that, with England once out of his way, he would be the undisputed master of all Europe. The plan had the audacity that marked all of his operations, and he went at the execution of it in the energetic and thorough way and on the immense scale that was characteristically Napoleonic. Had a seafaring nation backed him in his attempt, had he been supported by the naval ability that has been shown by the Anglo-Saxon, for example, there might have been a very different history of Europe. The lack of such support was his undoing. He created and mobilized his

At the comfortable remoteness of 100 years it is the humorous side of the affair that appeals to the average Englishman, and it is this phase that will be celebrated in the centenary. That he is able to take such a facetious view is not due to the proverbial slowness of the British mind in seeing the point of a joke, but rather to the perfect good feeling now existing between France and England, which makes it possible for them to pass off as pleasantly the frenzied efforts made by both countries a hundred years ago. The situation was not without its humor even at that time, though the average mentality was not exactly in the temper to see the ludicrous phases of the affair. It is not easy for one to grow hilarious with a sword at his throat. The fact that the two peoples can see the fun of the situation even after a century shows that the gospel of peace has been making converts.

At any rate that was the plan he adopted, and the success of it showed his wisdom. This is all ancient history now. Today England and France are at peace. The late visit of King Edward to Paris and the return visit of President Loubet to London, accompanied as they were by such universal evidences of good feeling between the two countries, have made it possible for these hereditary foes to forget their past differences and to smile together over the ludicrous phases of the "invasion" that did not invade.

BIG NOSES IN FAVOR.
In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is big or small. This is probably due to the fact that difference in noses constitutes about the only distinction between one Japanese face and another. The eyes are invariably black, the cheekbones high and the chin receding. In Japan a lady who has a huge proboscis is always a great beauty and a reigning belle. There are few large noses among the natives, and lucky is he or she upon whom nature lavishes one. In all Japanese pictures representing the supposedly beautiful woman the artist invariably improves on nature by depicting this feature as abnormally developed.

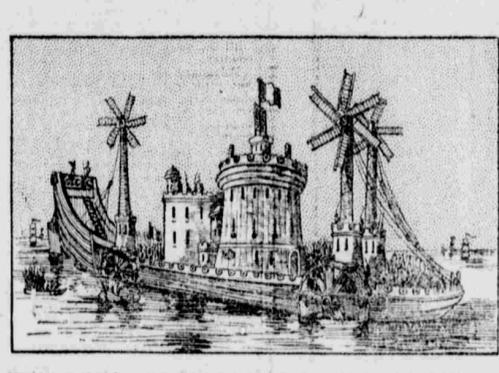
BIRTHPLACE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.
Although most people have some sort of notion that a Frenchman named Nicéphore invented photography, probably not one person in a thousand has heard of Daguerre's predecessor and partner, one Niepce. He died six years before his partner carried their joint labors to perfection, and his real share in the discovery did not transpire until thirty years later. The home of Niepce still exists at Chalon-on-the-Saone, and, according to the Photogram, the original apparatus and the first permanent photographic records ever made by man are still preserved in the museum. One made about the same time is thought to have been lost by the British museum authorities. It was known to be there in 1877, but has since been lost sight of.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.
The oldest newspaper in the world is the Peking Gazette, which was established at the end of the ninth century and has been regularly published since 1313 A. D. It is at present edited by six members of the Chinese academy, is issued daily and consists of ten or twelve pages of brown paper 7 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches, stitched together in pamphlet form and finished with yellow covers. It is printed from movable wooden type. Its greatest importance lies in the fact that it is the government organ or government blue book, as it contains formal records of all important ceremonies, proceedings, judgments, opinions and transactions of the imperial government and household.

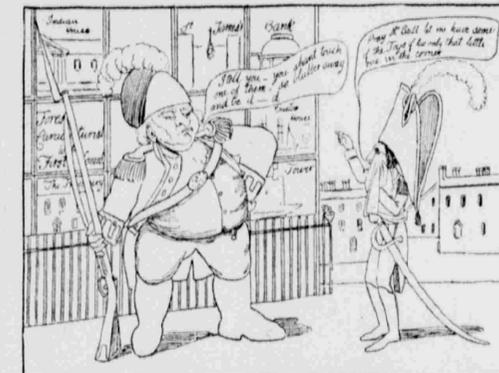
THE LONGEST ADVERTISEMENT.
According to La Mueuse, published at Liege, France, the printing works of that journal are to print the longest advertisement on record. It will be 12,500 feet long and will be printed on a single roll of paper. It will be used as a revolving advertisement.



"Boney" indulging in leapfrog.



Machine worked by windmills and water wheels, which was intended to carry 6,000 men and sixty guns.



"Boney" crying for some more playthings.

ANTI-NAPOLEONIC CARTOONS CONNECTED WITH THE THREATENED INVASION OF ENGLAND IN 1804.

the army to the British shores. Inasmuch as three days of calm would be required to get these awkward craft over and for the further reason that the stormy English channel was scarcely ever known to be calm three days together, the carrying out of the plan would strike the lay mind as an utter impossibility. But the "Little Corporal" had such a habit of accomplishing the apparently impossible that these considerations did not entirely reassure the average Briton. As a result there was such an uprising throughout the island kingdom as had not been witnessed in centuries. England and Scotland became one vast drill ground. Yeomen got out old guns that had not been used in years. Impromptu companies were formed in every village and shire. From William Pitt down, practically every man of importance in the two countries enlisted in the militia, either to drill others or to be drilled himself. Arrangements were made for the lighting of signal fires so that when the boats stationed in the channel should give the word the news could be conveyed to all Britain as fast as beacons could be lighted on the hills.

There were pleasantries passed in 1804. It is true, but they were of a rather savage nature, as will be seen from the cartoons of the period, some of which are here reproduced. The fact that the facetiousness with which the English regarded Napoleon's plans, it may be added that Nelson thought the French might get as far as the English shore.

One of the humorous features of the times was a representation of Sir Walter Scott, then at the height of his fame, as a patriotic yeoman newly caught by the universal war fever. While the great novelist did not break out into expletives in the prevailing fashion, he did the next thing to it, for he set up a row of turnips on sticks and, valiantly attacking them with drawn sword, shouted: "Cut them down, the villains! Cut them down!" Considering all of which, it would appear that it was just as well for the French that the "invasion" failed to invade.

Britain was filled with martial ardor from pulpit, bench and college down to country yokel. The whole nation became a military camp. Men marched about with muskets, hoses or any other weapons that could be brought into requisition. The three kingdoms were saturated with rumors, and not a few

gar, said that he welcomed the peace of Amiens as enthusiastically as any one, but hurriedly added that he "would sooner burst than let a d—d Frenchman know it." As an indication of the seriousness with which the English regarded Napoleon's plans, it may be added that Nelson thought the French might get as far as the English shore.

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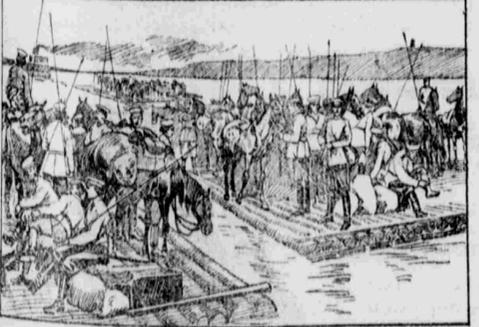
Russia's Task of Feeding and Provisioning Her Troops

It is the opinion of military experts that Russia's real tug of war in the far east will come in the feeding and provisioning of her immense armies. With her base of supplies over 5,000 miles away and only one overtaxed line of railroad between, the seriousness of the problem is at once apparent. Siberia is practically barren so far as supplying any surplus products is concerned, and to forcibly levy on Manchuria, whose foodstuffs are scarcely adequate for her own teeming population, would be to stir up a rebellion, thus adding an additional element of peril. The feeding of an army even under the most favorable circumstances is not a simple matter. Wars have been lost through lack of proper provisions for soldiers. Napoleon recognized the importance of keeping up the vitality of his men by properly feeding and clothing them. To this fact he afterwards ascribed much of his success. There is not so much glory about the quartermaster's department, perhaps, yet the proper administration of his office contributes very materially to the winning of victories. The very real difficulty that confronts the Russian

simplifies the work of provisioning the army in the field and avoids any possible conflict of authority. In the Russian army, which follows the German model in this regard, the quartermaster's department and commissariat are separate. The theory on which this division is made is that the

altogether, but has the additional disadvantage of raising up new enemies. A peasantry in arms, even though not actually dangerous, can harass and make it very disagreeable for an army in the field. All military experts agree that it is desirable to establish food and supply

are strapped on the backs of these human horses to be carried to a point where they can be hauled in the ordinary way. There is little question that in the important matter of handling supplies the Japs are better organized than their foes. The needs of the Japs are simpler, he is nearer his base of supplies, and he was more fully prepared for the struggle. Things like these must tell powerfully in a long drawn out campaign, for the quartermaster's and commissary departments of an army are the arteries that supply its blood.



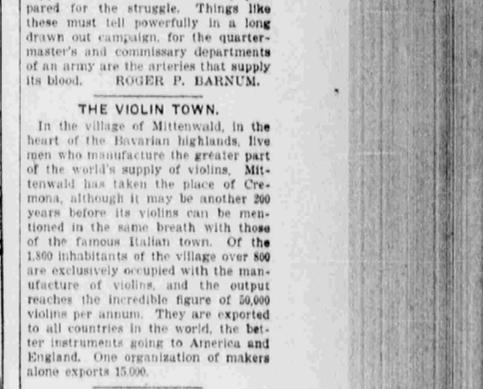
TRANSPORTING RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.



JAPANESE TRANSPORT CARRIER.



REFRESHMENT SHED ON THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.



THE VIOLIN TOWN.

government is, therefore, not to be minimized. Japan is more fortunately situated. She is much closer to the theater of war and, provided she can retain command of the sea, will always have an open line of communications. Then her treaty with Korea throws the resources of that country open to the use of the

commissary has to do with daily supplies, such as food and the immediate needs of the soldiers, while the quartermaster supplies those things which are needed upon occasion, such as means of transportation, clothing and taking care of the stores.

depots in advance of a campaign, so that when the march is actually begun these stores may become available. The danger of these supplies falling into the hands of the enemy is a peril that cannot be avoided, but is one of the hazards of war. One of the objects of every general is to cut off the opposing army from its base or to capture its stores. In a siege the method most depended on to force the beleaguered garrison to capitulate is to starve it into submission.

TACTFUL OFFICIALS.
A French correspondent who has been traveling in Turkey tells an amusing story of the high authorities in Salonika. It came to their knowledge that the representative of an important Paris newspaper (which may here be called La Journee) was on his way to Salonika and that he had been instructed to record precisely what he heard and saw. Immediately the authorities sent for a hundred copies of La Journee, and when the correspondent at last arrived he was amazed to see Turks squatting on doorsteps, in shops, wherever he went with their eyes fixed upon a copy of La Journee.

THE WORLD AROUND.
Egypt, which was civilized when Phoenicians were skin clad savages, has now fallen to the power of British rule. In addition to the little gods now made there, five tons of silver have been dispatched recently. At a theater where a sensational play was being performed in which a gentleman burglar is the principal character, which was civilized when Phoenicians were skin clad savages, has now fallen to the power of British rule. In addition to the little gods now made there, five tons of silver have been dispatched recently. At a theater where a sensational play was being performed in which a gentleman burglar is the principal character,

The provisioning of an army in time of peace can be reduced to a perfect system. There is no lack of funds, the sources of supply are certain and regular, and all administrative departments may be organized to work with the precision of a perfect machine. True, there is liable to be more or less fluctuation at any time, but a close scrutiny and system of checking reduce this to a minimum. But in times of war all this is changed. Then the con-

While foraging upon the enemy's country is perfectly permissible, to forage upon a neutral or friendly country is not recognized by the rules of civilized warfare, nor is it good policy. Thus, for the Russians to forage on

AN UNLUCKY GERMAN.
A sharp watch over the tongue is necessary in Germany nowadays, were a careless remark easily brings the speaker under the heavy hand of the law. A workman attending his father's funeral not long ago was overcome with grief as he turned away from the grave and sobbed out: "Farewell! We shall never meet again!" His words were reported to a magistrate, who summoned the workman for an outrage against public morals by denying the immortality of the soul and sentenced him to fifteen days' imprisonment.

comes to be fitted with the first pair of glasses some curious discoveries are made. Seven out of ten have stronger sight in one eye than the other. In two cases out of five one eye is out of line. Nearly one-half of the people are color blind to some extent, and only one pair of eyes out of every fifteen are right in all respects.

The panama hat thief has appeared in Melbourne. In the last few weeks several men have been knocked on the head and their valuable hats stolen. The thieves never make the mistake of stealing imitations.

The Japanese pipe holds a little wad of finely cut tobacco about the size of a pea. It is lighted, and the smoker inhales one long whiff, blowing the smoke in a cloud from nose and mouth. The ladies have pipes with longer stems than those of the men, and a lady who desires to give a gentleman a

When the average man or woman flows through the pipes and radiates in a continuous stream. It is well not to smoke when attending to a motor cycle. A resident of Grand Hallaux, Luxembourg, was attending to his machine when a spark from his pipe fell in the petrol reservoir. An explosion followed, by which the imprudent man was blinded, one of his children killed and three others terribly injured.

drum. It is not, as in most countries, slung in front of the man who plays it, but is placed upon a small two wheeled cart drawn by a single dog which has been so trained that it keeps its place even through the longest and most tedious of marches. The drummer takes up a position behind the cart and performs on the instrument as the animal pulls it along.

special mark of her favor lights her little pipe, takes half a whiff, then hands it to him and lets him finish it. Chinese commanding officers of regiments have a privilege which they rather prize. Whereas all inferior ranks may be beaten with bamboo sticks, the commanding officer who offends may only be chastised by the hand or flat of his general. If he prefers to be beheaded he is allowed to suffer this punishment.