

## The Survival of the Weak

By Charlton T. Lewis

ONE of the most interesting questions in the whole range of social science is this: Does civilization, on the whole, increase the average duration of life? Every thinker on such subjects is familiar with the considerations which show that the average length of life must be accepted as the best measure of the prosperity and progress of mankind. Accordingly, no more gratifying evidence has been found for the improvement of civilized nations since the Middle Ages than the conclusive proofs which historians give us that the expectation of life has been largely increased. It is an assured fact that a few centuries ago old age came very much sooner than it does now, and that the mortality of all ages was vastly greater; but no attempt to measure the improvement was possible until the accumulation of trustworthy statistics through the agency of governments. The methods of taking the census have been gradually improved, so that its figures are much more valuable now than a generation ago, but there are several countries in which the statistics already collected are sufficient to support some definite conclusions which are of the highest interest. It is established beyond doubt that during the nineteenth century there was in all the civilized nations of the world an important lengthening of the average life, and that this improvement is especially characteristic of the last half of the century. It is also clear that the improvement is limited almost wholly to the earlier half of life—that is to say, there has been an immense diminution of infant mortality, a large decrease of the rate of mortality among children and youth, and, on the whole and in general, an increase in the mortality of advanced life, most particularly among males older than fifty-five.—Harper's Weekly.

## The Gusher Girl, a Not Unusual Variety

By H. R. R. Hertzberg

**M**Oil gusher ceases to gush in the due course of its career and settles down to do things without noise or display. But a girl-gusher is incurable.

The girl-gusher will gush all her life, on her death bed, and afterward, unless the strictest kind of anti-gushing laws obtain throughout the hereafter. Let us hope—in chorus—that such laws have been registered and are enforced in both places.

Some girls are born gushers, but other girls are gushers by conviction. The latter are entitled to one more conviction calling for twenty years in solitary confinement.

There is nothing in the world that the confirmed gusher-girl will not use for gushing purposes. She will even gush over another girl, if that other girl is sufficiently plain.

But, after all, the "young man" is her principal gush-trough. He has the sweet substance poured into him until he resembles the molasses-barrel of a grocery.

If he happens to stand possessed of sense, the saccharine matter will not agree with his system for any length of time.

Unfortunately the trouble with the average "young man" who associates with the gusher-girl is that there are more curls in his hair than there are convulsions in his brain.

That is why the gusher-girl continues to exist.

Because, despite the fact that the feminine disposition inclines to the different side always, no variety of woman flourishes for any length of time unless that variety finds a corresponding class of men willing and anxious to put up with it and bid it flourish.

Now not a few men like bear grease on their heads. Not a few men, on the same principle, like gush in a girl's manner and conversation.

You can't account for taste, particularly the taste of persons who haven't any.

It is to be believed, however, that ultimately the gusher-girl will have to go. Her departure will come shortly after that of the cuirass-corset and the still-heel.

Then the two words, "perfectly lovely!" will be given a rest of which they stand fearfully in need. Then, also, the "young man," or as the gusher-girl calls him, "the perfectly sweet young gentleman," who enjoys being gushed at will have become as totally extinct as the megalotherium or the dinosaur, and may be caricatured by cartoonists of the future as one of a series of "Human Errors of the Past," or something to that effect.

Only a consummation of that kind looks almost too good to justify belief.—New York Journal.

## Need of Marksmen in War

By Macdonald Van Wagoner, (Veteran of Civil War)

**I**t matters not how beautifully the soldiers manoeuvre, or how wonderful their tactics, unless the men who aim the guns can plant their bullets in the bodies of the enemy they are, after all, ill fitted for war.

I saw the terrible results of this during our Civil War, where armies, composed principally of civilians who had had little or no experience in the use of the rifle, were drilled for months to manoeuvre on a grand scale without being taught to shoot with ball. The Confederates were more skilful; and tested that skill when the Union soldiers were rushed at them at Fredericksburg armed only with the bayonet, because our General had no faith in the bullet! A division annihilated at Antietam, 8000 killed and wounded in front of Marye's Hill, and not a single Union bayonet reaching the line of the Confederates!

At Bunker Hill undisciplined Americans slew a thousand British, who were perfect in the science of military evolutions. Burgoyne at Saratoga was forced to surrender because of the fearful execution of American sharpshooters; an army of 12,000 of the flower of British regulars, at New Orleans, were defeated by 3000 skilled riflemen of Tennessee and Kentucky, who were as ignorant of tactics as of book learning, killing and wounding 2100 in a battle that occupied only twenty-five minutes. It is not necessary for me to cite further historical incidents. Our army, in the Civil War by practice on the skirmish and battle line, learned to shoot, but at what a fearful cost?

— Allow me to suggest that the best marksmen in field service are those who can judge and estimate distances by the eye, in a broken country, and therefore practice should be given, if possible, in all around field shooting, as well as on a level range. The Boers were formidable antagonists because, besides being splendid marksmen, as hunters they had become skilled in estimating distances.

## How Metals Become Diseased

By Prof. E. Heyn

**I**t is known that many metals show symptoms of poisoning, rendering them unfit for use. Thus steel can, by means of small quantities of hydrogen and under certain circumstances, be very seriously affected. Let us take two steel bars of the same material, both heated to a red heat, one surrounded by air, the other exposed to the influences of hydrogen or hydrogen gas, chilling both bars in water after heating; we shall find the bar heated in hydrogen to be brittle, whereas the other bar, heated in air, will turn out to be far superior.

The hydrogen gas, in this instance, acted like poison upon the heated steel, and very small quantities of such poisonous matter will suffice to produce very violent effects. The disease in question can be radically cured, it only being necessary to anneal the poisoned bar, repeating the process by heating exposed to air. The poisoned steel, by being allowed to lie for a long time, will, without any further expert treatment, show signs of improvement to a certain degree, the poison gradually leaving it. A better treatment still is boiling in water or oil, which process may be compared to using warm compresses in the case of human beings.

Similar symptoms of poisoning, caused by hydrogen or gases containing hydrogen (as gas for lighting purposes), are apparent in copper when exposed to red heat. Not every kind of copper is susceptible to this poisoning in equal degree.

Metals can become diseased from improper treatment, as, for instance, copper and steel when exposed for a certain length of time to temperatures exceeding fixed limits. The copper in consequence loses a great part of its ductibility and bending qualities. In steel the disease can become so virulent that a steel bar so infected can, on falling on the ground, break to pieces. The technical expert calls such disease "overheating."—Harper's Magazine.

## LOSE TWO VESSELS

### Plucky Japs Meet With Another Disaster On Sea

### SUNK BY MINE AND COLLISION

The Battleship Hatsuse Struck a Russian Mine and the Cruiser Yoshino was Ramm'd During a Fog by the Kasuga.

Tokio, By Cable.—Vice Admiral Togo has reported as follows:

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruiser Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur on May 15. The Yoshino sank, only 90 of her crew being saved.

"On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank."

Giving details of the disaster, Vice Admiral Togo says:

"At 14 minutes past 1 in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga ramm'd the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signaled for help, and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Yoshino was a cruiser of 4,180 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horse-power. She was built in England, was launched in 1892, was 350 feet long, had 46½ feet beam, and her draft was 17 feet. The armament of the Yoshino consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and twenty-three 3-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes, her armored deck was 4½ inches thick and her gun positions were protected by shields. The cruiser's speed was estimated to be 23 knots, her coal capacity was 1,000 tons, and her crew numbered 300 men.

The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement and of the latest model. She was only completed in 1900, was built in England, was 400 feet long, had 76½ feet beam, drew 27 feet of water, had 16,300 indicated horse-power, and was fitted with water tube boilers. She was completely armored with steel. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders, and four 2½-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes, her estimated speed was 19.11 knots. Her crew numbered 741 men.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The loss of at least two Japanese warships is officially confirmed. A message dated Port Arthur, received by carrier pigeon at Mukden, was transmitted to the Emperor early yesterday morning, saying that two Japanese warships had been lost off that port. The message followed the Emperor to Koursk, and no one here knew its contents until late last night, when foreign telegrams brought full details of the Japanese loss.

Early in the afternoon, reports of the sinking of the Shikishima and the Fuji, on the authority of Russian refugees from Dalny, began to circulate and aroused the most intense interest. When, later, confirmation came of the sinking of the Japanese warships, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Without reference to its effect on the campaign, the people attribute the enemy's disaster to divine interposition in the Russian cause.

In naval circles the Japanese catastrophe is a matter for rejoicing, though regrets are expressed that brave men have lost their lives. But this feeling of sympathy is swallowed up in the greater thanksgiving for the blow inflicted on the sea power of the enemy. It is pointed out that the Hatsuse was one of Japan's finest battleships, and that the loss of two, and possibly four, warships at intervals of a few days, cannot fail to deeply affect Japan and to influence the course of the campaign. The general staff tonight is without direct news of the sinking of the Japanese ships, but there is an impression that it may be true. The reports, at any rate, have infused fresh life and enthusiasm in official circles, where it is believed the tide has turned.

No surprise is expressed by the admiralty at the Japanese vessels striking Russian mines, the admiralty expecting that such a mishap to Vice Admiral Togo, particularly since the naval commanders at Port Arthur have faithfully duplicated his plan, which resulted in the sinking of the Petropavlovsk.

### Warships Unrestricted.

Washington, Special.—China has been informed that the Washington government claims the right to dispatch warships, not only to those Chinese ports declared by treaty to be open to the world, but also upon the inland waters of China, "wherever Americans may be and where by treaty with China they are authorized to engage in business or reside for the purpose of spreading the Gospel."

## NEWS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Paragraphs of Minor Importance Gathered From Many Sources.

### Through the South.

Henry L. Myers, of Norfolk, was severely wounded by a pistol shot.

Mayor A. A. Moss, of Newport News, in a political quarrel struck Committeeman R. W. Perkins.

While blasting at a lime quarry at Tom's Brook, Shenandoah county, Va., a large cave was discovered.

Great preparations are being made at Nashville, Tenn., for the Confederate Veterans' reunion, June 14 to 16.

Kansas City was chosen as the next meeting place of the Southern Baptist convention, and many devotional meetings were held at Nashville, Tenn.

Democratic primaries in Florida resulted in a victory for Senator Tallaferra for renomination and a likelihood that the State will be for Hearst.

Fire at Waverly, Sussex county, Virginia, destroyed the whole business part of the town, including the bank building, postoffice, and the Norfolk & Western railroad station. Loss, \$60,000; insurance unknown.

The Southern Baptist Convention, which began its forty-ninth annual session in Nashville, Tenn., re-elected ex-Governor Egle, of Arkansas, president and Rev. Dr. O. F. Gregory one of the permanent secretaries.

### Washington Happenings.

A number of additional witnesses testified in the trial of James N. Tyner and H. J. Barrett, accused of conspiracy in the Postoffice Department.

Secretary Taft appointed a commission to formulate regulations for the conduct of the business of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Since January 1 the available cash balance in the United States Treasury declined from \$229,374,895 to \$175,714,879.

A lively controversy is being waged between Weather Bureau Chief Moore and W. T. Foster, who is classed as a "long-range" weather forecaster.

Government figures show that Cuban-American commerce has increased greatly since the reciprocity treaty went into effect, in December.

Secretary Shaw transferred to Morgan & Co., in New York, \$40,000,000 in payment for the canal property and received \$25,000,000 in bonds as security in return.

President Roosevelt promulgated the regulations to govern the Isthmian Canal Commission, which will be under the direction of the Secretary of War.

John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, called President Roosevelt's attention to the situation arising from the mine troubles in Colorado.

### In the North.

Dr. V. H. Podstad of Chicago stated that music was a great aid in the cure of insanity.

Dr. Robert Bartholow, an eminent physician and professor in Jefferson Medical College, and a native of Maryland, died in Philadelphia.

It is announced that President Roosevelt will receive no delegations during his summer visit to Oyster Bay.

The President has signed the proclamation opening the Roosevelt (S. D.) Indian Reservation to settlement on August 8.

A man believed to have been a New York stockbroker named Shell committed suicide by jumping overboard from a steamer in Lake Erie.

The Illinois Republican convention at Springfield was marked by scenes of great disorder.

An explosion of powder in a mine at Murphysboro, Ill., killed six and probably more men and injured upward of 30.

The question of heresy trials interested the Northern Methodist General Conference at Los Angeles.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in convention at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Knowing Expedition, after extreme hardships, arrived at Glenwood, Newfoundland.

The Republican convention in Connecticut elected delegates to the national convention and endorsed Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

Dr. Ira Remsen, president of the Johns Hopkins University, was one of the speakers at the inauguration of Prof. C. S. Howe as president of Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland, Ohio.

### Foreign Affairs.

Seventeen Americans were killed and five wounded in a Moro ambush at Simpitem, Mindanao.

Tibetans are getting arms and threaten more serious resistance to Colonel Younghusband's British expedition.

The Lamas of Tibet are preaching a holy war against the English.

Spanish Minister Ajeda says he thinks Spain benefited by the loss of her colonies.

The body of Henry M. Stanley, it has been decided, is not to rest in Westminster Abbey.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King Peter of Serbia will meet today at Nish, Serbia.

A special dispatch received in Paris shows that Turkish forces have practically exterminated the Armenian mountaineers in the Sassoun district.

A Japanese torpedo boat was blown up while trying to remove a Russian mine from Kerr bay, near Dalny, 7 men being killed and 7 wounded.

Emperor William, in an address at Snarbrucken, Russia, said he prayed for heavenly aid in his endeavors to preserve peace.

Brazil will send warships near the scene of the dispute with Peru about Acre.

## A SERIOUS WRECK

### Heaviest Damage Experienced in the History of Lake Navigation

### LARGE STEAMER GOES TO PIECES

British Steamer Turret Bay, of 2,211 Tons, Goes to Pieces—Five of the Crew Die While Being Taken to Land.

North Sidney, Nova Scotia, Special.—The worst marine disaster in the history of the St. Lawrence river coal trade occurred Friday off Cape North, the northernmost point of Cape Breton, when the British steamer Turret Bay, landed with coal and bound from Sydney to Montreal, struck on the rocks of St. Paul's Island, and sank in deep water twenty minutes later, causing a loss of thirteen lives. Only nine men from a crew of twenty-two were saved.

The dead: J. H. Hayden, captain; M. A. Cara, first officer; G. F. Gray, second officer; W. H. Adams, chief engineer; H. S. Matthews, second engineer; George Johnson, boatswain, together with the steward, name unknown; cook, mess-room boy, two firemen, a seaman and a helper.

According to the government agent at St. Paul's Island, the steamer struck near Southwest Light, about 8:30 o'clock Friday morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the sea was running mountains high. Almost immediately the Turret Bay backed off into deep water, but sank within twenty minutes. The crew attempted to cut the boats clear, but while thus engaged the vessel plunged down bow first, carrying every man aboard with her. Some of the men struggled to the surface and clung to floating pieces of wreckage. Fourteen persons were taken off the wreckage by the life-saving crew that put out from the island, but five of them died before reaching the island.

The survivors say that they did not know that they were in danger until the vessel struck. The fog was so thick that the shore could not be seen, and, hearing the foghorn at the light-house, they mistook it for the whistle of another steamer.

The disaster occurred nineteen miles north of Cape North. There is a light-house on the northeast point of St. Paul's Island, and also one on the southwest point, and a steam fog whistle is situated near the southwest light. It was this whistle that the crew of the Turret Bay heard.

### Admiral at Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, By Cable.—Admiral Skrydloff arrived here Saturday afternoon. He was met at the station outside of Vladivostok by Major Gen. Voronetz and deputations of the military, naval and municipal authorities, as well as by an enthusiastic crowd, and was presented with bread and salt. Entering the town, the admiral drove to the pier in an open carriage and escorted by Cossacks, and boarded the cruiser Rossia, on which a short service was held. The chaplain sprinkled and blessed the admiral's flag before it was run up to the masthead, where it was greeted with a salute from all the cruisers in the harbor.

The admiral addressed the officers and crew of the Rossia, saying: "The Emperor orders me to convey his greeting and loyal thanks for your gallant services in consideration of which he reduces your tour of sea duty to three years."

Admiral Skrydloff's reception was of the heartiest everywhere, he being a great favorite when last at Vladivostok.

### Capital Stock Increased.

Trenton, Special.—The Virginia Carolina Chemical Co. filed a certificate with the Secretary of State, increasing its authorized capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$58,000,000, of which \$38,000,000 is common stock and \$20,000,000 preferred, the latter paying 8 per cent. dividends. The certificate is signed by S. T. Morgan, president of the company.

### The Flood Damage.

Fort Collins, Colo., Special.—Estimates of the damage caused by the flood in the Cache La Poudre Valley run from \$1,000,000 upwards. The head gates of all the irrigating ditches have been washed away, and miles of embankments destroyed. Unless repairs can be made in time to save water for irrigating this year, the loss will be nearer \$2,000,000 than \$1,000,000. One hundred and fifty houses in the Russian settlement, at the sugar factory, north of this town, were destroyed. So far as ascertained, only one life lost here. The body of a Russian was found today.

### Senator Quay Ill.

Beaver, Pa., Special.—Senator Quay left his brother's home, at Morgantown, Sunday, and is located at his own home at this place. At his home it was said the Senator stood the journey well. He was driven from the station to his home in a closed carriage, from which he was carried into the house. The Senator spent a restless night last night, and was not so well this morning. His condition is said to be not as good today as it has been for the past few days.

## WERE ALL COLORED

### Bishop Turner Declares God Never Made a White Man

### HE CREATED QUITE A SENSATION

Bishop Turner Accepts Uncle Remus' Theory in Part as to the Origin of the Races—Doesn't Like the Words of a Hymn.

Chicago, Special.—"God never made a white man. In the beginning all men were black but in his wanderings on earth many of them became bleached. In their unnatural paller these bleached men now look with contempt and indifference, often with prejudice and hate, upon their brothers, the negroes who have retained the color God gave them."

So said Rev. H. M. Turner, Senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in an address at the annual conference. Many negroes were present and applauded wildly. The bishop continued:

"What we negroes need is more education. We should write books of our own, poems and scientific treatises of our own, in harmony with our color and race. Don't learn songs like 'Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.' A song I would not tolerate if sung in my presence. I don't want to be misunderstood, and will say to the white man, whose race is at the same time the meanest and best I ever saw, that wherever our race tries to rise and rule he will help us."

### North Carolina Republicans.

Greensboro, Special.—The State Republican convention met at noon on Wednesday, being the largest attended in the history of the party. Two hours were consumed in a speech of welcome by C. P. Frazier, a response by J. J. Britt, an able address by Chairman Rollins in calling the convention to order, and selecting committees for permanent organization, credentials, resolutions and adjournment was had until 3. The appointment of the committees on credentials by the chairman, who will settle the contests of the eighth district, involving the regularity of Blackburn's nomination to Congress, and Yates' victory for him, made the complete triumph of what is known as the Federal office-holding element, headed by Collector Duncan.

The following State ticket was nominated on Wednesday night:

Governor, Chas. J. Harris, of Jackson county.

Lieutenant Governor, Isaac M. Meekins, of Pasquotank.

Attorney General, W. H. Yarborough, of Franklin.

Secretary of State, J. J. Jenkins, of Chatham.

Treasurer, C. G. Bailey, of Davie.

Auditor, Frank Linney, of Watauga.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. P. Frazier, of Guilford.

Corporation Commissioner, D. H. Abbott, of Pamlico.

Commissioner of Agriculture, W. R. Dixon, of Craven.

Labor Commissioner, J. Y. Hamrick, of Cleveland.

Supreme Court Justice, R. M. Douglass, of Guilford, and W. A. Montsometry, of Warren.

Electors of State at large, J. J. Britt, of Buncombe; R. Z. Linney, of Alexander.

Delegates to the national convention, Thomas S. Rollins, E. S. Blackburn, E. C. Duncan, B. F. Mebane; alternates, R. H. McNeill, Claudius Dockery, Mark Brown, H. L. Grant.

The nominee for Governor is a wealthy leather manufacturer and miner of the mountain district, aged 50, who came to this State from Minnesota 18 years ago and is a member of the firm of Reese-Harris Tanning Co.

### Eighty-Five Doctors.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Eighty-five young physicians have registered for an examination for license practice that begins before the State Board of Medical Examiners. It is expected that fully 125 will register before the register closes. The State board consists of Dr. Fletcher, Asheville; Dr. Pressley, Charlotte; secretary, Dr. F. H. Russell, of Wilmington; Dr. Parrott, of Kinston; Dr. Battle, of Greensboro; Dr. Kert, of Lenoir; Dr. Laughinghouse, of Greenville. The examination will be completed and the successful applicants announced before the State Medical Society which meets here next Wednesday.

### Roosevelt and Hill.

Grand Rapids, Special.—With no prospects of fight except on question of resolution declaring for primary reform, the State Republican Convention was called to order here today to select four delegates and alternates at large to the National Convention. President Roosevelt was endorsed. Indications early in the day are that Hitt will be endorsed for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

### A Small Flood.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The heaviest rain in years visited this section Tuesday night. Reports are coming in that all small streams in the country are high and that nearly every bridge has been washed away.

### Meeting of Business League.

The next meeting of the National Negro Business League will occur in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 31st and September 1st and 2nd.