COWS ON TRACK; FIVE MEN DEAD

Disastrous Wreck on G. T R. Near Parry Sound.

ENGINES DITCHED

All But Three of Crew Instantly Killed.

Parry Sound despatch: Two cows, asleep on the track at Beatty's Siding, were struck by an eastbound freight train of twenty-two cars, drawn by two engines, late last evening. Both locomotives were derailed, five cars piled on top of them, and five of the eight men comprising the engine crew were instantly killed. The other three men were thrown clear, only one being seriously hurt. The scene of the wreck is a sharp curve on the Ottawa division of the Grand Trunk Railway, about thirteen miles east of here. The dead:

Percy Maxwell, engineer, Depot Harbor.

M. M. Wilson, brakesman, Ottawa.

A. O'Neil, fireman, Renfrew.

W. R. Genever, student, Sheffield, Eng.

F. M. Bateman, student, Sheffield, Eng.

Fireman William Laverne, of Depot Harbor, is in the hospital here, badly injured. Percy Crawley, engineer, of Ottawa, and Fireman Price, the other two men, were little hurt.

The train was a double-header with a light engine ahead and a heavy "hog" or mogul in rear of it, and drawing a train in which were twenty-two cars of flax, for quick delivery to Boston. The cows being recumbent the light engine mounted on their bodies and immediately left the track. It was twisted completely around and fell on its side facing the big engine to which it had been attached, and which was also dragged from the rails and fell on its side, both locomotives going into a bog. Five cars piled up on top of the engines and broke into a pile of splinters, the flax being spread over everything.

The bodies of Maxwell, Bateman and O'Neil are in charge of an undertaker here, and the other bodies have not yet been removed from under the wreck, although the foot of one man is visible. It may not be possible to recover the bodies until the engines are raised.

Coroner Dr. Lambert and the Crown Attorney visited the wreck and an inquest is to be held.

The two students, Genever and Bateman, were assisting as firemen on the two engines. They were Englishmen newly arrived and this was their first run. When the wreck occurred, Engineer Crawley, in charge of the second engine, was thrown clear of his cab and landed almost unhurt in the bog. Fireman Price had similar luck, escaping with slight bruises. Conductor John G. Holby, of Ottawa, was in another part of the train at the time of the wreck, and was not injured.

It took many hours for wrecking crews to clear the track.

WHY BRITAIN QUIT

Cost of Exhibiting at 'Frisco Was Too High.

Government Was Willing, But Traders Averse.

London, Aug. 4.—J. M. Robertson, M. P., Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, replying this evening to an inquiry as to the reason for the decision of the British Government to abstain from participating in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, said:

"The ultimate decision in this matter is really one for the traders and manufacturers. We found on investigation that we should have the most extreme difficulty in persuading them to send exhibits on any worthy or useful scale to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and should probably have failed entirely to persuade them to send anything. They will not agree to incur the cost of sending exhibits. They point to similar heavy burdens they have had to bear recently, and draw attention to the decision of the Berlin committee to have great international exhibitions only every three years.

"It is true that British firms are exhibiting this year at Ghent, where the up-to-date installation of cotton spinning and weaving machinery has proved valuable to British trade.

"The Exhibitions Department of the Board of Trade has attaches who are of great value as regards the commercial results of the exhibitions, but the exhibits must be up-to-date and excellent, or they had better be left at home, and the prospective results must be commensurate with the outlay.

"Our trade with the Western States of America is relatively small. It is true that it rose in the matter of building material after the San Francisco earthquake, but it fell off soon. While I am far from saying that it might not be again stimulated I feel as the Board of Trade feels that the outlay on an official exhibit could betoo heavy a burden to call on the taxpayers to bear. But after all the manufacturers must decide. They refuse to come forward in sufficient numbers in view, presumably of the distance to California and the cost of transportation added to the relatively small prospective commercial benefit.

"What more can be said? There was a chance at one time that the Government itself as a sign of national goodwill would be represented by a small official exhibit, but I suppose now that the larger scheme has been dropped the smaller one will likewise be abandoned."

A DEATH TRAP YET

Scene of N. Y. Triangle Holocaust Still Unsafe.

New York, Aug. 4.—The Asch building, on Washington Place, the scene of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company's fire in March, 1911 ,when 148 lives were lost, is still a fire trap, according to inspector of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who summoned to court to-day four occupants of the building, on charges of violating the fire and labor laws.

The building is occupied by clothing companies, as it was at the time of the Triangle fire, and since that calamity it has been placarded freely with fire regulations, prohibiting smoking in the building, requiring doors to open outward, and other stipulations. On a visit to the building yesterday the inspectors found the elevator man and another employee smoking, and found three doors fastened by spring locks, whereas the authorities had ordered that all doors be unlocked. A locked door was held responsible for the loss of many lives in the previous fire. The proprietors contended that spring locks, requiring no keys, would not hinder exit in case of fire, but the inspectors were not satisfied.

The recent factory fire at Binghampton has aroused the inspectors to renewed activities toward the prevention of another disaster of this sort in New York.

WM. A. MOIR,

Who Killed Color-Sergt. Lloyd, at Wolseley Barracks, five years ago, and is now serving a life sentence at the Central Prison, Toronto. His friends are confident that he will soon be released, as there is no doubt that the man is now sane.

MARRIED IN AUTO

Romantic Elopement of Clifford Sifton's Son.

Millburn, N.J., despatch: Mrs. Jean Donaldson Kirwan, daughter of the late Andrew Donaldson, who was a vice-president of the Erie Railroad, and Winifield Burrows Sifton, of Ottawa, Canada, were married to-night in the tonneau of an automobile, which was halted under an arclight in a quiet section of Springfield avenue. The wedding breakfast consisted of chocolate ice cream sodas in a nearby drug store, and the bride carried a bouquet of roses which Sifton purchased while waiting for the minister.

It was an elopement, the second one for the bride, and the culmination of a chance meeting of the two at the International Horse Show in London a year ago, when Sifton was captain of the Canadian military team.

Mrs. Kirwan slipped away from her mother two weeks ago while they were travelling in England, and came to this country to wed Sifton. Mrs. Kirwan is but 20 years old, and Sifton is 23. He is the son of Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Dominion Commission of Conservatism, and former Minister of the Interior. She eloped with John S. Kirwan, in January, 1910.

The affair was staged by Justice of the Peace Henry Bossett, of Newark, a friend of the bridegroom, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William L. Sibert, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Newark.

Sifton applied to his friend Bossett to help him out and the two first went for a license in Newark. They found the bureau there closed on Tuesday night, but motored to Millburn and obtained the necessary document. As non-residents, they were required to wait 24 hours after procuring the license. The wedding took place just across the Millburn line, with Bossett and Miss Anna Dusenberry, of New York, a friend of the bride, as witnesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Sifton motored to New York last night and expect to leave at once for Ottawa, where they will reside. The bride has an independent income of $50,000 a year, left by her father.

FREED, BUT HUNGER STRIKES.

London, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Mary Wyan, the militant Suffragette who was released from Holloway Jail after a hunger strike, although she protested against her release unless it was made unconditionally and the Government "undertook its responsibilities," has adopted a new form of protest against the refusal of the Government to grant votes to women. Mrs. Wyan is continuing the hunger strike she adopted in prison and says she will keep it up until the militants triumph. She has refused food since she was sent on Saturday last to a nursing home in the West End in charge of female wardresses from Holloway Jail.

U. S. PRESIDENT AGAINST HUERTA

Not Influenced By Ambassador Wilson's Views.

NO RECOGNITION

Even Partial, of Present Mexican Regime.

Washington, Aug. 5.—While members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day were unanimous in declaring that Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson had made a most favorable impression in his discussion of the Mexican situation yesterday, positive statements of another character were being made by high authorities.

It is said authoritatively that Ambassador Wilson in his conference at the White House on Monday last had not in the slightest degree altered the President's analysis of the situation in Mexico or changed his judgment as to what is best to be done. It was indicated that not only does the President hold exactly the same views on the Mexican situation that he entertained before listening to Ambassador Wilson, but that these views differ most materially from those of the Ambassador. In other words, so far as the Administration is directly concerned, the Ambassador to Mexico might just as well never have come to Washington.

It was indicated to-day that a policy in regard to Mexico is rapidly taking shape in the mind of President Wilson. Announcement of this policy will be deferred, however, until the Administration has had an opportunity to see the results likely to be obtained by the efforts of certain Mexicans interested in bringing about a compromise arrangement in regard to the Presidency of Mexico. President Wilson, it is known, has very high hopes that the contending factions, as he views them, will find a way of getting together and arranging matters on such a satisfactory basis that there will be no need for even a suggestion from the United States. It is thought likely, therefore, that the details of the President's views as to Mexico will be delayed for at least a week, and probably much longer than that, pending the turn of events in Mexico.

NO CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION.

The character of the plan the President is considering was disclosed to-day sufficiently to warrant the statement that there is in it not the slightest suggestion of conditional recognition of Huerta, such as is proposed by Ambassador Wilson. On the contrary, it is predicted on the elimination of General Huerta from the Provisional Presidency of Mexico. It is understood that it has to do entirely with a movement toward conciliation and mediation, though what form this step, if finally adopted, is to take has not yet been indicated by officials of the Administration. As has been declared recently by close observers of the situation, what the United States will do about Mexico is largely a psychological problem entirely contained within the mind of Woodrow Wilson. It is known that for many days he has been turning the matter over, depending but very little upon the counsel of others in or near the Administration, and it is understood that the plan, when finally announced, will be the result of the President's deep thought on the question. This plan, it can be said authoritatively, will be one which the Administration considers entirely friendly toward Mexico and the Mexican people.

A PREMIUM ON REVOLUTION.

Senator Bacon, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is of the pronounced opinion that to recognize the Huerta Government would be putting a premium on revolution in Mexico. He believes, moreover, that it would be an incentive to every revolutionary leader to assassinate the head of the nation with full expectation that his act would receive the approval and official recognition of other nations.

Senator Bacon reflects the views of President Wilson, who has held from the beginning the pronounced opinion that a grat moral question was involved, greater than the mere judgment of the acts of a single ruler.

The President thinks the prospect of peace is growing stronger daily, and regards the problem as by no means insoluble. He conceives that the Mexicans themselves may be able shortly to bring about peace.

With the American Government absolutely opposed to the Huerta regime, Administration officials here believe the friends of President Huerta will prevail upon him to retire in favor of a provisional President acceptable to all factions, who would conduct a general election. Some prominent Mexicans whose names are not being mentioned publicly at this time, any one of whom would meet with the approval of the Constitutionalists for provisional President, are personal friends of President Huerta, which fact has lent encouragement here to the idea that a peace plan is not impossible.

HUNGER STRIKER AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Ont., despatch: Joseph Wood, a negro, who was sentenced here to six months for vagrancy, is on a hunger strike at the county jail. Even when Jailor Cook offered him chicken and a slice of watermelon the prisoner stubbornly resisted this choice menu.

If he persists in starving himself the authorities will use forcible methods to make him eat. His strike has lasted for over two days, but being of a strong constitution, he had not weakened.

This is the second instance of this kind at the jail since the day's news has contained reports of the hunger strikes of the suffragettes.

VENEZUELA REVOLT

Whole Country Said to be in Uprising.

Willenstad, Curacao, Aug. 4.—Reports received here from revolutionary sources in Venezuela are to the effect that the uprising in that republic started simultaneously last Monday in several States, and that General Cipriand Castro, former President of Venezuela, is the leader of the movement.

The advices say that General Leon Jurado, Governor of Falcon State, who previously was reported to have been captured, escaped when the rebels attacked Coro, and fled to the interior of the country, but that the military authorities in Coro were arrested and imprisoned.

From Falcon State, according to the reports received here, it is the purpose of the revolutionists to invade Lara State, which adjoins Falcon on the south, and General Navas is expected to operate in Zulia State, in the northeastern part of the republic, adjoining the United States of Colombia. Maracaibo, the principal seaport of Venezuela, is the capital of Zulia.

General Carmelo Castro, a brother of General Cipriano Castro, is in command of the rebel troops in Tachira State, which lies just south of Zulia State.

It is stated that prior to the outbreak of the revolt the revolutionists seized the cable and telegraph lines, but that the central Government ignored this fact for several days.

PRIVATE W. A. HAWKINS,

Of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, winner of the much coveted King's Prize at Bisley.

THE ORANGEMEN

Grand Lodge Had Big Day in St. John's.

St. John's, Nfld., despatch: Yesterday was the big day of the Orange convention. In the afternoon a mammoth parade was held through city, about 1,200 taking part, with five bands. The procession visited Government House and tendered assurances of loyalty to the Governor, who made an appropriate speech in reply. The parade then made the rounds of the city through thousands of spectators, while sympathizers on the hills on the south side of the harbor fired volleys of musketry and cannon.

After the procession a large number of leading delegates, including local Grand Master Squires, Attorney-General Morrison, Mayor Hocken of Toronto, Col. Armstrong (St. John), Dean Saunders (Montreal), Canon Walsh (Brampton), and all the ladies of the party, attended the Catholic Orphanage picnic, which was proceeding at the same time.

At the morning session of the Grand Black Chapter a Past Master's jewel was presented to Captain Abraham Kean, Past Provincial and Commodore of the Newfoundland sealing fleet. Lieut.-Col. Scott officiated at the ceremony. Jewels were also presented to Messrs. Grey and Harper, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell officiated. The addresses were strong with an eulogistic note. The discussion of reports was carried on until noon, at which hour the Grand Lodge assembled at the entrance of the Colonial building and were photographed. The remainder of the day was occupied with the discussion of reports. This evening a complimentary banquet was given at the Methodist College. Among the speakers were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Grand Master Scott and Messrs. Morphy, Tulk, Lemmon, Wallace and Hocken.

BARCELONA STRIKERS INSISTENT

Barcelona, Aug. 4. The triking workers have ignored an invitation sent to them by the Governor of Barcelona for a conference. The police to-day estimated that 22,000 operatives from 135 factories were on strike. The employers say they believe the movement is essential", a revolutionary one, as they have not yet been informed what the workers demand. They say also that the strikers have categorically refused to discuss the situation with them.

The textile mills in neighboring towns have joined the walk-out and the operatives' committee declares the strike will become general.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Lord Decies Won His Case Against Contractors.

RAND STRIKE OFF

Further Development of Clay Belt Planned.

Three hundred Ruthenians arrived in Toronto.

Lord Decies wins his case against the builders of his home in Sefton Park.

Fire did $45,000 damage to the building of the Central Press Agency, in Toronto.

Harold Pagent, 11 years old, was drowned in Toronto Bay off Centre Island.

A fire which broke out at Louisville, near Three Rivers, Que., did $200,000 damage.

A Democratic Senator attacked the Underwood bill because he opposed free sugar.

The Trades Federation has called off the propsed general strike of miners in South Africa.

A fire broke out at Orangeville, destroying thirty thousand dollars' worth of merchandise.

Five honorary degrees are to be conferred on visiting geologists by McGill University to-morrow.

Col. George Brodie, of Owen Sound, who fathered the 157st Grey Regiment, died at the age of about 91.

Joseph, the five-year-old son of John Reinhart, was fatally kicked by a horse at Colborne Hill, Goderich.

The Department of Agriculture is planning new development for the clay belt of Northern Ontario.

A bridal party had a narrow escape from death on a level crossing at Palmerston, on their way to the station.

Philip John Greene, a despendent patient in the Brockville Asvium, tied his body to a tree and swallowed carbonic acod.

As Napanee A. MacCauley, a young brakesman of Belleville, fell beneath a moving engine and had his right leg taken off above the ankle.

Six persons are known to have been killed and several others may have met death in a collision between two Great Northern trains near Superior, Wis.

James Willson, a carpenter, of Welland, 76 years of age, was struck by a fast passenger train at the Muir street crossing in Welland, and died two hours later.

Regulations have been announced by the special commission of architects in regard to the competitive plans for the new Dominion Departmental buildings at Ottawa.

The Labor Department has received from 3,000 maintenance-of-way employees of the G. T. R. an application for a board of conciliation. The points at issue are wages and conditions of employment.

Hugh Paterson, the Fenella youth who figured in a sweet shooting event whereby Harold George Dobb lost his life, has had the charge against him reduced from manslaughter to unlawful wounding by the Attorney-General.

WEST INDIA CABLES

Rates With Great Britain Cut in Two.

London, Aug. 4. Cable rates between Great Britain and the West Indies are to be reduced, it was announced tonight by Lewis Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, during a debate on the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons.

He agreed that the West Indies suffered very greatly from the present cable rates to this country, which varied from 4s. 2d to 5s. 4d. per word, and which were crushing to telegraphic communication and commercial development. After careful negotiations with the Postmaster-General they had come to a fresh arrangement. At the present the West Indian Islands contributed £10,300 a year towards the cable, and it was unreasonable to ask them for more. They were informed that better rates could be obtained if £15,000 a year were added to that subsidy.

The £16,000 had been found, half by the British Government and, as he had just learned from Premier Borden, half by the Canadian Government. As a result, cable rates between the West Indies and the United Kingdom would be reduced to 2s. 6d. per word. The cable company was also going to continue the deferred rate for plain language terms at half the normal rate, and would reduce the press rate to half the new ordinary rate without deference. The company further undertook to retain an absolutely British directorate and management. The rates between the West Indian Islands themselves would be reduced by half, with a maximum rate of 1.3d. a word and a minimum charge of 1s. per telegram.

BLOODY BALKAN BATTLE.

London, August 4. The Daily Telegraph's correspondents with the Greeks at Salonika describe the recent battle betwen the Greeks and the Bulgarians in the Djuma district as the most hotly contested and sanguinary of the entire war.

The Bulgarians, the correspondents say, reinforced by 50,000 men who have been withdrawn from the Servian frontier, made an unexpected attack on the Greek left wing. The fight raged for two days with varying success, but victory finally rested with the Greeks, who captured again their lost positions. The Greek losses were 2,000 men killed, including many officers bearing historic names, and between six thousand and seven thousand wounded.

GOING TO THE HAGUE

H. B. Ames and Senator Dandurand From Canada.

Ottawa despatch: H. B. Ames, M. P., and Senator Dandurand will this September represent the Canadian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the meeting of that body at The Hague. The union is in no sense a political organization, members of all shades of politics having supported it.

The delegates were chosen at the meeting of the association, and were originally the Hon. G. H. Perley and Senator Dandurand; Mr. Perley's official duties made it impossible for him to attend, and he induced Mr. Ames to go in his stead. The delegates are not appointed by the Government, nor does it pay any portion of their expenses to attend the conference at The Hague.

The object of the union is to discuss questions of international law, and to work to the securing of the principle of arbitration. Nearly all the countries of the world are represented on it, and the Canadian branch has been active for some years.

TO MOVE U.S. CROPS

Great Government Fund to Facilitate Task.

Bonds and Commercial Paper as Security.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Twenty five to fifty million dollars of Government funds will be deposited in the national banks of the south and west at once by Secretary McAdoo to facilitate the movements of crops. Federal, state and municipal bonds and collateral paper will be accepted as security for the money, upon which the banks will pay two per cent. interest.

The motive of Secretary McAdoo in establishing this new policy is to anticipate the money stringency in the late summer and fall, which invariably accompanies the marketing and movement of crops, especially when the crops are unusually large, as the harvest now beginning forecasts. He intends to take time by the forelock to prevent or minimize the usual tightness of money.

In a statement to-night the Secretary made the significant announcement that Government bonds would be accepted at par as security for the new deposits, and that the additional money would be placed only with banks which have taken out at least 40 per cent. of their authorized circulation. The United States 2 per cent. bonds, serving as security for most of the national bank circulation, have been depressed recently to new low market records, dropping to 95 3-4 during the past few days. The Secretary's willingness to accept these bonds at par as security for the 25 to 50 millions of promised deposits, and the inducement to the national banks to increase their circulation up to the forty per cent. limit is expected to help in restoring the parity of the depressed 2's by creating a new market for them.

For the first time in history, the Government will accept prime commercial paper as security for deposits. This privilege will be granted, as announced by the Secretary, in order to make these special deposits available to the banks on securities readily within their reach.

Approved commercial paper will be accepted as security for the deposits at 65 per cent. of its face value, and high-class State, municipal and other bonds, exclusive of Government bonds, at 75 per cent. of their market value.

The additional deposits will be placed with the national banks in the two or three principal cities in each of the States where harvesting is now in progress, and where the demand for money for moving the crops most conveniently can be met. The Secretary said it would not be practicable to scatter the deposits among the smaller cities, especially in view of the character of securities necessary.

The banks will be required to return the money to the Public Treasury when the crops have been moved.

The present situation is, Mr. McAdoo said, that fifteen per cent. be repaid in December, thirty per cent. in January, thirty per cent. in February, and twenty five per cent. in March next.

BURN GERMAN FLAG

International Incident Bothers Nancy, France.

Paris, Aug. 4. There was a fresh outbreak of Germanophobia at Nancy yesterday. This time the authorities took immediate steps, and the author of the incident, which might have had disagreeable international consequences, was summarily punished.

Two private yachts, one of which was a German, named the Meteor, having navigated the Marne from the Rhone, arrived at Nancy. In accordance with the maritime custom, the Meteor on arriving hoisted the colors. The sight of the German flag at Nancy, it seems, acted upon the foreigners as the proverbial red flag to the bull. Waiting until the owner of the Meteor, Mr. Mertes, of Berlin, and his party had gone ashore a number of Germanophobes boarded the yacht and tore down the German flag, taking it ashore and burning it there. As a result a complaint was made by the owner of the Meteor. The police arrested a fighterman, who admitted that he was the chief culprit. The magistrate before whom he was charged sent him to prison for ten days.

Juryman Tremaine refused to sign the verdict of the coroner's jury who investigated the death of James Murray, in Toronto.