$50 FOOT
Choice store lot, Bathurst-street above Bloor, 50 x 125.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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The Toronto World

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secures desirable suburban home, detached, seven rooms, furnace, decorated, 32 x 170, near cars in East Toronto. Payments easy; price only $1100. H. H. Williams & Co., 26 Victoria-st., Toronto.
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PROBS: Southerly to southwesterly winds, fair and warm.

TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 28 1909—TEN PAGES.

51 29TH YEAR

PUBLISH NAMES SAYS SIR JAMES

Members of Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges Who Seek Disallowance Should Do It Openly

Sir James Whitney has authorized the following statement in regard to the campaign which is being carried on in certain quarters against the power policy of the Ontario government.

"We have received copies of the applications from certain individual members of the stock exchanges of Toronto and Montreal for disallowance of our power act of last session.

"As the gentlemen who are at the back of these applications published in two Montreal newspapers what purported to be the grounds of their application for disallowance, they can have no objection to the publication of the names of the members of the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges who have asked for disallowance. I will be in a position to give them out to-morrow.

"By the way, I observe that the Montreal Gazette several days ago gave on an inside page a correct report of part of my speech at Jackson's Point, and then in the editorial column altered the report of what I said, making me say practically the opposite of what I did say."

TREMENDOUS CAPACITY NATIVE CEMENT PLANTS

With Surplus on Hand Sufficient to Account For Low Prices on Portland Product.

J. M. Kilbourn, president of the allied Lakefield, Shallow Lake and Montreal plants, wired The World from Owen Sound as follows: "Statements in your paper, copied from Owen Sound Sun as to shutting down of cement plants at Shallow Lake, Lakefield and Montreal, are stupid or malicious falsehoods without any foundation on fact. Plants are all running as usual. Please contradict."

Following this telegram, Leigh C. Todd, agent of the Lakefield Company, stated that the production and sales of the two companies specially referred to are greater than last year, and they are in a position to fill all orders as heretofore. Mr. Todd stated further that he believes the report to the effect that these plants had shut down was inspired by competing American interests.

Over-production and economy exercised in manufacturing by the larger and more up-to-date plants have brought about the present situation in the cement industry, according to D. J. Johnson, manager of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company.

He points out that in 1908 2,665,289 barrels were sold in Canada, and that on Jan. 1 of this year there was a surplus stock on hand of 1,214,021 barrels, or 859,586 barrels more than the stock on hand the year previous. This large stock added to the 1909 production by an increased number of plants, he remarked, could not do other than glut the market and lower the price. The consumption was rapidly increasing, but had not been so rapid as the production during the last couple of years.

One reason for the present low quotation, Mr. Johnson said, was the fact that rock was being used by the larger plants now, while marl, a more expensive article, was almost entirely used in the production of cement a few years ago. At the Lehigh plant at Belleville, which, he stated, was the largest and most complete in the world, rock was entirely used.

The following table is taken from the federal government's report:

	1907.	1908.	Inc.
Cement sold	2,436,093	2,665,289	229,196
Cement manufactured	2,491,513	3,495,961	1,004,448
Stock on hand Jan. 1	299,015	383,349	84,334
Stock on hand Dec. 31	354,435	1,214,021	859,586
Imports of Portland cement	672,630	469,049	.....
Total consumpt'n	3,108,723	3,134,338	.....
No. of completed plants operated	17	23	.....
Total daily capacity	14,400	27,500	.....

An interesting revelation afforded by the table is that while the number of plants has increased from 17 to 23 in 1908, the daily production was practically doubled. In other words the plants increased 35 per cent. in number and the production increased 91 per cent., which shows that the new plants were larger and more up-to-date than those previously in operation.

It is stated by cement dealers that no cement is being imported this year, the entire supply being manufactured in Canadian plants.

The total daily capacity, according to the government return, is therefore set at over 8,000,000 barrels a year.

Cheap Press Telegrams.
(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

LONDON, July 27.—The British, Indian, and Australian governments having agreed to bear their rateable share of the reduction of tariffs for the press, telegram, via Eastern and Indo routes will be reduce from August 1 as follows: India, Burma, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, 9d word; Ceylon 9 1-2d word.

Port Arthur Bonds.

PORT ARTHUR, July 27.—(Special.)—This city has sold $161,000 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. debentures to the Wood, Gundy Company of Toronto at a rate equal to 101.55.

U.S. TARIFF CONFEREES AGREE ON SCHEDULES BOTH SIDES VICTORS

House Carries Free Hides and Oil and Senate Scores on Lumber, Coal and Iron Ore.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—From the best information obtainable to-night it appears that the house has won its battles for free hides and oil and increased rates on gloves and hosiery, in return for a surrender to the senate on lumber, coal, iron ore and print paper.

The rates on these schedules, as they have been tentatively arranged, pending the passing by both houses of the program for a reduction of the duties on manufacturers of leather below the fixed rates by the house, are as follows:

Oil, free. Hides, free. Coal, 45 cents a ton. Print paper, $3.50 a ton. Iron ore, 15 cents a ton. Lumber, rough, $1.50 a thousand feet; one side finished, $2; two sides finished, $2.25; three sides finished, which may include tonguing and grooving, $2.62 1-2; four sides finished, $3. Gloves, $4 per dozen pairs, not exceeding 14 inches in length, which is the standard length; exceeding 14 inches, 35 cents per dozen is added for each inch. This rate does not apply to the schmaschen, or cheap gloves, on which the senate rate of $1.25 per dozen pairs is retained. The latter rate is a reduction from the Dingley rates, but the house rates accepted on the higher grades of gloves represent heavy increases over existing duties.

Hosiery, valued at $1 or less per dozen, 70 cents, as against the senate and existing rate of 50 cents. On values up to $2, the rate is slightly in excess of existing duties, and a shading below the rates fixed by the house. On the highest grades the senate and house rates were identical.

The chief victory won by the senate was the retention of its duties on lumber. These represent reductions from Dingley rates, but are not nearly as low as the house rates, which began with $1 on rough lumber. Likewise a victory was won by the senate thru the acceptance of the conference committee of a rate of $3.50 a ton on print paper, instead of the $2 rate fixed by the house.

CHEAP DRINK ON GAS CO. WHISKY SANS METRE

Private Still of Italian and Hebrew Section Discovered Thru Fire On Dorset Street.

Two Jews, one carrying a coil of hose, rushed out of the small two-storey roughcast house at 31 Dorset-street shortly after fire was discovered in one of the upper rooms of that structure at 9.35 Monday night. The firemen extinguished a $25 blaze in one of the upper rooms and on leaving told Policeman Langtry that gas seemed to be escaping in the house. Shortly afterward he went back to the place and found a completely equipped whiskey "still" and also a gas connection that was innocent of the calculating interference of a meter.

From 8 o'clock yesterday morning till after 9 o'clock last night Detectives Archibald, Moffatt and Armstrong watched in the darkened house for the return of the secret operators, but without success, and at last the still hunt was given up. The "still" was removed by the inland revenue officials, to be placed in the storeroom of their department, the most complete of a collection of thirty such seized by them.

Up till a month ago 31 Dorset-street, which is owned by Miss Jessie Rogers, now in Chicago, was run by various women as a house of ill-fame. Recently it has been vacent, until during the last week or so two men of Jewish appearance have been noticed about it.

Several such places are believed by the police to be operated in the city to supply a brand of whiskey which is used by the greater proportion of the lower class Jews and Italians.

"You can get that stuff from about any Jew in the city," declared a detective to The World last night. "They are making it all the time and we have come close to catching them on more than one occasion."

Inside the house, which is barren of furniture save for a very dirty bed, upon which there is only a mattress, were the various utensils and paraphernalia which makes a "still." In an upper room was a large boiler, which would hold about 100 gallons. This was nearly full of the fermented liquid from which whiskey is distilled. A three-holed gas connection was fixed to the wall beside this and three round burners, connected by rubber hose, lay near by. On the ground floor were seven barrels of the liquid in course of fermentation. Then in the cellar was the "worm," condenser and all, which is used to cool the steam in whiskey.

All this was dumped into the yard when the "still" was removed. In the cellar it was found that an excellent gas connection had been made without the formality of consulting the gas company, as was evidenced by the absence of any meter.

Piche's Sister Will Testify.

Mrs. Adam Burwash, sister of John Piche, will, it is understood, be summoned by the crown in the celebrated Temiskaming and Hudson Bay bribery case. Her husband will also be called. They are said to have an intimate knowledge of the details of the organization of the company and the subsequent developments.

Three Miles of Sockeyes.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 27.—Three miles of sockeyes passed into the straits this morning, and the island traps are being well filled.

BETTER THAN LAST.

OTTAWA, July 27.—(Special.) Dr. William Saunders, director of experimental farms, who has just completed an extensive tour of the western grain fields, says if the frost does not interfere, the crop yield should surpass that of last year.

In Ontario he found that the crops suffered thru spring droughts. The district immediately around Ottawa is showing the best in the province. The late rains will help the grain everywhere.

From the east reports are scarcely as favorable. Late spring and dryness has made the season backward.

MINE MANAGER'S HOUSE WRECKED BY DYNAMITE WHILE FAMILY SLEEP

Dastardly Attempt to Blow Up Residence of Mr. Simpson—No One Was Injured and No Arrests Made.

GLACE BAY, July 27.—(Special.)—Shortly after midnight a dastardly attempt was made to blow up the residence of Manager Simpson of the Reserve mine, about two miles from town. Mr. Simpson and his family were asleep at the time, but escaped uninjured.

The house is a two storey building with a verandah running across the front and along the eastern side. A quantity of dynamite or other high explosive had been placed on the floor of the verandah opposite the front entrance and exploded with a fuse. All the windows in the front and eastern side both above and below were shattered, the front wall of the house was shaken and parts of the wall incline inwards and the frame work is so twisted that the door cannot be opened. One of the corner posts on the verandah was blown over thirty feet. One of the upper windows of the house on the next lot, some thirty feet distant, was blown in. The explosion was heard a distance of four miles.

The act was carried out with considerable deliberation. On the opposite side of the street is a large hayfield extending down to the tram lines, beyond which is bush, scrub and wilderness. The pickets were removed from the fence to give a clear run for the man who touched the fuse. By the hole in the fence the grass was beaten as if some persons had lain there some time waiting a favorable opportunity.

It seems peculiar that Mr. Simpson should have been singled out as the object of this outrage as he is a very quiet man and has ever been on good terms with the men and not made himself an object of malice to the strikers.

The general impression is that intimidation, not retaliation, was the motive of the perpetrators. No clue has yet been found and no arrests made.

TRANSFORMER STATIONS IN CONTRACTORS' HANDS

Niagara and Dundas at Cost of $82,700 to Be Followed by Toronto and Nine Others.

John Hayman & Sons of London were the successful tenderers for the power stations which the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission will erect at Niagara Falls and Dundas. The contracts, which were signed yesterday morning, call for an expenditure of $82,700, considerably below the estimate of the commission's own engineer.

The Niagara Falls building will cost $47,700 and will be built of brick and terra-cotta. It will be what is known as a step-up transformer station. The interswitching station at Dundas will cost $35,000. The contracts call for the work to be completed by Dec. 1.

For the Niagara station six tenders were received, with a variation of $13,000 between the lowest and highest. For the Dundas station four tenders were received, varying $7000 between highest and lowest.

Tenders for the remaining ten stations, including the Toronto building, will close to-day.

Telephones poles have been erected for twenty miles along the right-of-way and these have been wired for some distance.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Fighting in Barcelona Streets Follows General Strike.

BARCELONA, July 27.—Barcelona is now under martial law. Serious rioting has occurred following the declaration of a general strike in protest against the military operations in Morocco and the despatch to that country of large bodies of troops. Several persons have ben killed and a large number wounded.

There has been much fighting in the streets and practically all communications have been destroyed. The food supplies have been cut off. The prices of the necessaries of life are almost prohibitive.

MADRID, July 27.—The cabinet held a long session to-day and decided that the situation in Catalonia is so grave that it necessitated the proclaiming of martial law at Tarragona and Gerona, in addition to Barcelona.

Noise on Sherbourne Street.

Belt Line cars are being reduced in size in order to decrease the noise they make. The passengers are now making the noise.

CROP BULLETIN SHOWS CONDITIONS GENERALLY IMPROVING THRU WEST

Flax Only Commodity That Has Gone Back—Banks Receive Assurance of Bounteous Yield.

The weather man promises fair weather thruout Ontario for to-day, but the rain is expected to descend in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Rain has been falling thruout the prairie country since Monday morning. The western states have also had a liberal share of moisture.

REGINA, Sask., July 27.—(Special.)—A crop bulletin issued to-day by the department of agriculture, giving conditions of crops in Saskatchewan up to July 10, furnishes percentage of standard conditions of July 1, as compared with previous month:

First crop.	2nd p.c. July 1.	3rd p.c. June 15.
Wheat	90	89
Oats	92	89
Barley	88	87
Flax	88	89

With the exception of flax it will thus be seen crops generally have improved their conditions. By July 10, says the bulletin, not only were they ahead of last year's crops in the matter of growth, but plants were apparently stronger and hardier.

Bank Reports.

A large bundle of reports received during the last few days by the Canadian Bank of Commerce from their western branch managers convey new assurance of a bounteous harvest, altho some of the agents are not so sure that a bumper crop will be forthcoming. They continue to report ideal growing weather and no damage except that frost and hail made their appearance in certain sections without inflicting any material injury. Following are extracts from some of the bank's more recent reports:

Winnipeg—The writer journeyed to Brandon yesterday and was greatly impressed with the very promising appearance of the crops along the line of the C.P.R. There was scarcely a poor field to be seen. Occasional fields of wheat will be ready for the binder in two weeks. The various elevator companies and grain dealers are making great preparation for this year's business. A very large number of elevators are being built.

Treherne—There will be no bumper crop in this district, but if conditions remain as favorable as they are now, there should be an average yield of at least 15 bushels of wheat per acre. Present indications are that harvesting should be general about the 15th of August.

Drinkwater—The appearance of the crop is remarkably healthy. In some places the yield will be cut down by weeds, which have become altogether too plentiful on account of improper methods of farming. Slight damage by hail is reported from two sections near here

Portage la Prairie—Crop conditions continue almost ideal. A little nervousness has been felt here during the past couple of days on account of the humidity of the atmosphere. It tends to bring rust, but I think there is no cause for alarm.

Vermilion—The copious rains of the first half of the week will have the effect of further advancing the already magnificent crop prospects.

Lanigan—The weather during the last few days has been exceedingly faforable for the crops, and the farmers report all crops in excellent condition.

Rivers, Man.—The weather has been warm and favorable for the crops. We have never seen better wheat than that in the country south and southwest of Rivers.

Dunban—All wheat looking well. Other grains show a somewhat uneven development, but are doing well. Hay will be light and probably scarce later.

High River—Many fine fields are to be seen west of the town, which should run from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

Carman, Man.—The crops thruout this district are doing well and show promise of large yield.

Crossfield, Alta.—Crop conditions most favorable. The hay crop will be very heavy this year. Harvesting is expected to commence about the last week in August.

Edmonton—Farmers anticipate profitable crop returns. The farmers are preparing a larger acreage than usual to be sown to fall wheat. The hay crop yield is reported to be heavy.

Hardisty, Alta.—Whole fields of grain were reported as destroyed by the hailstorm which recently passed over this section.

McNICHOLL DENIES IT

Has Heard That C. N. R. Has Running Rights Over C. P. R.

MONTREAL, July 27.—(Special).—"This is the first I have heard of it," was the remark of David McNicoll, vice-president of the C.P.R., when shown a despatch from Toronto announcing that arrangements have been completed by which the Canadian Northern Railway secures running rights over the C.P.R. from Sudbury to Port Arthur. This of course would give the C.N.R. a thru line from Torono to Winnipeg.

BOYS SEEING LONDON

Visited Lord Mayor and Lunched at Hotel Cecil.

LONDON, July 27.—The Canadian schoolboys who are the guests of The Standard of Empire, having visited the Lord Mawor at the historic mansion house, subsequently lunched at the Hotel Cecil when Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. G. P. Graham were present.

These ministers delivered to the boys excellent homilies. Subsequently the boys visited the house of commons.

Three Hundred Feet Down at Cobalt.

COBALT, July 21.—(Special.)—Much has been said and written about the Cobalt silver properties in regard to their surface indications: of silver found at the surface in big veins and blasted from there down amid the rock, the ore packed into bags, sent away to the smelters and immense values returned to the owners, some of them yielding as much as $5000 to the ton. But that is hardly mining, and I am glad to say it is no longer characteristic of Cobalt. The camp has now many mines where mining in its true and significant sense is carried on: with engines to work compressor outfits for drilling into the rock and to run hoists that go down and up shafts (some now over 300 feet deep) of drifts and tunnels, winzes and up-raises, of galleries over a thousand feet in length, of mills to grind or concentrate the ore, and, soon to be, of plants for collecting the silver by various mechanical or chemical processes. I spent half a day in exploring the underground workings of one of these mines and it certainly was a revelation. It is for this underground work that all the fine plants and buildings that you now see dotting the Cobalt hillsides have been installed, erected, put in commission at so great a cost. What impresses the visitor now is no longer the "silver sidewalks," as they call the surface deposits of the white metal, but these great big plants and stacks visible in so many directions, with their columns of black smoke. Men who know mining and who come from all over to see the wonders of Cobalt take readily to these more important indications of substantial value. For they all want to know if there is deep mining, if the veins and values hold as you go down, if the thing is likely to last. That is why I wished to see below.

So I selected a mine for inspection that would throw light in this regard, the Temiskaming. A year and more ago I met a London mining engineer who had been sent out to report on the camp, and, after he had spent several weeks there he told me how much he thought of it and how he had been impressed more than by anything else by what he saw at depth (then over two hundred feet) in the Temiskaming They will take out values there for many years, he said. So he said of the O'Brien for the same reason. I am sure he was right.

The Temiskaming has had a history and it is to-day a mine. One man has stood by it, staked his all in it, watched it, worked for it when more showy prospects were getting all the attention of the public and capitalists. The story of E. Burr Cartwright and Temiskaming would make a story of itself. But I cannot tell it now. But it's the story of the making of a mine at depth, and as such it is one of the mainstays of the Cobalt legend.

Temiskaming is now down over three hundred feet; it has thousands of feet of tunnels and drifts, and, as a consequence, immense quantities of ore blocked out or in the process of blocking out.

Let us go down the shaft, which is now down over 300 feet, with two separate hoists and drums and a clear space between for the laddering. The hoisting plant above ground is carried by an open steel tower resting on concrete bases, steel instead of timber and, consequently, stronger, and yet as I learned not costing so much as wood, it is certainly the best looking and most finished hoisting plant in the camp. The engines are so powerful, the cables so strong, and the work so well finished that you drop the two hundred feet to the first landing level in less than ten seconds; you hardly realize that you have started before you are stepping out into one of the tunnels, which radiate in several directions. You have a couple of candles in your hand; the mine foreman Mr. J. R. McVichie has a handy little tool that both picks the ore or carries a candle or hangs it on the wall, and under his guidance we begin to explore the passages. None of these tunnels are less than eight feet high and eight feet across; they are all in solid rock and they run straight either to catch a vein or in every direction where it is ncessary to follow. The air is fresh and cool, the rough overclothing is comfortable, little water is encountered, there are no fumes. The exploration is comparatively easy and enjoyable. We saw vein after vein, free silver in sight verywhere, and such ore tho not showing the metal so clear indicated it still more markedly by its weight. We could break it off the veins and off the walls. Calcite white like alabaster that carried pure silver, smaltite, niccolite, quartz with silver, cobalt, argentite and ruby silver one of the best of them all. There was lots of silver everywhere, and there was great quantities of it blocked out. In nearly every tunnel there were men pointing the air-driven drills into the rock, one time horizontally, another time downward, another time upward. There were other men getting ready to blast others loading the blasted rock into the little handcars and running them to the shaft for elevation. Over one hundred men are thus employed underground let alone what are told off for other work.

And then, after we had explored these well-ordered galleries, we came to a further sinking of the shaft and getting into a bucket we were lowered fifty feet, and then by ladders down another fifty feet, to the three hundred-foot level. And still the rich ores were everywhere in sight. But none of the men were actually mining ore, they were opening up the mine so that mining in the full sense of breaking down ore and shipping it up above as such could be done later on. When I was there they were breaking down rock and ore and sending it up, but only so as to get their tunnels in position and their values located, so that later on it could be taken out in the most advantageous way. They will leave and pass big values if it involves any delay in getting the tunnels driven.

And all the energy, all the well-organized resources of this mine are directed to this end. For this reason the dividends have been suspended, not that the mine could not pay dividends out of the stuff it had to remove in getting the shafts sunk, the tunnels run, but that the management had decided to use the surplus that was left, after wages and expences, for the erection of an enormous mill and concentrator plant that is now planned and underway, and which will be running within six months. This is what Temiskaming has done and is doing, has paid a lot of the purchase money, all the debt for plant (over $100,000), had paid all the wages, fuel, freight charges, all the other many incidentals and had done it out of the silver found in the rock that was removed in making the shafts and tunnels, and they also paid $525,000 dividend at the same time. But this is not all. On the two main dumps of the old and new shafts there are thousands

Continued on Page 2.

LOCAL OPTION BYLAW OF ESCOTT SMASHED BY FALSE AFFIDAVITS

Bartender and Son of Proprietor of Hotel Arrested for False Swearing in Proving Irregularities.

BROCKVILLE, July 27.—(Special).—Frederick Howarth and Newell Service of Rockport, the bartender and son of the proprietor of the Island View House in the Township of Escott, were brought before R. G. Murphy, J.P., this afternoon, charged with making false affidavits to quash a local option bylaw which was adopted by the ratepayers in January last by a majority of four. The prisoners were admitted to bail until Friday in $2000 each.

The anti-prohibitionists attacked the bylaw, which was quashed by Mr. Justice Teetzel, who found the affidavits certain irregularities in the holding of the election. Two of these affidavits were sworn to by Service and Howarth, accusing one A. Kirkwood of taking a voter into the polling booth and dictating to him how he should mark his ballot.

Kirkwood makes a denial of the accusation, which is alleged to be supported by other witnesses who will be called.

Many Happy Returns of the Day.

William Armstrong of the "Priory," born July 28, 1822. One of the founders of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club in 1852.

IROQUOIS FALLS POWER OWNED BY GOVERNMENT MAY RUN T.&N.O. RY.

Commission's Engineers Are Calculating Capacity of Cataract On Abitibi River, Estimated at 7000 H.P.

Engineers in the employ of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission are at present engaged in making a careful investigation of the possible power development at Iroquois Falls on the Abitibi River, in connection with the proposed electrification of the government road, which has been under consideration by the commission for about three years.

The falls, which are six miles from the railway, are regarded as the finest for the purpose in Northern Ontario. It is said that no great engineering difficulties are to be overcome, and it is believed that 7000 horsepower might be developed.

The falls have a drop of 25 feet, the river just above being about 200 feet wide. There is an unlimited natural storage of water behind them, fed from the vast reservoir of Lake Abitibi, which is over fifty miles in length. The river is crossed by the Grand Trunk Pacific 20 miles below the falls.

Growing Export Centre.

A Kingston dealer who has four hundred cattle on pasture was so well pleased with the Union Stock Yard market yesterday that he decided to cancel space taken on the boats for his own shipments, judging that he could sell to the best advantage in Toronto.

ORVILLE WRIGHT BEATS WORLD'S RECORD

With One Passenger Keeps Aeroplane In Air Over Hour and is Congratulated by President Taft

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The world's aeroplane record for two men, as to both time and distance, was broken this evening, in a beautiful flight of one hour, twelve minutes and forty seconds, upwards of 50 miles and at a speed averaging about 40 miles an hour, by Orville Wright at Fort Meyer, with Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of the army signal corps, as passenger.

The former record was made last year by his brother, Wilbur, joint inventor with him of the machine in which both achievements were performed, at Lemans, France, with Prof. Painleve, of the French institute, as passenger. The flight was one hour, nine minutes and 31 seconds. Wilbur was an eager spectator of to-day's flight by his brother. "You just scotched your brother's record without really damaging it much," remarked a newspaper man to Orville, after the flight.

"That's all we meant to do," replied Orville, with a smile, which his big brother appreciatively duplicated.

Taft Heads Cheering.

The cheering which heralded the setting of a new mark in the conquest of the air, was led by President Taft, who had sat, an interested spectator thruout the flight, and who insisted at its conclusion upon personally congratulating the brothers upon their success. The success was all-important to the Wrights in that it completed the first of two crucial tests of their machine imposed upon them by the United States government, the so-called "endurance test" which required them to remain one hour continuously in the air with one passenger. Orville did nearly thirteen minutes better than that, and could have kept on indefinitely, three hours and a half, the limit imposed by the gasoline capacity of the supply tank.

Speed Test To-day.

The other test, that for speed, will be compiled with to-morrow, weather permitting, when Orville is to take Lieut. Benj. Foulis, of the signal corps on a cross-country flight to Alexandria and return, a total ten miles, over a measured course, and at a speed required to average forty miles an hour.

Like Wounded Eagle Latham's Monoplane Flutters Into Sea

DOVER, Eng., July 27.—Hubert Latham's second attempt to fly across the English channel ended disastrously to-day. Almost in the moment of victory his monoplane fluttered down into the sea two miles beyond the admiralty pier like a bird with a broken wing.

Thousands of people crowding the water front saw the fall and for nearly half an hour they were kept in suspense, not knowing whether the daring aeronaut had met death or had again been rescued from the water.

A flock of large and small craft raced to the scene of the disaster and a pinnace from the British battleship Russell picked up the unlucky flyer and put him aboard the French torpedo boat destroyer Escopette. After a surgeon had attended to his injuries the destroyer brought Latham ashore and he was taken to the Lord Warden hotel. His face was damaged and bleeding and his nose was broken. The machine, badly wrecked, was hoisted from the boat to the dock.

Speedier Than Bleriot.

Latham's flight to the moment of its sensational finish in some respects eclipsed Bleriot's. He made greater speed, being only twenty minutes in the air from the time he left the coast of France. Apparently he steered a straighter course than Bleriot, as he was making directly for Dover when he fell.

The disastrous ending of the flight furnished a dramatic scene. Shortly before six o'clock the clamor of sirens and bells in the harbor notified the town that another channel crossing was to be attempted. In a marvelously short time the water front, piers and cliffs were crowded. Soon two French torpedo boats which preceded the aeroplane were seen approaching at a furious pace.

Fourteen minutes after six an airship was discerned heading straight for the centre of the town. The dapidity of its flight was evidenced by the swiftness with which it grew larger and assumed birdlike outlines. Suddenly it began to slacken speed, at the same time gliding towards the surface of the ocean. It fluttered a few times and fell like a wounded eagle.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the Escopette came alongside the Prince of Wales pier to land Latham and his machine, which was seen to be much larger than Bleriot's little flyer.

The crew of the Escopette said that the destroyer was ten miles from Calais when Latham started and he overtook them in a quarted of an hour.

Just Hard Luck.

"It is another case of real hard luck," said Latham, in an interview. "When I started everything was very rosy. I rose to a height of 500 feet.

"Half way across I felt there is Dover clearly visible; I am going

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