

The Times' Daily Short Story.

THE UNDERSTUDY

(Original.)

Dennis McLeod, a professional trainer for the stage, paced back and forth impatiently; before him stood a girl to whom he was giving a lesson.

"Try once more; repeat the words as I speak them, giving the intonation as I give it—thus:

"O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo? Deny thy father and refuse thy name. Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love, And I'll no longer be a Capulet."

The girl, who had already repeated the words a dozen times in a vain effort to please her preceptor and who had become completely "rattled," tried again and made a worse failure than before.

"That will do, Miss Cheever. It is useless for you to proceed. To encourage you to go on would be to take your money knowing that I can never educate you for the stage. You were not born to be an actress."

At this the girl burst into tears and the professor turned to his desk and began to look over some papers. The occurrence was a common one to him, and although not devoid of feeling, he could not afford to waste his time codding "failures." Besides, there was nothing to be said. When he turned again Miss Cheever had vanished.

Half a dozen years passed and the professor had forgotten his pupil as he forgot all those whose histrionic abilities were pronounced by him unworthy of cultivation. He had ceased to give lessons and earned a fine salary as dramatic critic. One night he went to see an actress who had made some reputation, ready to write her praises or condemn her, as she suited his fancy. The actress unfortunately was ill and her place was taken by her understudy. The play was "Romeo and Juliet," and the understudy was the critic's forgotten pupil, Miss Cheever.

McLeod, when he saw her, had not the slightest remembrance of having ever seen her before. Not so Miss Cheever. She noticed him sitting in one of the foremost rows directly beneath her and recognized at once the man who had sounded her stage death knell before she had ever trodden the boards. Perhaps it was because for five long years since she made her debut in a part usually given to a super she had met with little success, perhaps it was that a woman does not take kindly to criticism. Be the cause what it may, she had never forgiven Dennis McLeod. However, she had made the most of the training he had given her and had come to imitate his methods in a parrotlike fashion that had given her a meager living.

Miss Cheever played to an audience disappointed at having missed a star and obliged to put up with an under-

study. She went through her part laboriously, and as she came to the different points in the play in which McLeod had given her special drilling did her best to honor his instruction. In this she had decidedly improved, and the critic became interested. "There's a woman," he said, "who will one day make an actress." He arranged in his mind the main points of the criticism he would hand in to the dramatic editor of his paper, and felt a bit of comfort in being able to thus help a struggling actress, remembering those he had been obliged to discourage. When the curtain was rung down on the first act the audience felt relieved, the women chatting about social trifles, the men going out for a whiff of tobacco smoke.

Miss Cheever retired to her dressing room to weep. She knew that on this first occasion of her playing a prominent part she had made a dismal failure, and that in the presence of the man who had warned her to choose another occupation. But, womanlike, she illogically blamed McLeod for her failure rather than her want of histrionic ability. From tears she passed to irritation and from irritation to anger.

The curtain went up for the second act, and Miss Cheever took her place on the balcony. Romeo spoke those poetic lines beginning:

He jests at scars that never felt a wound.

But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!

The man was a splendid actor and gave them beautifully. Juliet was under two influences. On the one hand she felt the inspiration of the scene, on the other she was in a rage with McLeod, whom she could plainly see from her perch. Then came her own lines:

O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo? Deny thy father and refuse thy name. Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love, And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Whether it was inspiration or defiance she never knew, but something prompted her to speak the lines in the fashion McLeod had tried to train out of her, and she gave them with all the natural feeling the part, the scene, the impelling recklessness imparted.

A hush came over the audience. Romeo spoke the single line:

Shall I hear more or shall I speak at this?

Miss Cheever hesitated a moment before her reply, then went on as nature, not art, had taught her, and from that moment to the end of the scene every eye in the audience was fixed upon her, every ear listening for her slightest whisper.

The understudy played the part of Juliet through to the end as she conceived it, not as some one else had conceived it or how the lines should be spoken. On that night a new star arose above the theatrical horizon, and Miss Cheever never played as an understudy again.

F. A. MITCHEL.

EDISON MOTOR BATTERY

Inventor Tells of His Experiments With New Machine.

FASTER RECHARGED THAN THE OLD

As Much Electricity as Will Send the Auto Forty Miles Can Do Put in It. He Says, in Less Than an Hour. Its Light Weight, Small Size and Great Mileage, He Claims, Will Drive Out Gasoline.

Thomas A. Edison, when questioned recently about the new storage battery which the public has been expecting for over a year, said to a reporter of the New York Times:

"The popular impression seems to be that my new storage battery was more or less a possibility, but that it began and ended there. That is not so. One of them has been in operation for the last few weeks in a delivery wagon of a large department store in New York and is doing all that I expected and claimed for it."

"There is a great deal to be said for the new battery, and all in its favor. It will average more than a third greater mileage for half the weight than will the old lead battery. It has an additional advantage, inasmuch as it can be recharged at a much faster rate than the old battery. As much electricity as will send the motor forty miles can be put in it in less than an hour."

"Ever since I took up this problem of the greater capacity battery I have worked with the idea of using it for street locomotion—in automobiles and trolleys. And now the auto battery is finished. The other day three friends and myself took a trial run to Atlantic City in a car consisting of a Mors frame and one of my batteries. We wished to attain great velocities over rough surfaces, and we succeeded beyond any of our expectations. The idea was to find any defects in either the frame of the car or the battery and motor. The latter two were entirely successful, but there are a few things which can be bettered in the car."

"My experience shows me that we have much to learn from the French makers—they have been at it longer than we have and are still several years ahead. Several of the auto makers in this country have sent for my battery specifications and are beginning to make types of their machine in which it is to be used."

"I have been experimenting with an electric coach, and it is surprising how well it showed up. We climbed Bowleg rock, where the hill climbing contests are held, with the greatest ease and we really did not dare to attain our maximum speed."

"We cannot put the new battery on the market in any quantity as yet. The best we can do now is to make one a day. By October we will make at least six daily, and about Christmas we will be in shape to meet any demand. The trouble has been that special machines had to be built. Another disadvantage I have to contend with is paying 40 per cent duty on a certain sheet steel that must be imported from England or Germany, and then in only limited quantities. By Christmas three rolling mills will be able to make it for me here in this country, and then the present high price for the batteries will be reduced."

"This battery will drive all other methods of locomotion out of business and in less than ten years the horrible odor of gasoline on the public highways will be unknown. As for a lack of recharging stations, that is nonsense. In the last month forty-five new ones have been installed in the New England states alone, and this is going on all over the country."

"Next year I will wager that I can take a car of my own design, fitted with my motor and battery, and go to Chicago and return in less time and with more pleasure than any other machine in existence. There will be no breakdowns, no explosion of gas or gasoline, and the trip will be made at an even twenty-five miles an hour."

"Another thing, the battery will be made in four sizes, so that when fully charged it will run 25, 50, 75 or 100 miles, and if wanted they will be made any size larger or smaller. Of course, the running power of the battery will depend to a certain extent on the work it is called upon to do. If the roads are rough and there are many hills a charge will last a shorter time than if the conditions were such as are found in the city. But taking the maximum of bad going, the battery will only be exhausted about 25 per cent sooner than it would be under favorable conditions."

In looking up the official test made of the new battery in the delivery wagon at the New York department store, the books showed that the old lead battery weighed 1,260 pounds and had a maximum of 25 miles, while the Edison battery which replaced it weighed 650 pounds and drove the wagon 36.8 miles, besides which the old battery occupied 12.8 cubic feet, while the Edison took up only 8.5 cubic feet.

A Long Labor Strike.
The longest strike on record is not yet ended. The 2,800 men and boys employed in Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries in Wales went out two and one-half years ago, and the settlement of the strike is now a question in British party politics.

Hotel For Christian Endeavorers.
In order to accommodate the members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor who will visit the year's fair next summer, the St. Louis Y. P. S. C. E. union has arranged for the erection of a hotel to accommodate 4,000 persons.

A Sack of this Flour



Pillsbury's Best Flour will make whiter bread and more of it than will a sack of the same size of ordinary flour.

HUNGARY'S SCANDAL

Premier Accused of Trying to Bribe Leader of Opposition.

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 1.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of former Deputy Dienes, who was charged in the diet Wednesday with attempting to bribe Deputy Zolman Papp with 10,000 kronen to desert the obstructionist party and leave Budapest.

The lower house of the diet appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate the bribery scandal and adjourned until the committee is ready to report. Prior to this Franz Kossuth made a speech, in which he declared that in view of the confession of the governor of Fiume he alone was responsible for the attempt to bribe Deputy Papp and that as the governor was closely connected with the government suspicion must also attach to the premier, Count Hedervary. If the latter was unable to completely reassure public opinion he was, Kossuth added, unfit to continue in office. Kossuth's remarks were vociferously cheered by the members of the Left party.

Replying to Kossuth, Premier Hedervary promised to appear before the committee of inquiry, and said that he considered it would be a sin against the country as well as against himself if he resigned, as suggested by Kossuth. The premier's statement was cheered by the Right party.

FILIPINO SENT TO PRISON.

Labor Leader Convicted of Contempt of Court.

Manila, Aug. 1.—Dominador Gomez, president of the Democratic Labor union, has been found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. When the union was declared bankrupt some time ago upon investigation of its affairs by the government, a newspaper connected with it was suspended and placed in the hands of a receiver. Gomez took upon himself to republish the paper, and was promptly arrested upon the charge of contempt for which he has just been sentenced.

Gomez was arrested in May last upon a charge of embezzlement of funds from the labor union, the government charging that the money stolen was used to furnish arms and food to the insurgents of Rizal province. The union, which has a membership of 15,000, has always been closely allied with the National party and is strongly in sympathy with the insurgents.

ITALIAN SENATOR ATTACKED.

Victim of Guatemalan Revolt Hits Him on the Head.

Rome, Aug. 1.—Senator Malvano, secretary general of the foreign office, while leaving his house on his way to his office was suddenly attacked by a man, who struck him two violent blows with a stick on his head and then ran away.

The senator's assailant, however, was almost immediately arrested. He was identified as an Italian named Buffa, who had lost his fortune on account of the revolutions in Guatemala and who had unsuccessfully pressed his claims for compensation. Buffa considered that his failure to obtain redress was due to Senator Malvano. The latter is not seriously injured.

To Sell Military Reservation.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary Root has directed the sale of the military reservation known as Columbus barracks at Columbus, O., sixty days from date at its appraised valuation of \$290,000. The property is to be sold in one block and not divided, as was requested by some who desired to be purchasers.

Absinth.

Absinth, with which the potency of alcohol combines the poison of an herb, is no liqueur, though sometimes wrongly described as such, as it is always drunk before meals with water.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

RADIUM AND ITS USES.

New Element Considered Superior to the X Rays.

EFFECTIVE IN CURING CANCER.

Fraction of a Grain Said to Have Been Used Successfully in Treatment of Disease Which Affected the Nose—May Cure the Blind—Has Powerful Lighting Property and Enormous Energy.

A writer in the London Times has an article dealing with the practical uses to which radium can and may be put. He laments the fact that there is no sign that the chemical industry in England has yet awakened to these possibilities. He says: "In Germany and France radium is successfully produced on a manufacturing scale. The demand at \$75,000 an ounce is far in excess of the supply, whereas in England it is neither produced nor is its manufacture attempted."

"Physicists and doctors complain of the impossibility of regulating the character of X rays so as to repeat with certainty any desired effect. Radium gives a beautifully consistent and uniform supply of rays. Instead of the cumbersome focus tube, nearly as large as a football, and the manifold expensive items of the X ray outfit a glass tube, somewhat smaller than a toothpick and containing from one-tenth to one-fifth of a grain of radium, has already been successfully employed in cases of cancer, since the little tube can be inserted in cavities no larger than the nostril."

"In a great many cases in which it was impossible to use the X rays radium has been readily employed, as is shown by the following case at Charing Cross hospital. A rodent cancer of the nose which had recurred after an operation and had been unsuccessfully treated by the X rays was subjected to a short exposure of radium. Four exposures, aggregating about an hour, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks the diseased part was healing well, and in six weeks, after two further exposures, the cancer disappeared completely without leaving any visible scar. Similar success in treating an otherwise incurable cancer was reported from Vienna."

"The fact that radium enclosed in a lead box an inch thick brought near a person in a dark room causes the same feeling as a flash of light on the retina, even when the eyelids are tightly closed, and that the same sensation is experienced by the blind is attracting the serious attention of medical men, and the successful treatment of many other diseases than cancer may be confidently expected in the near future."

"The great problem of the application of radium for illuminating purposes belongs to another class—that is, it would be perfectly practicable if the supply of radium were somewhat more abundant than at present. A small fraction of an ounce of radium properly employed would probably prove to be a good light sufficient for several rooms, which at any rate during the present century need never require renewal."

"Other conceivable applications of radium to supply other forms of energy besides light belong to still another class, so far as can be seen at present, and will only become applicable if the available supply of radium is increased beyond what seems just now possible, for it cannot be expected that such a very radioactive element will ever become very abundant. It is not to be expected that a much more abundant source than pitchblende, which probably does not contain more than 110,000 per cent of radium, will be found."

"The most striking fact of radio activity is its unalterability. Radium contains an immense reservoir of energy, sufficient to maintain its continuous powerful radiations for many centuries, but all attempts to increase its activity or make it supply its energy at a faster rate have signally failed. If it is ever possible to accomplish this and to concentrate the output of energy which is now being dissipated over several centuries into the space of a few days or weeks, then there is not the least doubt that an ounce would suffice to drive a fifty horse power motor around the world at the rate of thirty miles an hour."

"The possibility of being able in the future to control and store the energy of radium and to liberate it for use as required at any desired rate is the most interesting feature of radio activity at the present time. If it were ever possible to do this with radium it would almost certainly be so for uranium and thorium, which can be produced by the ton and probably contain no less stored energy than radium, but evolve it at a vastly slower rate."

"Our fathers busied themselves in speculating as to what would become of us when the world's coal supply was exhausted. A single step of science is all that is needed for that problem to be answered in a manner beyond the dreams even of the scientific novelist, but it must be confessed that science holds out scanty prospects of its fulfillment."

Bright Future for a Mining Town.

One of the richest mining towns in the world will probably soon be Joachimsthal, in German Erzgebirge. It exports annually twenty-two tons of uranium ore, from which the men of science expect soon to be able to obtain their supply of the marvelous radium, a kilogram of which is worth at present about \$2,000,000.

Mrs. Fyvie, wife of the postmaster general, has been an invalid for many years and still suffers a great deal from rheumatism, but has never lost interest in the affairs of the world.

Comfort

TRADE NAME

MEDICINAL SKIN Powder



Heals and Comforts the SKIN

A medication different and immeasurably superior to talcum powders and lotions for all

SKIN SORENESS,
Itching, Chafing, Scalding, Sunburn, Nettle Rash, Burns, Pimples, Wounds, After Shaving, Tender Feet, Offensive Body Odors, and Bed Sores.
A Perfectly Ideal Baby Powder.

At Drug Stores, Etc. Large trial pig. Free.
Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

FORSALEBY
Rickert & Wells, W. H. Gladding, E. A. Drown.

A FATAL DANCE.

Lamp Explodes at Slavic Carouse at Newcastle, Pa.

Newcastle, Pa. Aug. 1.—The explosion of a kerosene lamp at a Slavic boarding house here during a dance caused fatal injury of one person and the serious injury of five others.

The accident occurred at 27 Preston avenue in a five room frame boarding house occupied by fully twenty-five Slavs. The celebration became tumultuous as the evening wore on, and the violent merry making caused the structure to shake to its foundation. When the hilarity was at its height the lamp was pushed over by one of the dancers in his excitement. With a crash the lamp exploded, sending flames over nearly a score of unfortunates. Some put the flames out and escaped with slight injuries, while those nearest were so saturated with the inflammable material as to be turned into a veritable human torch.

JETT-WHITE TRIAL

More Evidence Introduced by the Commonwealth.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 1.—Commonwealth Attorney Byrd surprised all again by the introduction of new witnesses in the case against Curtis Jett and Thomas White. A half dozen have testified to seeing the prisoners enter the side door of the Jackson courthouse just before Marcus was shot and emerge after the shooting. The new witnesses corroborated Captain Even as to the movements of Jett and White when Marcus was killed in the Jackson courthouse. F. A. Bradley, foreman in the Breathitt News office, located over the Jackson post office opposite the side door of the courthouse, testified that he saw Jett come to the side door of the courthouse immediately after the shooting.

Witnesses Landrum, Bach, Johnson and Folkerson all gave evidence corroborating Even.

Portuguese Holiday.

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 1.—It being the anniversary of the granting of the Portuguese constitution and also the anniversary of the birth of the Duke of Oporto, brother of King Charles, the cabinet ministers went to the royal castle at Claria and congratulated the members of the royal family. The United States European squadron and the Portuguese war ships in these waters dressed ship for the occasion and fired salutes. Owing to the observance of this holiday the luncheon which Rear Admiral Cotton was to have given on board the Brooklyn to the minister of public works was postponed.

Heavy Floods in Austria.

Vienna, Aug. 1.—Continuous heavy rains in many parts of Austria are damaging crops. Already most serious floods have caused great havoc in the Jaegerndorf districts of Silesia. Buildings have collapsed, crops are ruined and the loss is estimated at several million of kronen. At Naschikoutz and Bucovina the rivers have overflowed and have submerged eighty houses and destroyed the crops, inflicting immense loss on the poorest classes of the population.

Cause of Evansville Riot Dead.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 1.—Robert Lee, the negro who shot Policeman Louis Massey at Evansville July 3 and started the riot that resulted in the death and injury of many citizens died here in prison from the effects of a wound in the lungs caused by a bullet fired by Massey. Lee's wife was killed by a train a few days after the riot.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

Harold Morton Adkins of Syracuse has been engaged as instructor in vocal music at Syracuse university.

Professor Slosson of Wyoming university says it appears that men cannot compete with women in college studies.

President Smith of Trinity college, Hartford, will retire next year as head of the institution and will receive a life pension of \$3,000 a year thereafter.

Newchurch school board, Isle of Wight, with an attendance equal to 90 per cent of its scholars, holds the record for last year in all England.

Dr. Luther Gulick, director of physical training in the public schools of New York and the father of basket ball, has been elected president of the American Physical Education association.

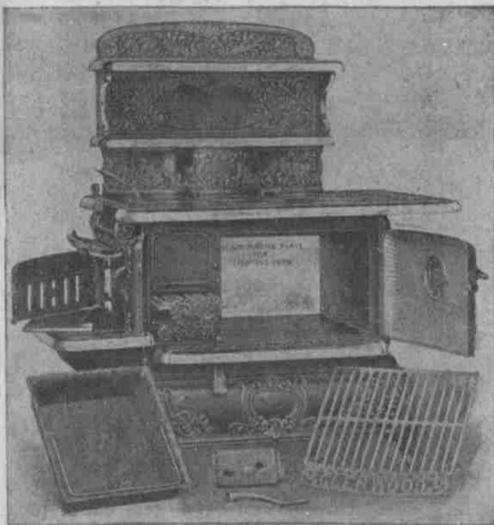
London's Money Center.

The money center of London is the City, which is the heart of England's capital. In its square mile of territory are great stores of wealth. Its population during hours of business is more than a million. During the night the number of its residents is insignificant.

Tobacco and Cholera.

Experiments made in the hygienic institute in the Berlin university have shown that cholera bacilli die more quickly on dry tobacco than on dry glass plates, that they do not multiply but quickly die on moist tobacco and that tobacco smoke quickly kills them.

GLENWOOD Ranges and Heaters



UNION MADE
AND HAVE THE
UNION LABEL.

REYNOLDS & SON