ALL THE NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD ALL THE TIME

ONE PENNY

The Globe

THRILLING STORIES
Sport Anecdote and Incident
PRIZE COMPETITIONS
WORK AND WAGES

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FEATS OF ZOMAH, THE MYSTERIOUS.

A Performance that is Puzzling London.

REESE, THE PRUSSIAN WONDER.

"Is it Wireless?"

In London just now is appearing at the Alhambra a woman called Zomah, who is performing most extraordinary feats of mind-reading. Most of the London newspapers have drawn attention to the turn, and the "Daily Mirror," in perplexity, asks, "Is it wireless?"

Describing the performance in a special article, one London daily says:—

"Wireless telegraphy is the only reasonable explanation offered of the amazing clairvoyance and divination performance which Mme. Zomah, the lady thought-reader, is giving at the Alhambra.

"For demonstration of the powers of second sight is so extraordinary that even the most sceptical members of the audience were forced to admit that there may be something in telepathy—a force or science that a great many people deny.

"Mme. Zomah gives the most complete description of any article which members of the audience produce to her assistant, and, as

NO WORD IS SPOKEN,

there is apparently no possibility of a code existing between her and her assistant.

"The audience last night were divided in their opinions. Either they gave her full credit for possessing a new and wonderful power, or fell back on our latest scientific wonder—wireless telegraphy—for an explanation.

"If Mme. Zomah is really possessed of some new and sensational power, it deserves a wider and perhaps a more severe test than is possible within the four walls of a music hall. Is her power limited to one room? Can her divination extend from one room to another, from one town to another?

"If there is anything in this clairvoyance beyond the ordinary showman's art, with which we are all familiar, it should be tested to its limit by scientists, so that we may know if we are entitled to be amazed or merely to be amused.

Following on this article Zomah's manager issued the following challenge:—

"You ask,

'IS IT WIRELESS?'

Others suggest codes by gestures, codes by breath, confederates open and hidden, ventriloquism, hypnotism, and dozens of other similar explanations.

"You ask in your issue of to-day, 'Is her power limited to one room? Can her divination extend from one house to another?'

"On behalf of Zomah I hereby agree to any long-distance test such as you demand. If you will get together a committee of scientists and other interested persons, I will receive articles and documents at the Alhambra Theatre and Zomah, who will be with another section of your committee in your office or anywhere else you may elect, will tell your committee what articles have been shown to me at the Alhambra. She will also telephone her readings to the committee of control at the Alhambra.

"Two members of the committee at the Alhambra can also deal two hands at nap, and Zomah from your office will direct the playing of those hands over the telephone.

"Zomah is prepared to go through this test any day next week you may arrange for. Perhaps then you will be in a better position to decide, 'Is it wireless?'"

The challenge was taken up and the tests as indicated applied.

The woman could not be put at fault, and the committee have admitted their utter

INABILITY TO EXPLAIN HOW IT IS DONE.

Following hard on this remarkable performance came word of another from America where Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, and Dr. W. H. Thomson, a celebrated New York brain specialist, figured.

The experiences of these two gentlemen are thus described by an American writer:—

"Into Edison's laboratory in Orange there drifted, some time ago, a robust, placid Prussian, high of forehead and broad of skull, neatly dressed in a suit of grey, who gave for himself no introduction to the master of electricity save this startling proposal:—

"'I have come to show you something wonderful.'

"I AM GOING TO ASTOUND YOU.

What followed let Mr. Edison himself tell: "'I did not know,' Mr. Edison says, 'but that the man might possibly be dangerous, although he did not look so, and I called a man in from another room. The visitor then told this man to write some names upon a slip of paper.

"He had him write the names in such a manner that he could not possibly by any trick see what he wrote by means of ordinary vision, and he did not touch the piece of paper. But he put his hand upon the man and read off the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2).

WOMEN'S SUCCESS AS INVENTORS.

Many Useful Devices Marketed Last Year.

SOME HUGE FORTUNES WON.

"Have You an Idea?"

("Globe" Special.)

Woman is fast throwing into the shades of an obstinate past the hallucination that she possesses a mental capacity in any degree less than that of man. In the arts and letters she has proved the fact very thoroughly, and of late years her ability to grasp and deal with the business affairs of everyday commercial life has been established beyond doubt. Now she is coming into the mechanical world, the world of "hard and material sciences," and is proving herself possessed of faculties of inventive genius hitherto not readily credited to women.

"In England the increase in the number of women inventors has been steady and progressive," says a writer in "Votes for Women;" "the numbers of women who applied for patents during 1910 ran into many hundreds, and was absolutely unparalleled.

"The patents taken out by Englishwomen are of a pre-eminently practical nature, and show marked advance in scientific knowledge. Thus, Ida Wilson has taken out a patent relating to the heating of gases for turbine gas-turbines, and also for the improvement of wireless telegraphy. Emma Ellis Crenshaw has patented a new machine for scoring, corrugating or channelling several parallel lines simultaneously. Rosamund France has invented a method for throwing the heat which usually goes up the chimney into the room. Lilian Lorenson has discovered a new means for

ASSISTING THE DEAF TO HEAR.

Rose Welton has patented an improvement relating to gramophones, phonographs, and similar instruments. In all these instances, scientific knowledge has been put to good use.

"Englishwomen have also given proof of their ability as good housewives by inventing all kinds of domestic appliances. Thus, Evelyn Mary Gossett has patented a new and improved holder for retaining candles in their sockets. Florence Louise Hood has invented an improved portable bib—or sitting—bath. One lady patented an improvement for barcaus and school-desks. Another, even more practical, has made many improvements in the kitchen range.

"Moreover, English women inventors have excelled their French sisters in discovering useful improvements in the matter of dress. Thus, Kate Drusilla has patented various improvements in retainers for dress-collars, neckbands, and flexible materials, and Ida Roberts has invented improvements in hooks and eyes and dress fastenings."

No less than 569 applications or patents were received by the British Patent Office in 1910 from women inventors. The year previous the number was 620. At one time it seemed as if women of the inventive turn of mind were content to confine the application of their faculties to

THE DAINTY ORDER OF THINGS,

to the sewing machines, chronometers, etc. But of late years they have entered the broader and more general sphere of mechanism, and some of the most effective improvements in connection with motor-cars, sewing machines, and even marine engines and motors have been patented by women.

The great inventive activity in connection with the motor-car industry, which produced such a large number of applications for patents in recent years, now shows signs of falling off. The number of inventions relating to motor road vehicles during 1907, although still large, had decreased nearly 25 per cent. from that of the previous year in Great Britain. As might be expected, owing to the success attained by certain flying machines, inventions relating to aeroplanes in 1907 were more than twice as many as in 1906, and nearly five times as many as in 1905, and, strange as it may seem, no less than a dozen applicants for patents in this connection were received from women inventors. The taking out of a patent, of course, does not necessarily mean the commercial application of some improved mechanism, for it has been estimated the world becomes aware of little more than half of the number of inventions for which patents are granted, and only a limited proportion ultimately

FIND A PLACE IN THE OPEN MARKET.

It is a peculiar fact, too, that the various branches of engineering science are quite "clannish;" that is, new inventions in one particular branch are seldom well known outside those directly interested in that branch. For instance, the addition of some new improvements in the engine-rooms of the latest ocean liner. During the past ten years thousands of innovations, small and great, have been made in the engine-rooms of the big floating palaces of the Atlantic. Yet who is cognisant thereof save the exclusive circle of marine engineers?

Women have ventured into the inventive field of wireless telegraphy and have directed their

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6).

Australia has commenced to build warships. The talk is of war on the sea and how it will be met. When the hour strikes for such terrible work to begin, no doubt our country men will acquit themselves as well as most others. Few however, realise the nature of naval warfare, and we reproduce this picture of a scene in the battle of Tsushima to show what a desperate modern engagement on the sea is like.

On another page will be found an illustration of the first Australian cruiser.

£600 OUT ON A POKER GAME.

Knew Nothing of It.

BETS LOST ON A MACHINE

HE HAD PLAYED POKER OVERNIGHT, and had lost £600. Hart further stated that he was not drinking at the time, and, in fact, did not drink, and he was under the impression that he was drugged.

About the beginning of 1905 he appeared before the committee of the club on account of the balance of money due to one of the men, who was harassing him about it, and he went before the committee to obtain protection. That was about 12 months after the gambling transaction took place, and he had not entered the doors of the club since 1901, except when he appeared before the committee. He was advised that he could not resign while he owed a gambling debt, as he might be posted under rule 43 as a defaulter; but as soon as he had paid the money he resigned from the club. He did not remember anything about the card-playing, though he recollected what took place up to half-past 11 o'clock on the night of the transaction.

In cross-examination, Hart admitted that he never suggested to the members of the committee that he had been drugged, or complained that he had been "taken down."

Solicitor for Bill: Does not rule 43 of the club refer only to bets?

Witness: Yes; but there were bets I lost on the poker-machine.

Judge Herkhouse reserved judgment, but subsequently the parties appeared before him, and, by consent, a verdict was given for the amount claimed.

FEUD THAT ENDED IN DEATH.

Indian Shot in Argument.

AXE, STICK, AND STONES.

A long-standing feud between two neighbors at East Warburton (Vic.) ended fatally on Sunday, when Ahmad Shah, a fantastically dressed Indian, who was well-known in the district, had a quarrel with a laborer named John Polley, as the result of which he lost his life.

There had been "bad blood" between the Indian and the white man. They had had a dispute over a money matter, and although this had been threshed out in court, no satisfactory termination resulted. On Sunday afternoon Shah, who lived in a hut at the rear of Polley's house, went to the latter to further discuss the sore point. It is stated that he took a stick with him. Polley met him, and the two fell into argument. Polley warned the Indian not to enter further into his house, but the Indian, it is averred, assumed a defiant attitude.

Polley procured his rifle, and again threatened the intruder, but, undaunted, the latter came on, brandishing his stick.

THE GUN WAS DISCHARGED,

and Shah fell, wounded in the stomach. Within half an hour the Indian was dead, and John Polley placed under arrest by the local constable.

On March 11 last Shah appeared at Warburton court on a charge of having assaulted John Polley, and with having damaged the latter's property. According to the evidence then tendered he had purchased a hut and land from Polley on time payment, and as he had not completed his purchase Polley endeavored to eject him. Failing to do so by peaceable means he, in Shah's absence, removed the roof from the hut. When Ahmed Shah returned to his humble home and saw it roofless he lost his temper. He

BROKE IN POLLEY'S DOOR WITH AN AXE,

and broke open the door at Mrs. Polley's bedroom. When Polley pointed a gun at him he retired, obtaining a supply of stones, he amused himself by breaking all the windows in his landlord's house and smashing the crockery. He was fined £2 for assault, with £1/1 costs; and £2 for damages.

Detective Jenkins, investigating, found that the Indian had advanced threateningly towards Polley, whose little son brought out a gun to his father. He did not put it to his shoulder, but it exploded, wounding the Indian.

21 MILLIONS PAID IN DIVIDENDS.

West Australia's Record

FIGURES OF 20 YEARS.

Since the year 1890, when Fraser's Mine at Yilgarn paid the first dividend (£1,250) declared by any gold mine in the western State, the following dividends, totalling £21,351,462, have been distributed among shareholders:—Associated, £651,449; Associated Northern, £632,500; Australia United, £4,500; Barramble Ranges, £3,750; Bayley's Reward, £126,000; Bayley's Gold Mines, £62,000; Bendigo and Coolgardie, £832; Black Range, £168,459; Brown Hill Extended, £30,000; Burbanks Birthday, £95,500; Burbanks Main Lode, £6,000; Central, £11,203; Cosmopolitan Proprietary, £129,000; Crusoe Gold Claims, £1,250; Cumberland, £20,000; Day Dawn, £2,750; East Murchison United, £60,000; Fraser's, £22,205; Fraser's South, £7,500; Fraser's South Extended, £3,721; Gem of Cue, £1,250; Golconda, £6,916; Golden Horseshoe, £3,075,000; Golden Pole, £10,000; Golden Ridge, £45,221; Great Boulder Main Reef, £50,000; Great Boulder Perseverance, £1,425,250; Great Boulder Proprietary, £2,421,500; Great Fingall Consolidated, £1,721,875; Greenmount, £834; Hainault, £64,113; Hannan's Reward, £1,746; Havilan, £6,250; Ida H., £12,412; Island Eureka, £10,000; Ivanhoe, £2,358,750; Kalgurli, £1,037,500; Lady Gladys, £2,400; Lady Loch, £3,000; Lady Mary, £15,000; Lady Robinson, £1,152; Lady Shenton, £120,000; Lake View Consols, £1,449,750; Lake Way Goldfield, £2,750; Lancefield, £14,040; Long Reef, £2,225; Marauna, £40,000; Marvel Loch, £22,500; Menzies Aloha, £1,000; Menzies Gold Reefs, £17,281; Mikado, £46; Morning Star, £14,661; Mount Burgess, £2,607; Mount Malcolm Proprietary, £10,000; Mount Yagahong Exploration, £9,051; Murchison Proprietary, £832; New Chum, £8,000; New North Boulder, £4,427; North Boulder, £87,500; North White Feather, £9,950; Oroya Black Range, £68,000; Oroya Brown Hill, £2,146,281; Oroya Links, £14,375; Peak Hill Goldfield, £159,666; Premier, £21,825; Princess Royal, £112,500; Queen Margaret, £30,197; Queensland Mondaya, £52,180; Robinson Gold Mines, £7,905; Sons of Gwalia, £637,291; Sons of Gwalia South, £24,000; South Kalgurli, £105,000; Star of the East, £12,000; Vale of Coolgardie, £5,625; Victory United, £4,000; Westralia Mount Morgans, £328,327; White Feather Main Reef, £45,000.

A HUGE PROBLEM FOR LONDON.

The Evil Fortune Tellers do to Society.

DEVIOUS WAYS OF THE PALMIST.

"The Real Trouble."

A well-known palmist is unpleasantly implicated in a coming London divorce case (says an English exchange of last month). The aggrieved husband claims that he lived happily for the first three years of his marriage, and would have continued to do so had not his wife fallen under the domination of clairvoyants, crystal-gazers, and palm-readers. She was constantly absent from home on mysterious errands the nature of which she refused to divulge. One evening, on his return from business to the comfortable house he owns at Hampstead, he found a letter from his wife, saying that she had left him, and that for the future she would share the lot of Mr. ——, a sugar-planter in British Guiana.

Investigation showed that the lady, who is singularly handsome, and possessed of good private means, was introduced to her lover by a woman who, under a fancy name, carries on a fashionably West End fortune-telling business. She had impressed upon the misguided wife that

NOTHING BUT MISERY REMAINED TO HER

if she continued to live with her husband, who would eventually, according to what was shown in the cards and in various other implements of fate divining, lose all her money as well as his own, and ill-treat her.

On the other hand, the fortune-teller was able to convince the lady that a certain gentleman, whom she carefully described, was her client's affinity in every sense, and that the lady's line of fortune imperatively pointed to future happiness only with him. The wife met her lover with the country box of the fortune-teller on several occasions, and was open so completely under his influence that she consented to elope, even forsaking her young child.

A WIFE DECOYED.

It is stated that at the trial the husband will bring evidence to show that the co-respondent paid a considerable sum of money to the palmist for influencing the lady, and for giving him the introduction. The sugar-planter prolonged his visit to England by two months in order to accomplish his object, which was accidentally brought about by a visit he himself paid to the palmist to have his own hand read.

A considerable amount of sensation and scandal was caused through London and in certain popular out-of-town resorts a few years ago by the prosecution of many "fortune-tellers," palmists, crystal-gazers, sand-diviners, and various purveyors of the "occult" for commercial ends. Among those who were pretty well baited over the legal coals was "Gipsy Lee," that famous and picturesque figure of Devil's Dyke, who told many a visitor to Brighton all sorts of wonderful things concerning the past, the present, and the future.

AN INSOLENT CONSPIRACY.

"Palmistry is a science that has the foundation of all ages to give it solidity, and can only be properly practised by those who have studied it deeply," said a University professor, when discussing this case with a London Press representative, "and that is where the real trouble comes in," he continued. "The majority of the West End professionals have only a dilettanti knowledge of the art, and consequently their alleged capacity is too often insolent conspiracy to obtain money from the easily credulous. Nor is the complete dishonesty of charlatan practice always understood. I myself the other day overheard two ladies discussing a friend of theirs to whom poverty had suddenly come, and wondering what she would do. 'Why does she not set up as a palmist?' suggested one lady. 'She needn't know anything about it; all she has to do is to look serious and imagine things.' 'The very thing,' said the other lady. 'I am perfectly sure that neither of them had any idea of proposing a dishonest means of livelihood to their distressed friend.'"

HOW WOMEN ARE ENTRAPPED.

The grave possibilities suggested by the divorce case mentioned at the beginning of this article is a very serious reflection on the fashionable fortune-telling business in London. A very strong impression prevails that a good deal of impropriety is part of the programme of some palmists, and that not only are assignations instituted, and weak women led into indiscretions, but that in some places orgies are introduced in the guise of weird rites "revived" as part of ancient mystic ceremonies.

Men whose wives or daughters are thus bewitched are not apt to betray their unfortunate discoveries, but it would appear that the police are responsible for another phase of the pranks of the haunts of the fortune-tellers, and the guinea ones should receive as much attention from the authorities as the shilling ones.

There is a case recently tried in a palmist with a delightfully furnished lair in a leading West End thoroughfare, who cannot be consulted except for a golden fee, and the spicy woman who scales up and down seems in search of the nursemaid's shilling. Both priestesses of the occult can lay equal claim to being gifted with second sight, and endowed with all the mystic lore of the wise men of the East, and how can they prove it? And yet you will constantly read of the shilling fortune-teller being arrested and sent to hard labor, while the guinea sorceress is left in peace to prey upon her clients in any way she chooses.

LURE OF ADVERTISEMENT.

A glance at the advertisements in some of the London papers are curious reading, and make strange reflections. One woman describes herself as "phenomenal psychic," whatever that may mean, and goes on to state that she can be highly recommended as "conscientious, lucid, and reliable." She offers "business advice a specialty," and answers questions "through mental concentration." She will also provide "psychometry by post from articles were," and her fee is "only five shillings." Cheap, indeed, if she can do it.

A fisher in more shallow waters offers, in a weekly bulletin, not only "lucky numbers for portent events, but to "describe marriage partner," and give advice on "speculation, chances, legacies, lucky days, &c.," all for "birth date and 1/ P.O. in stamped envelope."

TERRIBLE RESULTS FOLLOW.

Enormous mischief is caused by all this tomfoolery, aside from the money wasted for fees. Many people are completely unbalanced by the extraordinary revelation made to them of coming prosperity, and consequently neglect their business or incur debts on the strength of "certain" prospects. Palmistry and other supposed occult arts may be practiced for amusement by amateurs who have a taste for that sort of thing; but directly it becomes a commercial pursuit it degenerates into charlatanism, and frequently into things much worse than swindling.

ENGLISH CLERGYMAN AT PRIZE FIGHT.

Vicar of Brixton Accepts Mr. M'Intosh's Invitation.

"I WAS STIRRED TO MY DEPTHS."

"Abolish the Knock-out."

("Globe" Special.)

At the invitation of Mr. Hugh D. M'Intosh, the Australian boxing promoter, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, vicar of Brixton, England, attended the fight between Gunner Moir and Bombardier Wells at the Olympia. The bout, it will be remembered, resulted in a sensational victory for Moir in the third round, although at the close of the first round he appeared to be a broken man.

The vicar subsequently put his impressions of the fight on paper. These have been forwarded to the "Globe" by Mr. M'Intosh.

The vicar wrote as follows:—

Am I competent to give an impartial opinion of a professional boxing match?

Well, I am a staunch upholder of boxing, as I am of every form of manly sport properly conducted, and that may seem to make me out as prejudiced in favour of boxing.

But there is a great difference between what is practically a prize-fight and ordinary amateur boxing. I am familiar with the latter; I do all I can to encourage it at my men's club. I have boxed myself, and seen amateur contests, but, until I went to Olympia, I had never before seen a big professional match, and I went with me an "open mind," and a determination to speak fairly of what I saw.

I think it would have been a mistake to invite impressions from one who knew nothing of boxing. Such a one would have been unable to appreciate the science and cleverness displayed. He would have been struck only by

THE FIGHTING ELEMENT

in the bouts, and would have judged them solely as fights, which emphatically all of them were not.

It would have been a still greater mistake to invite opinions from one openly opposed to boxing on moral grounds, as some worthy people are. I am sure he would have enjoyed himself; but next morning he would have been more prejudiced against boxing than ever before. There is a certain type of man who considers enjoyment of any kind sinful. It is useless to try to convert him from that view.

You may lure him into enjoying something such as a great fight—but next day he will be ashamed of himself for having taken way to his natural instincts; and, in this case, he would regard boxing as a special temptation and invention of the devil, which had made him "sin."

Therefore, though I approve of boxing, I claim to be able to look at a prize fight with an understanding and impartial eye.

From first to last

I THOROUGHLY ENJOYED MY EVENING AT OLYMPIA.

To begin with, I was most favorably impressed by the crowd.

I went among them as much as I could; I talked with many of them—and, mind, you, they did not know I was a parson, for I was in mufti—and so they talked to me freely, as one sportsman to another; and I was impressed by two things—first, they were well-set-up, quite little looking men; and, next, they were evidently keen students of boxing.

The crowd was inspiring with splendid manliness. I felt that, if one could only get hold of these men, and induce them to bring to moral problems the same enthusiasm that they bring to sport, then a wedge of these strong, active, resolute men would soon drive a way through any obstacle.

The Church should get hold of the sportsmen, but she won't so long as so many of her ministers are opposed to boxing and other manly exercises. That was one outstanding impression—the enormous power for good of such a crowd as I saw at Olympia, if only one could awaken them to more serious thinks than sport.

Now, to come to the boxing. It struck me first, as it

GLORIFICATION OF THE HUMAN BODY.

I saw eight boxers in all, and each was a beautifully developed man—beautifully developed because he was normally developed.

That is one reason why every young man should take up boxing. Better, perhaps, than any other exercise it develops a man all over, and naturally.

About the boxers there is none of the unwieldiness, none of the huge and abnormal masses of muscle of the wrestler or weight-lifter. The boxers I saw were a delight to the eye, for in them one saw the human body developed to its highest pitch.

I admit that in sport there may be a danger of exalting the body at the expense of the mind, but the first essential to a healthy mind is a healthy body.

A man cannot do his best work, be it physical or mental, unless he is absolutely fit in body. Another reason I advocate boxing is that it not only makes a man fit, but keeps him so, for you can't box if you indulge in excesses of any kind.

Anyway, the physical picture presented by the men in the ring was a delight to the eye.

Nor was mind wanting. Brains tell in the boxing ring as elsewhere, and the good boxer must be able to think and plan quickly, and to act like lightning. The people who think sportsmen are stupid don't know what they are talking about. True, the sportsman is apt to concentrate his brains on one particular thing, which is a mistake, but in his own line, at least, he is anything but a fool. I enjoyed the preliminary bouts immensely, for here the chief aim was

POINTS, NOT THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

Personally, I should like to see the knock-out blow abolished, and all contests decided on points only, but I fear this is impracticable.

The preliminary contests provided boxing to which no amiable person could take exception—a true exhibition of skill.

My verdict, however, must be given on the big fight of the evening. Here the main object of each man was to knock out his opponent. There was a distinct element of brute strength. I don't mean brutality, for from first to last fair play reigned. But when Moir and Wells faced each other, one was conscious of something different from the preceding bouts. A new element was introduced. One felt that one was getting back to primordial man; to the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2).

Should a Man Pay?

The Inquiry of a Bachelor—for general discussion turn to page 8, and there read the opinions of readers—men and women—who

WRITE FROM THE HEART!

The third of the series of discussions will be "Should married couples tell each other absolutely everything?" What do you think? You will know what pretty well everybody thinks if you read next issue.

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