

MOORS MASSING NEAR CASABLANCA

SITUATION GROWING MORE THREATENING

Spain Will Send More Men and Warships—Germany Watching Course of Events.

Paris, Sept. 5.—While there has not been any more fighting at Casablanca since the engagement on Tuesday, the seriousness of the general situation in Morocco and the possibility of its leading France into diplomatic difficulty with other powers of Europe, notably Germany and Great Britain, to say nothing of the apparently growing necessity of increasing the size of the French force on the Moroccan coast, is occupying the attention of the French people.

The press is calling attention to the difficulty of keeping within the terms of the Algeiras convention, and the call to convolve parliament to discuss and to decide what course should be pursued is becoming more insistent. There is a growing feeling that important decisions in the matter of France's policy in Morocco should not be left entirely to the members of the cabinet.

The seriousness of the fighting on Tuesday, in which Major Prevost was killed, further details of which are published to-day, has brought home to the French people a comprehension of the persistent resistance of the Moors and a realization that France may be only at the threshold of a protracted campaign.

That may easily prove costly in lives and money. The situation is not referred to as a "war" and no longer, as heretofore, an expedition of pacification. No other power yet has been drawn into the difficulty, but Germany is watching the progress of events, and it becomes apparent that the situation is not improving. It is intimated in Berlin that the Algeiras convention, under the terms of which France and Spain are active in Morocco, prescribes certain limitations, and that France is approaching the bounds which she should not go without first obtaining special permission of the powers.

The situation at Mazagan is reported to be growing more threatening. National advisers received at Tangier declare that twenty thousand Moors have concentrated not far from Casablanca, and that ten thousand Khayle tribesmen have mobilized near Alcazar.

Spain is preparing to send reinforcements to Morocco. One Spanish battleship arrived at Tangier to-day.

MARKSMEN TEL OF RIFLE MEETING

Company Sergeant Major Caven Says Shooting at Bisley Was Particularly Good.

British Columbia still holds her own in rifle shooting. The Bisley team as well as those who took part in the Dominion Rifle Association shoot at the Bisley ranges, are doing better than ever, and are naturally not a little proud of their achievements. Victorians have reason to be proud of them, for they were pitted against the best shots in the world, and they came out with credit, even with honors.

The shooting at Bisley was particularly good this year. To appreciate just what this means it might be mentioned that the score on one occasion was only 14 below the possible, or to be more exact, 336 points were taken out of a possible 350. The fact that there was as tricky as usual. Success on a bright day the rows of targets would look just like a black streak, and with such conditions it is very difficult to score high.

The Bisley team that went from here, will be remembered, was Company Sergeant Major John Caven, Sergeant Carr and Gunner Fisher. Sergeant Caven when seen this morning said they were treated splendidly and enjoyed the trip immensely. The British team came over with them on the Empress of Britain and took part in the matches at Ottawa. They will also shoot to-morrow at Ottawa for the Palma trophy. They did not do as well at Ottawa as was expected, Canadians keeping all the first prizes.

Sergeant Major Caven won the Bisley cup for the best score in the grand aggregate. The cup is presented every year by Lord Strathcona, and this is the third time it has come to the hands of a Canadian. The cup was won by Victor, Major McDougall in 1902 and by Sergt. Richardson in 1905.

Kolopoulo, said Mr. Caven, was won by Australia and the Mother Land, the team tying. They were only eleven points ahead of the Canadian team, and Lord Roberts, who was present, was exceedingly anxious that the Canadians should win.

The shooting at Ottawa was pretty high, higher than ever before, taken all round. Sergeant Richardson came in the grand aggregate, and second in the Bisley aggregate, thereby securing a place in next year's Bisley team, and being the only Victor to gain that distinction. Gunner Strachan won the two matches, and Fisher was first in the Canadian club match. Caven came second in the MacDonald shoot, and second in the all-comers aggregate, while Carr came second for the Mitchell cup, after shooting off a tie.

One feature of the Ottawa shooting

was a new match for the Coates' cup. Regimental teams of six took part, and coaching was allowed. The Fifth Regiment team of this city came within one point of winning, it being the only team in the whole camp which did not have outside help in coaching. There were but four Australians on hand, some error in the sailing of boats being responsible for their absence. They arrived at the close of the shooting, and will take part in the Palma trophy shoot to-morrow.

At Toronto Caven secured second place in the McDonald, and second in the Mitchell, while Richardson won the Bankers' match. Fisher also took a first, and Forrest got a second in the City of Toronto. In the team shoot for the Merchants' cup the British Columbia team won by eight points.

Sergeant Major Caven thinks the Palma trophy will be taken by either the British Isles or the United States. The Moors are good shooters, but they are not very good on the long distance.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENT.

United States Turret Board Recommends Alterations on Board Warships.

Washington, Sept. 5.—With the object of securing as far as possible the safety of the gun men and ammunition handlers on Admiral Evans's battleships during the target practice which begins off Provincetown, Mass., on Monday, the navy department has called upon the turret board to submit immediately a preliminary report. The board was originally instructed to have its report ready by September 15th, and its members have been working to find out what caused the "near back" which was so near to prevent such accidents as that which occurred on the Georgia at the last target practice. The board found that it would be necessary to make a number of more or less extensive changes in the mechanism of the turrets, the ammunition hoists and magazine doors, and that regulations for the handling of the ammunition should be revised to prevent such accidents as that which occurred on the Georgia at the last target practice. The board found that it would be necessary to make a number of more or less extensive changes in the mechanism of the turrets, the ammunition hoists and magazine doors, and that regulations for the handling of the ammunition should be revised to prevent such accidents as that which occurred on the Georgia at the last target practice.

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Committee of the Peace Conference Approves Proposal—The Question of Judges

The Hague, Sept. 5.—Joseph Choate, one of the American delegates to the peace conference, is credited with the statement that he will not leave The Hague until his pet project for the creation of a permanent international high court of justice has become an accomplished fact, and at to-day's meeting of the examining committee under the presidency of M. Bourgeois, which is dealing with this matter, he had the satisfaction of securing the approval for the American proposal with the exception of the paragraph referring to the election of judges.

In a powerful speech Mr. Choate urged the committee not to permit its differences on the matter of the allotment of judges to interfere with the solemn duty devolving upon it of satisfying, either permanently or provisionally, the united universal demand for the establishment of such a court. "It would be ignominious in the last degree for us to confess our inability to discharge this duty," Mr. Choate declared.

He suggested a number of solutions for the difficulty regarding judges, including a proposal for the election of judges by the whole conference, voting by absolute majority, and the election of absolute equality. He maintained that this method would assure equality of sovereignty as well as in all other respects. Every state would have an equal chance, and a successful chance.

Mr. Choate then mentioned a long list of jurists of world wide renown, included among the delegates to the present conference, and among whom they might easily form a court, which could command the confidence and admiration of the entire world.

Speaking for the United States, Mr. Choate said: "I would be perfectly willing to entrust the fortunes of the court and the success of the conference in creating it to the result of such an election. If no permanent method for a choice of judges can be agreed upon, I trust, that laying aside national differences, all pride of opinion and all desire for special advantages for our respective nations, we will devote ourselves with one mind and heart to the solution of the problem now before us."

Mr. Choate's appeal resulted in the establishment of a committee composed of Mr. Choate and James Brown Scott, United States; Baron von Boeberstein, Germany; M. Bourgeois, France; M. Nelidoff, Russia; Count Tornelli, Italy; Herr Meroy von Koller, Austria; and Dr. Barboux, Brazil, to examine the questions of allotment of judges. This committee will meet September 10th.

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BIG BOOM DUE IN ISLAND COAL

ACTIVITY EVIDENT IN ALL QUARTERS

Decision of Privy Council Has Had a Stimulating Effect on Private Enterprise.

Ladysmith, Sept. 7.—An immense boom in the coal mining industry of the island may be confidently expected as a certainty. All the usual signs are out for any one who cares to read. Every day along the belt of the E. & N., stretching from Cowichan Gap to Wellington, and then from the country lying between Wellington and Courtney, come reports of land deals, of ranchers bonding their holdings, or selling out their coal practices, of holes or proposed tunnels being started. In some of these prospect holes fine profitable seams of coal have been struck, and a few months, or at most, a year, should see them develop into big and prosperous mines. Within the next three or four years at most, this great island industry should expand and increase in a manner and to a degree undreamed of by even the most sanguine during the last decade.

Two main causes have contributed to bring about this unparalleled boom in the staple industry of the island. The first of these is the present unprecedented boom in the trade itself. When about a couple of years ago San Francisco was reduced to dust and ashes the most optimistic of those in any way connected with coal mining, were forced to admit the gloomy outlook of the industry. The official statements issued by the Western Fuel Company, although meant to be reassuring, offered little solid ground for hope. Yet all indications, and all prophecies were falsified. There was, indeed, little time the first couple of months after the great disaster, due no doubt to the disarrangement, in the market, rather than to any decrease in the demand for coal. Then came steady work with an increasing demand for the island fuel. The demand has increased at an unprecedented pitch, and is still ahead of all available sources of supply. The economic result was a sudden jump in prices which has resulted in a rich harvest of profits to the operators.

The miners have shared in the common prosperity to the extent of ten per cent, and as a result of it all, capital is being attracted to the industry. The present extensive prospecting is merely the forerunner of a boom in the coal trade. The economic sequence of good times. The second contributing cause was the decision of the Privy Council in the Settlers' Rights question. Quite a number of ranchers knew that they were squatting on untold wealth, and others there were who had good reasons for thinking there was coal on their land. But until the question was lawfully settled, the one type could not develop their prospects, while the other could not put their hopes to the test of boring. Now all that has been changed by the judgment of the Privy Council, and all around coal is being eagerly sought for.

The Dunsmuir Company, besides carrying on boring operations at Englishman's river, are driving a prospect tunnel about midway between Nanaimo and Harlow creek, on the Extension railroad. The tunnel is in the charge of Mr. T. Mills, who lately resigned a high position under the Western Fuel Company. Although the tunnel has been driven a distance of three or four hundred feet, no workable seam of coal has yet been found. However, there has always been a small showing of coal, and the way in which the operation is being pushed ahead rather indicates that there is a proved vein of coal in sight. It is also reported that the shaft is to be sunk along the same line about two miles out of Ladysmith, although the writer has never been able to learn with any authoritative source that a workable vein of coal has been found. The company is also carrying on operations at the Alexandra mines. This undertaking was closed down at a late date, but the coal was not nearly as taken out.

Other enterprises are being floated locally. Down the E. & N. about three miles from Chemainus a Victoria syndicate is carrying on prospect work. Their first assay, although commenced with good indications, failed to discover a seam. Accordingly the tunnel was for the time being abandoned, and now a shaft is being put down at another point. In the Cedar district, a number of ranchers bonded their land, and the coal was not nearly as taken out.

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oil. Now he has got some wealthy Tacoma capitalists behind him, and the undertaking is being pushed ahead as rapidly as ever possible. Mr. Jack has a five-foot seam at a depth of 200 feet, and he commenced to sink close to the beach. The shaft had only been carried to a depth of twenty feet when a seam of fireclay, about three feet thick. Both fireclay and coal have been thoroughly tested and both proved to be of excellent quality. Indeed, it is said that the fireclay will prove even more valuable than the coal. Whether this be so or not, it will make the seam not only workable, but immensely profitable, and a big mine at Nanose Bay is a thing of the very near future. The shipping facilities could not be bettered, and a more suitable site for a town could not be found, so that there is not a natural advantage lacking to the new mine.

CANADIAN FLOUR IN DEMAND ABROAD

MILLERS WILL USE ALL HIGH GRADE WHEAT

Proposed Car Works at St. John—Burglars Steal Jewels at Ottawa.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Milling Company, to-day said there would not be as much high grade wheat as in last year's crop. In his judgment practically all of the high grade wheat will be required this year for the use of the Canadian millers, whose requirements will be in the neighborhood of forty million bushels, because of the large foreign demand for flour.

New Wheat on Market. Rosefield, Man., Sept. 6.—Over 500 bushels of new grain were marketed here yesterday.

To Build Car Works. St. John, N. B., Sept. 6.—R. D. Isaacs, of St. John, has submitted to the common council a resolution for a free site and exemption from taxation for 20 years for a proposed car works. The council referred the matter to a committee, where it is \$2,000,000 behind the scheme.

New Iron Field. Sydney, N. S. Sept. 6.—According to Senator Forget, who has been attending meetings here, the directors of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, it has been definitely decided to undertake as soon as convenient, development of the iron field at Sydney for the purpose of supplying the Sydney plant, but also for export.

Burglar's Haul. Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The residence of D. M. Plinnie, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, was entered by burglars during the family's absence at their summer home, and \$4,000 in diamonds, jewelry and plate taken.

Railway Tunnel. Windsor, Ont., Sept. 6.—The first section of the new Michigan Central railway tunnel reached here yesterday. It is a 760-foot steel tube, and will be sunk into the 500-foot trench at the bottom of the Detroit river. Stimulated by the arrival of the first section, work on the tunnel was suspended by a strike of nearly all the men employed on the project for a few days. The contractors treat the matter lightly.

Saw Factory. Hamilton, Sept. 6.—The E. C. Atkin Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., the largest manufacturers of saws in America, will open a branch here, at Four Hours Bureau.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 6.—The buildings and contents, including four houses, of the Hotel Dieu hospital here, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$1,000, fully insured.

JAPANESE DOMINATION. Have Taken Control of Affairs Both in Korea and China.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—United States Senator W. J. Stone, who has just returned from a journey to the Philippines and the Orient, says that the whole face of the East has changed during the last few years. "The Japanese," says the senator, "have taken entire control of affairs both in Korea and China, and have so systematized a commercial and political domination in the East that in a short time all European and American influences will be completely shut out."

Outside of court circles, Senator Stone found that there was among a certain class, a spirit of resentment at the reported ill-treatment of Japanese in San Francisco. The bulk of the people, however, expressed nothing but a sense of feeling towards the United States.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD. Minneapolis Man Wanted to Be Arrested, But Was Surprised When He Was Fined.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5.—After having indulged a little freely of the law, a man named Anderson, of this city, requested Policeman Lawrence to arrest him, as he was afraid he would make trouble if he went free. The policeman complied, and Anderson's charge was compounded to pay \$1 fine.

Four men were killed in an explosion that wrecked the gelatine storehouse of the California Powder Company, a few miles from the town of Pinota, Cal.

EXPRESS TRAIN JUMPED TRACK

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED

Left Rails When Running Full Speed in Effort to Make Up Lost Time.

Waterloo, Ont., Sept. 6.—Twelve people were killed and 12 injured in the wreck of an express train on the Rock Island railway at Norris, Ia., to-day. The train, which was northbound, jumped the track while going at full speed and collided with a freight train standing on a siding.

The injured were brought to Waterloo and placed in the Presbyterian hospital. All of the dead and injured were in the smoking car, which was immediately behind the baggage and mail cars. The smoking car was completely demolished, there being not one piece of wood left large enough to make a top for an ordinary kitchen table. The dead and injured were strewn about among the wreckage.

The northbound express was 10 minutes late at Norris siding, and there a southbound freight train was waiting for the express, which came thundering along at a terrific speed in an effort to make up time. Just as the engine of the express was to pass the freight engine, the wheels of the express jumped the track and the engine crashed with terrible force into the engine of the freight, wrecking both of the engines and telescoping baggage and mail cars and demolishing the smoking car, in which a number of men were riding.

It was among the occupants of this car that the only injuries and fatalities occurred. The passengers in the two day coaches following the smoker escaped with only a violent shaking up. Rescuers immediately attended to the care of the injured and took the dead from among the wreckage. Physicians and hospital attendants were hastily brought to Norris on a special made up in this city.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the county coroner, it was impossible to identify the dead, and only the names of those known to the excited passengers were secured.

NOBLEMAN IN DISGUISE.

His Plunge Did Not Know He Was a Baron Until Marriage Ceremony Began.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 5.—When Miss Elizabeth Stoddard of this city, became engaged to Alvin D. Koresky, employed as an electrical engineer in the general electric works here, she had no idea that her fiancé was a nobleman. It was not until the marriage ceremony was in progress yesterday that the young man announced to the officiating clergyman that he was a nobleman. His bride was almost overcome with surprise. The young man had told Miss Stoddard's father, M. Plinnie, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, was entered by burglars during the family's absence at their summer home, and \$4,000 in diamonds, jewelry and plate taken.

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Firms in States Receive Contracts Aggregating Two Million Dollars From Foreign Railroads.

New York, Sept. 5.—Contracts aggregating \$2,000,000 have recently been awarded American firms for rolling stock to be used by foreign railroads. American Locomotive Works, the Baldwin Locomotive Works and two car companies will supply nearly 100 locomotives and 300 cars, including a so near to the city as that, to Japan, China, South America, Mexico and the West Indian. The chief contract calls for 28 locomotives for the Hokkaido railway running through the coal region in northern Japan. The administration of the Japanese government railway has also contracted for 24 electric locomotives. Bolivian, Colombia and Jamaican railways have ordered locomotives and the Chilean railways have ordered passenger and freight cars.

MOROCCAN SITUATION. Germany Regards Recent Developments at Casablanca With Distrust.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The development of events at Casablanca appears to be regarded with some distrust by the German government. Foreign Secretary Tschersky, in conversation with representatives of the powers who have visited the foreign offices on various matters of business, and who have heard the views of the foreign secretary on the Moroccan situation, has stated that Germany accepted fully the French assurances that the operations of the allied forces in Morocco will be kept within the terms of the Algeiras convention. Then Herr Tschersky has casually added the statement that, of course, the Algeiras convention did not contemplate France and Spain working in concert to suppress the war in Morocco. This reservation discloses the German interpretation of the Algeiras convention, and shows that extensive military operations by the allies must either arouse controversy or be preceded by the consent of the interested powers. The German attitude is simply to await developments.

The origin of the war seems to be waiting to see what Germany will do, and the latter power, the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed, has determined to prevent the "Egyptianization of Morocco."

FELL INTO WELL.

Fort William, Sept. 5.—Victor Chiriac, a Frenchman, aged 28, was found dead in the bottom of a well on his ranch near Maple Creek, Sask. His parents live in Paris. Death was due to falling into the well.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Change in Policy of France and Spain—Paris to Be Occupied and Police Organized.

Paris, Sept. 6.—A most important change has occurred in the political aspect of the Moroccan question, a change which may have a far-reaching effect on the future of Morocco. France and Spain have decided the intention to occupy the littoral ports of Morocco with their own forces and establish a police organization. This contemplated action results from the official announcement of the Moroccan government, through its war minister, that it is unable to guarantee the safety of the European instructors of the international police force, which, under the terms of the convention, was to be composed of Moors.

France has planned to occupy Mazagan, Mogador, Suif and Rabat, and Spain is to occupy El Arish and Tetuan, and France and Spain together will occupy Casablanca and Tangier. Arrangements for policing these ports are being made.

Advices from Fez under date of September 3rd, say that Sultan Abdul Aziz had that day visited the tombs of holy men as well as the mosque of Mulai Idrish, which was interpreted as being a certain sign that he intends to leave Fez for Rabat, probably in September 7th.

Reports from Rabat say that port remains calm, and the people are awaiting patiently the arrival of the Sultan proclaiming their allegiance. A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says that Premier Maura has expressed a desire to co-operate with France in the organization of the international police under the new conditions. The premier is quoted as adding: "Spain and other powers signatory of the Algeiras convention understand that events have sensibly modified the situation as considered at Algeiras in 1906."

The correspondent says that the opinion is gaining ground in Spain that the Moors should be punished, as otherwise European prestige will suffer. There are several Spanish war vessels at Cadix ready to sail for Morocco, and enforce the new policy of the powers."

FINISH HARVESTING.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Sept. 5.—August Grant, of High Bluff, finished cutting his wheat yesterday. He is probably the first farmer in the west to finish.

CUNARD LINERS RACE OVER ATLANTIC

Lusitania and Lucania Leave Liverpool To-day—Former Expected to Break Record.

New York, Sept. 7.—The advent of no ship was ever watched with keener interest than that displayed in the maiden voyage of the Cunard steamer Lusitania, which will sail from Liverpool for New York this evening. The Lusitania, which is expected to travel at a sustained speed of 25 knots an hour, represents a new departure in marine architecture, so far as her engines are concerned, and shipping men are deeply interested to see just how they will act. The engines are of the turbine type, heretofore considered too costly to run for commercial use.

Added interest is given to the trip of the Lusitania by the fact that the managers of the Cunard line will start for New York the Lucania, hitherto their fast ship, and the record holder for the trip from Queenstown to New York, a few hours before the departure of the new steamer. It will actually be a race and will thoroughly test the capabilities of the two types of steamers.

The two great ships are commanded by two of the finest captains in the service, Captain Watt, of the Lusitania, and Captain Barr, of the Lucania. Each will know how to get every ounce of speed out of his vessel. They are quiet mannered men with closed lips and steady eyes, men who will make the great race notable.

Shipping men expect that the Lusitania will not only win, but that she will break the trans-Atlantic record now held by the German ship. Liverpool, Sept. 7, 1.30 p.m.—The people of Liverpool and its vicinity to-day are concentrating their attention on the departure of the Lusitania, the largest of the Atlantic liners, on her maiden voyage to New York. The interest was given to the event by the fact that the Lusitania leaves port at 4.30 this afternoon, about two and a half hours earlier than the departure of the old Lusitania, and the largest turbine steamer.

Both vessels will call at Queenstown to-morrow morning, but the Lusitania will not enter until the Lucania has cleared, so that the older vessel will have a start of at least three hours over the boat which the Cunard company built with the view not only of beating the fastest time of its ocean greyhound, but of regaining for Great Britain the blue ribbon of the Atlantic which was lost to Germany a decade ago.

Of course the officials of the Cunard line say that no race is contemplated, but the engine room crews of both vessels have been for a week past getting everything in readiness with the expectation that the engines will be called upon to do their best on this occasion.

All the accommodations on both vessels have been taken. For the Lusitania 310 first class and 350 second class passengers have been booked, and for the Lucania 480 first class and 480 second class. The lists include many notable people. Among the passengers on the Lusitania will be Robert Balfour, M. P., C. E. Barker, C. G. Doland, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Countess Dunmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Lady Victoria, a Frenchman, aged 28, was found dead in the bottom of a well on his ranch near Maple Creek, Sask. His parents live in Paris. Death was due to falling into the well.

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BRICK AND TILE PLANT BURNED

THE LOSS EXCEEDS QUARTER OF A MILLION

New Glasgow Scene of Destructive Fire—One Hundred Men Are Idle.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 7.—The largest fire that has happened in New Glasgow in years took place last night when the magnificent building and plant of the Standard Brick & Tile Company were burned to the ground, and the great industrial establishment, which was yesterday a busy hive, is now nothing but a smouldering mass of ruins. The loss is \$300,000.

At 10 o'clock the big whistle of the pottery sounded an alarm, followed soon by alarms from the electric light company, and the town alarm. The brick and tile works are situated at Pipestown, a mile and a half from the centre of the town. It was seen at once that the whole magnificent plant was doomed, and the efforts of the firemen were of no avail.

In one hour the vast mass fell. The buildings cost \$150,000, and the plant and machinery was estimated at \$150,000 more.

Several freight cars on the company's siding, also two or three coal hoppers, were partially consumed. About 100 men were employed in the works, and the product turned out consisted of bricks and pipe of all kinds. The company started here a few years ago, and were continually adding to their plant and equipment, and increasing their output.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

Taking of Evidence in Case Against Standard Oil Company Begins on September 17th.

New York, Sept. 5.—The taking of testimony in the suit against the Standard Oil Company, which was to have begun to-day, was again postponed until September 17th. The postponement was ordered to permit counsel for the Standard Oil Company to prepare statements from the company's books.

THE CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

Widow of Murdered Coal Dealer Still Unconscious—New Clues.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Charlotte Phillips, who is under official surveillance on the charge of murdering her husband John B. Phillips, a prominent coal dealer, who was found dead at his home last Monday and who was supposed to have been killed by a burglar, was still in an unconscious condition to-day. The woman was unconscious at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is now believed that Mrs. Phillips is under the influence of a powerful drug, and is in a dangerous condition. Chief of Police Stambarger states that he has two or three new clues.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WHEAT YIELD

Placed at Eighty-Two Million Bushels—Frost Has Caused Some Damage

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has estimated the crop yield of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as follows: Wheat, 6,013,544 acres at 16.4 bushels per acre, \$2,222,000 bushels; oats, 2,373,030 acres, at 36.9 bushels per acre, \$7,561,000 bushels; barley, 663,533 acres at 28.1 bushels per acre, 18,654,000 bushels; flax, 105,050 acres at 25.5 bushels per acre, 1,313,125 bushels. Wheat of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 890,000 bushels. Oats of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 432,000 bushels.

The above estimates may increase or decrease according to weather conditions prevailing from now on for harvesting, as a large percentage of the crop is not yet ready to cut and will not be for eight or ten days. There has been considerable damage