

Hundreds of Miles of Peninsula Lands Might Be Held and Tilled Indefinitely by Hostile Hands.

The bill for the fortification of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, which has been agitated for several years, will in all probability be passed by Congress at this session, and thus the government will be able to guard one of the most important points along the Atlantic Coast.

The building of a fort on Cape Henry, directly at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, will give protection to an even more valuable section of the country than the huge Panama Canal, which is also to be fortified. While the canal will represent a vast outlay of money, and will be immensely valuable to this nation in the event of war with either a European or Asiatic country, the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay once entered, would give to the enemy easy access to not only the capital of the nation, but the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to say nothing of Annapolis and the Naval Academy and the cities of Norfolk, Newport News and the great shipyards and coal piers representing millions of dollars in Hampton Roads.

Although there is a modern fortification at Fortress Monroe, and, to a great extent, ships of a foreign navy could be prevented from entering the inner Hampton Roads were they to steam in straight from sea, yet should ships get past Cape Henry it would be possible for them to steam up the Bay toward Baltimore without getting within range of the guns at Monroe.

Cape Henry, as will be shown, is the key to the Chesapeake Bay. Unless it is fortified in the most thorough manner it will be vulnerable and an open invitation to an invasion that would be difficult to repel.

The possibility of the United States being invaded must, of course, be considered from two main standpoints. First, in connection with the vulnerability of our coast line defenses, and secondly, as to the forces sent against us.

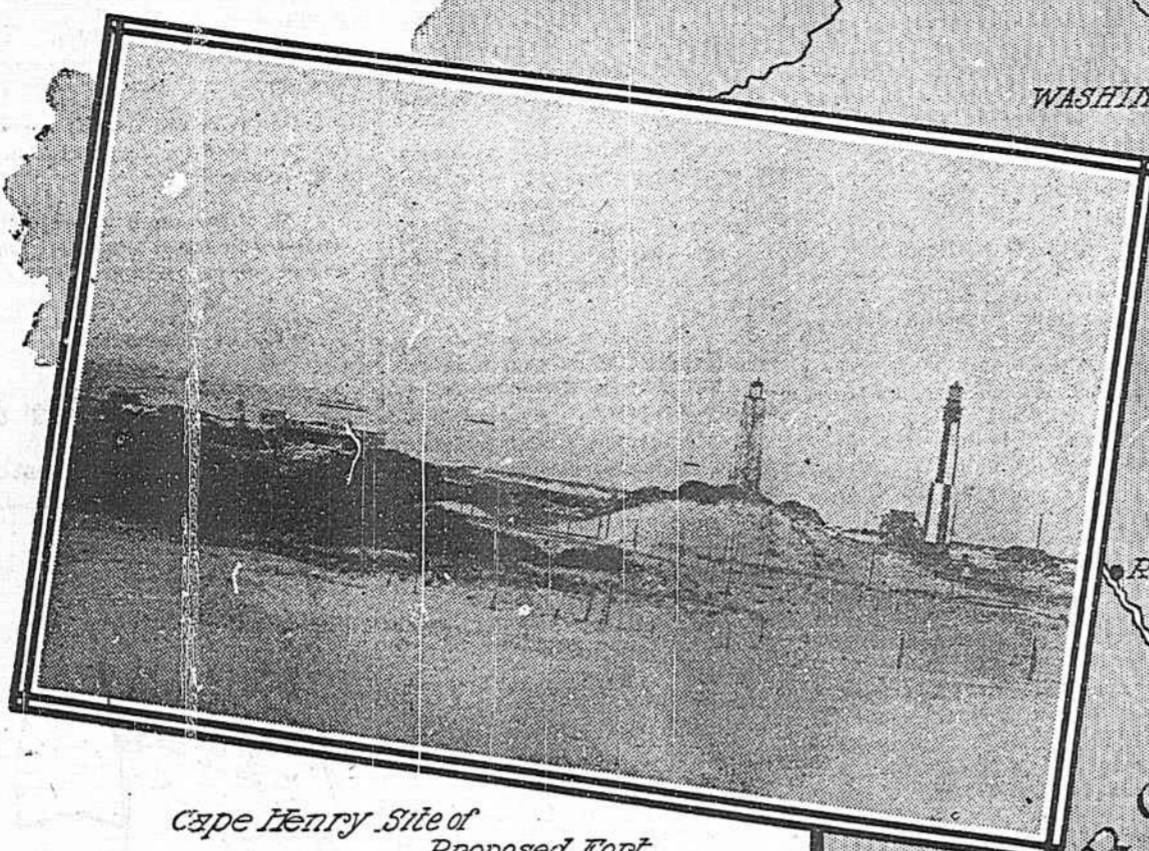
At the outset it may be said that no one power could effect a widespread or permanent invasion, but it may be reasonably feared that one of several large powers might gain control of one or more of our important strategic positions and inflict great punishment before this nation could place itself in a condition to drive out the enemy.

As to vulnerability, we may scan the situation from Maine to Texas, and then from Texas on the Pacific side to the northernmost edge of our country, and, though seeing several points at which a hostile power might seek to gain a foothold, no part of our entire coast line presents, in the hands of the enemy, such an opportunity for destruction of great cities as does the Chesapeake Bay, whose geographical nature is peculiarly favorable to baffling aggressiveness and continued occupancy.

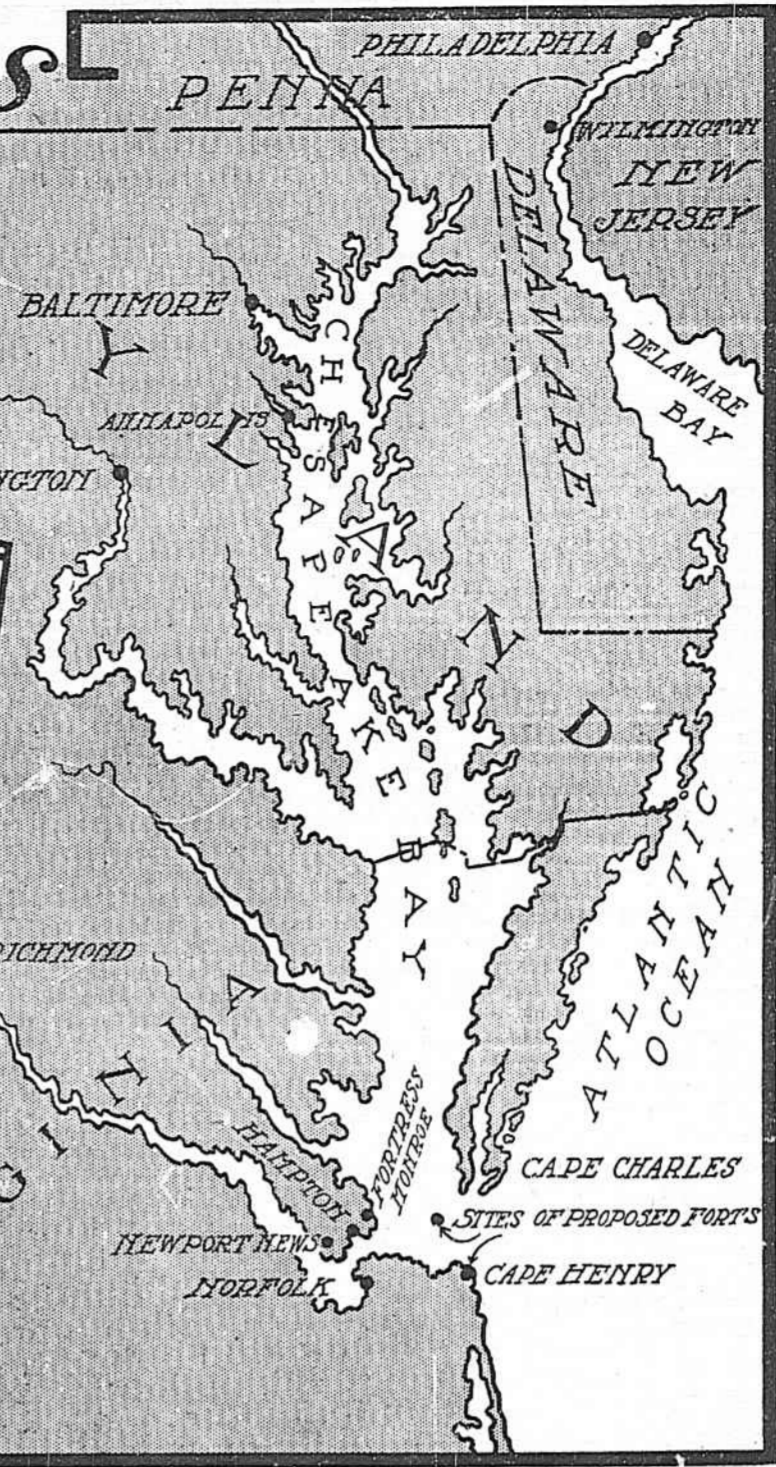
It may confidently be said that the power controlling that body of water will also control, or render absolutely useless to this nation, the entire peninsula formed by the Chesapeake Bay, Atlantic Ocean and Delaware River, as well as many miles of peninsula land on the western side of the Bay.

At no other part of our coast line could the transportation of troops and munitions of war be so effectually hampered, while, conversely, no other part of our coast involves the preservation of so many strategic advantages and facilities for the speedy transportation by land and water of an army as would be afforded us by the control of the Chesapeake, the key to which is the entrance formed by Cape Henry and Cape Charles, whose natural advantages for resisting

If the United States
should be INVADED



Cape Henry Site of Proposed Fort



SCALE OF MILES

ing a hostile fleet lies on the south side, which is washed by the main ship channel whose width abreast of Cape Henry Lighthouse is less than three statute miles between five fathom lines.

Cape Henry is the natural Gibraltar of the United States, and should be made impregnable and impassable, the necessity for which obtains because it is the key to our most important of all strategic situations, and because, with the proper fortification of this point, fewer battleships in the event of war would be here required to aid in repelling the enemys fleet. This means not only protection to invaluable facilities at the ports of the Chesapeake, the preservation to our own and closure to a hostile fleet of the finest harbor, as well as the most important base of operations we possess, but a virtual increase in the size and strength of our navy and its scope and effectiveness at other ports of our great coast line.

The ports of New York, Boston and Galveston, representing, as they do, the extreme poles or outlets of our commercial conditions as well as strategic advantages and untold valuations of property, lie almost within gunshot of the ocean and would require, in addition to their present defenses, all the reinforcement they could get from our "dogs of war."

Some idea of the strategic value of the Chesapeake Bay for operation in case of war may be gleaned from the fact that within its entrance there are 700 miles of water navigable for vessels of 17 or 18 foot draft; 550 miles of which are navigable for vessels of 20 feet draft; 425 miles for ships drawing 25 feet, and nearly 400 miles which may be traversed by ships of 30 feet draft. The 17 or 18 foot channelway admits a small naval fry, such as torpedo boats and destroyers, gun boats and other vessels of light draft. The 20-foot

depth will accommodate second and third class cruisers and many troop and supply ships. The 25-foot depth will admit of navigation by all second-class battle ships, first class cruisers, scout and troop ships, and in fact all auxiliary craft of a navy; while nearly 400 miles of the Chesapeake and its tributaries may be penetrated by warships of the Dreadnought type clear up to Baltimore.

What a scope for the enemys fleet and what a national disaster to us—the transportation of troops and munitions of war, through the Chesapeake and the proposed Inland Waterway cut off; the deprivation of a great proportion of the nations facilities for docking and repairing, with the loss of the most central of all coaling stations. Deprived of this central base of operations, the ships of our navy would be driven to seek facilities, fuel and shelter in either extreme northern or southern ports.

Not only could a hostile fleet with impunity pass Fortress Monroe, but a hundred—five hundred—troopships of the "tramp" class and eggshell construction could with equal safety pass up the Bay under cover of night or during weather the least hazy or misty. What gunnery or what marksmanship could contest the passage of battleships at a distance of twelve and one-half miles, or even troopships when favored with darkness or during the day by haze or mist?

Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News are accessible, as far as channel accommodations are concerned, to vessels of the Dreadnought type, while the York River may be entered twenty-two miles; the Rappahannock, thirty; the Potomac, thirty-five, and the Patuxent River twenty miles by ships of the same class, to say nothing of the streams which empty into the eastern side of the Bay; while Annapolis may be approached within a mile or two and the improve-

ments at the Academy, and for which the government has spent millions be utterly demolished.

The James, York, Rappahannock, Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, navigable for distances varying from forty to one hundred miles inland by many large vessels of war, form the four main peninsulas on the western side of the Chesapeake, whose width at the narrow parts, from channel to channel, ranges from six to nineteen miles.

Battleships operating as the first and last named (first above Yorktown and secondly from Patuxent River or Bay) points could, without co-operation of other vessels in contiguous channels, command the two peninsulas formed by the James and York and the Patuxent River and Bay, and the co-operative fire of ships carrying long-range guns, located in our rivers as above outlined, would thoroughly rake across the three peninsulas lying between the Patuxent and York Rivers.

The total length of peninsulas commanded by the enemys fire (adding eight miles for inland range) would be, respectively, twenty-nine and one-half, thirty-two thirty-eight, thirty-one and twenty-six miles, or a total command of one hundred and fifty-six and one-half miles of these peninsulas.

Only reasonable possibilities of strategic disaster are here dealt with, while it is not altogether inconceivable that vessels of the enemy, carrying high-power guns, might penetrate the Potomac and other rivers much farther than has been indi-

shelter from storms, could make a demonstration of landing on either peninsula, necessitating the concentration of our forces at such point, while he could, at his pleasure, shift his position either northwardly or southwardly, land his forces and march against the real point of attack and create ruin and devastation, while our army would be forced by the hostile ships in our rivers to make a long detour to meet them.

In possession of the peninsulas of the Chesapeake, and the landing of a large army, the enemys position for flank maneuvering would be most advantageous, and the American army sent to repel them might find itself between the enemys force on land and the "dead lines" across the peninsulas which would be raked by the hostile ships in our rivers. With such a disaster to our present standing army confronting us, who can say what devastation might not be wrought or what strategic advantages gained by the invading nation? Who can confidently deny the possibility of not only Baltimore and Washington, but the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and in fact all the ports of the Atlantic seaboard being laid under the ban of heavy reprisals—pending the period of army training of raw material? The likelihood of any one nation landing a force sufficient for widespread or permanent invasion, is of course remote, but it is readily conceivable that in the first stages of hostilities, suddenly precipitated, our own land forces might suffer an overwhelming disaster, while concerted invasion by several powers at this point, would seriously endanger the cities, defenses and facilities of the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast line.

The formation of these western peninsulas by the James, York, Rappahannock, Potomac and Patuxent rivers, but a few miles between them, presents a startlingly vulnerable point of attack and possible invasion; for here, the enemy, under perfect

Under such circumstances it becomes apparent that a large army of Americans would be required to defend each peninsula; else we might ask ourselves (with the main strength of our army drawn to defend a feigned point of attack, if New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or the National Capitol would be safe? Should it be thought necessary for further protection of the bay, to supplement the fortification at Cape Henry by additional defense, an island fort might be built in 14 or 15 feet of water, north by west and six and one-half miles off Cape Henry. This would give to the fort at the latter place command over the northern channel at an extreme range of three and one-half miles; making the entrance to that channel practically impossible to such ships as could, in the absence of resistance, go through. Several submerged hulks to the existing shoals would effectually close this entrance to the enemys ships. In like manner could the channel on the south side be somewhat constricted.

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Electricity Kills Cancer.

At least six European physicians of international fame have recently reported that cancer can be killed, which also means cured, by the application of electric currents of high frequency and low tension. The method is technically called diathermy, meaning "with or by means of heat."

As this immediately suggests, the electricity kills the cancer by turning into heat and literally cooking the vitality and the venom out of the cancer cells. This is actually what does happen, and it can be done without injury to the rest of the body because the cancerous sections die at a temperature much below the point where healthy human tissue commences to be injured by heat.

The healthy human cells are not killed until a temperature near the boiling point is reached and the cancer cells are killed about 40 degrees below this point. The new method is simply to localize in the body near the cancer an electric current of high frequency and low tension.

This is done so that the heat reaches a point where the cancer cells die, but the healthy cells remain uninjured. In this manner cancers of the nose and throat and the surface cancers have been completely cured. Such cases are said already to number far up in the hundreds.

The process is said to require the most minute care and the very highest sort of surgical dexterity. As a result only specialists of long and careful training can venture on this sort of treatment. One vital point is that the heat, thus introduced into the body, does not spread itself throughout the body as ordinary heat conducts itself.

In the process the heat from the peculiar electric current is produced in the interior of the tissues which are being treated. It is produced in so rapid and in so intense a manner that the circulation of the blood fails to carry it off to any important extent. It results from this that the great heat remains absorbed by the diseased tissues, and it is enabled to attack and kill the hideous cancer cells without injuring the remainder of the body.

It is a marvelous process. For instance, after a cancer of the throat is treated thus, the section subjected to the current stays hot for many hours, while the body in general has no elevated temperature. When there are bones near the cancer thus treated, these bones remain very hot for a whole day because the bones, being almost solid, naturally cool off much slower than the flesh.

Such is called the destructive method of treating cancer by diathermy, or the electric current of enormous frequency and low tension. The same method may be used to simply raise the temperature 10 or 12 degrees above the remainder of the body. This calls the blood to the infected part and produces a general and very beneficial flushing of the parts about the cancer.

As a result much of the poisonous material thrown off by the cancer is cleaned up by the healthy blood cells. The process is difficult and so far demands most special and expert handling, but it seems to hold out a sure hope that a few years from now many cancers can be cured which to-day are only attacked by the knife in most cases, and which are usually considered fatal.

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The Oldest Policy now on the books of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., No 795, was issued on January 21, 1846, to Joseph L. Winslow (at age 15) of Portland, Maine, on the Ordinary Life Plan, for \$3,500, at an annual premium of \$54.60. All dividends have been used to reduce the yearly cost.

Premiums for 66 years have amounted to . . .	\$3,603.60
Mr. Winslow has received dividends amounting to . . .	\$2,236.16
Making net outlay for 66 years	only \$1,367.44

This is, the average yearly cost per thousand has been only \$5.92. The cost in 1911 is only \$1.37, or \$39 per \$1000.

The Company would now loan on the policy \$3,041.57, although the policy as originally written contained no loan or non-forfeiture features.

By the payment this year of the small sum of \$1.37 the cash and loan values were increased \$45.19.

This is indeed a great record, and one of which no other company can boast. If you are thinking of giving to your wife and children the protection that they need it would be well for you to look into the policy contracts of the Old Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

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School Election.
A petition having been filed with the County Board of Education, as required by law an election is hereby ordered to be held at the school house in Eutawville district No. 6 Orangeburg County, South Carolina, on Thursday, June 15, 1911, for the purpose of voting on the question of a special tax of three (3) mills to be used for school purpose in said district. Said election to be conducted according to section 1208 of the school law.

M. B. Dantzer,
T. S. Geizer,
T. L. Connor, Jr.,
Trustees.

Papa Looked Out For Us,



"and that's why mamma doesn't have to work down-town like Benny's mamma does. Poor Benny, his papa didn't take out

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Notice of Discharge.
Notice is hereby given that I will file my final account as Guardian of J. A. Cope with the Judge of Probate for the County of Orangeburg on the 30th day of June, 1911, and will on that day ask for letters of discharge as the Guardian of my said ward.

He Left Politics For Love.
Ambition did not satisfy nor did a guilty conscience make a pleasant companion for solitude. But the love of a woman could do both, so the hero of "Coniston" began to try to be worthy of her. Winston Churchill's novel is a great moral lesson, wholesome and true. Formerly published at \$1.50; now fifty cents Sims' Book Store.

Vernon Brabham,
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