

GROWING COUNTRIES.

The census department of Canada estimates the present population of the Dominion to be 7,850,000. The distribution by sections is: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,088,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Western provinces, 1,871,164; unorganized territories, 58,308. It is not surprising that Canada, with her many resources and her healthful climate and varied opportunities for industrial wealth-seekers, should grow all the time, says the Mexican Herald. A study race which increases by the excess of births over deaths is continually being reinforced by immigration, and that of the best kind. The consuming power of the population of Canada is very large, and accounts for the heavy importations of foreign goods and the excellent support given to home industries. Argentina, with about a million less population than Canada, is rapidly increasing in wealth. It is interesting to see that the influx of immigrants into this country from Spain continues, just as it does in the case of Cuba and Argentina. The ancient Iberian motherland still breeds a sturdy race which sends its sons to former colonies.

It used to be "King Cotton." Then corn came into active rivalry for supremacy. And now it looks as though rubber might be the great staple of commerce. There has been an enormous increase in the production of rubber and in importations into the United States. This is due to the rapidly augmenting demand, with rubber as an essential for automobile, bicycle and carriage tires and for other purposes. Word comes from Sumatra, which has been the source of supply for tobacco of a certain grade, that the planters are giving up the "weed" and are converting their estates into rubber farms. It is not believed, however, that tobacco growing in Connecticut, Kentucky and other American states will be supplanted by rubber production.

This is the day of the auto, the wireless and the wireless telegraph. But some of the old-time slow coaches still come into play. A wealthy summer resident of Newport who went in his automobile to visit another gentleman found himself with his touring car stuck in soft sand from which it could not be moved unaided. An obliging farmer of the neighborhood hitched up his ox team and drew the machine out of the predicament into which the vehicle had plunged. Could iron further go? Still, the auto is a good and useful invention and has come to stay, although occasionally, in the case of a breakdown, it stays too long in one place.

A new compass which may supersede the compass now in general use is under test on the scout cruiser Birmingham. It is a combination of the conventional compass with the gyroscope, and is said to eliminate all varieties of deviation of the needle. It can also be placed in the interior of a ship, where it is safe from the mistakes of an enemy. A compass of this kind would be extremely valuable in naval service, but it would be far more valuable to commerce, as the fineness which affects the compass on modern steel ships are puzzling, and sufficient in some instances to cause wrecks through deviations from proper courses.

The census officials expect to add the names of 60 cities in the United States to the list of those having a population of 25,000 or over which was compiled in 1900. Perhaps there will be even more than 60. The invention of machinery for the farm is one of the factors that have contributed to the rise of the cities.

A New York girl who is heirless to a fortune amounting to \$6,000,000 is compelled to work for the purpose of getting enough money to pay her board, because the lawyers are busy trying to divide the estate among themselves. The case affords a strong argument in favor of the "give while you live" theory.

Fair Parisiennes have adopted the hobble skirt style of bathing suit. It is absolutely impossible for them to swim when hobbled, but they probably don't mind that. If they wished to go into the water they would probably do so in their bathtubs.

Now that we get the true story of the life of the fly by the aid of the microscope we see that it merits nothing else so little as kind treatment.

Shirtwaists for men will not do. It has been decreed that men must wear coats. Old Grimes is dead, but his soul is marching on.

New York will make policemen out of farmer boys and Kansas is going to find it still harder to harvest its crops.

If the country-bred ant is not making any attacks upon the lemon-crum pie it is because he does not appreciate Sunday school picnics.

The man who succeeds in perfecting for aviators a life preserver that will preserve can be sure of a quick and steady demand for his invention.

Some day perhaps Count Zepel will build an airship that will last longer than three weeks.

WEEK'S BIG NEWS
STORIES RETOLD
IN PARAGRAPHS

WASHINGTON.

Director Durand of the census bureau gave out the official count for New York City as 4,765,885. In 1899 what is now the greater city had 2,507,414 inhabitants.

It was announced that the experts appointed to work out a system of administration for the new postal savings bank law will submit their report by the middle of September.

The treasury department announced that the general stock of money in the United States is nearly \$3,500,000,000.

The real cause of the resignation of Baron Lagerantz's Swedish minister to the United States, it was said, was the high cost of living here.

The interstate commerce commission announced that it will make an investigation of the rates charged by express companies.

President Taft attended a luncheon given in his honor by Charles P. Searles at his home in Ipswich, Mass., and discussed with several judges who were present the filling of the two vacancies on the Supreme court bench.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe railroad system testifying at the rate hearing in Chicago, spoke pessimistically of prospects for the coming year.

Miss Ethel Mae Davis of Chicago was rebuffed \$400 in money and jewelry while a passenger on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Rev. Peter Henry, pastor of the First Reformed church of Groveland, N. J., has notified the women members of his flock that none such can enter the portals of the edifice wearing a sensible skirt.

Members of the alumni of Princeton university at the annual convocation in an league of graduates to work for the nomination and election of President Woodrow Wilson as governor of New Jersey.

The Aero corporation, in charge of the international aviation tournament to be held at Belmont park, New York, October 20 to 29, gave out its program. The sum of \$50,000 has been set aside for cash prizes.

A good government league was launched in Louisiana, with a fund of \$50,000; resolutions denounced Senator Sanders and bossism.

Thilan trotted 2.02 1/4 to wagon, driven by C. K. G. Billings, at the opening of Boston's grand circuit meeting.

The Pennsylvania railroad ran two train loads of guests over its underground system that links New Jersey, Manhattan Island and Long Island.

Touched by her mother love Supreme Court Justice Bischoff of New York allowed to go unpunished Mrs. Grace L. Starbuck, who hid her children in New Jersey when ordered to produce them in court.

Lord Kilmarnock, one of King George's shooting party at Balmoral, received four pellets through the accidental discharge of a gun. His injuries were not serious.

American Catholics returning from a pilgrimage to Rome gave a dinner in Paris in honor of Ambassador Bacon.

Cardinal Vannutelli, papal legate to the eucharistic congress to be held at Montreal, received an enthusiastic welcome at Quebec.

The Spanish government declared Bilbao a state of siege on account of the rioting resulting from the local strike.

The expulsion of Jews from Kiev and other points in Russia outside the Jewish pale continues, though on a modified scale.

President Mendoza in his message to the national assembly of Panama which held its first session, ignored the recent pronouncement by the United States that his re-election would be unconstitutional.

Socialists in Copenhagen adopted a resolution for compulsory insurance against unemployment.

THE BENEFITS OF
A SANE FOURTH
National Holiday Not So Like a Battlefield.

Notable Improvement Shown in the Day's Casualties Since the Movement for a "Sane" Observation, Though the Record Is Still a Frightful One.

Chicago (Special).—Although the list of deaths and accidents due to the celebration of the Fourth of July is appalling, the "sane" observance of the day this year shows a notable improvement in this respect, according to statistics compiled by the Journal of the American Medical Association which were made public here.

The decrease in accidents is most marked in those sections where restrictive legislation has been put in effect, the Journal says. The summary shows:

"Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-two persons lost their lives this year, of which 131 died. Sixty-seven deaths were due to tetanus; nineteen killed outright by fire arms; eleven by explosions of powder, bombs or torpedoes, six by cannon or similar contrivances, while twenty-six more little girls, were burned to death by fire from fireworks."

"Startling as is this showing, it is the best since 1903, when the Journal began keeping its record. In 1903, 4,449 persons were injured, of whom 466 lost their lives; 406 of them dying from tetanus."

The grand total for eight years shows that 37,526 persons have been injured in Independence Day celebration. Of these 1,662 died, 604 as the direct result of their injuries, and 968 from tetanus following injuries. One hundred and twenty-two persons have lost their eyesight; 551 have lost the use of one eye; 432 have lost the use of arms, legs or hands, and 1,541 have been crippled by the loss of fingers.

"The decrease from 1903 to 1910 is due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease occurring in states where the agitation for restrictive measures was most urgent. Massachusetts had this year only one-seventh of the injured it had the previous year; Missouri, New Jersey and New York reduced their injuries to one-third; Illinois and Ohio to one-half; Pennsylvania reduced its injuries to two-thirds of last year; Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin show larger totals than a year ago."

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Supposed to Be After Effects of Hookworm.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—S. M. L. Peaden, a farmer, aged 30, of Pitts county, N. C., is threatened with ossification of the limbs and body at the Retreat for the Sick here.

Peaden's condition is thought to be due to the hookworm disease, from which he suffered a year ago. He was pronounced cured after a year's treatment. Six months ago he noticed the hardening of the muscles of his feet, limbs and hands. Physicians diagnosed the case as rheumatism. The hardening continued so that he could not move about much.

Dr. J. C. Wain, who is treating the patient with electricity, says that the disease was yielding somewhat to the treatment.

REED STATUE UNVEILED.

Heroic Shift of Maine Granite Raised in Portland, Me.

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The statue is eight feet high and represents the former Speaker in an attitude of repose with a scroll in his left hand. The pedestal is of Maine granite, nine feet high. The statue is the work of Burr C. Miller, of New York and Paris, a son of Warner Miller, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Reed.

HITS SECRET SOCIETIES.

Prof. Wells Condemns School and College Fraternities.

Sagamore Beach, Mass. (Special).—A defense of the American colleges and schools against the charge that the student bodies were irreligious and immoral and a vigorous condemnation of secret societies in high schools were the features of the session of the Sagamore Beach conference on moral and religious training of the young. Prof. Amos R. Wells, of Boston, editorial secretary of the United Society for Christian Endeavor, was the speaker who denounced secret societies in high schools.

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Ann Arbor Men Also Get Shorter Working Hours.

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The new scale of wages, which is not given out, was decided upon at a conference at which the railroad was represented by Mr. Holliday and K. A. Gohier, superintendent of the road at Orono, Mich., and J. B. Hurst, A. McKerrig and Frank Amos, who were present for the engineers.

Cotton Crop Report.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the average condition of the cotton crop on August 25 was 72.1 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 75.5 on July 25, 1910, 3.7 on August 25, 1909, 76.1 on August 25, 1908, and 73.1 the average of the last 10 years, on August 25.

Piano Dropped on Him.

Philadelphia (Special).—George Woodcock, a piano-mover, died in the Stetson Hospital from injuries received when a piano fell on him. With two other men Woodcock was moving the piano from a second-story room. His associates had carried the instrument to the window where they fastened a rope around it, with which to lower it to the ground. It had just been pushed over the window ledge, when the rope broke, striking the piano full upon Woodcock, fracturing his skull and causing fatal internal injuries.

NEW YORK THE
SECOND LARGEST CITY
Given That Distinction By the Census Returns.

Figures Given Out by Director Durand Show That Greater New York Has Increased Since 1900 By 1,329,681, or 38.7 Per Cent.—The Borough of Bronx Showed the Greatest Increase, With 114.9 Per Cent. More Residents—Some Comparisons.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Greater New York has a population of 4,766,883, under the thirteenth decennial census, according to figures issued by Director of the Census Durand. This makes New York the second largest city in the world, and as large as any two foreign cities, excepting London.

Since 1900 the population of the metropolis has increased by 1,329,681, or 38.7 per cent., as compared with 3,437,202 under the last census.

The borough of Bronx showed the greatest increase in the greater city, Queens, Brooklyn, Richmond and Manhattan following next in order. The figures for these boroughs, together with the increases, are as follows:

Brooklyn, 1,634,351, an increase of 467,799, or 40.1 per cent.

Richmond borough, 85,968, an increase of 18,948, or 28.3 per cent.

Manhattan borough, 2,331,542, an increase of 481,449, or 26 per cent.

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OVER WATER FLIGHTS RECORD
Curtiss Averages Speed of Forty-Five Miles An Hour.

Announced Time Consumed in the Passage One Hour and Eighteen Minutes—Forty Thousand People Cheer as He Soars and Sweeps Out Over Lake—Breeze and Rain Cause Him to Postpone His Return Flight.

Cleveland (Special).—Glenn H. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, N. Y., established a new record for over-water flights by traveling over Lake Erie from Euclid Beach, nine miles east of this city, to Cedar Point, Ohio, approximately 60 miles distant.

The time of passage was 1 hour and 18 minutes. His average time was 45 miles an hour, although one stretch of 20 miles was covered at a rate of a mile a minute.

Curtiss used the eight-cylinder 50-horsepower biplane of his own construction, in which he made his recent flights down the Hudson river from Albany to New York.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock when the biplane was taken from the aerodrome. At 1:03 P. M., after it had been ascertained that the 12-mile breeze from the northeast prevailed in Cleveland and Cedar Point alike, the motor was started. At 1:06 P. M., with the cheers of 40,000 people who had gathered at the starting point ringing in his ears, the aviator swept out over the lake.

After reaching a height of 200 feet the machine turned to the west. At 1:13 P. M. it had passed Cleveland harbor, where 100,000 persons had grouped themselves along the lake front and on top of buildings, and three minutes later had faded into the haze beyond Rocky river, the western extremity of the city's 18-mile water front.

At 1:26 P. M., just 20 minutes after leaving Euclid Beach, the biplane was sighted off Dover Bay, 20 miles distant. At 1:46 it passed Lorain, at 1:58 crossed the river Vermilion and at 2:18 was sighted at Cedar Point. Five minutes later it glided onto the beach in front of the Breakers Hotel.

A crowd of 10,000 persons gathered on the beach went wild when Curtiss landed. The throng rushed down on the aviator, lifted him from the machine and carried him on its shoulders to his hotel.

Had the aviator been able to maintain the speed at which he started out he probably would have broken all speed records. West of Dover Bay, however, he encountered the currents that materially impeded his progress.

HOPE FOR MILLION.

Tuberculosis Societies to Unite in Selling Seals for Letters.

New York (Special).—Arrangements for the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals for 1910 were announced in a bulletin just issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross.

A million for tuberculosis will be the slogan of the 1910 campaign.

Two features of the sale of year are unique and will bring considerable capital to the tuberculosis fighters. The American National Red Cross is to issue the stamps as in former years, but this organization will work in close co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which body will share in the proceeds of the sales. The charge to local associations for the use of the national stamps has been reduced also from 20 per cent. to 12 1/2 per cent., which will mean at least \$50,000 more for tuberculosis work in all parts of the United States.

The stamps are to be designated as "Red Cross Seals" this year and are to be placed on the backs of letters.

The National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries through its president, John A. Kingsbury, of New York, has issued a letter calling upon all State and local anti-tuberculosis associations to unite with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Red Cross Society, in the sale of Christmas seals.

It is expected that over 430 anti-tuberculosis associations and hundreds of Red Cross societies in every State of the Union will unite in the sale of Christmas seals.

CUBAN EDITOR KILLED.

Shot by a Liberal, Who Resented Article About Society Woman.

Havana (Special).—Juan Amer, editor of the satirical weekly *Caracter*, of which the first issue appeared, was shot and killed by Jose Pennino, a Liberal candidate for city councilman in Havana, because of the shooting was a sensational article in the *Caracter* concerning a young woman prominent in society to whom Pennino is attentive. Pennino was arrested.

Saved By Curling Iron.

New Salem, Mass. (Special).—A fish bone lodged in the throat of little Charlie Vance at dinner. The boy's father tried various expedients to remove the bone, without avail. Charlie was in a fair way to choke to death before the family physician arrived, when his father seized Mrs. Vance's curling iron, thrust it down the throat of his protesting son, and triumphantly drew forth the fish bone.

Shots 16-Year-Old Wife.

Dallas, Tex. (Special).—After shooting and fatally wounding his 16-year-old wife at their home, William Jones, aged 19, shot himself, dying almost instantly. Domestic trouble caused the tragedy.

Aim to Secure Bodies.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A corfean will be constructed about the wreck of the battleship *Maine*, in Havana harbor, according to preliminary plans adopted by the board of engineers in charge of raising the vessel. The engineers decided that it was the intent of Congress to regain the bodies of the dead and give them decent burial. The work will be undertaken with this in view. The board also proposes to remove any possible doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship.

Buried Alive in Cave.

Whelming, W. Va. (Special).—Joseph Bluffus, an 11-year-old boy, was buried alive in the historic Lewis Water Cave. He and some companions attempted to explore the cave. Bluffus led the way in on hands and knees, going several feet before he was able to stand up. Before the rest of the boys could follow, the entrance closed in. The companions hurriedly notified the police, and they worked for several hours with pick and shovel, but later used their hands for fear of bringing down more dirt. The youngster was finally rescued, uninjured, though badly scared.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT
AND THE MINERS

The Men to Submit Their Troubles to Him.

LITIGATION VIEWED WITH ANXIETY.

When the Colonel Visits Pittsburgh on September 10 the Legal and Industrial Entanglements of the Miners and Operators in the Irwin-Westmoreland Fields Will Be Placed Before Him.

Pittsburg (Special).—The legal and industrial entanglements of the miners and operators in the Irwin and Westmoreland fields will be submitted to Theodore Roosevelt when he visits this city on September 10. This was announced by District President Francis Feehan, of the United Mineworkers of America, after he had been arrested with the miners in connection with the actions brought in the county courts against 87 miners and officials by mining operating companies in the affected districts.

Feehan further said that when Roosevelt visited the anthracite field a month or more ago he was requested to investigate the trouble in the Westmoreland Irwin field, and that now it was hoped he would be instrumental in restoring peace. Those arrested are under \$8,100 bonds.

Over three hundred and thirty-five out of 400 workmen in the mines of the Westmoreland Coal Company, one of the plaintiffs, are reported to have left their work when they learned of the suits being brought. For several weeks this mine has been running at full capacity.

The extent of the litigation is viewed with much anxiety in industrial circles here because of the persistency of the sides. In a statement Feehan asserted that the miners had been misrepresented in their attitude, while Attorney Richard B. Scandrett, counsel for the plaintiff companies, announced that the actions were not to be construed as attacks upon the right of workmen to organize, but "we charge that operators in the Pittsburgh district have contributed support to the maintenance of the strike and paid to have organizers in the field that the strike might be prolonged." Other suits will be brought against certain operators, according to Scandrett, that will reveal a sensational plot.