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WILL COST COMPANIES SOME $26,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Reductions in express rates which will cost the companies fully $26,000,000 a year—approximately sixteen per cent of their gross revenue—were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to become effective on or before October 15, 1913. Notable reforms in practices also were ordered.

MORMONS PLAN WORK IN ALBERTA.

CARDSON, Alta., Aug. 6.— That the Mormon church particularly has decided to abandon its Mexican colonization scheme and devote its energies to the development of lands and settlements in southern Alberta, was the announcement made by president Joseph Smith, of Salt Lake City, while here recently, it became known today. President Smith indicted that the church would attempt to buy out the blood Indians, who own a large reserve in southern Alberta.

FORM OF MADNESS IS CURED BY OXYGEN.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The chief physician of the Villa Juinf insane asylum announces that injections of oxygen made by him cured, in a few days, two cases of an acute type of sudden madness. He believes the treatment will always be efficacious in madness resulting from physical or mental exhaustion.

MILITANT FIRE FIENDS.

LONDON, August, 6.—Suffragettes are blamed for a fire which broke out and completely destroyed the residence at Lynton, Devonshire, of the late Sir George Newnes, founder of Tid-Bits and other periodicals. The mansion occupied a prominent place on the heights overlooking the Seven Channels.

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DIARY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Cheese Board meeting, 2 p. m.
Moonlight excursion up West River, 8.15.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913

AUTOMOBILES AND ROADS.

Some of the country people in Quebec are protesting against the use of the roads by automobilists as, they say, it is the farmers who keep them up. The new Liberal daily, the Montreal Telegraph, has been discussing the question with this conclusion, and in view of the present situation here it is equally cogent·

There are still to be found those who object to expenditures on roads, on the ground that such expenditures are mainly for the benefit of automobilists. Over the international boundary, in the State of Maine, the farmers know otherwise, and are unanimous in their appreciation of what good roads mean to them and theirs. Conspicuous example of what good roads mean to rural people are now coming from other parts of the United States. In Lee County, Virginia, between Ben Hur and Jonesville, a farmer owned 100 acres, which he offered to sell for $1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and, although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused $3,000 for his farm.

Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for $6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for $9,000. In Jackson, Ala., the people voted a bond issue of $250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson County at $4.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from $6 to $15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson County at $9.75 per acre and the selling price is now from $15 to $25 per acre. Good roads do benefit the automobilists. But let us never forget that they make it easier to live in the country, easier to farm, easier to have neighbors, easier to use church and school. Let us not forget either that they make it easier for the farmer to market his produce, in short, that they contribute to land values both on the industrial and social sides.

FACTS OF A REVOLUTION.

Venezuela is in the throes of another revolution. The country is one of the wealthiest in minerals and agriculture in the southern continent, and has on the whole been the worst governed of the Latin-American Republics. The one Government which proved successful from Venezuela's point of view was that of Cipriano Castro, the present leader of the insurgents. Castro ruled with a rod of iron and had no interests apart from those of his country. No revolution was possible under his personal regime. Three of his predecessors used their position solely to feather their own nests, stole the revenue in millions which they placed to their credit in French banks, and then when the country rose against them, quietly slipped away to Europe to enjoy their ill-gotten gains.

Not so Castro. He ruled with a high hand, yet all his highhandedness was at the expense of irresponsible American concessionaires who wished and tried to exploit the country for their own selfish ends. But for these American concessionaires, Castro would still have been ruling peacefully in Venezuela where he is now a revolutionary.

This is not the current view of the situation; but then the current view in Canada is based on American newspaper reports and opinions, and these are supplied by the exploiters' press agency. Any one who cares to verify the facts will find that we are right and the American press wrong. For many years Castro had to fight these American adventurers who were turned down in the law courts again and again, and who at length endeavored to get Washington to intervene. On account of the misrepresentations of the Consul at Caracas, Castro gave him his papers, and this, if there had been no justification for his action, would have been a casus belli. Instead, Washington sent a special commissioner to investigate, and as the result the Consul was replaced.

Things quieted down after this, and the country left to itself, began to prosper and develop. Then Castro resolved to go to Europe for an operation, and arranged that the Vice-President, Senor Gomez, should administer the Government in his absence. Gomez was a traitor, and no sooner had Castro sailed than he declared himself President, kowtowed to the American concessionaires, and the domestic state of Venezuela is now as bad as ever it was—over-run by American exploiters who float companies in the United States, and do little or nothing to develop the territories they tie-up.

Now the American Government is not to blame, nor the American people. It is simply and solely the American adventurers who are after loot in the shape of concessions with which they deceive the innocent American investing public. At the present time Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans are as welcome in Venezuela as they are in Canada, it having been found as a rule they keep their word, and Venezuelans find their word, generally speaking, is as good as their bond. Not so with these American exploiters, who fermented all the trouble, the chaotic condition now prevailing being the outcome of private powerful American interests who pull the strings at Caracas and Washington to the detriment of the native population.

President Wilson has found that it was due to similar interests that Mexico is in a ferment, and has withdrawn the Ambassador. If he takes the trouble he will find that Venezuela is suffering from the same disease.

Reports from Port-of-Spain, the capital of Trinidad, and the nearest British port to Venezuela, state that Castro is almost unanimously supported by the country people in his attempt to recover the Presidency. And we may believe that to be the truth. It was only the American support that has kept the traitor Gomez in his seat of power—the people have never had any use or respect for him.

It need not surprise any one to read one of these days that Caracas has capitulated to General Cipriano Castro and that Gomez has escaped in a man-of-war—with what spoils he has been able to accumulate.

NO FOX DISEASE HERE.

In a telegram received from Ottawa, published yesterday, it was reported that Mr. Donald Nicholson, M. P., had interviewed the Veterinary Director General of the Department of Agriculture with reference to the inspection of fox ranches here, because a good many young foxes had died this season "from disease."

The President of the Queen's County Silver Black Fox Association (Dr. Ross) in an interview yesterday states there is no disease among the foxes here. During the abnormally hot spell in April a number of litters were suffocated. The breeding dens are made specially warm because the young foxes when born have no hair. For two or three days in April the temperature rose to about 70 degrees in the shade. High temperature is very exceptional here in that month; as a consequence the ranchers were not prepared for it, and the dens were allowed to remain heated to a point which, unfortunately, in some instances reached suffocation.

This accounts for a more than usually high mortality among the young foxes, and it is to this Mr. Nicholson must refer.

There is absolutely no contagious disease among the foxes here, and no ground for the statement attributed to Mr. Nicholson that he had been interviewing the Veterinary Director General on a means for the prevention of diseases arising here.

It may be that the interviewer of Mr. Nicholson has mixed up the fact that a veterinary inspection has been asked for with regard to imported foxes—not those of native breeds.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

NELSON A. MILES.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., former Commander in Chief of the United States Army now retired, who has been making personal observations of the war in the Balkans, was born at Westminister, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. In his youth he clerked in a store in Boston. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a volunteer and shortly, afterward lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. At the age of 22 he became colonel of his regiment. He was wounded three times and was present at all the important engagements in the campaign of the Army of the Potomac up to the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. After the war Gen. Miles entered the regular army as colonel. In 1871 he married the daughter of Gen. William T. Sherman. After his marriage Gen. Miles was stationed on the western frontier, where he made a great reputation in campaigns against the Indians. He was commissioned brigadier-general in 1880, and upon the retirement of Gen. Schofield in 1895 he became the head of the United States army, being the first officer who enlisted as a volunteer soldier to attain that honor. In 1903 Gen. Miles was retired from active service with the rank of lieutenant-general.

Congratulations to:

Baron Holmpatrick, 27 years old today.

J. Alfred Spencer, editor of the Westminister Gazette, 51 years old today.

Prof. Samuel B. Christy, famous metallurgist and head of the department of mining of the University of California, 60 years old today.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1812—The United States troops under Gen. Hull abandoned the invasion of Canada and retired to Detroit.

1815—Napoleon embarked on the British ship Northumberland for St. Helena.

1827—George Canning, famous British statesman and orator, died. Born April 11, 1770.

1846—The Smithsonian Institution founded at Washington, D.C.

1857—Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie arrived in England to visit Queen Victoria.

1862—Sir Alexander Napier McNabb, Premier of Canada, died. Born Feb. 19, 1798.

1897—Senor Canovas, Prime Minister of Spain, assassinated by an anarchist.

1912—Tancrede Auguste chosen President of Haiti, following the assassination of President Leconte.

FIRST THINGS

YACHTING.

The first international yacht race to establish title to the "America's Cup" was held forty-three years ago today over the New York Yacht Club's course and resulted in a victory for the American cutter Magic, 97 tons, over the English schooner Cambria, 22 tons. The trophy was offered by the British Yacht Squadron, when the schooner America visited England in 1851, and came to be called "America's Cup" by reason of the victory of the Yankee craft over all the pleasure boats of England in a race around the Isle of Wight. The America was built in Boston and was of 170 tons. By deed of gift of the owners of the winner, the trophy was presented to the New York Yacht Club and constituted a chalange cup for the yachts of all nations. The first race under this deed of gift was that of August 8, 1870, when the big Cambria was badly beaten by the little Magic. In the following year the British schooner Livoria, 280 tons, tried for the cup against the American schooners Columbia and Sappho, the former of 220 and the latter of 310 tons, and the English craft was defeated if four out of the five contests of the series. Subsequent British attempts to "lift the cup" have been equally unsuccessful.

TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

One of the Canadian heroes of the war that was raging a century ago was Sir Alan Napier Mellab, afterwards Canadian prime minister, who died in Toronto fifty-one years ago today. He was born at Niagara, Ont., in 1798. His father was the principal aide on the staff of General Simcoe during the American revolution. Alan became a midshipman in 1813, when only fifteen years old, and served a short time in the British fleet on Lake Ontario. He soon left the navy for the army, and took part in several engagements, including the battle of Plattsburg. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the Ontario bar. Elected to Parliament, he soon became prominent, and was made speaker of the House. In 1837 he commanded the militia on the Niagra frontier, and was conspicious in putting down the "rebellion" of that year. After the union of Upper and Lower Canada he became speaker, and afterward prime minister. He visited England and was knighted and made side-de-camp to Queen Victoria.

James Cox Aitkens, senator, privy councillor, secretary of state, minister of inland revenue and lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, died nine years ago today, in his eighty-second year. He was the father of the Public Lands Act, while a member of the Macdonald government, and organized the Dominion Lands Bureau for the management of lands acquired in the Northwest.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Henri S. Harwood, statesman, at Vauderuil, 1838; Ralph Smith, statesman, at Newcastle-on Tyne, 1858, and Francis John Dean, pioneer in British Columbia journalism, at Madras, India, 1868.

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MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. Thomas A. Hartt, M. P. for Charlotte Co., N. B. and Mrs Hartt who have been visiting in Summerside the guests of Hon. A. E. Arsenault, spent Wednesday in Charlottetown, the guests of Hon. J. A. and Mrs. Mathieson, They drove out to Shaw's Hotel, Brackley Point and enjoyed the scenery and the outing immensely. Yesterday they went to Souris where they are the guests of Hon. John and Mrs. McLean.

THE FOX INDUSTRY PROSPECTS PHENOMENAL

Continued from page one

one a very clear idea of conditions as they exist on P. E Island now as the data is not up-to-date and as a choice pair of this year's silver black pups bred on an Island ranch that has kept its stock pure—that is not mixed in any way with outside blood —will readily fetch $16,000 to $18,000 on the market. But this does not apply to ranches where even Quebec or Newfoundland blood has been introduced, to say nothing of the potent strains from the great northwest where types have been thoroughly established for hundreds of generations.

The rancher on P. E. Island who has a pair of proven breeders— that is a pair that have demonstrated their ability to produce and care for an average litter (say 4 to 7 pups) would in all probability turn down an offer of $50,000 for them for the simple reason that he could get at least $30,000 or 60 per cent. on his money and at the present market price he would get over $50,000 for a litter of six over and above cost of production of every description.

The difference between cost of production and the value of the good, in any form—be it in brood stock or pelts—on the market is so great that those who do not give the industry sufficient consideration naturally decide that there is some species of "fake" in it. This is not the case as it is hard to charge up $200 cost against a pair of pups for which there is a ready market at $16,000 or if reduced to a prime skin basis they would fetch at least $5,000 at say nine months old.

If a manufactured arcticle could be produced at anything compared with about margin of profit it can be readily seen it would have the other fellow out of business.

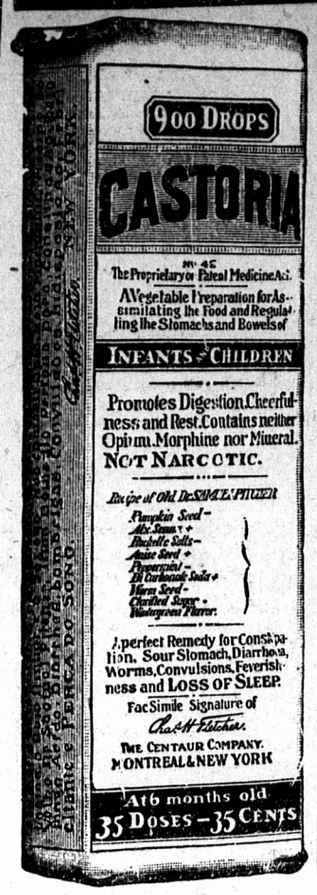
FUR PRICES FIRM.

There is, according to the best authorities in the land, no possibility for many years to come—no matter how extensively they may be ranch raised—for prime furs to decline in price. To substantiate this statement we make the following quotations from a letter from Messrs C. M. Lampson & Co., who are no doubt the largest salesmen of furs in England, in reply to an inquiry made by a gentleman in regard their opinion as to the future of ranched raised Silver Black Foxes. They say: "In reply to your inquiry as to the future prospects for fox skins we beg to say as regards Silver Blacks they can be sent in unlimited supply without adversely affecting the price." The same option appears to be entertained by the greatest of American fur dealers, Messrs. Funsten Bros & Co. of St. Louis, Mo. These people say:—"Replying to you will say that we do not anticipate that there will be enough Silver Black Foxes raised in the fox ranches to make any material difference in them. If there is an increase on the ranches there will be a corresponding decrease in the catch of wild foxes. We do not believe there is anything to worry about in that direction."

So far Russia, or one might say St. Petersburg alone, has absorbed all of the world's out-put of Silver Black Fox fur for hundreds of years, therefore, with the balance of Russia and whole world besides to cater to, it does not look very reasonable to suppose that the most superb fur the world has ever seen is going down at the same time that all other kinds of fur, even the muskrat is going soaring up at the rate of from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. every five years as the records show.

THE DANGER.

The greatest danger that threatens the industry on Prince Edward Island at present is the introduction of outside strains of potent blood, especially the several types from the far west such as the McKenzie Basin Black, Alaska Grey and the type known to the fur trade as the Cross fox on account of his markings. The claim that the western or McKenzie Basin black fox is as valuable as the P. E. Island silver black fox is not based on facts as the pelt of no other fox in existance has commanded the peice paid for the P. E. Island silver black. The idea that there has been too much inbreeding in our provincial branches does not apply to our best ranches by any means, as the utmost care is exercised in that particular. As there is a large number of brood animals on those ranches there is no necessity for inbreeding beyond the point where the best results are attained. If proper care is taken during the next few years this province will be thoroughly established as the great brood centre for all time to come.



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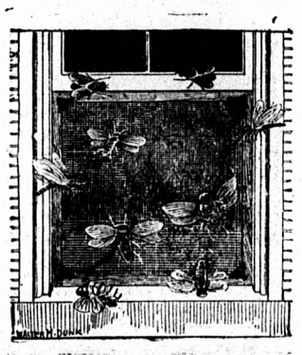

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