AUCKLAND'S GUESTS

THOUSAND MEN ASHORE.

Reception and Dinner for Officers—A Machinist Killed.

Auckland, Aug. 11.—New Zealand again showered hospitality to-day on the officers and men of the United States Atlantic battleship fleet. The chief incident of the day was the reception to Rear Admiral Sperry and his officers, given this afternoon in Drill Hall by the Mayor of Auckland. All the officials, civil and military, and hundreds of citizens gathered to meet the officers, and many women were present. The admiral was highly complimented on his successful cruise.

After the reception Admiral Sperry entertained the members of the Legislature at luncheon on board the Connecticut. The speeches on both sides were expressive of the warm friendship between New Zealand and the United States.

Shore leave was granted to one thousand bluejackets this morning. They were taken in hand by various committees, whose duty and pleasure it was to see that they had a good time. Theatre parties and other entertainments had been arranged, and decorated electric cars carried the men to the beautiful parts of the suburbs. Many of them visited the summit of Mount Eden, an extinct volcano, the view from which is magnificent. Numerous souvenirs from the old fortifications built in the days of the wars between the tribesmen were carried away by the sailors. The picturesque trip of eight miles through the country, dotted here and there with beautiful villas, to the quaint little town of Onehunga, on Manukau Harbor, was taken by others of the seamen. The New Zealanders and the enlisted men fraternized freely. The Americans took a remarkable interest in the workmen of New Zealand, and asked them many questions regarding the labor regulations, pay, etc. Throughout the morning everywhere could be seen sailors who had declined the invitations of the committees, and with pretty girls on their arms were promenading up and down the main thoroughfare, laughing and chatting gayly and answering with witty replies the sallies of bystanders.

At noon the men were taken to various places where the committees had arranged luncheons for them. After the luncheons a majority of the men, in obedience to the commands of their officers, returned to their ships in order that another detachment might have shore leave during the afternoon.

This evening a state ball will be given in honor of Admiral Sperry and the officers of the fleet by Lord Plunkitt, the Governor, at Government House. Smokers have been arranged for the enlisted men.

Much satisfaction is expressed by Admiral Sperry that Premier Ward has waived the regulations which prevent the landing of an armed force in order that the Americans may compete in rifle matches here.

Paul Gentil, a machinist, while working to-day in the engine room of the battleship Missouri, was badly mangled by the fall of a steel shaft. He died later in hospital. A military funeral will be held.

Auckland, Aug. 10.—The government gave a dinner for Rear Admiral Sperry and the officers of the American battleship fleet, now anchored in this harbor, at the Drill Hall to-night. There were seven hundred and fifty persons present. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags. The Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph George Ward, proposed a toast to King Edward and President Roosevelt, in the course of which he said:

Each is a born ruler, richly endowed with common sense, and a great, ardent lover of his country and people. Each is a peacemaker. The American navy is one of the greatest and most efficient forces in the world. We are proud of Admiral Sperry's visit, and no fleet save a British one is so welcome.

When the commander in chief arose to reply he was heartily cheered. He recalled the time when the Americans were told that they had the strongest navy in the world—when they had seven rotten monitors. He was hopeful now, because so many gallant young officers were growing up in the navy, which owed so much to President Roosevelt. The fleet, the admiral said, had developed homogeneity, and by its present cruise had enlarged the benefits of naval training.

He could safely say there was nothing nearer to the heart of President Roosevelt than the cordial welcome extended by New Zealanders to the fleet, and he was confident that it was agreeable to the King.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, commander of the Australasian squadron, replying to a toast to the British navy, cordially welcomed the American fleet to the Australian station, and said he was proud of the opportunity to have his own name coupled with that of Admiral Sperry.

The illuminations in Auckland to-night were brilliant, the town and harbor being ablaze with lights. There was a display of fireworks on shore in conjunction with the illuminations and searchlights of the ships in the harbor. The outline of each warship was clearly revealed by electric lights, and the vessels flashed their searchlights on the buildings and hills along the shore. The city itself was beautifully lighted, incandescent lamps of various colors being used to bring out the national colors of Great Britain and of the United States. The fireworks began with a royal salute of twenty-one aerial guns and ended with the flight of one hundred large rockets, which formed an aerial bouquet of the national colors.

A review of the Auckland troops was held on the military field this afternoon. The New Zealanders distinguished themselves as light horse in South Africa. Included in the review were many veterans of the Maori wars, which lasted from 1860 to 1870.

ALMOST A SHADOW

Gained 20 lbs. on Grape-Nuts.

There's a wonderful difference between a food which merely tastes good and one which builds up strength and good healthy flesh.

It makes no difference how much we eat unless we can digest it. It is not really food to the system until it is absorbed. A Yorkstate woman says:

"I had been a sufferer for ten years with stomach and liver trouble, and had got so bad that the least bit of food such as I then knew, would give me untold misery for hours after eating.

"I lost flesh until I was almost a shadow of my original self and my friends were quite alarmed about me.

"First I dropped coffee and used Postum, then began to use Grape-Nuts although I had little faith it would do me any good.

"But I continued to use the food and have gained twenty pounds in weight and feel like another person in every way. I feel as if life had truly begun anew for me.

"I can eat anything I like now in moderation, suffer no ill effects, be on my feet from morning until night. Whereas a year ago they had to send me away from home for rest while others cleaned house for me, this spring I have been able to do it myself all alone.

"My breakfast is simply Grape-Nuts with cream and a cup of Postum, with sometimes an egg and a piece of toast, but generally only Grape-Nuts and Postum. And I can work until noon and not feel as tired as one hour's work would have made me a year ago." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VOYAGE ASSURES PEACE.

An English View of the Visit of the Warships.

London, Aug. 11.—The arrival of the American Atlantic fleet at Auckland divides the attention of the editorial writers on this morning's newspapers with King Edward's visit to Germany. The most cordial wishes are expressed for the success of the visit of the Americans, and its political significance also is fully discussed. "The Daily Telegraph" says:

Nothing but good can come of an historic incident like this. So closely are the interests of Great Britain and America intertwined that it is obvious the moral to draw from the cruise is that it sensibly promotes the principles of The Hague peace conference and makes us breathe more easily in the confident hope for international tranquillity. The historian of the future will lay his finger on this epoch making event as pregnant with mighty consequences. The cruise of the American battleships marks in a most decisive fashion the emergence of the United States as no longer a Western but a cosmic power.

YOKOHAMA'S KINDLY FEELING.

Mayor Tells of Relations with America and Welcomes Fleet's Visit.

Tokio, Aug. 10.—In the course of an address delivered at an informal meeting of the members of the Yokohama City Assembly, Mayor Mitsuhashi dealt with the forthcoming visit of the American fleet in terms of notable cordiality. Among all the treaty powers holding relations with Japan, the United States, he said, held toward this nation a unique position. Referring to the American appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purpose of the grand Japanese exposition of 1912, the speaker said:

Such an enormous appropriation, several times larger than that originally proposed, is no doubt due to the fact that public opinion in the United States is now, as it ever was, very friendly toward our empire. As to the relations between the United States and Yokohama, although well known to you, I may refer to the fact that the Shimonoseki indemnity, together with interest thereon, so generously returned to us by the United States, formed the principal part of the expenses of the first construction of Yokohama Harbor, only a small amount having been added thereto by the government. With regard to foreign trade between Japan and America, I do not consider it necessary to give any statistics. Suffice it to say that our exports to America always exceed our imports from there, and there is every prospect that the export trade will increase year by year. Regarding this export trade, I may mention that it is much larger from Yokohama than from any of the other open ports.

In view of our international relations with America and Yokohama's position in the trade with that republic, I think it is necessary that the city shall take all possible steps as a host to extend as grand and cordial a welcome to the American fleet on its arrival here as the circumstances may permit.

RIFLE MATCHES IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Aug. 10.—Referring to the refusal of the New Zealand authorities to sanction a rifle match between teams from the American battleships and the dominion volunteers, on the ground that regulations forbid the landing of armed parties of foreigners, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Commonwealth Minister for Defence, announces that he will not allow these technical regulations to interfere with the rifle matches of a similar nature which have been arranged as a part of the entertainment during the battleship's calls at ports in Australia.

BRITISH CRUISER TO MEET FLEET.

Malta, Aug. 10.—The British cruiser Gibraltar sailed from here to-day to meet the American Atlantic fleet at Albany, Australia.

MR. BEAUPRE CONSULTED.

Holland Seeks to Know America's Attitude Toward Castro.

The Hague, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands had a long interview to-day with Arthur M. Beaupre, the American Minister here, on the dispute between Venezuela and the Netherlands. The Dutch Foreign Office is anxious to ascertain the views of the American government and the attitude which it is likely to adopt in contingencies which may arise.

The naval authorities at Amsterdam were instructed to-day to prepare the Dutch cruiser Friesland for foreign service. Although Venezuela is not mentioned in the orders, it is assumed that the instructions are connected with the dispute.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The American government is interested in knowing what the Dutch intend to do in Venezuela, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the Holland government is sounding Minister Beaupre at The Hague regarding the attitude of the United States. No one at the State Department is willing to admit that the administration has any preconceived theories regarding its future course in dealing with Castro. No definite action is looked for until the former Netherlands Minister to Caracas, M. de Reus, arrives in Holland.

In the United States the attitude toward Venezuela is one of waiting. Secretary Root left the entire matter with Congress, and that body failed to act. While the United States, under certain conditions, might be open to consultation regarding any prospective course in Venezuela, it is not believed that any co-operative punitive measures with a foreign country would be entertained, but, on the contrary, co-operation for a peaceful settlement of differences would be gladly accepted.

M. DE REUS ON WAY TO HOLLAND.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 10.—The Danish steamer Christiansted arrived here from Curaçao yesterday with M. de Reus, the Dutch Minister to Venezuela, who recently was expelled by President Castro. M. de Reus immediately embarked on the Royal Mail steamer Atrato, which left this afternoon for Southampton. The Christiansted sailed for Curaçao to-day.

FIRE ON A DUTCH STEAMER.

Panic Among Passengers, and Some Lives Possibly Lost.

Montevideo, Aug. 10.—The steamer Imogen, Captain Edwards, reports that on the voyage here from New York she passed on July 31 in latitude 21:40 southwest the Dutch steamer Amstelland, outward bound from Buenos Ayres, with a fire aboard, which, however, was extinguished while the Imogen lay near by. The Amstelland's master said that the fire broke out in a cargo of baled wool, among which was found the dead body of a stowaway.

After the fire broke out some of the passengers of the Amstelland lowered a boat, into which they jumped. This craft was taken back to the Amstelland by one of the boats from the Imogen, and the passengers rejoined their vessel. The Imogen's master considers it likely that some of the passengers jumped overboard from the Amstelland and were drowned. He says when the fire was extinguished the Amstelland, which had about three hundred and thirty passengers on board, continued her voyage to Amsterdam, and that the damage probably was not serious.

PERSIANS MAY LOSE PARLIAMENT.

Report That Shah Has Summoned Reactionists to Serve as Council.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Dispatches received here from Persian residents at Baku say that a decree has been issued at Teheran indefinitely deferring the convocation of parliament, and that the Shah has summoned five hundred adherents of the old government to form a council of state.

FARMAN SEES EDISON

THE WIZARD PROPHESIES.

The Flying Machine and Taft Both Sure Things, He Says.

Thomas A. Edison, as a special mark of respect to Henry Farman, the English aviator, sprung a surprise that caused a deep flush of pride to surge over the face of his guest at the Edison laboratories in Orange, N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Edison had requested that Mr. Farman and his party call on him at his "play shop" at 11 a. m. yesterday.

He met them in his magnificent library, and after pointing out many curiosities, notably the marble group of "The Genius of Light," which was procured at the Paris Exposition, the guests were next taken by Mr. Edison through all the departments of his extensive works.

It was when the lights were lowered in the moving picture department that the unusual compliment Mr. Farman said he would never forget was paid him by Mr. Edison, who sat in the centre of the group and laughed like a boy. From midnight blackness there suddenly appeared the Farman aeroplane on the screen, first in its shed at the Brighton Beach racetrack and afterward in flight, Farman bowing to the spectators—"The first time," said Mr. Edison, "that a moving picture of your flights in this country has been seen by any person except our workmen."

Mr. Edison showed great interest in the various attempts being made in different parts of the world to travel in the air. "It is coming; some one is liable to solve the problem any day," he said.

"Don't you think, Mr. Edison, that the problem is already solved, and that all now needed are scientific and engineering talent and money?" he was asked.

"No, I don't think that. It isn't solved yet. I don't think inventors have been on the right track. The great difficulty, of course, is the tremendous power required in the engine, which at the same time must be so very light. There are lots of men working night and day on that problem, and some one will do the trick. Liable to run across the solution any day now," he added.

He told Mr. Farman he had made experiments fifteen years ago in connection with flying machines, but had been compelled to give his attention to other things that had since engrossed him.

Speaking of the criticism so often made of the aeroplane, that when the engines stopped it was in danger of falling to the ground, Mr. Edison made a rough sketch showing a slight modification of an old device of his, in which a parachute which remained closed during the operation of the motor would instantly open should the motor stop. This was accomplished through utilization of centrifugal force.

Mr. Farman received the sketch as a gift, Mr. Edison first placing on it his autograph.

"How about the future of the dirigible balloon, Mr. Edison?"

"It has no future, speaking commercially. It has no great future any way you take it," was his prompt reply. "It may be utilized in some measure in war, but the heavier-than-air machine that can go straight against the wind—ah! that is the thing that must come."

"You refer to the aeroplane," somebody suggested.

"No," he said. "I'll tell you what I think about this sky-sailing business. As I have said, it's sure to come. They haven't got it yet, but they will. But when the question is solved you will find that the machine that goes straight up in the air—screws itself vertically into the air—has answered the riddle."

"The helicopter?" he was asked.

"Right," he answered.

This, by the way, involves the very principle fancifully ascribed to the marvellous flying machine of "Robur the Conqueror," by Jules Verne, a generation ago.

In addition to Mr. Edison, among those who are interested in the helicopter type of heavier-than-air flying machine are Professor William H. Pickering, of Harvard University; J. Hofman, of Berlin; Paul Cornu, of France; Otto G. Luyties, of Baltimore; J. Williams, of Derby, Conn., and William R. Kimball, of New York City.

The advantages that these inventors claim for the helicopter are that it can rise vertically, like a balloon; that it can turn in a much smaller radius than an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon, that it can hover in one spot, whereas an aeroplane must always keep in rapid motion, and that it can manœuvre easily in any direction. As Professor Pickering expresses it, the helicopter is dependent on the action of one or more vertical screw propellers, and is one of the three known classes of flying machines, the other two being such as have flapping wings and those called aeroplanes.

In a recent article Paul Cornu says that he sees, as do Mr. Archdeacon and others, in the helicopter the true mechanical solution of the problem of aerial navigation, and that in a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences at Athens Naval Lieutenant Tsouchlas and Artillery Lieutenant Hakavas both express themselves strongly in favor of this apparatus.

In the department where 75,000 phonographic records are made daily Mr. Edison predicted that William H. Taft would be the next President.

"I want Taft," he said. "He's a great man. Do you know we have shipped to 80,000 farmers in the United States records of speeches by Taft? He didn't want to let us make them at first, but a personal appeal telling him it was far more dignified for him to talk to the people that way than from the back end of a train brought him around. He'll get there, all right. You know there is a good deal of machinery, anyway, about politics," he added, with a twinkle.

The invitation was received from Mr. Edison by William J. Hammer, formerly laboratory assistant of Mr. Edison at Menlo Park, and sent abroad by him in connection with the introduction of the Edison electric light into England and Germany and as his personal representative at the Paris Exposition of 1889. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Farman the party included Paul F. Mottelay, the author, who made the first translation of Gibert's "De Magnete" of 1600 and spent eighteen years on his "Bibliographical History of Electricity." He is also author of "The Bridge Blue Book."

Charles M. Manly, for many years the chief assistant of Professor S. P. Langley in his aeronautical work at the Smithsonian Institution, was present with Mrs. Manly. He holds the unusual record of having constructed the lightest engine ever built anywhere in the world. It was a steam engine of 52-horsepower and weighed 125 pounds, or 2 1-10 pounds to the horsepower. This engine developed an actual horsepower of 52 for many hours at a time, and was constructed seven years ago. He is completing for the United States government the Langley memoirs. As soon as other engagements will permit he expects to assemble and test the Langley aeroplane to prove the correctness of Professor Langley's theories as exemplified in that machine.

There were also included in the party Albert C. Triaca, pilot of the Aero Club of France and director of the International School of Aeronautics; Mrs. Triaca and Robert Whitaker, a well known manufacturer of Philadelphia, who came here a few days ago especially to witness the Farman flights as the guest of Mr. Hammer.

HENRY FARMAN IS GAME.

Not Sorry He Came Here, Though It Did Mean Loss.

Henry Farman, who expected to fly over a large part of the United States when he arrived here from Paris about two weeks ago, but whose manager, Thomas R. MacMechen, of the unfortunate St. Louis syndicate, has announced his inability to pay his salary or expenses, owing to the loss of $10,000 through poor attendance at the Brighton Beach racetrack, where the exhibitions were given, was philosophical about the whole situation yesterday.

"I said to myself before I came to America," he said, "that if things turned out all right it would be a nice thing for me, but at the same time I was not at all sure that the people in America were ready for such an exhibition of mechanical flight as I am able to give with my aeroplane in the restricted area that seems a necessary adjunct to the charging of an admission fee."

"If for no other reason than that the newspapers here have treated me with such marked kindness I am glad the trip was made," he continued. "I am not to be pitied. I feel repaid for making the trip, although had I known when I left Paris that there would be a chance for me to receive only $7,500 I should not have made the journey just at this time. There are most important things abroad which I left unfinished to come here. I am working on my new aeroplane, which will be only about one-half the size of my present machine, but which I believe will fly one-half faster at least."

This new machine was practically completed when Mr. Farman listened to the sweet siren song of the St. Louis syndicate.

Mr. Farman said that, although his contract with Mr. MacMechen stipulated that the expenses of himself and his wife were to be paid by the management, he had been settling his own bills at the Hotel Astor, since a week ago, and also had not collected the amount of their passage on La Touraine, which, by the terms of the agreement, was to be paid by Mr. MacMechen.

"I feel very sorry for Mr. MacMechen," Mr. Farman added. "He is a fine man. If my compelling the carrying out of his part of the undertaking means making him suffer heavy losses, I will not wish to push the matter to any such end. I will consult a lawyer and be controlled largely by his views."

Mr. MacMechen is trying to organize a new syndicate to back Mr. Farman in a tour of the principal cities of the country. He has been in conference for several days with men of different cities.

If such an arrangement is made Mr. Farman will require several days to put his machine in working order, as it is now being packed for removal from Brighton Beach racetrack.

Mr. Farman says that in the event of his leaving the country at an early date he would be willing to sell his aeroplane if he could get $6,000 for it, plus the duty that would have to be paid if the machine remained here. It was suggested that the United States government might be willing to take it off his hands, in view of the tests of the Wright Brothers and Herring's aeroplanes at Fort Myer next month.

Mr. Farman was in consultation last night with William R. Page, his attorney, who when asked the result of their conference said no conclusion had been arrived at as yet.

REFUSES TO BUY FARMAN AEROPLANE.

General Allen Says Signal Corps Has No Funds Available.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Farman aeroplane was offered to the signal corps to-day, but the offer was refused by General Allen, chief signal officer.

"Israel Ludlow called me up this morning," said General Allen, "and offered us Farman's machine, but we have no funds to buy it. We have $45,000 tied up now in the two aeroplanes contracted for with the Wright brothers and A. M. Herring."

CROP CONDITIONS FAIR.

Just About Average, According to Department Report.

Washington, Aug. 10.—That crop conditions in the United States were in the aggregate somewhat better (2 per cent) on August 1 than they were a year ago, but slightly (1 per cent) below a ten-year average condition on that date, is the opinion expressed by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture in a supplemental report issued to-day reviewing the general crop conditions.

The report mentions the crops that are above the average, including winter wheat, hay, cotton and tobacco, Corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, apples and flax are slightly below the average, potatoes being about 5 per cent and oats nearly 10 per cent below.

AMERICAN FLAG SHOT AT TABRIZ.

Affair at Consulate Accidental, Consul Says—Man Wounded.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The flag of the United States consulate at Tabriz, Persia, has been shot down by Loyalists, according to a dispatch received at the State Department to-day from American Consul Doty at that place. The consul also reports that a man standing near the door of the consular office was wounded.

The shooting is supposed to have been an incident of the disturbances which have been going on at Tabriz for some time, and in both cases to have been accidental.

MEETING OF THE PROPAGANDA.

Cardinal Gibbons Present—American Questions Before Congregation.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The Congregation of the Propaganda met to-day and discussed the case of a priest of Sioux City who was once condemned by the American courts and twice by the ecclesiastical authorities. The priest appealed to Rome. Cardinal Gibbons took part in the discussion and agreed with the other cardinals to confirm the condemnation of the priest.

Cardinal Gotti said to-day that before the United States was taken from the jurisdiction of the Congregation of the Propaganda another meeting of the congregation would be held, on August 24, at which he hoped the questions concerning the appointment of a coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco and the selection of a bishop for Cleveland will be discussed. Cardinal Gibbons, however, will not be in Rome at that time.

GENERAL LOCKOUT IN DENMARK.

Employers' Union Threatens to Stop Work in All Trades.

Copenhagen, Aug. 10.—With the exception of a few Social Democratic papers, the publication of all newspapers in Denmark was suspended to-day indefinitely in consequence of the strike of printers and its resultant lockout. The compositors say it is their intention to hold out for their demand for an eight hour day. The bookbinders and job printers also have been locked out.

The employers' union informed the united trade federations this afternoon that it intended to declare a lockout of all workmen in the shipbuilding, metal, cement, textile, brickmaking, leather and other trades unless the present dispute was speedily settled in a manner satisfactory to the employers' union.

SURVEY OF HUDSON'S BAY LINE.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—A surveying party of one hundred men will leave Winnipeg this week to locate the first route of the proposed railroad to Hudson's Bay. The report of the surveyors is expected to be ready for Parliament in January, and legislation allowing construction within the year is hoped for.

AN INSULT TO PRESIDENT PARDO.

Lima, Aug. 10.—President Pardo, while on his way to take dinner at the house of his father-in-law last night met a former political prisoner named Isaias Pierola, who called the President a miserable wretch, and pushed him off the causeway. Pierola was arrested, but escaped while being taken to the police station, and is still at large.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Montevideo, Aug. 10.—Edward C. O'Brien, the American Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, was warmly welcomed on his return here to-day from Paraguay. It is said that Mr. O'Brien, in using his good offices in the interest of peace in Paraguay, averted a possible war between the republics of Argentina and Brazil, which it is said were supporting factions in the recent revolution.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Count Witte, the former Russian Premier, arrived here to-day on his way to Vichy. He had a conference with Ernst Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, head of the Mendelssohn banking house, which caused a renewal of the report on the Boerse that Russia is seeking a loan. According to a statement by Count Witte, the report appears to be without foundation.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Six Japanese who were condemned to death at Nikolaievsk for attacking the prison guards have appealed their case to the supreme military tribunal at St. Petersburg. The men were sailors on the sealing schooner Miye, recently captured by the Russians while poaching. The Japanese Embassy has not protested against the sentences, but representations have been made to the Russian Foreign Office regarding the capture of the Miye. Russia and Japan are about to negotiate a sealing convention similar to the Russo-American and Russo-British conventions.

Eckernfoerde, Aug. 10.—Nine persons were killed and many injured this morning in a collision between a passenger train and empty cars on the branch line running between Flensburg and Kiel.

Stirling, Ont., Aug. 10.—Fire which started yesterday in the general store of F. T. Ward by the explosion of a gas plant destroyed the Bank of Montreal's branch, seven business places and two residences. The loss is $75,000.

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 10.—William Martin, jr., tax collector of this town, is missing, and a warrant is out for his arrest. His books show a shortage of $28,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Military Authorities Approve of Recruits' Pleasant Home.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, August 10, 1908.

GOOD START FOR RECRUITS.—The military authorities who have charge of recruiting have been giving consideration lately to what seemed to be a violation of the army regulation which prohibits any member of the military service from receiving benefit from outside employment without special authority. This is the case of a non-commissioned officer who was connected with recruiting party in a Connecticut town. His wife received the allowance for boarding the recruits before they were turned over to the general depot at Fort Slocum, New York. The situation came to the notice of the military authorities and an inspector general was sent to look into the matter. He found that the non-commissioned officer's wife kept an excellent table; that the new recruits during their short stay there were surrounded by all the comforts of home, enjoyed the music of a piano and "in all respects obtained a most favorable introduction into the military service." It was considered that the circumstances justified the special authority in behalf of the wife of the non-commissioned soldier, who has the pleasure of knowing that her household management and the surroundings of her home have the official stamp of approval of the inspector general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general, the judge advocate general and the adjutant general of the army, along with the final touch of indorsement of the Acting Secretary of War.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain ERNEST V. SMITH, paymaster, to proper station.

Captain CLYDE E. HAWKINS, 2d Cavalry, to mounted service school, Fort Riley, September 25.

Captain EUGENE R. WHITMORE, medical corps, to bureau of science, Department of the Interior, Philippines.

First Lieutenant LOUIS R. BALL, 13th Cavalry, from University of Florida to mounted service school, Fort Riley, September 25.

First Lieutenant ADELNO GIBSON, coast artillery, detailed instructor coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, September 1.

Following changes corps of engineers ordered: First Lieutenants WILLIAM F. ENDRESS and JARVIS J. BAIN, from Washington Barracks, to 2d Battalion, at Havana, September 1.

Second Lieutenants HAROLD S. HETRICK and WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, from Cuba, to engineers' school, Washington Barracks.

Second Lieutenants FREDERICK E. HUMPHREYS and CHARLES K. ROCKWELL, from Cuba, September 22, to engineers' school, Washington Barracks.

Second Lieutenants ROGER G. ALEXANDER and JAMES A. O'CONNOR, to Cuba, September 15.

Leaves of absence: Colonel SMITH S. LEACH, corps of engineers; Captain WALTER M. WILDMAN, quartermaster; Second Lieutenant ALVIN G. GUTTENSOHN, 19th Infantry, and Contract Surgeon CLARK TRUEBLOUD, one month; Major ARTHUR M. EDWARDS, commissary, two months from September 5; Captain FREDERICK K. PHISTERER, coast artillery, two months from September 1.

NAVY.

Medical Director J. C. BOYD, detached medical hospital, Washington, continue president naval and medical examining boards, medical school, Washington.

Medical Director G. E. H. HARMON, to command naval medical school hospital, Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Aug. 7.—The Dolphin, at Newport.

Aug. 8.—The Prairie, at New Haven; the Sioux, at Gardiners Bay; the Mayflower, at Santiago; the Marietta, at Puerto Cortez; the Yankee, the Prairie, the Machias, the Wasp, the Inca, the Hist, the Cuttlefish, the Tarantula, the Viper, the Octopus, the Nina, the Plunger, the Stringham, the Barney, the De Long and the Thornton, at Gardiners Bay.

Aug. 9.—The Connecticut, the Kansas, the Minnesota, the Vermont, the Georgia, the Nebraska, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island, the Louisiana, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Virginia, the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, at Auckland.

Aug. 10.—The Panther and the Yankton, at Auckland.

SAILED.

Aug. 8.—The Dolphin, from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.; the Prairie, from New Haven for Gardiners Bay; the Abarenda, from Bradford for Lambert Point; the Tacoma, from Guantanamo for Celba; the Marietta from Celba for Puerto Cortez.

Aug. 10.—The Alabama and the Maine, from Singapore for Colombo; the Marietta, from Puerto Cortez to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; the Paducah, from Fort au Prince to navy yard, New York; the Scorpion, from navy yard, Boston, to Puerto Cortez; the Dubuque, from navy yard, Portsmouth, to Guantanamo Bay.

TO SAIL.

The Dolphin, from Washington, August 22, for a cruise along the New England Coast, with the admiral of the navy on board.

CRUISER BALTIMORE IN DRYDOCK.

To Be Converted at Brooklyn Navy Yard Into Transport for Marines.

The cruiser Baltimore was placed in Drydock No. 3 at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. She has been at the yard for a year, waiting to be converted into a transport for marines. For the work, which will be begun soon, $500,000 has been appropriated. It will require a year.

Frank Trott, sixty-three years old, of No. 327 Evergreen avenue, dropped dead in the navy yard yesterday morning half an hour after he had reported for work. Surgeon G. S. Long decided that he died instantly, presumably from heart trouble. He had been suffering for the last year. Trott was employed as a sailmaker. His wife will not be informed of his death, as she is recovering from a severe illness, and the officials fear the effect the news might have.

The battleship New Hampshire, which left the navy yard to take a body of marines to Panama at the time of the election, will return to the navy yard to-day, it is expected. The vessel is new, and has not yet been prepared for service by the government mechanics. It will take several weeks to place her equipment aboard.

ARMY OFFICERS ON RIDING TEST.

Fourteen, Under Command of General Grant, in Good Condition After 30-Mile Jaunt.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 10.—Tired, but apparently in excellent physical condition, fourteen army officers, under command of Major General Frederick D. Grant, are to-night encamped just outside Fort Ethan Allen, after the first day of their endurance test as horsemen. They galloped, trotted and walked their horses for seven and a half hours to-day, completing a circuit of thirty miles. These officers represent all the branches of the United States army service. General Grant has for his aide-de-camp Captain Albert J. Bowley, of the 1st Field Artillery.

No accidents were reported by the detail when it reached camp to-night, and as far as can be learned, the ride was successful. The men were fatigued, but the examining officer found them to be in good physical condition.

COL. MAUS RELIEVES GEN. FUNSTON.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Brigadier General Frederick Funston turned over the command of the Department of California to-day to Colonel Marion P. Maus, 22d Infantry, and will leave the city this week for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he will take charge of the cavalry school.

FORT RILEY MANŒUVRES BEGIN.

Fort Riley, Kansas, Aug. 10.—Ten days of mimic warfare began here to-day, with the opening of the annual manœuvres. Five thousand men and officers from posts in Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas and Kansas are participating, and Brigadier General John B. Kerr, commandant of this fort, is in command.

MANY ENLISTMENTS IN NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Naval recruiting officials say recruiting has never been better than at this time. Last week from the recruiting stations alone there were returns of 473 recruits, and more applications are being received, both at the stations and at the bureau of navigation, than ever before.

MILITARY SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 10.—What military officials declare will be the greatest military shooting tournament in the history of the world was begun at the Ohio rifle range, at Camp Perry, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, near Port Clinton, to-day.

Hundreds of contestants are on the ground, from every state in the Union, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The Ohio matches, which will consume to-day, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, were taken up this morning with teams organized from Troop A, Cleveland, and Troop B, Columbus, and from the 2d, 3d, 7th and 8th regiments, Ohio National Guard, on firing line.

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Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

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TURKS SEEK IZZET PACHA.

Want Ambassador's Father Deported if He Is in America.

If Achmed Izzet Pacha, who was second secretary to the Sultan of Turkey, is in the United States or in this city, as he is reported to be, Turks, Syrians and Armenians will not rest until they have found him and taken action to bring about his deportation. The report that he was in this city came from a telephone message from the Waldorf to Mundji Bey, the Turkish Consul General here, who was asked whether he could tell where Madjib Malhami Pacha, a spy for the Sultan, could be found. The consul could not tell the inquirer, but the more he thought about it the more certain he was that the man at the Waldorf was Izzet Pacha, the deposed favorite of the Sultan.

"Achmed Izzet Pacha is a fugitive from justice," the consul said yesterday. "It is the duty of every Turk to apprehend him. If he got into this country from the Mauretania he did so by perjury. No polygamist is permitted to land here. Izzet Pacha has three wives. If he is not here now, he has gone to Washington to see his son, Mehmed Ali Bey, the Turkish Ambassador.

"Izzet Pacha instigated the Armenian massacres. He was the chief of the secret persecutions in the Sultan's palace. He directed the horrors in Macedonia and drove twenty-five thousand Mahometans from their homes. He was a grafter, and accumulated $10,000,000 on his salary of $10,000 a year. If he is found here he should be returned to Turkey for trial."

Turkish subjects here believe that the Turkish Ambassador will be recalled. He denied on Sunday that his father was in this country. The father's visit here was said to be due to his wish to investigate American railroads. N. M. Diab, editor of the Syrian paper, "Mirror of the West," said yesterday that the former second secretary might still be cruising around on the cargo boat, the Maria.

There will be a meeting of Turks, Armenians and Syrians in Kalil's restaurant on Thursday to prepare for a big demonstration on August 23, which may be held in Carnegie Hall. Izzet Pacha's movements will be discussed. Subjects of the Sultan here look upon him as an arch fiend who is a menace to his countrymen.

GROWTH OF ESPERANTO.

Recognized by This Government—Has 1,000 Organizations.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Esperanto has been recognized officially by the United States government in the appointment of Major Paul F. Straub, of the army medical corps, to represent this country in the Fourth International Esperanto Congress, to be held at Dresden, Germany, August 16 to 22, 1908. Belgium was the first nation to give its official recognition to this language by sending Lieutenant Cardinal to the third congress, held at Cambridge, England, last August.

The War Department library was the first institution in Washington to recognize the value of Esperanto as an auxiliary language, and it began the accumulation of Esperanto literature in January, 1906. The Washington Esperanto Society was organized in the spring of 1907. Its presidents thus far have been James W. Cheney, librarian of the War Department, and Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the naval war records and library, both of whom hold certificates given to those who have passed the advanced examination of the British Esperanto Association.

That Esperanto has taken a firm root throughout the world is indicated by the number of groups formed in various countries and the diversity of their scope and composition. Its advocates say Esperanto is destined to become one of the most important factors of the world's progress. At the end of December, 1907, the total number of Esperanto schools and societies throughout the world was 753. At the present time the total is practically one thousand. A proof of the progress of the Esperanto movement is the constant appearance of new Esperanto periodicals. On June 25 last there were fifty-five Esperanto gazettes, most of them monthlies, an increase of eleven over the number of December, 1907.

In Bohemia the postmaster general has authorized the use of Esperanto in telegrams on an equal footing with European modern languages. In Japan Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Japanese Esperanto Association, and in a public letter has recommended that his countrymen take up Esperanto, which he calls the "gospel of the world."

WATER NEARLY KILLED MR. CHAFIN.

Prohibitionist Candidate Has Narrow Escape in Y. M. C. A. Swimming Pool at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 10.—Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition candidate for President, narrowly escaped drowning Saturday night while swimming in the Young Men's Christian Association pool here. Great effort was made to keep the incident quiet and Mr. Chafin now refers to it as "groping about in the bottom of the pool."

Three young men rescued him. One of them, Maurice Hyland, vouches for the statement that Chafin was practically helpless after he sank in the deep part of the pool. After being brought to the surface the Prohibition candidate speedily recovered from the effects of too much water and was able to deliver a Chautauqua address yesterday.

OKLAHOMA BANK CLOSED.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 10.—By order of its directors, the bank of Afton, Okla., was closed today, pending investigation of its affairs by the State Bank Commissioner. W. M. Reynolds, cashier of the bank, has been missing since Saturday. His friends declare his accounts are straight and they believe that he has been the victim of an attack.

COLONEL H. W. FREEMAN ON TRIAL.

South Orange, N. J., Aug. 10 (Special).—Police Justice J. Martin Roll held a private session of court to-day for Colonel Henry W. Freeman, of the 1st Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, who is charged with grand larceny by Wade M. Spelshouse, of No. 194 Bay 10th street, Brooklyn. The judge fixed bail at $700. Justice Roll afterward said the colonel had been released on bail. The colonel, however, told the reporters that he had been paroled until to-morrow, when he would furnish bail. Judge Roll was indignant when his right to hold a private court session was questioned. The complaint charges Freeman with the grand larceny of