



ENGLAND'S TENNIS DOWNFALL

Foreigners Made Almost Clean Sweep of Her Titles.

VISITORS PLAY THE GAME BETTER

Australasian and American Players Left Very Little Behind for Britons' Best—Miss Sutton's Triumphant Career.

In the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of All-England this year the entry of foreigners exceeded all previous invasions. Players from Australasia, America, Germany and Austria were matched with the British. For another thing, only one of the championships remained at home, and that but a minor one. The women's doubles were won by English players. The men's singles, the mixed doubles, the women's singles and the mixed doubles were all captured by the invaders.

America and Australasia divided the honors in England's tournament. Norman E. Brookes of Australia won the men's singles. He is the first player not an Englishman to win the British championship, and he is furthermore the first left-handed player ever to be successful. Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding were the victors in the men's doubles, and, to add to England's discomfort, the finalists who opposed the Australasians were Americans, Karl H. Behr and Beals C. Wright.

Miss May G. Sutton took the women's singles for the second time in three years. She and Beals C. Wright won the mixed doubles. Miss C. M. Wilson and Mrs. Lambert Chambers won the women's doubles, in which the only foreigners to take part were the Misses Kluta, Austrian girls of 18 and 14. Even in the consolation singles England was shut out. Anthony F. Wilding won that from Von Wessely, the Austrian. Taken all in all, it was the most un-English tournament ever recorded.

Entrants of High Quality.

There were eighty-four entries for the All-Comers' singles at Wimbledon, many less than in our national championships last year. But the 128 entries played on our courts at Newport were nowhere near in quality and entrants for the British championships. Of the eighty-four at Wimbledon, Beals C. Wright, Karl H. Behr, Herman Behr, J. A. Randall, D. P. Rhodes and G. W. Pratt were Americans, Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes and S. N. Doust from Australasia, R. Gamble and C. S. Rendall from India, R. R. Powell, Canada, C. von Wessely and R. Kinzel, Austria, and O. Kreuzer, Germany.

Lawn tennis is always regarded as England's game. It was brought to its highest development in this country, but nowadays the pupils are outstripping the teacher. American has been considered the country to do the most to improve upon established methods for old sports. The crouching start in sprinting, the stopper style in hurdling and the twist service in lawn tennis are American devices. So in the scissor twist in high jumping and the application of the same to pole vaulting. If, as some persons say, base ball came from town ball or round, it is an immeasurable improvement over its ancestor as a game requiring skill. But Australasia has taken the best hints of the Americans and has improved upon them. The victory which Brookes achieved in the all-comers' at Wimbledon and later in the international against the Americans is chargeable as much to the use of the twist service as to anything else. In 1905 Brookes made his first appearance in England and played three matches against Wright. The American then was at the top of his form and showed Brookes a great deal of good tennis. What Brookes learned from that defeat was clear when the Australian appeared again in England for the

championships. He had studied the best points of the game the Americans play, and combined that with the best of the British and the fine points of the Australian method, he had an unbeatable combination. The best average lawn tennis is still played in England, the champions now are from Australasia.

What Ails England.

The cause of the downfall of the Britons has been carefully considered by the sporting experts on the other side. They trace it as much to internal dissension as to the domination of a few experts. While the Dohertys continued supreme in the lawn tennis field competition was dead. It needs only a glance over the record tables of the game to see what it is and has been the trouble in England. In 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 Reginald F. Doherty won the singles championship. A. W. Gore intervened in 1901 and took the title from R. F. Directly thereafter for five years H. L. Doherty won the championship. There was no challenge round this year, because Hugh Doherty has

Power for Trolley Companies.

AMONG the bills passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania and approved by the governor, were two enlarging the privileges of electric lines. One authorizes trolley companies to carry freight and press packages, limiting the traffic to points on the respective lines. The second act grants the right of eminent domain, conditioned on the companies desiring to exercise the privilege first obtain the consent of 51 per cent of the property owners along the right-of-way in any community. These laws are expected greatly to promote the expansion of interurban lines throughout Pennsylvania. In 1902 the federal census showed that of the trolley lines then in Pennsylvania, 1,112.54 miles, or 44.9 per cent of the whole, were lines between cities—rural trolleys. This was a less proportion than Connecticut, which had three-fifths of the total trackage between cities, Massachusetts, with two-thirds; Ohio, with 54.3, and Michigan, 54.6, but it was a larger proportion than Indiana, which had only 43 per cent of its mileage, Illinois, New York and most of the other states in the union.

Indiana and Ohio have, however, while their proportion is not much larger than that of Pennsylvania, a carefully developed system, one centering around Indianapolis, and the other about Dayton, each covering the region about so completely that way passenger traffic has left the railroads and takes the trolley instead. This has been gradually developed during the last ten years.

Development of Electric Power.

While the actual history of electrical power dates back to 1834, the year Thomas Davenport, the self-taught Vermont blacksmith, discovered the electric motor, the real development of the power has been since 1880. The greatest growth of this industry has been during the last fifteen years, and each year sees a greater increase in the business of manufacturing electrical motors, until now it is estimated that fully 10,000 electric motors are turning out every month by the General Electric company and other large electrical manufacturing concerns.

Since 1850 all power has increased wonderfully in this country. The greatest actual relative increase occurred between 1890 and 1900. Steam increased 77 per cent; gas, 1,468.9 per cent; water, 18.9 per cent; electricity, 1,888.4 per cent. (the greatest increase); other power, 94.8 per cent.

The use of electrical current for the transmission of power has been one of the most notable features in the development of manufacturing. In 1890 the United States census reported 15,569 horse power. The census of 1900 showed that this class of power amounted to 1,138,296 horse power. The totals of other classes of power were given for 1900 as follows: Steam, 10,994,400; gas, 285,316; water, 1,641,369; other power, 51,785; rented, 82,900. From 1900 to 1905 steam power increased only 31 per cent; gas power, 134 per cent; water power, 13.3 per cent; electricity, 266.4 per cent; other power, 82.6 per cent; rented power, 88.1 per cent.

Withdrawn from the game and is taking a rest. In the doubles very much the same condition applied. Starting in 1897 the Dohertys won the doubles championship and carried it along until 1902, when S. H. Smith and F. Risely broke up the run. That was for a year only, and they won it for three years. Last year Smith and Risely once more in-

terposed. They in turn succumbed this time to the Australasians. The pronounced superiority of one or two players in a game cannot fail to kill competition in the sport. At the very start of the year players are discouraged. They keep on trying if they are the right sort, but in the end the best they can count on is the hope of taking a set or so from the

of the Edison Electric company of Los Angeles, which is carrying on the work, it is the largest hydroelectric plant west of Niagara, but probably its most novel feature, according to Mr. Miller, lies in the fact that the present 2,000 horse-power at a pressure of 8,500 volts is sent over a line to Los Angeles, 217 miles distant, the longest distance for a pressure so high of any line completed in the world.

Then, too, the source of the power is novel. The river is deflected and carried through a concrete conduit tunneled out through the rock of the mountains and hills for eight and three-quarters miles, then shot through a steel tube 1.73 feet long for a sudden drop of 877 feet at an angle of 45 degrees against the eight impulse wheels which start the generating machinery moving. It was in one of these tunnels through the mountains—there are twenty in all, making practically a continuous underground conduit—that Hicks, the miner, was entombed.

Until the utilization of water power from mountain streams was developed the problem of fuel, which had always been scarce and dear on the Pacific coast, was a serious obstacle to manufacturing growth. The problem is now fast disappearing. It is said that in no other community in the country is the consumption of electricity per capita so high as in Los Angeles, and in no section of the country, says Mr. Miller, outside of a small part of the natural gas belt in the middle west are the rates for power cheaper. Through pumping power supplied by the Edison company 14,000 acres of desert land tributary to Los Angeles have been reclaimed.

Further north in California, around San Francisco, are two transmission lines from mountain power houses, longer than the Kern River line. They are the lines of the Bay Counties Electric Light and Power and the Standard Electric companies. The first supplies Oakland from its power house on the North Yuba River, 140 miles away. The second runs its lines 180 miles to the town of San Jose. In neither case, however, is the power generated or the pressure transmitted so high as in the Kern River plant.

Antoniakin, but True.

Twenty-five years ago you could not telephone a friend, ride on the trolley cars, cool the rooms in hot weather with an electric fan, turn on the common electric light, send a wireless message to your relatives on a shipboard, set your watch by an electric clock, purchase an electric automobile, walk in safety in the city streets in the glare of arc lamps, cook by electricity, ride behind an electric locomotive, do the family ironing out of doors without fire, drive all machinery with motors, live in a house without a chimney, keep warm by electric heat, develop out-of-the-way water-power and transmit that power to the cities, ride on an electric elevator, listen to the telephone, take an electric massage or listen to an electric phonograph.

Locomotives Retiring from Cities.

New York City goes forward more steadily and aggressively than any American city in sidetracking the locomotive as a smoke producer and substituting electricity as the motive power for the movement of trains. Washington is helpfully moving in the same direction, determined to secure like results by the completion of its mammoth union station. In New York the changes going on mean the complete retirement of the locomotive from the city limits. Following the change in the movement of trains, New York Central terminal, inaugurated in June last, the New York, New Haven and Hartford road began operating its suburban trains with electricity July 22. The electric zone extends from the Grand Central station to New Rochelle, and will be extended gradually, until it reaches Stamford, Conn. Thirty-five 1,000-horsepower motors, capable of drawing a train of ten coaches at an average speed of seventy-five miles

per hour, were put in service. Of the hundreds of locomotives which filled the air along the New York Central terminal with clouds of smoke there remains only the switch engines, and they, too, will soon retire to the country. The absence of smoke and cinders from trains greatly increases the comfort of passengers and steadily swells the returns of the progressive companies.

Buffooneries at Weddings

The barbarities practiced at weddings form a subject upon which it is high time both pulpit and press had a virulent word to say. In enforcing the utterance, the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate declares: "The 'burlesque of weddings' is an evil 'flagrant and increasing,' and contributes 'to the breaking down of the sanctity of marriage.' Seldom a day passes that the press does not report some new example of these 'unseemly doings,' the Advocate adds, with the endorsement of its words by the quotation of two recent cases: "In one the bride and groom, both of whom were respectable and orderly people, were so beset with the rude pranks of their friends, and so alarmed as to what further might follow, that they escaped through the back door to the home of a neighbor, and thence fled in an automobile to a suburban station to escape their tormentors. But even this did not save them, for their alleged friends scattered to all the stations, and one party found them before their train arrived and humiliated them in the utmost manner. Another case of a newly married couple were forced into a lumbering, dirty sea wagon and hauled through the streets of the city amid all sorts of confusion."

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Three.)

These Maltese goats are the chief competitors of the Angora goat, and it is questioned whether they would not be more valuable for our country than the latter. There is a demand in all the American cities for goat's milk for babies and young kids are said to sell at the price of lambs. Here in Malta goat's milk brings about 8 or 10 cents a quart and the average goat yields from two to two and one-half quarts per day. The milk is not used for cheese or butter, although fresh butter and cheese made of sheep's milk are sold. I see goats in the streets every morning. They are driven from house to house and milked at the doors. A most unclean thing is the tying rage about the goat's nipples to prevent the kids sucking their mothers between milking times.

Malta in History.

This island is its story in connection with the Knights of Malta, who owned and ruled it for many years. The islands are among the oldest in history. It was on Gozo that Hippolytus was the nymph who enchanted Ulysses and kept him for seven years on the promise that she would give him perpetual youth and immortality if he stayed with her. In this connection I am reminded of a talk I had with Mrs. Grant, the wife of our own great Ulysses, in which she told me that when the general steamed from Malta islands on his trip around the world a fair fellow passenger warned

him to beware of the sirens. He replied that his Calypso was with him, in the person of his wife, and there was no danger of his being enchanted by any other sirens. Malta once belonged to the Phoenicians and was colonized by the Carthaginians. Before that it was owned by the Greeks and after the Punic wars by the Romans. Later on it was attached to Sicily and after the Roman power was overthrown it was occupied by the Vandals, the Goths and again by the Greeks. In the ninth or tenth century the Arabs took possession of it and later on the Normans came in and ruled it under one form or other for hundreds of years.

Knights of Malta.

It was in 1350 that Charles V of Spain gave Malta to the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who thereupon took the title of the Knights of Malta and fortified it. At this time they had not only Malta, but also Gozo and Tripoli. They took upon themselves the defense of the Mediterranean. They made war upon the Barbary pirates, attacked the Turks again and again and defeated the Sultan when he attacked them. They were at war with the Moslems for generations; and it was not until Napoleon Bonaparte, on his way to Egypt, besieged them that they surrendered their fortresses. Altogether they held the island for 268 years, and when the French took it they agreed to give the grand master of the knights an annual pension of about \$60,000 and to every French knight resident in Malta a yearly allowance of \$100.

The French siege was followed by one of the English and the Portuguese fleets, which lasted two years. During a part of this time there was a famine in Malta. Fresh pork sold for \$2 a pound, dogs and cats were generally eaten and even rats brought an exorbitant price. While the knights had possession of the island they lived in grand style. Those of each language had a particular post assigned them in case of attack, and there were also palaces or inns where all the members ate and assembled together to transact business. The palace of the grand master was surrounded by the four principal streets. It still stands and is now occupied by the officers of the British garrison. This building covers more than two acres. It has two entrances and two courtyards, one of which is now used as an amusement court for the British officers. The interior of the palace is elegant, the chief halls and apartments being embellished with paintings commemorating the battles of the order. One of the most interesting parts of the building is the armory. It is a great hall running the whole length of the structure and containing many warlike weapons and trophies which belonged to the Knights of Malta. In it there are now ninety complete coats of armor for mounted knights, and a large number of weapons used by the infantry of the past. The complete suite of armor stand among the muskets of the garrison, looking like sentinels and giving the whole a somber appearance. In one piece of armor several slight dents may be seen. They were caused by shooting at it with a musket at 180 feet. The bullets failed to penetrate or break the steel.

City of Valletta.

The old capital of Malta is six miles from Valletta, and one can reach it by rail or carriage. It is there that the grand masters had their summer residences, and there they were inaugurated. They left Valletta early in the morning, escorted by a bodyguard and bands of music. When the grand master came near the city he was saluted by musketry, and one of the chief citizens came out and gave him a bunch of artificial flowers, making an appropriate speech and kissing his hands. When the grand master arrived at the station he knelt down before a crucifix that had been erected there, and the keys of the city were given him. At the same time he swore that he would respect the privileges and franchises of the city. After this he went to the cathedral to mass, and then on back to Valletta.

They Speak Maltese.

Malta since Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States. Nevertheless the people do not speak English, and although ruled for centuries by foreigners they still have a language of their own. There have been attempts to make Italian the national tongue, but the Maltese object, and they still speak the same language that they have in the past. There are a number of newspapers published in Maltese and the Maltese is used to some extent in the schools. The percentage of illiteracy is great. Not more than one-fourth of the people can read or write, and many of the children do not go to school. Nevertheless, the island has common schools and private schools everywhere. There is a university, a lyceum and a large school for girls. There is a public library in Valletta which contains over 20,000 volumes, of which has many of the books of the Knights of St. John. In religion Malta is Roman Catholic. It has an archbishop and more than a thousand priests and monks. There are twenty convents and five nunneries on the island, and these are conducted after the manner of the middle ages, the nuns seldom coming out of their seclusion. There are more than 100 Catholic churches and chapels, some of which are elaborately decorated. Many of the churches are rich, and that of St. Paul is said to own more than \$1,000,000 worth of statues, altar ornaments and jeweled relics.

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Peterman's Roach Food advertisement. Includes illustration of a roach and text: 'A ROACH TO HOUSEKEEPERS', 'ROACH FOOD DID IT', 'Will free the most infested premises of roaches, water bugs or beetles immediately.', 'Peterman's Discovery' is a preventive, in handy, flexible can with spoon.

MOTHER'S FRIEND advertisement. Includes text: 'BECOMING A MOTHER', 'Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth.', 'The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off.', 'Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.'