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EIGHT PAGES—ONE CENT

BURGESS SWIMS THE CHANNEL

Feat Performed Only Once Before, In 1875

ALL DAY IN WATER

Successful After Eight Attempts to Cross From England to France—Did Not Make as Good Time as Capt. Webb

London, Sept. 6.—William Burgess, a Yorkshire man, today successfully swam the English channel from Dover to Cap Gris Nez.

Burgess has been trying for years to emulate the feat of Captain Webb in 1875 and several times he got within a mile of goal only to be swept away by the tide.

On this occasion, which Burgess declared his last attempt, he started from South Portland at 10.50 o'clock yesterday morning.

A strong tide was flowing and the swimmer had a tough task to get past Goodwin Sands. Four hours after his departure, the swimmer was only six miles on his way.

This was the last heard of him until the news of his success in reaching the French coast arrived here and considerable anxiety was being felt as to his fate.

A heavy fog enveloped the channel last night and the crossing steamers failed to sight the swimmer.

Burgess' success in swimming the English channel followed nine plucky unsuccessful attempts to negotiate the narrow span of water between the French and English coasts.

Numerous attempts have been made to swim the channel since 1875 when Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hours and 45 minutes, but no one has been able to duplicate Captain Webb's feat until today.

Burgess made his first try for the honor on September 6, 1904 but gave it up after a struggle of about fifteen hours. The next day he started again but after covering seventeen miles in about nine hours, was forced to abandon his attempt because of a gale.

In his subsequent attempts, Burgess each time was forced to abandon the attempt when the goal was almost within his grasp.

The channel between Dover and Cap Gris Nez is only twenty miles wide, but the tide through the straits is very strong and swimmers are obliged to cross at a wide angle.

Local Weather Report at Noon, September 6, 1911. Highest temperature during last 24 hrs 62. Lowest temperature during last 24 hrs 56.

ENGLISH PEOPLE STRONGLY SUPPORT TRADE AGREEMENT

Portsmouth, Eng., Sept. 5.—The feature of today's meeting of the British Association, was a paper on the subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, read by Charles E. Mallet, ex-financial secretary of the war office, and former member of parliament for Plymouth.

Mr. Mallet strongly approved of the Canadian-American agreement, and declared the suggestion that it would lead to annexation. "The Canadian nationality is far too great a living force today," the speaker said, "to be swallowed up in the United States."

Mr. Mallet maintained that if Great Britain attempted to interfere with the Canadian arrangement the government would not only be violating one of the first maxims of the British Empire, namely, fiscal freedom for the self-governing dominions, but it would "be asking the greatest British colony to turn her back on the greatest market of the world."

The speaker argued that anything which increased the national development of Canada would be a source of Imperial strength.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY IS HOME WITH NEWS OF LIBERAL VICTORY

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, arrived in the city this morning after a visit to Ottawa on departmental matters, which required his consideration.

While in Ottawa and Montreal the minister was well informed, and in a position to know how matters stood in regard to the political outlook, and he had been told by them and had learned from other sources that the indications were that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government would be re-elected to power with a larger majority than in the last house.

"I talked with a large number of men," said the minister, "who are in a position to know the trend of the political campaign in Ontario and Quebec, and I am satisfied that the government will go back in those two provinces with a large majority. While we may lose two or three seats at the utmost in Quebec, through the efforts of the Nationalist wing of the opposition, there will be more than 100,000 votes in Ontario."

"Assurances have also been received from the western constituencies, and it is almost certain that the prairie provinces will swing into line as well. There is no doubt about it—the government will be returned with a larger majority than ever before."

"We don't want but Canadians, our men of the soil, sent to do in Chinese, Asiatic or European wars. You all know the Government-General of Canada is English. It is Parliament is not sitting the Government-General can send the navy to war. It only takes five days to cross the Atlantic, and takes fifteen to cross the Pacific. A vessel put under the command of the Admiralty must remain there until a war is over."

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HERE IS THE FUNNEL THROUGH WHICH THE TRADE OF CANADA MUST POUR. WHETHER LIBERALS OR CONSERVATIVES ARE RETURNED TO POWER EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO HANDLE THE TRADE AT ST. JOHN WILL BE DONE.

H. A. Powell at Queen's Rink.

ECHOES OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN

SIR WILFRID'S OPTIMISM. Seen by The Montreal Herald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the tide of the maritime provinces had swung into line as well.

"I talked with a large number of men," said the minister, "who are in a position to know the trend of the political campaign in Ontario and Quebec, and I am satisfied that the government will go back in those two provinces with a large majority. While we may lose two or three seats at the utmost in Quebec, through the efforts of the Nationalist wing of the opposition, there will be more than 100,000 votes in Ontario."

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UNLESS RECIPROCITY IS ADOPTED MILLS AT ST. JOHN WILL BE CLOSED

W. J. Noble, a prominent York county lumberman, and hitherto a strong Conservative, has declared for reciprocity. Speaking of the effect of the repeal of the Pike law, he predicted that in three years, unless reciprocity carries, there will not be a stick of American lumber come down the St. John River. He added that last season there was twenty-three million feet of logs cut in Maine for mills in St. John and Fredericton.

FLOODS IN CHINA THE WORST EVER

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—The flood caused by the overflow of the Yangtze river is the most extensive and deepest in the memory of man. Nanjing province is submerged to a greater depth than ever before, and widespread famine threatens. Besides the 100,000 persons reported drowned millions are homeless, subsisting on herbs and facing starvation.

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the crops in the flooded districts are ruined. The price of rice is rapidly advancing to prohibitive levels. Mobs have raided the stocks of rice dealers at numerous places. It is estimated here that the whole viable supply of rice will last only two weeks. Foreign property has suffered heavily and trade is seriously affected.

The Liao river in Manchuria has also overflowed its banks, many have been drowned and a famine in that section is certain.

Beijing, China is torn by internal disorders. There are rebellions in five sections of the empire. In the province known as the Mohammedans, 20,000 strong, are threatening Sining, Elusive terrorists infest Canton. The British-American Tobacco Company will send its own corps to Wuhan where there is a mission, to distribute 500,000 pieces of rice. This amount will keep 5,000 people alive for two months.

MR. BORDEN'S CONFESSION. "I realize that there will always be camp followers, always be men whose desire it is to plunge their hands and their arms as far as possible into the public's chest."—E. L. Borden at Queen's Rink.

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FRED. M. SPROUL IS DEALT WITH EFFECTUALLY

Wanted a Hearing and Certainly Learned a Good Deal

CAUGHT TIME AND AGAIN

A. E. Pearson and I. C. Rand Give Kings County M.P.P. an Interesting Session at Thuisville Meeting—County Strong For Reciprocity

(Special to Times), Sussex, Sept. 6.—On Monday evening, A. E. Pearson and I. C. Rand held a meeting in the interests of Dr. McAlister in Thuisville. Before the meeting opened F. M. Sproul, M. P. P., appeared on behalf of the opposition and asked the privilege to speak. He thought the sympathy of the majority would be with him, and before the meeting closed he certainly needed their sympathy.

Mr. Pearson dealt as thoroughly as the time would admit with reciprocity. He read the statement that Mr. Sproul had made last year in the United States had exported 117,000,000 bushels of wheat to Great Britain as being only 100,000,000 bushels below the mark. Mr. Pearson was warmly applauded, and when he closed with showing the falsity of the statement, Mr. Sproul cheerfully conceded the point.

Mr. Sproul eloquently expatiated on the question of prices, and proved to his own complete satisfaction that the farmers would get more under the scheme than at the present moment. By this argument he implied that there would be no trade created from the north to the south. In the next argument, he drew the tragic picture of the dismantled Canadian railway system by the diversion of traffic from east and west to north and south; and when his headroom was completed by his wonderful feat of reasoning, Mr. Sproul was most vigorously and eloquently relieved of the yoke of his followers by explaining that in 1775 he was shown to him that could be had under the present conditions.

Mr. Rand of Moncton next took the platform, and Mr. Sproul was then compelled to acknowledge that he was in the county of Kings in 1891 under a mistaken apprehension of the policy of the Conservative party. He was obliged to admit that he was ignorant of the fact that Macdonald's ministry went to the people under a policy of unrestricted reciprocity as declared in Sir John Thompson's manifesto. Next Mr. Sproul admitted that he was ignorant as to whether or not American fishermen under the agreement could fish in Canadian waters, although he had heard some serious claims. Mr. Sproul declared that they would be able to, and he was inclined to pay considerable attention to their view; that he did not know that chemical pulp was included in the schedule, and he was forced to create a new pulp-schedule as distinguished from chemical. (This was Professor Sproul's latest discovery) that he was also ignorant of the fact that in 1887 the Liberal government sent a delegation to Washington to ask for reciprocity. Further, Mr. Rand elicited the fact that Mr. Sproul was ignorant of the fact that the farmers were not raising more because their market was fully supplied. He had solemnly advised his hearers to go out and plant more crops if they would become farmers. He was driven to declare that our farmers had reached the limit of production—that if we sold more to the U. S. we must sell just so much less to England, at which the audience of Kings county farmers, knowing the facts, solemnly winked. Finally Mr. Sproul admitted that he was ignorant of the fact that the Conservative party were advocating imperial preference, under which goods would be brought in from Australia free of duty, goods against which Mr. Sproul so vigorously warned his hearers. All the speakers were accorded a good hearing, except that when Mr. Rand scored a point with telling effect, things became somewhat noisy.

The great majority of those present went home convinced that this was the farmer's opportunity and knowing that the Tory party had few followers in Thuisville than they had before. The meeting closed with cheers for Dr. McAlister. (Continued on page 3, sixth column.)

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN SHIPPING LIFE

Oil Engines Promise to Soon Open a New Era of Marine Propulsion

London, Sept. 6.—New developments with regard to the employment of oil engines for marine propulsion are now proceeding apace and the next six or twelve months may possibly open out a new era in marine propulsion. The Admiralty has ordered a 6,000 horsepower Diesel engine which is to be placed in existing twin screw cruisers in substitution for one set of steam engines.

The Times says: "It has not often occurred in the previous history of shipping that such important changes were on the verge of fulfilment."

CHATHAM EXHIBITION TO OPEN NEXT MONDAY

Promise of Buildings Filled to Capacity—The Horse Races

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 6.—(Special)—The Chatham exhibition will be opened on Monday, Sept. 11, and the entries far exceed any previous record. Large additions had to be built to accommodate the live stock and the entries in poultry are also much in excess of any previous year. It looks as though the accommodation of the exhibition buildings will be taxed to capacity.

Two days' racing is assured and it is expected that sufficient entries will be obtained within the next day or so to complete the proposed three day program. The entries so far are:

2:10 trot and pace, \$300, Billy C. Pranger, Winnie Wilkes, Lina Miller, Nick R. P. K., Oswego Boy, Orr D. and Baby Logan.

2:25 trot and pace, \$300, Tubaline, Premier, Fred B. Nick B., Masterpieces, Exultino, Miss Temple Bar and Nora Neil.

2:30 trot and pace, \$300—Nora Neil, Miss Temple Bar, Achille the Great, Leonard M., Mary Daniel, Yankee, Princeton, Lady Gin and Ginger.

Free for all, \$400—Sponser, Boy, P. K., Frank Patch, Thoughtful, Oswego Boy, and Prince Wilkes.

NOT YET RECOVERED. The body of Warren Bouley, drowned on Sunday, has not as yet been recovered.

BOURASSA'S AMBITION IS A FRENCH CATHOLIC REPUBLIC

(Montreal Witness) In this province every ecclesiastical organ is Nationalist, and every Nationalist organ has the ecclesiastical support. The "Devoir," Mr. Bourassa's organ, has been the Montreal paper exclusively admitted to some of the Roman Catholic educational institutions, and the "Action Sociale," a Quebec church organ, is also approved. This exclusion was openly defended in the "Devoir" by a professor in one of the colleges. Scratch a Nationalist and you will find a Pastor, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day on the platform, and a Pastor is well understood, in the language of the province, to mean an Ultramontane, just as we understand a Tory to mean a Conservative, and used to call a Reformist a Grit. Sir Wilfrid has the deadly enmity of the Ultramontane. It is these who are at the bottom of the Nationalist movement. Their ambition is to form in time a French Catholic country in this corner of North America, including as large a slice of New England as they can obtain a majority in.

POLICE NET OUT IN NEW YORK FOR GANG OF BOMB THROWERS

Arrest Dapper Italian Who is Believed to Be Important Figure in Criminal Matters

New York, Sept. 6.—With a dapper young Italian believed to be one of the cogitators of the master criminal in their hands, the police today spread their nets for the gang of bomb throwers, blackguards and kidnapers, that have terrorized the Italian settlement here for the last four years.

Giuseppe Castabile, who was arrested yesterday with a dynamite bomb under his coat, will be arraigned today. Under the new law which makes the mere possession of a deadly weapon a felony, the police hope to prove far more serious crimes.

BLAMES GOLD OUTPUT FOR THE HIGH PRICES

Has Upset the Balance, is English Comment—Fear of Strike Troubles in Next Three Years

London, Sept. 6.—An interesting suggestion in regard to the increased cost of living which, like an earthquake, has sent a tremor throughout Europe, causing food riots in France, an outcry against the butchers in Belgium and protests against dearer meat and milk in Germany, while it is largely responsible for the labor unrest in England.

This suggestion is that the enormous output of gold in recent years has upset the balance of prices and that the world has not yet shaken itself down to a true adjustment.

Statistics show that in England on the continent, and in North America nearly all the commodities and most necessary articles of food have been steadily rising in price since the century opened. Meat, especially bacon, in England, the four man's favorite food; milk, bread, and sugar, all cost more. It is calculated that there is a ten per cent increase in the weekly budget of household expense in England.

Prof. Chapman at yesterday's meeting of the British association, predicted that the next three years would be an era of strikes, due to the fact that, whereas up to 1880, the cost of living had fallen up, had since then been rising.

MAN DROWNED IN BUTTERMILK

Gilmore, Neb., Sept. 6.—Thomas Iler, a milkman was drowned today in 1,600 gallons of buttermilk. He was bringing a tank containing the buttermilk to the city when the wagon dropped into a depression in the road and overturned. The tank burst and the milk filled the depression. Her was caught beneath the tank.

Temperature at noon . . . . . 60 Humidity at noon . . . . . 94 Barometer readings at noon (sea level and 32 degrees Fahr.), 29.81 inches. Wind at noon—Direction variable, velocity twenty-four miles per hour; rain. Same date last year—Highest temperature 70, lowest 37; fair day.

BACKER OF JOHN L. SULLIVAN IS DEAD