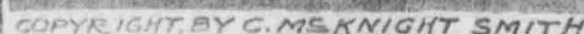


AS IT IS AND
AS IT IS TO BE



THE BATTLESHIP DELAWARE, FIRST AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT

Following is a recapitulation of the entire work: First and second class battleships, 27; armored cruisers, 10; unarmored cruisers, 10; torpedo boat cruisers, 1; third class, 14; torpedo boat destroyers, 16; torpedo boat destroyers, 12; monitors, 10; wooden cruisers, 4; gunboats, 20; transports, 7; supply ships, 7; hospital ships, 1; colliers, 1; converted yachts, 24; tug, 1; training sailing ships, 1; receiving ships, 1; unserviceable for sailing, 10; under construction, 1; and first class battleships, 1; torpedo boat destroyers, 1; submarines, 12; gunboat, 1; colliers, 1; tugs, 2.

Occasionally from that time on, Congress made some additional contributions to the Navy. In 1855 the Marine Corps was reauthorized, and in 1856 and 1857 two battleships of the Oregon class were provided for. In 1858 and 1859 three battleships of the Oregon class were ordered. These were called "Oregon class battleships." Then the law was authorized. She was called a second class battleship.

Then came the war with Spain. Although that country was a second class power, attention was quickly called to this country's state of unpreparedness, so far as fighting ships

The first cabinet council of Washington consisted of only four members: Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long; Secretary of the Treasury, William G. B. Ewing; Secretary of War and an attorney general. There was a postmaster general, but he was not a cabinet member.

There was no secretary of the navy until 1884. Up to that time what the navy was to do in connection with naval affairs was intrusted to an official of the war department. Now, however, the navy department

Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, 1 each; California, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and West Virginia, 2 each; Vermont, 3; Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Oregon, 1 each.

Forced to resign in 1906, he was elected to the council in 1907. He was elected to the council in 1907. He was elected to the council in 1907.

It belongs to the city historically and gives it a dynamic and character that come from inspiring association. Greydon du Loth was the chief of the courriers du bois in the time of that city but in the mid-Provence. He is that band of brass, daring and adventurous explorers and traders who

Atlanta she was still at the throttle of the engine. She had piloted it forty miles. It was the same spirit which had made her at home in the saddle from the first time she encountered a horse. One of the family lights in Washington and environs, Father Roosevelt galloping her piebald pony at its full speed. One of her favorite exercises is to accompany her father when he takes his morning ride. How well he can ride is known all over the country. She is seldom

From Washington to the Last Day of Roosevelt's Term.

WHETHER Washington walked the floor when he was arranging his first cabinet is not definitely known. From all accounts it kept him wide awake after it was formed. Every president since Washington could have told a similar story, with some variations.

Including the members of President Taft's cabinet, nearly 300 men have been called to assist in the question of state which came before the "official family." A meeting of the cabinet always gets a place in the news of the day, no matter how inconsequential the result. The public is always interested in learning when the cabinet meets, and in learning what it does. That it does information as to the latter is not always forthcoming at the time; but like an executive session of the senate, the action of the cabinet comes out sooner or later.

It may interest the near generation to know that the word "cabinet" is taken from the British constitution, the two classes of the "ministers of the republic" there are referred to as "heads of departments." In another place there is a provision that receipts, statements and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be drawn from the treasury, but the provision does not so much intimate that such publication shall be by the "secretary of the treasury."

The first cabinet council of Washington consisted of only four members—secretary of state, a secretary of the treasury, a secretary of war, and an attorney general. There was a postmaster general, but he was not a cabinet member.

There was no secretary of the navy until 1789. Up to that time what little there was to do in connection with naval affairs was intrusted to an officer of the war department. Now the navy is a separate department. Now

The cabinet as formed by Washington took nearly fifty years before it was replaced. The portfolio of the interior was established in 1849. Functions previously discharged by the department of state, treasury and the department of the interior were devolved upon the secretary of the interior. The agricultural portfolio was not known until forty years after the establishment of the department. The department of commerce did not come into existence in the administration of President Roosevelt. The cabinet as now constituted is apparently smaller than its British prototype and smaller than the French cabinet.

Political students as well as others who take an interest in the inside lights will be interested in knowing that the cabinet has furnished its presidents eight war secretaries of state, two of war, Grant and Interior, the administration of Johnson and Taylor in the administration that ended March 4.

Upon the formation of the present cabinet thirty-three states have been represented in the councils of the official family of the government. New York has had 4 members, Massachusetts 3, Pennsylvania, 28, Ohio, 23, Indiana, 1, Maryland, 1, Kentucky, 1, Connecticut, 1, Hawaii, 1, Colorado, 1, Illinois, 1, Tennessee, 1, Georgia, 1, Missouri, 1, Maine, 1, North Carolina and Wisconsin, 1 each, Delaware, Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey, each Mississippi and North Carolina, 1 each, California, Minnesota, 1 each, Maryland and West Virginia, 1 each, Nevada, 1, Alabama, 1, Arkansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Oregon, 1 each.

The administration of Franklin Pierce was the only one except that of J. A. Adams in which there were no cabinet changes. The department

attorney general did not provide over the department of justice until 1879.

Changes in the cabinet have been the order in every administration except Pierce's and J. Q. Adams'. In the two administrations of Washington, the cabinet consisted of six, two of the treasury, three of the war, three postmaster generals and three attorney generals.

From Jefferson to Roosevelt

Jefferson asked for the resignation of his secretary of the treasury, who had come to him from the administration of John Adams. Madison had seventeen members in the cabinet in eight years. John Quincy Adams had practically no cabinet, but came down severely for losing Clay an exponent of a national feud between Clay and Adams which led to a duel between the latter two.

From first to last there were no real changes in the cabinet of Jackson. He was only the strongest administration in the history of the government. Van Buren removed the Jefferson cabinet of Adams, but was himself resigned before Van Buren's term ended.

William Henry Harrison died six months after his inauguration. He returned the cabinet of Harrison, but before long a break became made in the door of the six members. Of Polk's cabinet but one still the same of his administration.

Zachary Taylor died early in his administration. His secretary Polk received the resignation of the cabinet and appointed a new cabinet. Daniel Webster was a member in the cabinet, but when he was sitting on the council he became a candidate for the presidential nomination against him and Taylor had to retire seeing Webster was never headed.

Buchanan, who succeeded Pierce,

There were three resignations from the cabinet of Lincoln—Chase, Cameron and Blair. A number occurred in the cabinet of Johnson.

In the two administrations of Grant there were no less than twenty-three cabinet members. The resignations occurred in the cabinet of Hayes.

When Arthur succeeded Garfield he resigned all the cabinet of Garfield until congress met. After that a number of changes followed.

In the two administrations of Cleveland there were twenty cabinet members. Changes were caused by promotions to other posts of duty, and once occasioned by the death of his secretary of state, Grosham.

There were fifteen cabinet members in the administration of McKinley. In the administration of Roosevelt there were twenty. The cabinet was composed, that of commerce and labor was crowded. Some of the members of the Roosevelt cabinet were transferred to other departments. In the navy department there were six appointments and five in the postoffice department. There were four in the interior of the navy and five postmaster general.

HONOR RIVERS.

DULUTH.

Duluth has a peculiar right to fame. It was not created by fate. It was not constructed from the raving of a mad ship-captain. It was not arranged as a sort of picnic world, nor is it chosen to satisfy the fond recollections of a careless intellect. It belongs to the city historically and gives a dignity and character to come from inspiring association. Greydon du Luth was the chief of the coureurs du loien in the time of the first big fur-trail of Frontenac. He is that band of brave, daring and adventurous explorers and traders who

adventurers whose love of adventure and knight errantry of commerce led him to the western shores of Lake Superior. He was the first to trade inside the present Minnesota boundaries of the lake, and he established a temporary post certainly at Pidgeon river.

It is altogether probable that he visited the present site of Duluth, for he was the first white man to do so, and he was the first to venture upon these waters. His name, therefore, was most appropriately taken as the name for this outpost city, and his spirit right nobly inspires its people with that knight errantry of commerce.

It is also most appropriate and should be a matter of pride for Duluth citizens to carry out the precept, proclaimed and furthered by Bishop Marquette, and to have the name of the Greyhound du Luth, and it is fitting that it should be by a Frenchman.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT IN GEORGIA

One day last year Ethel Roosevelt jumped into the cab of a locomotive on a Georgia railroad. She watched the dryer for some time after the train was under headway. She thought she could run the locomotive and she began to lean to the right. She took the throttle and stood at the post in a manner that pleased the employees. When the train reached Atlanta she was told at the front of the engine. She had piloted it for forty miles. It was the same spirit which had made her at home in the saddle from the first time she encountered a horse. One of the family, William, who is not in the picture, Ethel Roosevelt gallantly and fearlessly at its full speed. One of her most enjoyable exercises is to accompany her father when he takes his mount over the country. She is seldom