

SECOND SECTION

GREENSBORO, N. C., SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1909

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FIRST TRAIN ON GRAND TRUNK

Transcontinentals Remaining Construction from Great Lakes To Be Finished for 1909 Crop.

Chicago, July 24.—The first train on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has reached Edmonton, Alberta, according to dispatches from operating officials.

Construction crews working east from Prince Rupert are now about 180 miles to the vicinity of Badin Lake. This leaves a big gap through Yellow Head pass still to be filled but the building of this remarkable mountain section of low gradients is going forward in record time.

The remaining mountain construction is colored with romance as to railway building since the Union Pacific, far beyond Edison, 75 miles west of Edmonton, it plunges into an unpopulated and primitive region, crossing the mineral-rich banks of the Athabasca river, the Fraser and other streams in the Mackenzie river watershed, passing the lonely post at Fort George and the Babine range.

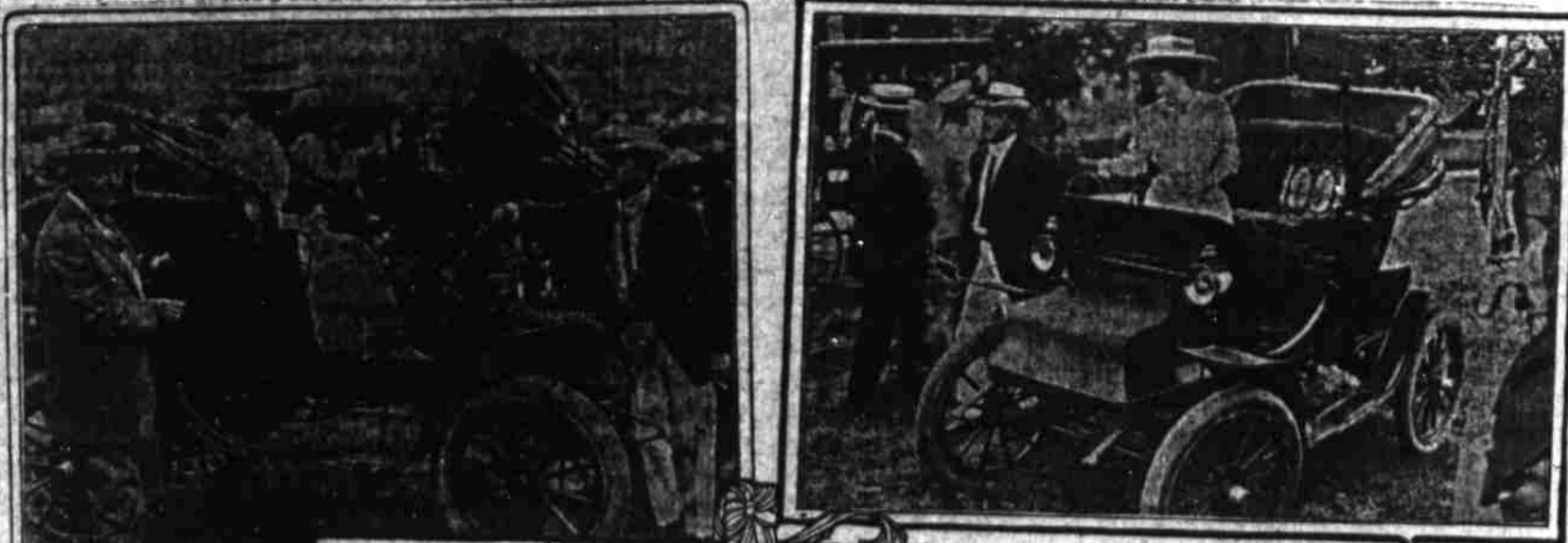
When the first railway reaches old Fort Vermillion, 700 miles north of Edmonton, an outpost of a new frontier, they will find a great mill run by electricity and home alike from the same current, steam thrashers, a pure, bred dairy herd and a settlement of farmers who last year raised 20,000 bushels of grain and will raise far more this year in the rapid increase of tilled acreage which has run up western Canada's annual crop from 55,000,000 bushels in 1890 to 140,000,000 in 1909.

Train service to Edmonton has brought into the world 25 new and lusty towns, from Edmonton east to Wainwright, including Adreaston, Unca, Devils, Tofield, Shonts, Ryley, Po, Holden, Bruce, Neiter, Maighen, Phillips, Kinisella, Junkins, Inna, Hawkins, Fabyan. From Edmonton west to Edson, the towns are Acheson, Spruce, Grove, Stony Plains, Carvel, Duffield, Wabamun, Falls, Gamford, Harwerp, Infield, Jarrow, Keaton, Lozman, Mackay, Otley, Peers, Rosevear Thornton, Yates.

The region of romance between Edson and Prince Rupert is not unexplored, in fact has been reconnoitered time and again, not only by the surveyors and by engineers investigating the traffic possibilities there for the government which guaranteed bonds to the amount of 75 per cent of the cost of the mountain section but also by officials of the Grand Trunk, which guaranteed the remaining 25 per cent, and the Grand Trunk Pacific officials who are building this daring project. One report states: "It is probable that no other area in North America can equal this portion of British Columbia in her natural resources.

Where there is no agriculture and pasture, there is mining or lumbering to be developed, and where there are none of these, although they often occur in one district, there is at least trapping and hunting. It is in truth a northern Eldorado, which future events are bound to verify. Lying and lying to the north, the climatic conditions have in the past been supposed to be extremely severe during the winter season, but the fallacy of this impression is rapidly becoming known on account of the reverse conditions actually existing, due in large part to the proximity of this territory to the Pacific ocean and the influences of the Japan current. Before the House of Commons Agriculture committee recently, Mr. E. H. Stewart, Dominion superintendent of forestry, in testifying as to the resources and conditions concerning the northern country, having particular reference, however, to the district adjacent to Great Slave Lake, which lies many hundreds miles still more northerly of where the Grand Trunk Pacific will be constructed, said that the growth of vegetation in the Mackenzie basin was surprising, the sun in summer being visible for about twenty hours out of twenty-four. On July 15th, at Fort Providence, near Great Slave Lake, on the Mackenzie river, about 550 miles north of Edmonton, Mr. Stewart said he saw wheat in the milk potatoes in flour, peas fit to use, tomatoes, turnips, rhubarb, beets, cabbage, onions and other garden vegetables. The strawberries had been ripe there for some time, and the people had currants and gooseberries. To illustrate the heat, he said at Fort Chipewyan it had been 100 degrees in the shade for several days and nights. Indians coming from Alaska boundary to meet the steamer Wrigley had lost two dogs from the heat in the Arctic Circle. He thought systematic exploration would show a surprising amount of good country, extending down from Slave Lake

Mrs. Longworth's Pink Tea Al Fresco at Fort Myer Is the Latest



MRS. LONGWORTH IN HER ELEGANT REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH AT FRONT OF AUTO, AND SECRETARY KNOX.

HIS INTENSE SILENCE BRINGS DIVORCE SUIT

HE SITS AROUND ALL DAY, WIFE COMPLAINS, AND NEVER SAYS A WORD.

Asbury Park, July 24.—In the summer he would sit outdoors all day and never say a word. In the winter he sat in the house from dawn to nightfall silent as a wooden man, burning the fuel his wife chopped and carried, but never speaking.

His intense silence finally got on the nerves of his wife, and she yesterday brought suit for divorce.

Frank Beckman, the silent one, listened to the court proceedings gloomily and made no remarks, seeming to take little interest in the proceedings.

That he can talk was testified to by Mrs. Mary Eve, a witness, who says that Beckman recently went to her home and asked for a piece of apple pie.

to Peace river. Along Mackenzie river, spruce grow clear to the shores of the Arctic ocean. There were aspen, white poplar, balsam of gilead and birch growing as far north as Fort McPherson. Mr. Stewart said that on Slave river he had passed a bank of burning coal about twenty miles in length near Fort Norman, which Mackenzie had reported burning in 1780.

All the United States railroads to the Pacific, with their stupendous claims which reach 110 feet to the mile on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, 170 feet on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe and 82.8 on the new Western Pacific, are outside by the gradient secured by the Grand Trunk Pacific, 21 feet to the mile east bound and 26 to 31 feet west bound. The highest elevation reached is 3,712 feet. The opening of this route to the Pacific is certain to upset traffic conditions and rates on the North American continent because low grades are a source of the main economy in steam transportation. Exhaustive explorations were made by the company's staff of engineers which extended over a period of three years and comprised the Peace River Pass, the Pine River Pass, the Wapiti Pass and a number of intermediate passes, with the result that the Yellow Head Pass route was adopted.

The Union Pacific climbs over a summit 8,247 feet above sea level, and the Santa Fe 7,510 feet.



POURING TEA FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

NEWPORT, BEVERLY AND AFRICA PUT IN THE SHADE BY FORT MYER

Scene of Aeroplane Tests Is the Real Ultra Mode in Summer Capitals Since Mrs. Longworth's Visit to the Government Reservation.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Beverly may boast her summer Capital, Newport may speak of the glories of a Fifth avenue transported, Atlantic City may shout to heaven of the Only Seaside Metropolis, but after the tumult and the shouting dies and the press agents seek new fields, far above the rocks, they have made one can hear, if one is listening, the insistent cry: "What's the matter with Fort Myer?" And echo, that faithful old person with a thousand tongues, sets them swimming upward like startling aeroplanes and answers, "It's all right."

And, moreover, she is all right and going strong. Just at present there isn't any place in this country and only one in Africa which is more a social center than is Fort Myer every fair afternoon when the Wright brothers are expected to fly.

Ambassadors and ministers and attaches, Cabinet members, first assistant secretaries, assistant secretaries, and would-be secretaries, lieutenant-generals, major generals, brigadier-generals and subalterns, rear admirals, captains, lieutenants and ensigns, Senators from the far West, the middle West, the far East and from Arkansas; everywhere in fact who has any chance at official society in Washington is there.

Mrs. Longworth There.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wife of the Ohio representative, and daughter of former President Roosevelt, who is at present teaching African lions how to get into society, is one of the most interested admirers of the Wright brothers. It was only yesterday that Mrs. Longworth held her first tea, al fresco, at her temporary headquarters on the Fort Myer parade grounds. The reception

was held the beautiful Longworth electric runabout. This runabout was decorated with a black top, a shiny louver, a dashboard, a first-aid-to-the-fainting outfit and several other garage blooming plants.

Mrs. Longworth wore a white shirt waist suit of simple design and a broad-brimmed sailor hat. She sat in the runabout and received the ambassadors and ministers and senators, and returned to the fainting outfit and several other garage blooming plants.

She poured expensively and when the fragrance of the tea was wafted into the area of the diplomat, general, etc., he just naturally imagined he was in a drawing room in Connecticut avenue or Sixteenth street. With a courtly bow he would take the cup and drain it in honor of the Fort Myer reception.

Event of Day.

At any rate Mrs. Longworth's reception was the affair of the day. Secretary of State Knox, Ambassador and Madame Jussegrand, Secretary of War Dickinson, general and senators, every member shall go barbed-wire or else wear a hat with the crown cut out. He may carry a hat in his hand and tip it to a woman, but he is prohibited from placing it upon his head no matter what the occasion may be.

Tests Next Week.

The date for the beginning of the official tests has not been determined. It is possible the aviators will notify the signal corps some time next week that they are ready. Flight to the signal Corps station just outside of Alexandria and return will be one of spectacular performance of the official test. If Orville is able to put the little machine through the air at the rate of forty-four miles per hour, he will visit Alexandria and return in thirteen minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

Miss Katherine Wright, the sister who used to teach school and supply the money for the experiments of her inventive brother, went over to Fort Myer from Dayton, Ohio, in time to see Orville fly at the rate of forty-four miles an hour for seven minutes. Probably that is faster than Mr. Wright has gone before; certainly it is the best he has done with the machine he has here now.

Function Informal.

One of the pleasing features of the reception was the fact that there wasn't any formal ceremony about it at all. Mrs. Longworth just sat in the runabout, and when a diplomat or a warrior or a statesman came up she would greet him the best parade ground fashion. For a while they would talk about aeroplanes or armies or diplomatic difficulties, and then she would suggest: "You'll have a little tea, won't you, Mr. Secretary, General, Ambassador, Colonel, Admiral, Senator?"

Of course the Mr. Secretary, General Ambassador, etc., would. Mrs. Longworth just reached over into the first-aid-to-the-fainting-outfit and pulled out one of the long leather-covered bottles. Then she found a dainty cup somewhere and poured.

"One lump, Colonel," she would prophesy and usually was right.

GIANT SHARK IN BATTLE FOR LIFE

Captain Charles Thompson Captures Biggest Hammerhead Ever Seen at Miami.

Miami, Fla., July 24.—Trust to Captain Charles Thompson, of this place, for exciting adventures with denizens of the deep blue sea. He has had many of them, partly because he makes a business of hunting freak fish and partly because he cannot help it, but his latest triumph came recently when he tackled and landed the largest hammerhead shark ever seen in or about this region, dead or alive. The monster measured sixteen feet in length and weighed in the neighborhood of twenty thousand pounds.

The story of the capture of this great shark makes the yarn of writers of fiction pale into insignificance. It was an experience few would care to encounter. Early in the morning Captain Thompson went to sea in his twenty-two foot dory in quest of green turtles. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, and when half a mile or more off shore he ran into a school of a hundred hammerhead sharks.

Stinging out the largest one in the school, Captain Thompson, standing in the bow of the boat, drove his harpoon deep into the back of the monster. The shark was then not more than fifteen feet away from the boat, and immediately it began to fight. With the first rush it struck the bow of the craft, and not being prepared for an attack, Captain Thompson was knocked overboard. Several other sharks in the school were near at hand, but Thompson is just about as good a swimmer as they, and he was back above in a few seconds. Then the fight began. Back and forth, up and down the beach, off the shore and in shore, the monster towed the dory as if it were a ship.

Sometimes Captain Thompson would get under the back of the shark with a lighter pair of gaffs, inflicting only skin wounds, while at others it would have out every foot of line attached to the harpoon imbedded in its back, towing the boat at a fearful speed through the water.

At the same time the whole school of sharks were taking part in the chase. They wounded companion was bleeding freely, and the small blood drew them on. They attacked it wildly and tearing its body. One monster, nearly as large as the prey, almost covered its tail as one stroke, while hundreds of wounds were made in its side and belly by smaller sharks.

At times it looked as if the boat would be attacked, so frenzied were they by the smell of blood and hunger for food. The predicament of the two men in the launch was anything but pleasant. They actually showed their lives at stake, but Captain Thompson held on.

Gradually the monster weakened. The unequal fight, a harpoon in its back and a hundred or more of its own kind snapping and gnawing its life away, was too much, and about six hours after the boat had been hauled into its body it ceased to fight and was hauled up at the stern of the boat, dead.

A heavy rope was then made fast behind its gills and fins, and towing it behind Captain Thompson started for shore. At that time the shark was back and active about the boat, and followed it to the inside of the dory, snapping and biting at the canvas, though the thick hide prevented them making anything but mere skin wounds. Reaching the bay most of the sharks dropped out of the chase, although a few followed it across to this side, one of them to the mouth of the Miami river, before giving up the pursuit.

Arriving at the Sumner dock the monster was hauled out with the aid of a block and tackle. Captain Thompson estimated its weight at fifteen hundred pounds though old boatmen and seasoned fishermen declared it would go nearer two thousand pounds. It was pronounced the largest fish of its kind they had ever seen.

BALD HEADS FORM A HATLESS CLUB

Omaha Doctor Finds Organization of Men Who Agree Never To Wear Hats.

Omaha, Neb., July 24.—The newest organization in Omaha to clamor for recognition is rapidly becoming the most popular. Its name is the Hatless Club, and only men who are baldheaded can ever hope to become members.

The prime mover and organizer of the Hatless Club is Dr. Z. D. Clark, who published a notice in local papers inviting all baldheaded men in Omaha to meet at his office. He expected about twenty-five to respond, but there were more than two hundred.

Dr. Clark was elected president and W. W. Slabaugh secretary and treasurer.

It is not to be supposed the Hatless Club is organized merely for fun. The members have other motives, the principal one of which is to grow hair on heads where it does not grow now.

No patent lotions or medicines are to be used to coax the hair. The sun and air are to do the work.

The rules of the club provide that every member shall go barbed-wire or else wear a hat with the crown cut out. He may carry a hat in his hand and tip it to a woman, but he is prohibited from placing it upon his head no matter what the occasion may be.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Julia J. Calhoun, of New York, a collateral descendant of the famous John C. Calhoun, champion of state sovereignty, has been a notable figure in London society this season.

A romantic career was ended in the death of William Fay, who died in Muskegon, Mich., aged 96. As a Union scout, during the rebellion, he gave up a fortune to serve the Northern cause.

One morning last week Peter Maister, of Ironville, shot two large carp in the Chickies creek. One measured 26 inches and weighed nine pounds and one measured 30 inches and weighed 14 pounds.

Owing to the new law dealing with the publication of books in Korea, and which will shortly come into operation, it is believed that nearly half the books now in the book stores will be confiscated.—Korea Daily News.

THE FINEST SCHOOL PRINCIPLE.

A Successful Military System. In a high grade boys' school, the finest system of discipline is one which combines the nearest order, punctuality, obedience, square shoulders, active gait, and expanded chest of the military system and discards undue formality, cruel penalties and the spirit of fight, in place of which exists, personal intimacy, affection, peace and Christian love are substituted.

This is the Military System as used at the Bingham School, near Mebane, N. C. An attractive feature is the beautiful tailor made uniform of best quality like that used at West Point. Because it is the handsomest and most enduring, it is the cheapest clothing made.

The beautifully illustrated catalogue, telling all about this famous school, can be had without cost by a postal card request, addressed to: President, Bingham School, Mebane, N. C.

MUCH IN LITTLE

England has 1,200 golf courses. Germany has spent more for aviation than any other government.

The smokers of England consume 3,000,000,000 cigarettes every month.

The Swiss watchmaking industry has shrunk to half of its one-time size.

In an actual number elsewhere there cannot be found more highly educated men than at The Ketter Institute, North Carolina Gazette, Salisbury, N. C.

GETS \$275 FOR HORSE'S RUINED DISPOSITION

OWNER SAYS AN AUTO CAUSED THE ANIMAL TO BECOME VICIOUS.

Doyletown, Pa., July 24.—Ruling the owner of a horse may recover damages for injuries to the animal's disposition, caused by an automobile, although the machine never touched the horse, a Superior Court decision, filed here in the case of Jonathan W. Gillam, of Langhoren, against Robert Hogue, is attracting a great deal of attention.

In the case with which the opinion deals Mr. Gillam's horse was frightened by the Hogue automobile and ran away. It was contended that as a result an animal that had previously been gentle and fearless became vicious and nervous and depreciated in value.

The jury in the case gave a verdict for \$275 in favor of the plaintiff on this ground, and the Superior Court upholds the verdict.

FRENCH BOYS PLAN INVASION OF BOSTON

Paris Gamins, Inflamed by "Buffalo Bill," Determine to Rid the Hub and Chicago of Redskins, But Are Caught by the Police.

Paris, July 24.—Eugene Vievy, thirteen, and Ernest Caput, twelve, both gamins of the Paris boulevards, have been arrested at Cherbouge and sent back to their parents here for a little woodshed treatment. They had started for America to fight Indians.

Both the lads had revolvers and dirks, to say nothing of a complete set of what they thought would be fine burglar tools. If making the Redskins bite the dust did not prove a profitable enterprise, they expected to turn raffles, and have just as good a time.

Caput was dispossessed of a roll of 250 francs. The runaways had an over-dose of American literature known in the states as dime novels. The books of Paris are nowadays simply pasted with "Buffalo Bills" and "Nick Carraways," translated into the widest kind of French, and the boys here are worse in reading them than the average American messenger.

So young Caput and Vievy, being cousins and living close together, near the Bois de Boulogne, decided that Chi-

cago or Boston would be much better than the Bois for scouting for real bears and real Indians inhabited these places. So Caput, while the folks were eating supper, took 250 francs from the family Lisle Thread Bank and started for Broadway.

Thought First of Cherries.

Winchester, Va., July 24.—"Don't worry about me, but save my cherries," cried Paul Sanford, a lad of ten years, when he was picked up with both arms broken and his face and head badly cut and bruised, after falling thirty feet from the top of a cherry tree. His condition is serious.

Owlie Shoot a Candidate.

Muskegon, Okla., July 24.—While he initiated into the order of Owlie here Thursday night, W. L. Tull, president of the Muskegon baseball club, was shot in the hip with a blank cartridge. It is feared blood poisoning may result.

LEAVES \$2000 TO MAN WHOSE WIFE HE STOLE

MONTROSE FARM HAND'S ROMANCE OF YEARS AGO IS RECALLED.

Montrose, Pa., July 24.—The law of compensation works even after "to" these many years.

Fifty years ago, at Blairstown, N. J., Joseph Kitchart won the affections of Jennie Stafford, who married the poor young man against the parent's wishes throwing over a wealthy suitor named James Butler.

A short time after her marriage her parents persuaded her to leave Kitchart and marry Butler, and the former married, later separating from his second wife, coming to South Montrose and engaging as a farmhand.

Butler took his prize and went West, where, in a short time Mrs. Butler died. Recently Butler died also, and Kitchart has been notified that Butler, in his will, bequeathed to him the sum of \$2,000 as a partial compensation for stealing the affections of Mrs. Kitchart No. 1, and Kitchart last week received the money.

IMMIGRATION'S TIDE IS NOW ON THE WANE

NUMBER OF ALIENS LANDING DURING THE MONTH OFF ONE-FIFTH.

Washington, July 24.—The tide of immigration into the United States is on the wane.

A falling off of 25,300, or approximately 20 per cent, in the number of immigrant aliens admitted into all ports for the month of June, is compared with May last as shown by the statistics made public by the bureau of immigration of the department of commerce and labor.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted for June was 85,476, as against 107,839 during May last. A marked increase, however, is noted in the number of aliens debarred for the month of June as compared with May, the figures being 1646 against 1065.

Break Pledge, Loses Job, Wife, Life.

York, Pa., July 24.—The breaking of a temperance pledge, having caused Charles Berger, 60 years old, to lose his job and prevented a reconciliation with his wife, he ended his life by inhaling gas.