

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 was completing 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

troops 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 could 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

could be enlisted in any other way, for if anything will arouse the ardor of the average Frenchman it is to move against his hereditary foe, John Bull. Napoleon so conceived the situation, and he advanced this view, merely took advantage of this French hostility to the Briton for the purpose of forming a magnificent war engine that he could hurl against Austria and the coalition even then forming. This theory on its face seems plausible enough were it not for one thing—the construction of the French fleet. This was a matter of very great labor and expense; more labor and expense than a man as intensely practical as Napoleon would place on a mere feat. In fact, up to that time France had never gathered together such a navy as was created for the protection of the flotilla to invade England. Nor, it may be mentioned in passing, did a fleet ever meet a more disastrous end than overtook these Na-

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 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 pleasant 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.

whatever the complacency with which John Bull regarded them, Napoleon did not enjoy their humor at all. He complained of them bitterly, demanded of the British government that the English press cease its abuse of him, even going so far as to name an offender, who was actually tried and would have been punished had not the diplomatic negotiations ended just in time to distract governmental attention from the offender. The peace of Amiens was a short lived affair, lasting but little over a year, and this brevity was due in no small degree to Napoleon's irritation because of the attitude of the British newspapers. After looking over the samples here presented the public judgment will be lenient to Napoleon. It would appear that John Bull was not the only one excited to profanity by the strained conditions of the times. Admiral Nelson, who was so soon to meet death and immortality at Trafal-

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.

ARTHUR J. TENNON.

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 cheeks high and the chin receding. In Japan a lady who has a large 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-sur-Saône, 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.

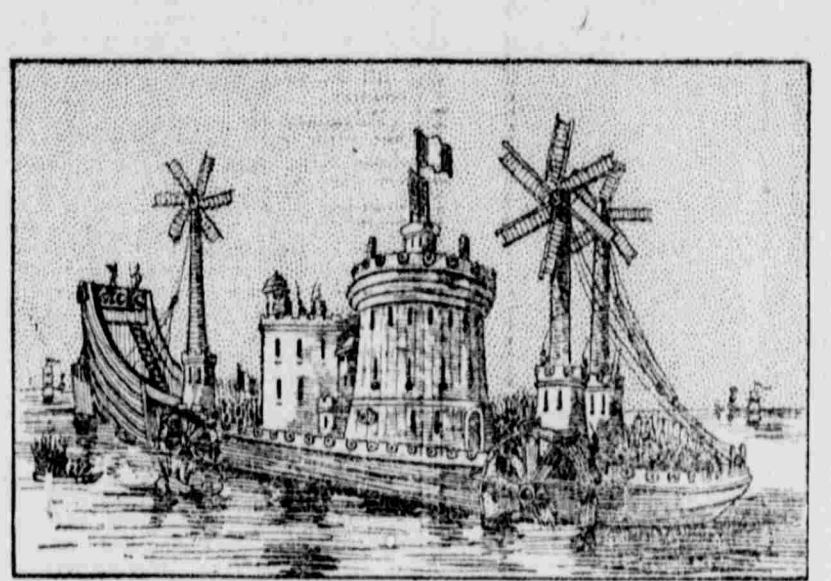
The oldest newspaper in the world is the Peking Gazette, which was established at the end of the ninth century and has been regularly published since 1313 A. D. It is at present edited by six members of the Chinese academy, is issued daily and consists of ten or twelve pages of brown paper 7½ by 3½ inches, 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.

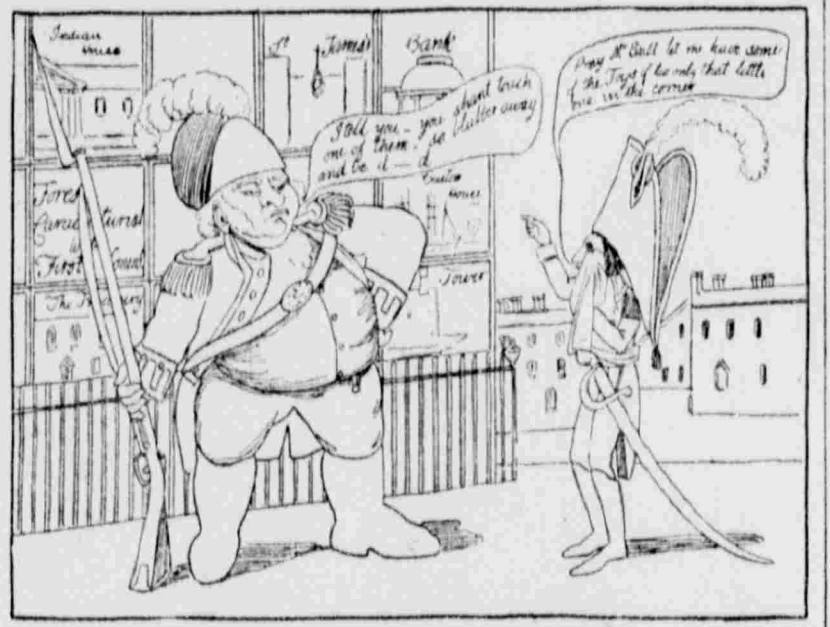
According to La Mue, published at Liege, France, the printing works of that journal are to print the longest advertisement on record. It will be 12,500 feet long and will be printed on a single roll of paper. It will be used as a revolving advertisement.



"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 Corsican" 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.

Napoleon discovered early in the game that in order to get his great fleet. But at the crucial time, when he intended to move his army, his admiral failed him, and the plan had to be abandoned. It was not the intention of the first consul to risk a sea battle in the neighborhood of Boulogne. He was far too clever to stake everything on one throw in any such manner. He would draw Nelson and the English fleet away from the channel by a feint with his own ships and steal across the channel when John Bull was not looking. But the French admiral, to whom in his disappointment and rage Bonaparte referred as "that villain Villeneuve," made a mistake, steamed away to Lisbon when he should have gone in some other direction, and the proposed "invasion" of England was at an end. The resourcefulness and readiness of the great French commander were shown by the rapidly with which he threw the Boulogne army over into Austria to fight the magnificent campaign which culminated in a blaze of glory at Austerlitz. There are many who profess to believe that he had this end in view throughout and that the move against England itself was but a feint in order to arouse the patriotism of the French and to enable the gathering together of a larger army than

poleonic ships the following year at the historic battle of Trafalgar. Whatever opinions may be held as to the real intention of Bonaparte in creating the Boulogne army and whatever may be thought at this distance of the practicability of his apparent plan, the one seemed real enough and the other practical enough at that time to stir both England and France from center to circumference. The British standing army was already 130,000 strong, the militia 29,000 and the reserve 10,000. So electrical was the effect of the proposed invasion that there was armed and drilled a body of volunteers that soon reached the enormous figure of 380,000 in England and 80,000 in Ireland. The navy was built up in proportionate degree, the number of men being raised from 80,000 to 120,000 and a hundred vessels of the line, even a larger number of frigates and hundreds of smaller vessels, being gathered together for coast protection. William Pitt appeared daily at the head of 3,000 volunteers. In the country districts men were drilled with pikefence or any other weapon that came handy, while in Edinburgh Jeffrey, the reviewer, marched in company, preparing to slash men with his sword as he had previously slashed them with his pen.

There were pleasanties 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 had a certain ferocious quality is revealed by the tendency of John Bull to say "d—n" on any and all occasions. The humor that a man swears over contains a certain element of grimness to say the least. It is true that there has been a quality of wit in all ages calculated to induce profane expressions on the part of the reader or hearer. In the majority of cases, however, this provocative to the smothered anathema lies in the manner of the would be joker, while in the case in point the incentive rests in the situation itself. Not but that the cartoons are atrocious enough to excite almost any measure of assault—that is, when measured by modern standards—but picture wit was in its infancy then, and public taste had not grown hypercritical through suffering. Thus Mr. Bull's tendency to the rather free use of expletives cannot be traced to the bad caricatures of which he was the subject, but rather to the fact that his fighting blood was up.

Yet these very cartoons had much to do with precipitating the war, for, gar, said that he welcomed the peace of Amiens as enthusiastically as any one, but hurriedly added that he "would sooner burn 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. 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 saber, 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 pupil, 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

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 afterward 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

Jap soldiers. In the matter of simplicity of diet Japan, too, has the advantage. Her men are accustomed to rice, which is the staple food of all the east, while the Russians are used to vegetables and meats that are not so readily procurable in Mongolian countries. The quartermaster's department, which includes the commissariat of an army, has to do with supplying food, clothing, tents, means of transportation and in general looking after the business end of the army's affairs. In the American army there are four departments—subsistence, having to do with the food supply; medical, having to do with the hospital and Red Cross work; ordnance, having to do with the supply of ammunition and arms; and the quartermaster's department proper, having to do with all matters not included in the other departments. All of these, while not exactly subordinate to the quartermaster's department, are yet connected with it and in a way dependent upon it. The quartermaster has more directly to do with looking after transportation, stores, tents, headquarters and the like. In the English and American armies the quartermaster's department and the subsistence department or commissariat have been separated. This seemingly works very well

simplifies the work of provisioning an 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

stant and rapid movements of the army, the unforeseen emergencies, the destruction or loss of stores, the uncertainty of the source of supply—all these render the quartermaster's and other kindred departments the most difficult to properly handle of any connected with a military organization. Withal,

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

Manchuria, which is nominally a part of the Chinese empire, a country with which Russia is supposedly at peace, would not only be to offend China, but all other nations as well. As long as the Russian commanders can buy of the Manchus all well and good, but to force such sale is to go beyond civilized

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 Jap 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. ROGER P. BARNUM.

THE VIOLIN TOWN.

In the village of Mittenwald, in the heart of the Bavarian highlands, five men who manufacture the greater part of the world's supply of violins. Mittenwald has taken the place of Cremona, although it may be another 200 years before its violins can be mentioned in the same breath with those of the famous Italian town. Of the 1,300 inhabitants of the village over 800 are exclusively occupied with the manufacture of violins, and the output reaches the incredible figure of 50,000 violins per annum. They are exported to all countries in the world, the better instruments going to America and England. One organization of makers alone exports 15,000.

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.

AN UNLUCKY GERMAN.

A sharp watch over the tongue is necessary in Germany nowadays, where 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.



TRANSPORTING RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

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

In time of peace, but in war it is frequently attended by serious inconvenience. For this reason the Japanese army committed the two under one head, as that the quartermaster, or the head, as the corresponding thereto, has charge of the subsistence and all other supplies outside of the ordnance and hospital departments. This very much



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. 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-

ditions of the officers charged with these duties is thankless and devoid of glory. No men are so constantly cursed by the soldiers, so submitted to imposition by thieving contractors and camp followers and on whose resourcefulness and ingenuity more constant demands are made. An army in an active campaign must depend in the very nature of the case on the surrounding country for most of its food supply. Under the rules of modern warfare it is necessary to buy provisions at the current market price. If the inhabitants are unwilling to sell, then it is necessary to force them to do so. This course not only has the tendency of driving the people from the country and thus cutting off the supply

depots in advance of a campaign, so that when the march is actually begun these stores may become unavailable. 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. 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

several men have been knocked on the head and their valuable hats stolen. The thieves never make the mistake of stealing imitations. The Japanese hold a little wad of finely cut tobacco about the size of a pea. It is lighted, and the smoker takes 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

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.

THE WORLD AROUND.

gypt, which was civilized when the Phoenicians were skin clad savages, has been down to the power of British. In addition to the little goods which tourists buy, Egyptian money is now made there, five tons of silver being dispatched recently. At a theater where a sensational play was being performed in which a human burglar is the principal charac-

ter small jimmies which can be used as paper knives were recently distributed among the audience as souvenirs. In the city of Charabux, Ind., a public hot water supply has been inaugurated. Mains have been laid to all parts of the city, and hot water is pumped from a central station. To warm his rooms the householder need only turn on a tap, when the hot water

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 at tending 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. When the average man or woman

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. A curious feature connected with the Serbian army is the manner in which most of the regiments carry the big

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 a position behind the drum and performs on the instrument as the animal pulls it along. The panama hat thief has appeared in Melbourne. In the last few weeks