

English Fears of Invasion

The Bitter Experience of France Cited by Way of Justification

By H. W. Stebbings



Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The Senate measure is declared to be the most radical prohibition bill ever drawn. It passed the house also on Friday night by a vote of 45 to 31.

that the British have opened up the entire world, while other nations stayed at home. They have built up a foreign trade which is amazing. On their trade routes Germany and ourselves have eagerly followed, and perhaps with newer methods, and by avoiding their mistakes and profiting by their experience we may beat them out in the end, but we have yet to oust them. And ought we to boast too loudly when we have yet far to go?

The Marvellous "Handy Man"

By Eugene Wood

YOU know the Handy Man, don't you? the fellow that makes his own fly-screens, and they fit; that knows how to give the cow castor oil, for she won't take it from a spoon like a person; that rigs up a reel for his lawn hose instead of hanging it on a hook to spring a leak; that lays his own cement walk and steps, the steps just a little out of glee, but look how little it all cost him; that builds his own mission furniture which has to be moved with a pry when they sweep; that paints everything about his place that

paint will stick to; that takes his clock apart to clean it instead of sousing the works into gasoline the way the fellow does that comes around to the house; that can fix the doorbell when it won't ring, and has all the locks and hinges on the place so that they pretty near work of themselves. You know the Handy Man, don't you? Well, I don't like him. I repeat I don't like the Handy Man at all. But you understand as well as I do that all my mockery of him has been an effort to get revenge for all his mockery of me and my thumbedness. In my heart of hearts I must own up that all our present high estate is from his handiwork.

The erected man must first have hands that could relieve the jaws from holding things ever the wide-stretching mouth could shorten and contract enough to form the sounds of speech. No story writer has ever dared to make his castaway on a desert island as naked and empty-handed as were our far-off ancestors when they landed on this planet, not a penny in their pockets, and no pockets. Ready to perish were our fathers, and all the way along, from the first flaking of a flint to give it a cutting edge, to this day in which the yielding air has finally made a solid pathway for our travel, it has been the skillful hand that has created for us a world to live in—the hand of the Handy Man.—Hampton's Magazine.

Actors Old and New

The "Palmy Days" of the Profession Always Receding

By Charles Battell Loomis, of New York

OLD fogies of all ages (some are not yet 21) make me tired. You'll always find the old foggy who longs for the days when actors could really act and when Shakespeare was adequately represented. Old fogies of this year of grace hark back to the "good old days" of the late '70's, but I remember that critics who wrote in those days were in the habit of picking flaws in Edwin Booth himself and prating of the days of his father and Macready and Forrest.

Now as a matter of fact (I like to be didactic this hot weather) those who saw the recent production of "Twelfth Night" at the Academy of music saw the very best Malvollo that has been seen in New York in thirty years. I have seen at least half a dozen Malvollos, Americans, English and one German in that time, and Edward Sothorn more nearly realized the part than any other.

Thirty years from now some old foggy of that time will be mourning for the palmy "old days" of the first decade of the twentieth century, when Shakespeare was really played, and yet I'll venture to say that each age will raise up its own capable actors.

For versatility there was of course one Edwin Booth, but as great as he may now be doing turns in some cheap East Side music hall. Not only do we have the poor always with us, but genius is peculiar to no generation. Perhaps the man who will make New York remembered may-to-day be crying for his bottle in New Zealand; and those who did not see Sothorn and Marlowe missed a dramatic treat that in a smaller theatre would have been almost too good to be true.

Armageddon

By Hyacinthe Ringrose

THE word "Armageddon," which has figured so largely in patriotic speeches and newspaper headlines recently in England cannot be found in any of the leading dictionaries. It is taken of course from the Apocalypse, where it is the name given to the field of the final struggle between the powers of good and evil.

Literally, it signifies "the mountain of Megiddo," Megiddo being a city in the great plain at the foot of Mount Carmel. It was there that King Josiah received his death wound in the battle against Pharaoh Necho II., King of Egypt.

Lord Rosebury, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour during the past week have prophesied that the German Ocean is shortly to be the Armageddon where the fate of the British Empire is to be determined. It is a disquieting fact that the leaders of both the Government and the Opposition appear to accept as unavoidable a coming conflict between England and Germany. Surely we are rattling back to barbarism when two great nations of the same race stock are, without a cause for war, preparing to meet each other in the Armageddon which has been so much talked about the past week.

SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

A constable at Black Mountain Saturday at 1:30 a. m., shot two men, John Bunting and P. C. Collins. Bunting is dead and Collins is severely wounded. The men disturbed the other guests in the Gladstone hotel and the shooting followed the officers

led and four were Philadelphia, Saturday, of one wheel of which caused it to

begin his vacation in his favor

throw of a switch another which was near Memphis, and Joe Lewis, an years experience, general others of the crews were badly hurt.

A celebration of the 275th anniversary of the coming of the first white man to Green Bay, Wis., was held there on Tuesday. Tablets marking historical sites were unveiled and the reconstructed old Tank cottage was dedicated.

A dispatch from Tokio says that 457 members of the coral fishing fleet were caught in a squall off Kobe and drowned. Details of the disastrous storm have not been received.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Salt Lake City Wednesday.

Three inspectors were suffocated on Tuesday in a mine at Telluride, Col., when lightning fired the buildings at the entrance.

W. A. Becher, a well-to-do young planter of near Boxley, Ga., was ambushed and killed Monday. It is believed he is the victim of a neighborhood feud.

It is generally understood that the Buncombe grand jury will make an immediate investigation of the killing by constable T. C. Watkins at Black Mountain, N. C., of Mr. John Hill Bunting.

Harry Thaw says he has been proven sane forty-five times by District Attorney Jerome, by his long questioning.

A bronze statue of George Washington and Robt. E. Lee have been placed in Statuary Hall, at the capitol.

Receipts reported in Washington Monday when the operation of the new tariff law amounted to \$930,944 as against the receipts under the Dingley law for the same day last year amounting to \$678,578.

Sandy Moseley, an engineer of the Avery Rock Salt Company, of New Iberia, was fatally injured when he was struck by an immense lump of salt, loosened from its position above him. He died soon after.

The Arapahoe of the Clyde Line, broke her machinery Thursday 21 miles south west of Diamond Shoals. She sent the wireless C. Q. D. message and was towed into Beaufort harbor by the Iroquois the same day.

Bolivia's new Cabinet is expected to stave off a war with Argentine. Moors attacked another Spanish garrison and a hard fight resulted Wednesday.

Before leaving for Europe Orville Wright was asked if he would be willing to challenge the world for speed and endurance in aeroplanes. He replied simply that "we consider that we have the best machines in the world."

Complications in Cuba have caused the Cuban Minister to ask an interview with President Taft.

Al Thompson, of Raleigh, shot his wife dead and seriously wounded the man that had eloped with her, but had returned and abducted two children. Thompson however was a bigamist and bad man.

The statue of Robert E. Lee has been set up in Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington.

The General Assembly of Georgia has adjourned. It is notable for its very exacting prohibition measure. It increased its public school fund from \$2,250,000 to \$2,500,000. It made an appropriation for terminals at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the Western & Atlantic Railway, owned by the State; to keep a supply of anti-toxin on hand in each county in the State; to provide female attendants for the female insane; to require the daily disinfection of railway coaches and to make the use of defamatory language about a woman a penitentiary offense. It also passed a dog tax law.

Ohanagan Hotel at Vernon, B. C., burned Tuesday and out of the sixty guests eleven failed to escape and were burned to death.

Clarence Hall, a Government expert, has invested a breathing device that is expected to save many lives in Coalmine accidents.

By the payment of a \$10,000 fine the Internal Revenue Bureau has agreed to release the wealthy Nashville, Tenn., distillers, the Schwabs and also \$500,000 worth of whiskey that was seized.

8 KILLED IN WRECK

Result of a Head-On Collision on Denver & Rio Grande.

FIFTY OTHER PASSENGERS HURT

Northbound and Southbound Passenger Trains, Running at Terrific Speed, Meet on a Curve and Crews Have no Opportunity to Avert a Collision.

Colorado Springs, Col., Special.—Eight are dead and 50 injured, some fatally, as a result of a head-on collision between train No. 8 northbound and train No. 1, southbound, on the Denver & Rio Grande at Husted, 18 miles north of Colorado Springs Saturday morning. The trains, both running at terrific speed, met on a curve and their crews had no opportunity to avert the collision. Train No. 8, drawn by two engines, telescoped the baggage car and smoker of No. 1, and all three engines went into the ditch.

With more than 400 passengers on the two trains the excitement following the accident was indescribable. All the passengers were thrown in a screaming mass on the floors of the cars and many were hurt in the stampede to escape. The unhurt rushed to the aid of the injured, but so great was the confusion that it required half an hour to clear the cars, which were enveloped in clouds of steam from the engines.

Relief trains bearing surgeons and nurses were rushed to the scene of the wreck and the wounded were brought to local hospitals.

It is said that officials of the road place the blame of the wreck upon the crew of train No. 8 who were ordered to meet No. 1 at Husted. It is claimed the crew mistook a switch engine and cars for No. 1 and believed the track was clear.

The following are among the dead and injured: Frank M. Frederick, St. Louis, Mo.; C. S. Brown, Jerico Springs, Mo.; J. A. Gossage, Husted, Colorado, fireman No. 8; B. F. Larkens, Colorado Springs, Col.; J. K. Parker, Denver; J. R. Parker, Chicago; two unidentified men.

THAW STILL INSANE.

Justice Mills Refuses to Set Him Free, Regards Him as Incurable—Thaw is Sullen—Mother Retires and Receives No One.

White Plains, N. J., Special.—Justice Mills' decision was filed at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, recommending Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan. He gave the following reasons: First, Thaw's insanity, from which he was suffering when he killed White, was known as chronic delusive insanity, otherwise paranoia; second, Thaw has not recovered from insanity.

Supporting the first conclusion Justice Mills quotes testimony regarding Thaw's ancestry and boyhood. Regarding Thaw's manhood he says: "Although Thaw himself was evidently far from moral and engaged in perverted practices as revealed by the Merrill woman's testimony, he gave absolute precedence to tales regarding White."

The decision declares Thaw's beliefs about White's practices plainly delusions. It also characterizes Thaw's belief that the attorneys were trying to "railroad him to Matteawan," as a delusion proving beyond doubt paranoia. The second conclusion is based on the alienists' testimony that paranoia is incurable.

Thaw received Justice Mills' decision in the White Plains jail sullenly. The news seemed to stun him and he asked to be left alone, refusing to talk. He immediately summoned Attorney Morsehauser.

Thaw's mother and sister, the ex-Countess of Yarmouth, received the news in a little hotel near the jail. The mother retired to her room denying callers.

Justice Mills will hear motions on the decision at Mount Vernon later. The Thaw family is so shocked that no one is able to tell now what steps will be taken to prevent further incarceration.

Later in the day Mrs. Thaw gave out a bitter protest.

Chinese Belle Murdered.

New York, Special.—Chinatown boiled over again Sunday on discovery of the murder of the most beautiful of the few Chinese women in New York, Bow Kim, 21 years old, who came here from San Francisco about a year ago, with an Americanized Chinaman, Chin Len, 31 years old. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, just as the usual Saturday night revelers were quitting down that Chin Len dashed out of a tenement house at 17 Mott street, crying: "My woman been murdered."

The Government Enlarging Wireless Station at Beaufort.

Beaufort, N. C., Special.—The government is increasing the capacity of the wireless station on Piver's island, this harbor. Commander Quinby is in charge of the work and says when it is completed the station will send and receive messages from a much greater distance than heretofore. This station was the first on the coast to receive and to send out messages last week when the steamer Arapahoe broke her tail shaft.

ALABAMA PROHIBITION BILL

Shuts the Doors Tight--Must Not Have It, Must Not Advertise It, Must Not Rent Building For Its Sale, Must Not Sell Newspaper With A Liquor Advertisement in It.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The Senate measure is declared to be the most radical prohibition bill ever drawn. It passed the house also on Friday night by a vote of 45 to 31.

Declaring possession of liquors, except in residences, illegal, the bill provides that such possession shall be prima facie evidence that the liquors are kept for sale; it prohibits newspapers from advertising intoxicants, prohibits such advertising on billboards and excludes dodgers or other printed matter advertising liquors from the State. The possession of a Federal license to sell intoxicants is made prima facie evidence of violation of the law. When liquor is delivered to any public place, the delivery is an evidence of sale.

Officers are given the right to break open and raid any building in which it is suspected liquors are stored. If a drunken man injures another in any way the person who sold the liquor which produced the drunkenness is liable for damages to the injured person.

Witnesses in liquor cases are compelled to testify, or be guilty of contempt; servants may not be excused from testifying against employers.

Sheriffs must publish monthly in newspapers as well as placards, in large black type the names of persons in their respective counties who possess United States internal revenue licenses.

Prohibited liquors are not to be treated as personal property but adjudged contraband, and may be destroyed.

Every firm or corporation applying for a charter must sign a pledge not to violate the prohibition law in any way. If the agreement is broken the charter is declared forfeited.

Under the Fuller bill solicitors may

begin prosecutions, and grand juries must indict.

The bill prohibits the soliciting of orders for liquors for concerns outside the State. It prohibits shipping liquors from one State to another within the State. It prohibits all places where liquors are sold from displaying any prohibited liquors as a public nuisance. Liquors shall not be received for storage nor for sale; no person shall act for a friend in procuring a sale; C. O. D. shipments are prohibited.

Buildings must not be leased to any one for the sale of intoxicants, and in case such traffic is conducted, the lease on the building is forfeited. Finally, all persons are prohibited from using signs bearing the word "saloon."

Violation of any one of the numerous provisions is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fines ranging from \$50 to \$200 and by six months' hard labor.

When Mr. Fuller called up the bill Friday he produced a number of amendments adding about 2,000 words to the already voluminous document. He explained that he had added to the prohibited advertisements all pictures of bottles purporting to contain liquor or of breweries or distilleries.

Another amendment was to allow licensed physicians of towns where there are no regularly licensed pharmacists to dispense alcohol for medicinal purposes.

An important addition was made to make it prima facie evidence of guilt if liquors alleged to have been sold are of like color, odor or taste of prohibited liquors.

All of the amendments presented by Mr. Fuller were adopted.

The chief fight was made on the prohibition of newspapers from publishing liquor advertising. This feature was retained by a vote of 38 to 36.

COUNTRY NOW READY TO ADVANCE TO PROSPERITY

Baltimore, Special.—The tariff is behind us. In many respects it is imperfect, but the agitation is out of the way and the American people will now adjust themselves to conditions as they exist.

That we are entering upon a period of vast business expansion seems to be beyond question. Consider for a moment the fundamental conditions in the fundamental business—that of agriculture. Unless present crop conditions materially change it is quite probable that the total value of agricultural products for 1909 will aggregate \$8,300,000,000 or in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000 more than the total of 1908, which was nearly \$400,000,000 greater than the preceding year. The most remarkable fact in our business history is this amazing progress in agriculture. The farmers of this country are enjoying greater prosperity than was ever known before by the agricultural interests of this or any other land.

The value of farm products in 1880 1890 and 1900, and for each year since 1905 have been as follows:

1880	.....	\$2,212,000,000
1890	.....	2,466,000,000
1900	.....	4,717,000,000
1905	.....	6,415,000,000
1906	.....	6,794,000,000
1907	.....	7,412,000,000
1908	.....	7,800,000,000
1909 (estimated)	.....	8,300,000,000

In the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the increase in the value of farm products was so triflingly small that it averaged only one per cent. a year, or

\$250,000,000 for ten years, hardly one-half of what the increase in the present year will be over last year. In other words, the increase in the value of farm products in one year is now twice as great as the increase in ten years between 1880 and 1890. Between 1890 and 1896 there was very little progress, but then began a marvelous advance which has continued without abatement ever since, by 1900 the total value was \$4,717,000,000. Since then the momentum has continued until in the last three years, estimating 1909, the aggregate value of farm products is about \$23,500,000,000. This is more than 20 times as much as the combined capital of all the national banks in the United States.

To this wonderful advance, this amazing growth in wealth, is largely due the quick revival of business from the panic of 1907. It was this condition that saved us from a long period of great industrial depression, and it is this fundamental condition for marvellous development which assures an expansion of business much greater than our country has yet seen.

Present indications point to the possibility of a crop of over 3,000,000,000 bushels, possibly 500,000,000 bushels more than last year. With the high prices ruling for wheat, corn and cotton, abounding prosperity seems to be assured. With the tariff out of the way, with magnificent crops, some harvested and some practically assured, the decks have been cleared for action.

PROMINENT DURHAM WOMAN DIES OF PELLAGRA

Durham, Special.—Mrs. D. C. Mitchell died Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock after an illness of several months with pellagra. From the first her case was the most aggravated that the physicians encountered. The disease, which has been largely confined to another quarter of the town as it has been immemorably to the simpler folks, found a shining mark in one of the best women who ever

lived here, she is the wife of a large property owner. One of the dreams of her young life was her own pretty home which began erection two months ago. She watched it grow daily until driven to her bed. It is one of the city's prettiest houses. Mrs. Mitchell was 32 and a Georgian. She came here last year from Tennessee. She leaves a husband and several children.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES SUSTAINS DR. MELL'S COURSE

Anderson, S. C., Special.—A long distance telephone message from Clemson College at 8 o'clock Friday

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ENGINEER BUSH DIES FROM INJURIES OF WRECK

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Passengers who were on the Southern train wrecked near Bristol, Va., Thursday evening arrived here Friday night, bringing details of the bravery of Engineer Samuel Bush, of Knoxville, Tenn., who died Friday as a result of his injuries. He was lifted out upon the ground. There was not a doctor on the train. Bush asked for a last look at his old engine, as hopeless a

wreck as its engineer. When parties came to him with liquor to soothe him, he begged them to look after the comfort of the passengers. Told that no passengers had been injured, he said: "That's good. But before I take this whiskey, I want you men to smell my breath and testify that I had not been drinking when this happened." Four of the men smelled his breath and promised to bear witness to his sobriety