EDISON INVENTION TO SOLVE TIRE TROUBLES

New Discovery a Boon to Autoists—Tire Will Be Immune From Punctures, Will Be of Springs and Will Add to Pleasure of Autoing.

New York, July 27.—It is a strange coincidence that upon the day the announcement was made that George Westinghouse had perfected an air spring for use on automobiles, by the use of which the pneumatic tire may be discarded, there also came private but authentic announcement that under the supervision of Edison there has been perfected an automobile pneumatic tire which is regarded as immune from any puncture.

It is practically indestructible until the rubber itself wears out. How long Mr. Edison's subordinates have been working on this tire is not known, nor is there any authoritative report of the manner in which they have made the pneumatic tire immune from puncture.

Possibly there might have been an earlier announcement of the success of the experiment at the Edison laboratories had not Mr. Edison and almost all of his men been busily occupied in completing a large order from Europe for storage batteries.

First Announcement Premature.

In midsummer of last year there was published a statement that Mr. Westinghouse had invented an air spring apparatus which would take the place of the pneumatic tire. It caused a sensation among automobile manufacturers, partly because all manufacturers have learned that Mr. Westinghouse never lets an announcement of his inventions be made until he is assured of success.

This announcement, however, was prematurely made, somewhat to Mr. Westinghouse's annoyance. In conversation with him in July of last year he said to the writer that he was not the inventor of the air spring. That was the achievement of a clergyman and a mechanic living at Troy, N.Y. They brought the apparatus to him in the hope he could suggest some manner of perfecting it. He discovered the defect in the apparatus and at once recognized the commercial value of the fundamental principle of the apparatus as it had been brought to him in crude form by the inventor.

At that time Mr. Westinghouse was much occupied with other important matters. He said, however, that at the first convenient opportunity he should take this air spring up, work at it, perfect it if possible, and submit it to exhaustive tests, first of all upon his own automobiles.

Causes Exhaustive Investigation.

In order to satisfy himself of the commercial value which an air spring might have if it could be successfully applied to an automobile, Mr. Westinghouse caused an exhaustive investigation to be made of the upkeep of automobiles for a single year in the United States.

This showed that the aggregate upkeep represented a payment in the year 1909-1910 of about $300,000,000, including chauffeurs' wages. One of the largest of the items was the upkeep cost of tires. The figures were well up in the millions.

The reports satisfy Mr. Westinghouse that if an apparatus could be devised which would eliminate the pneumatic tire it could be manufactured at commercial advantage provided the cost of the apparatus were not too great.

During the summer Mr. Westinghouse perfected, as he thought, the air spring, although there were some details, principally respecting the manner of attaching the springs to the axles and to the body of the car, to be worked out. His own autobiles were equipped with the air springs. He drove with his chauffeur over difficult and rough roads many miles. He learned the air spring could be so used as to supplement the pneumatic tire, or, on the other hand, it could be so adjusted as to make necessary only a solid and thin rubber band on the steel tire. His own machine was run without any rubber band upon the steel tire and with perfect ease to himself and to his chauffeur.

Organization of Company.

Having the apparatus in perfect form and having completed the details which would serve to show the best manner of adapting or attaching the apparatus to the axle and the body of the car, the next question was the organization of a company with sufficient capital and with competent skilled labor to manufacture the apparatus and place it upon the market.

In the fall of last year Mr. Westinghouse said to the writer it was his intention not to begin the manufacture of the air spring until late in 1911. He desired to make final and exhaustive tests. He certainly would not enter upon the manufacture of the device unless satisfied of the most minute detail.

There also were certain computations or estimates to be worked out; these were made and they showed to Mr. Westinghouse that the air spring could be manufactured and marketed at so low a cost that the apparatus would pay for itself in a single season. In other words, what it cost would approximately represent the average cost of maintaining tires upon an automobile in a single season.

The apparatus, Mr. Westinghouse further demonstrated, was practically indestructible and was of such simple mechanism as to entail little or no cost for repairs in case it were properly cared for.

Big Plant Will Be Erected.

While the writer was chatting with Mr. Westinghouse in his New York office in June his telephone rang, and while he was receiving the message his manner was such as to show that the communication greatly interested him. He carried on this telephonic conversation for perhaps ten minutes.

As he put the receiver into its place he said that he had just been talking with Pittsburg and had been receiving a report of the final test of the air spring, which had been made under excessively difficult conditions. The report, he said, was absolutely satisfactory. Upon it was to be based plans for the organization of the company which manufactured the device.

Now it is announced that either at Pittsburg or somewhere in New York State a plant for the manufacture of the air springs is to be erected large enough for the convenient employment of something like 5,000 skilled artisans.

The air spring is a simple enough device. It is in effect a double cylinder, the upper cylinder being attached to the chassis frame and the lower cylinder attached to the axle. The cylinders telescope. Mr. Westinghouse's chief part in this invention is a method of utilizing oil in the cylinders and valves so that the piston action working in a well of oil can be absolutely certain.

THE ESKIMOS ARE VERY GOOD TRADERS

Huskies Now Demand Top Prices for Their Curios—Most Sought-for Article is the Ivory Cribbage Board—An Amusing Incident.

At Fort McPherson, the most northerly fur trading post in Canada, this amusing incident occurred last summer. A lady tourist, who was making a collection of native curios, had provided herself before leaving civilization with a small outfit of beads, needles, etc., in the hope of bartering them to good advantage with the aboriginals. Seeing some ivory carvings in a "husky" tent this lady intimated that she wished to acquire them, and offered in exchange first a few packages of needles, and then some beads, both which were inspected and decorously handed back to her with a shake of the head.

After some talking the Esquimaux said he would sell for a pipe and some tobacco. This looked easy, as the curios were cheap at $6 to $7, and the lady went to the Hudson Bay company's store and bought $1 worth of tobacco and a 50 cent pipe. These were handed to the "husky," who courteously looked them over, and then handing the pipe back remarked: "Tobacco good, pipe no dam good." The upshot was that the lady had to invest $5 in a pipe to obtain the coveted curios.

The most sought-for article of Esquimaux manufacture is the ivory cribbage board, made out of a walrus tusk. These make both useful articles and handsome ornaments. The sides and ends are usually covered with carvings of wild animals, such as walruses, whales, foxes wolves, etc., and this work is in many cases extremely well executed.

A few years ago these cribbage boards could be bought for a comparatively trivial sum but now, owing to a number of tourists having paid absurd figures for them, the price has mounted to an almost prohibitive figure, from $50 to $100 being asked for almost any specimen, while for an unusually well carved board an Esquimaux will not accept less than $125.

Other sought-after articles produced by the "huskies" are bead and shell earrings, soapstone candlesticks, sealing spears, ivory fish hooks and sinkers, and patchwork mats manufactured from a mixture of splices of wild goat, seal and deerskins, sewn together in a regular and not unbeautiful pattern.

The trade with the Eskimo is conducted on somewhat different lines to that with the Indians. For a number of years past whaling schooners hailing from San Francisco, have made their Winter quarters at Herschel Island, so as to be ready to commence hunting these valuable mammals as soon as open water appears. Their crews have dealt largely with the Eskimos in furs and curios, paying small prices and in return selling them flour, bacon, tea, etc., for considerably less than the mere cost of transporting such articles into the country by the McKenzie river route. However, the schooner owners, finding that but little of the profit accruing from the transactions found its way into their pockets, have largely put a stop to the carrying of goods for trading purposes.

As a result a considerable number of the Eskimo make their way by first open water from Herschel island and the country east of the McKenzie river delta to the trading posts on the lower river. On arrival they barter their furs for whatever pleases them, and then something special—a sewing machine, steam tug or what not—catches a husky's eye, and he at once wishes to purchase it. If it is not for sale he at once orders one like it to be brought in next year. This the trader interested agrees to accomplish, and the question of price then comes up. Now the price is not put to the native in dollars, as that would not involve a sufficiently remunerative transaction. Instead, the trader says—in taking an order for a phonograph, for instance, "You must bring me five lynx skins, twenty white foxes and two mink." "Very good," replies the husky, and the deal is closed. He arrives at the post the following summer with the pelts called for, and he is an angry man if his phonograph has not turned up.

A short time ago an Eskimo purchased a steam tug, which he is now an adept in operating, and was charged therefor 100 white foxes, two No. 1 silver foxes, thirty lynx and fifty mink. As the vessel cost but $1,200 at the point where sold the transaction was by no means unprofitable.

EXPECT 10,000 ON FIRST EXCURSION

Toronto, July 28.—The call for 50,000 farm laborers to gather in the western wheat by the C.P.R. promises to induce many citizens of Ontario to go west. District Passenger Agent R. L. Thompson is already in receipt of hundreds of applications for tickets on the first train which leaves the Union Station on August 3rd. It is expected that about 10,000 will leave Ontario for the west on that date.

CHECHAHCO INVASION OF PORCUPINE RIVER

Dawson City Customs Collector Tells of Bronco Busting in Arctic Circle by Survey Outfits—Quaint and Interesting Traits of Indians in Rampart House District.

Dawson, July 26.—The spectacle of western American and Canadian cowboys doing the real bronco busting stunt within the Arctic Circle is being enacted at Rampart House, on the Porcupine river. Of the 150 to 200 horses taken into the country several days ago by the Canadian and American international boundary survey outfits many of the cayuses were green from the ranges of Western Canada and Oregon. The animals never had felt the rasp of a rope or the restraint of a halter until rounded up for the 1,000 mile trip on the Alaska coast and the 1,000 mile ride by steamer on the waters of the Yukon and the Porcupine. J. A. McDougal, customs collector from the port of Dawson, who had returned from Rampart House, where he went to arrange for the opening of a customs post, should one be needed, tells of the conditions there among the surveyors, the traders, and others.

"Rampart House, the old post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the most remote trading posts in the Yukon basin," says Mr. McDougal, "never saw such chechahco hordes as now occupy the place. It is a virtual circus for the natives. Many of them possibly never saw a horse until this outfit landed there. When the steamer on which we ascanded the river blew her whistle the several hundred Indian dogs of the village took to the hills in terror and did not return for two days. This was the first steamer there in many a moon and the dogs knew nothing of such monsters.

"When the cowboys hove in sight with the strange huge beasts which oat hay and carry men and freight on their backs, the Indians were popeyed. When the men got the wilder mustangs out and began throwing ropes, putting on Mexican saddles and riding the beasts and during all the desperate gyrations and spinnings and bow-legged jumping of the nags, the Indians were mute in astonishment. Never had the simple redskins dreamed of such feats. It was most fascinating even to the whites. The riders are the best horsemen, real cowboys in fact, picked right off the western ranges and thoroughly up in the business.

Cadzow's Hospitality.

"More than two hundred Indians are at Rampart House and the head of the Porcupine. The greater number of the bucks are at the head of the Porcupine just now shooting muskrats live in that region, and the natives get great numbers of them each season. A favorite way of killing them is with rifles of 22 calibre.

"Last winter was one of the most successful the Indians of the Porcupine ever experienced. They made a splendid catch of furs and brought them to Gadzow's post at Rampart House to trade. After the great trading feast the natives proceeded to enjoy themselves. The first great pleasure was afforded by the hospitable Cadzow. He gave the full 200 a Christmas dinner that was a relay of feasting. All could not eat at once, but Cadzow had his warehouse full of goods and he did the honors like a king. Day and night the feast progressed and after every redskin was stuffed to bursting, the most ardent devotion was paid to the muse Terpsichore. Nineteen solid hours of dancing was the order. John the Fiddler is the name of the orchestra. John is a native and he fiddles with the enthusiasm of an Italian virtuoso and never gets weary while there is any one left to dance.

Indians Graceful Dancers.

"The natives on the Porcupine do not confine themselves to the savage perpendicular jumpings and gutteral singings The Porcupiners are graceful and artistic They have a number of square dances which are a creation par excellence, modelled after the square dances famous in their day among the palefaces One dance is the old Red River jig, a peculiar square dance with a number of lively jig kicks mixed in by way of spice A delicatessen reel and pseudo Sir Roger de Coverly are the two other most popular dances

"Three Eskimos were there during the festivities, but would not embrace and dance with the Indians Four are required to make a set in a dance The year before it happened that four of the Eskimos were present and they danced in the hall with the Indians, but would not deign to swing partners or indulge in 'alamand left' with the Porcupiners The social lines are taut. The Eskimos are exclusive. The aristocracy that bulges out in them is most amusing to the white man and may be the subject of some little comment among the reds.

A Girl's Bonanza.

"Cadzow has a splendid two-storey store building. It would be a credit to Dawson. He carries a large stock. Last Winter the finest black fox skin ever seen in the country was taken by an Indian girl of 15. She captured it in a marten trap. It will probably bring $2,000 in London. The proud Indian father on marching down to Cadzow's bought with the skin all that his simple heart desired. For months one Indian had been trying to scrape together enough furs to buy the only cast iron cooking stove Cadzow had in stock. The owner of the black fox made a bee line for that stove and got it, much to the chagrin of his rival. Then the old man bought the girl a silk scarf and the mother a silk scarf. . or himself the old fellow got a sombrero. Then the money went fast for knicknacks and whatnots.

"Finally the old chap bethought him to get some staple food articles. But by the time he had about cornered the luxuries he had to get off with very little of real service. But that's the Indian. This lucky old fellow is known among the Indians as King Edward. Just how the Indians got the name I do not know, but they heard it somewhere and seemed pleased to bestow the euphonious title on the once lucky owner of the finest black fox skin ever seen in the land

Baked Beans vs. Goose.

"Several prospectors have been engaged for some time at the head of the Porcupine on the Old Crow, near the Arctic, David Lord, one of the men, came into Rampart house while I was there and brought a singular story. He reports that on the Old Crow hundreds of thousands of fine geese nest each season. Last season Lord found the young geese everywhere about him. They were so tame he enclosed a large number until the little fellows began to sprout wings. He then extended his makeshift fence and clipped the wings of the fowl. The young geese could not leave. Lord had hundreds of them. He intended to keep them grazing until late in the fall and then to kill and put them in cold storage. But he could not enlarge his fence far enough to give them all the necessary grazing room and many had to be released. As it was Lord saved 80 of the geese and in the fall killed and froze them. He ate goose to a finish. When he came to Cadzow's, Lord brought down a supply. Mrs. Cadzow cooked them and served a feast to everyone at the place. I had the pleasure of partaking. Lord also sat down. To the astonishment of us all Lord refused the delicate flesh of the goose and, having had no chechahco food for months landed full force on that rare and delicate dish, pork and beans."

While at Rampart house Mr. McDougal ascended the hill, and being inside the Arctic circle, saw the sun go his 24-hour marathon.

ELEVEN DROWNED ON THE N.S. COAST

Steamer John Irwin Founders and Only One of a Crew of Eleven Was Saved—Steamer Had Been Long Overdue.

Halifax, N.S., July 28—The steamer John Irwin reported yesterday to be overdue on a trip from Port Morien to Halifax foundered, and of her crew of eleven, ten perished. The only man saved is W. L. McLeod, the mate, who, on reaching Sherbrooke today told the harrowing story.

"The steamer John Irwin at 5.15 o'clock founded six miles off Beaver Light. At the time the sea was running high with a heavy off shore gale. In the gale the cargo shifted badly, the ship listed and the water, sweeping over everything tore away the hatches and in a moment it was evident that the ship was doomed. The captain ordered the boats cleared but before the covers could be cut away the steamer plunged under head first carrying all hands down with her. The second engineer I believe was still below and could not reach the deck."

Mate McLeod went on to say that when he (the mate) came to the surface he secured a cork fender. A moment later one of the hatches and then part of a bulkhead appeared out of which he constructed a raft. He picked up the cook and shared his raft with him. He saw the chief engineer on another of the hatches and spoke to him also. He saw Alex McIntosh, one of the firemen, on some wreckage but they soon disappeared. The terrible batering of the storm soon told on the cook and he lost heart and despite Mr. McLeod's repeated efforts he was unable to save the unfortunate cook who died of exposure that evening

Mr. McLeod drifted ashore at eastern Red Hold at the entrance to Liscombe Harbor between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday night in a state of utter exhaustion. He slept under a tree all night and in the morning managed to make his way over the unbroken country to Abraham Fancy's at Marie, where he was cared for and on the arrival of the Dufferin he came to Sherbrooke.

Asked for further details McLeod replied that "It was all too sudden to leave much to tell. The cargo shifted and she went down within a minute."

McLeod did not know the name of all the members of the crew who numbered eleven all told.

DENIES REPORTS OF RUST.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan Says that Continued Wet Weather May Do Damage

Regina, Sask., July 28—To the Western Associated Press representative today, A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, denied the report recently attributed to him to the effect that black rust had appeared in Saskatchewan. It was true, Mr. Mantle said, he had said that continuance of wet weather would be favorable to rust but that was all. As a matter of fact no complaints of rust have so far been received by the department, and up to the present time remarkably little damage has been reported from rust, hail, frost or any other cause.

The present fine weather is just what was required and its continuance will ensure an extremely fine crop, ready for harvesting about the average date.

Want McBride to Run.

Prince Rupert, July 28—If the majority of the delegates to the Comox-Atlin Conservatives convention, held here last night, have their way, Premier McBride will be asked to accept the nomination to represent this district at Ottawa. Nothing definite was decided upon. Another convention will be held in a few days. Other names associated with the nomination are S. M. Newton, editor of the Prince Rupert Empire; Aldermen M. Stephens. Three mentioned likely Liberal candidates are Duncan Ross, ex-M.P., for Yale Cariboo; Judge Young of this city, and Judge McInnes, Vancouver.

Drowning at Canadian Soo.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., July 28. — While attempting to turn a launch around in the river last night, Lorne Lambert, of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, fell out of the boat and was drowned. A friend, standing on a dock a few feet distant, ran for a line but returned to find Lambert sunk from view. He leaves a widow and two small children.

BRITISH CABINET TO REMAIN FIRM

PREMIER ASQUITH READS CAREFULLY PREPARED STATEMENT TO BRITISH HOUSE.

LANSDOWNE GETTING ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

London, July 27—The political crisis arising out of the veto bill is merely marking time while the respective generals marshal their forces. Not only is Lord Lansdowne constantly receiving fresh adherents, but a large body of the Lansdowne peers have voluntarily offered to vote with the government, should the course needed to save the veto bill and avoid the creation of the peers. Meanwhile the insurgents and their newspaper supporters maintain a bold front in an attempt to conceal the fact that they are losing ground.

London, July 27—The most pessimistic views regarding the acuteness of the Moroccan crisis were largely confirmed by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons today, when, with a manner as impressive as his words, he read from a manuscript which had been carefully prepared, a warning to Germany that Great Britain proposes to stand for what she considered her right and to maintain the balance of power in Europe.

Further testimony as to the gravity of the situation is given by the fact that the Prime Minister obviously had taken the leader of the opposition into the government's confidence and Mr. Balfour's declaration was in perfect firm than that of Mr. Asquith. The Frime Minister's statement was couched in diplomatic ,though most reassuring language. At the very opening he said: "It is obvious that Moroccan question has reached a point at which it will become increasingly difficult, embarrassing and anxious unless a solution is found."

Language Was Plain.

Such plain language on this question with the possibilities of a great European war has not been heard in the British parliament for many years. The outcome of the situation appears to rest almost wholly on Germany's shoulders. If, as something asserted in some German papers, Germany has reached the stage of national development where the necessities of her population demands that she branch out into foreign fields and considers this vital to her national interests and imposes conditions on France which Great Britain thought threatened her vital interests ,the only result, so far as those best informed see it, will be the oft threatened and long averted European convulsion.

Asquith's Statement.

"It is obvious that this Moroccan question has reached point where it will become increasingly difficult, embarrassing and anxious unless a solution is found. A too close analysis at the present moment of the causes and antecedents might provoke in more than one quarter recriminations and retorts which it is on every ground desirable to avoid."

"I propose therefore simply to state to the house what the actual situation is today. Conversations are proceeding between France and Germany. We are not parties to these conversations. The subject matter may not effect British interests. Upon that point until we know the ultimate result we cannot express a final opinion but it is our desire that these conversations should result in a settlement honorable and satisfactory to the parties and which His Majesty's government can cordially say in no way prejudiced British interests.

"We believe that to be quite possible. We earnestly and sincerely desire to see it accomplished. Any statements that we have so interfered and prejudiced the negotiations of France and Germany are mischievous inventions, without the faintest foundation in fact. We thought it right from the beginning to make clear, failing of a settlement such as I have indicated, we must become an active party in discussion of situation.

Would Be Britain's Right.

"That would be our right as a signatory to the treaty of Algeriras as it might be our obligation under terms of our agreement of 1904 with France.

"It might be our duty in defence of British interests directly affected by further developments.

"We claim not any predominant position, but that of one party interested in any possible developments, and in seeing a solution of present difficulty."

Balfour Will Endorse.

A. J. Balfour, who followed Mr. Asquith, promised the Government the Unionist support in guarding the country's interests. He said:

"If there are any outside these walls who had counted upon the differences and our absorption in the home disputes, in the hope that they would make easy a policy, which in other circumstances this country might reject, and if there are any who supposed that we would be wiped off the map of Europe because we have our difficulties at home, it may be worth while saying that they utterly mistake the temper of British people, and the patriotism of opposition."

James Ramsay Macdonald, leader of the Laborites remarked that the gravity of the premier's statement, in spite of its very careful phrasing could not delude any one. The labor members were utterly opposed to war, but he hoped that no European nation would assume for a single moment that party divisions would weaken the nation's spirit. Nevertheless, the laborites of Germany, France and England would co-operate to the very last moment, he said, to seek peace and prevent two professedly Christian countries from resorting to the arbitrament of the sword over a difficulty that could easily be settled at the Hague.

The ambassadors and ministers at London, of Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Japan, Sweden and Belgium were present to hear Mr. Asquith's statements which made a profound impression.

Parisian Comment.

The British Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons today is greeted here with the greatest satisfaction. Optimism is beginning to manifest itself and the opinion expressed tonight is one of confidence that the deadlock between France and Germany over Morocco will be broken and a settlement acceptable to all parties reached.

Premier Caillieux conferred tonight with M. Deselves, minister of foreign affairs, and afterwards with the ministers of marine, public wirks and isters of marine, public works and finance, but the conferences were con- Later M. Caillieux said that prudence and cool heads were more than ever necessary to all parties. "We must not lose sight of the fact" the Premier said, "that two great nations can and must negotiate and arrange their difficulties."

German Comment

Berlin, July 28—Premier Asquith's declaration is generally favorably received here and it is believed in most quarters that it will immediately relieve the tension of the Moroccan question. All the newspapers publish Mr. Asquith's statement verbatim in the principal page. Some of the leading journals, however, make no editorial comment. The others refer briefly to passages in the British premier's statement that are considered here as unnecessarily sharp.

The Liberal papers unanimously acclaim the premier's speech as one tending towards peace.

The Tageblatt says: "The intimation that Great Britain has no intention of intervening in a territorial rearrangement outside of Morocco, is everything that we could, from our standpoint, wish or demand."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Mr. Asquith held war or peace in his hands when he rose to speak. His position was perhaps one of the most responsible that any statesman has occupied in recent years.

A SENSATIONAL NEW YORK MURDER

Old Man Was Done to Death in Room of Iroquois Hotel—Police Hope to Capture Murderer by Finger Marks Which He Left.

New York, July 27—New York's latest sensational murder ,the aged and deaf victim of which was apparently aroused from sleep in a central hotel of this city during last night to be done to his death, will not be long in the solving, say the police officials tonight. All but the murderer's name and address are now in their hands, they believe, in the form of many prints made by the bloodstained fingers which choked and gagged William Henry Jackson, the Wall street broker ,to his end.

They constitute the detectives' chief clue and police headquarters is sifting up tonight checking them against thousands of finger pictures stowed away in the Bertillon system records. The man or men who killed Jackson in his room at the Iroquois Hotel in the early hours today left behind a coarse handkerchief, stained with blood and several well defined imprints of fingers were found upon it and in the bathroom. The bed upon which the broker fought for his life was marked with the crimson prints of his slayer's hands and these, if they were caught by the camera to strengthen the net which the police say they are casting about the murder.

Although Mr. Jackson was beaten with a blackjack after he had been choked, death was directly due to the coarse towel stuffed in his mouth which caused strangulation as revealed by the autopsy. There was no indication that chloroform had been administered the coroner's physician said.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Compulsory Military and Naval Service Has Been Inaugurated.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 27.—The era of compulsory military service in Australia was inaugurated last Saturday with musters in all the training areas. There are many evidences that the public is conscious of the momentous character of the change. One hundred and five thousand boys of from 14 to 18 years of age have been brought under the immediate discipline of a training that requires at least four whole day and 12 half day parades and 24 night drills a year. Next year 30,000 youths of 18 will enter the ranks of the national militia; in each succeeding year similar batches will follow; in seven years the citizen army will number, allowing for wastage, 120,000 trained men.

Saturday saw also the inauguration of Australia's compulsory naval force. The total required enrolment is 3,700. There are two sections of the force, an adult reserve and a cadet reserve, the ages of the latter ranging from 14 to 18 years.

FIFTEEN KILLED IN HEAD-ON COLLISION

Bangor, Maine, July 28—Fifteen persons are reported killed in a head-on collision late tonight between a crowded excursion train on the Bangor and Aroostook railroad, and the midnight express from Van Buren to Bangor. Thirty or forty people are known to have been injured and it is thought several others are beneath the wreckage.

INDIGNATION OVER FISHER'S STATEMENT

Australian Labor Ministers Believe Error Was Made in Cable—Loyal Enthusiasm at Meeting in Victoria—Interesting Question Arising Over Preference.

Melbourne, July 26—Remarks made by Premier Fisher anent the subject of the relations between the mother country and the Overseas Dominions have caused much resentment in Australia. W. T. Stead interviewed the prime minister when the latter was attending the imperial conference, and in the cabled report of the interview sent to Australia, Mr. Fisher is stated to have said that the empire didn't exist except in the form of loosely joined nations who would choose whether and when they would assist each other.

Indignation Aroused.

Throughout all the states of the Commonwealth his words have aroused indignation, and politicians for the last few days have been busy renouncing the premier.

The labor ministers doubt that Fisher ever made such a statement and believe that an error was made in the cabling of the message.

The governor of the state of Victoria, at a public meeting, said with emphasis: "We are an empire," and could get no further with his speech for several minutes, while a wave of enthusiastic loyalty swept over the assemblage. The sentiment was cheered to the echo. So much feeling has been aroused by the publication of the interview that the caucus of the Federal Labor party is anxious as to the probable result it may have in the constituencies, for they recognize that the vast majority of Australians are convinced imperialists.

Question Arising Out of Preference.

An interesting question arising out of the preference granted by Australia to Britain has been settled by the minister of customs, Mr. Tudor. Hitherto the preference granted has been based on the amount of wages British workers represented in the goods. Being informed that these wages constituted a small proportion of the value of the imports, the minister directed that in future all goods in which the manufacturing processes are wholly conducted in Britain are to be treated as entitled to the preference.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Despite a cable announcing that the premier had been consulted prior to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement the attorney-general, Mr. Hughes, states that the federal cabinet was not consuled in the matter. He maintains that all of the Overseas governments ought to have been sounded before action was taken by the home government.

Huge Irrigation Colony.

Mr. Holman, of the federal cabinet, contemplates founding a gigantic irrigation colony close to Cootamble, where he proposes to utilize the vast stores of artesian well water.

Sailors Eaten by Natives.

The steamer Mallata sent a boat's crew ashore at Malekula, New Hebrides.

Hardly had the men landed than a treacherous party of natives riddled them with shot and hacked their bodies to pieces. Finally the natives cooked the bodies on the beach and ate them.

CASTRO PLANS TO RULE AGAIN IN VENEZUELA

Ex-President Has Gathered 2,000 Partisans Around ,and With Abundance of Money and Equipment a Rising is Feared.

New York, July 27.—Like the leading character in a melodrama, ex-President Castro has gathered around him 2,000 partisans and, safely ensconced in the mountainous regions bordering on Maracaibo Gulf, is planning to reconquer his country. He is five hundred miles from Caracas, but his mere presence on Venezuelan territory has created a national panic. Despatches from Caracas state that the present regime is tottering, and that Castro is certain to re-establish his rule unless prevented by foreign intervention. A telegram to the New York Sun from Caracas says that, even with prisons staring them in the face, soldiers and civilians have declared they want only the word to fight for their former chief.. Castro has several thousand modern rifles with ammunition, and also possesses £1,400,000 in a Paris bank.

His prestige, first established twelve years ago, when with twenty-three cowboys as an initial force he overthrew the Venezuelan government, is said to be even greater than ever before, and his skill in avoiding what practically amounted to the combined secret service of the world's leading powers, and his safe arrival in Venezuela while the police in every port of the Western Hemisphere were waiting to seize him as a pirate strongly appeal to the Venezuelan temperament. General Gomez, brother of the president, has been sent with two battalions to Maracaibo Gulf to conduct reconnaissances, and all the Venezuelan troops are being held in readiness for battle.

America is watching the dramatic situation as if it were some theatrical scene. The "Modern Flying Dutchman," as Castro is called, has no sympathisers, but Americans cannot conceal their admiration for the romantic side of his exploit. The Washington Government does not know how to handle the situation. Public opinion would not support a United States army being used to oppose Castro, for that would mean an interminable conflict, with probably a large loss of life, and stir up the suspicions of other South American countries. It is probable that the United States government will permit the situation to develop further before deciding upon a course of action.

Your Needs May Be in the Bulletin Want Ad. Columns.

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MAR

EDMONTON CITY MARKE

Edmonton, Aug. 1. — in s brisk sales, there is little cha the local market to be noted. potatoes continue to arrive sideraa quite lots; the price with the quality and the need purchaser, from $1 per bushel while retailers continue to sel pound at 6 lbs. for 25c. The improving markedly but num small scabby ones are still w a not too discriminating public

Other vegetables are coming idly. Only one member of th is scarce. From several ca ions seem to be not over this year. Cut worms are as the cause but some do not to say that poor seed dispe seed houses is also a respons tor. Everything points to a harvest of all kinds of vegeta year and already the prospect quality and size were possibl more favorable.

Old hay has almost dis from the market. Prices of are much the same as at the last week with a slight d tendency.

The egg market is reporte though the retail prices re tionary which is characterist ter shows no change.

Following are today's local

GRAIN, LOCAL MARK

No. 1 Northern
No. 2 Northern
No. 3 Northern
No. 4 Northern
No. 5 Northern
No. 6 Northern
No. 1 rejected
No. 2 rejected
No. 3 rejected
Oats
No. 1 feed

OLD HAY—
Timothy, ton

NEW HAY—
Timothy, ton
Upland, ton
Slough

HIDES AND WOOL—
Green Hides lb.
Dry, lb
Wool, lb.

VEGETABLES
Potatoes, lb.
Rhubarb, lb
Onions, 12 bunches
Lettuce
Raishes, doz.
Turnips, doz
Beets,
Carrots
Cabbage, doz
Cauliflower, doz.

BUTTER AND EGGS—
Retail prices for produce a
Creamery
Dairy
Eggs

The Edm. ton Produce co port the following prices f and eggs laid down in Edm

Extra choice tubs
No. 1 Dairy Tubs
No. 2 Dairy Tubs
No. 3 Dairy tubs

For straight receipts of eggs 19 cents is paid.

To those wro prefer to sub shipments to classification th ing will be paid:

No. 1 doz
No. doz.
Cracked eggs doz.

The Swift-Canadians circul July 27th gives the followin tlogs to shippers good from to August 5th weighed off ca monton.

HOGS—
Roughs and heavies 5 to 6.
Choice quality hogs, 120 to 6 1-2c.

CATTLE—
Good fat steers 1200 lbs a to 4 1-2.
Good fat steers, 1000 to 1200 to 4 1-4.
Good fat steers 900 to 1000 to 3 3-4.
Extra fat heifers 1050 lbs. 3 1-4 to 3 1-2.
Medium fat heifers 900 to 2 3-4 to 3.
Medium fat cows 900 to 105 3
Extra fat cows 1100 lbs. and to 3
Good bulls and stags 2 1-2 t
Medium bulls and stags 2 to

POULTRY—
Live fowl, lb.
Dressed
Spring chicken (broilers) liv
Spring chicken (dressed)
Turkey ,live
Turkey, dressed,

Winnipeg Grain Mark

Winnipeg, Aug. 2. — Th was again nervous and nar the early morning it was b scare reports from the sout tober sold up to 95 5-8 or over the previous close, b was not sufficient to sustain which dropped to 94 3-8 and closed unchanged. Decem through much the same and closed 1-8 to 1-4 down. ther map showed almost i ditions the range during the 68 to 80, and during the nig with a few very light show

Minneapolis September, h uered career. Then range for ing was lo and it closed December was down 5-8 an

The Chicago markets we tionally lower to unchange was nothing much new in the changes continuing to the rust scare. It was a w position from start to finish to be so for a couple of we

Chicago Grain Mar

Chicago, August 2.—Alle sciprocity coupled today ce of exports had a bearis on wheat. The market cl ces varying from the s night to 1-2c decline.

Although black rust re Minnesota especially were news did not bring commer ing or does for wheat. was to the effect that the cause checking a desire was dread as to supposed sults of reciprocity. In ac exporters declared there h a workable foreign bid rec since Saturday. Domestic ness here proved equally ing as no spot sales wer From the start, moreover, been handicapped by an e mate that Italy would ha this year 40,000,000 bus than for the previous two Minnesota advices that bla attacked every field from to Staples, rallied the ma while, but failed as a sour nent support. During September ranged from 1-4 with the close steady 90 3-8 and 1-2.

Toronto Stock Quot

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Rio to 31-2; Sao Paulo 100 at Tor. rails 20 at 160 1-2 Dul. Sup. 35 at 83 3-4 to lleu 35 at 122 1-4 to 1 1-2.