

TODD'S ELECTION IS PRACTICALLY SURE

Size of Majority the Only Question

The Islands Are Almost Unanimous For Reciprocity

Senator King to Answer Sir William Van Horne's Speech at St. Andrews Tonight—Restigouche Never So Well for a Great Liberal Victory.

Special to The Telegraph.

St. George, Sept. 4.—The "Granite" Town people turned out en masse tonight to greet W. F. Todd, the Liberal candidate in Charlotte, assisted by two senators, in what was one of the most successful meetings ever held here. Mr. Todd has just returned from a tour of Grand Manan and the other islands, and it is a positive fact that the fishermen of the Islands are practically a unit in favor of reciprocity, and will vote solid for the government candidate.

As the fight progresses here, it is clearly seen that the struggle is now confined to a question of the size of Mr. Todd's majority, which every one is sure will be one of the largest ever given a candidate in Charlotte.

The public appearance of Sir William Van Horne on a Conservative platform and his reading of the document placed in his hands, is regarded here as of great assistance to the cause of the Liberal ally.

Restigouche is Strong for Reid.

Campbellton, N. B., Sept. 4.—(Special)—The Liberals are putting up a great fight for Restigouche county. Two splendid meetings were held today in the Tobique settlements. In the school house at Seven Mile Ridge, this afternoon, a large meeting was addressed by Hon. C. H. LeBlond and A. E. G. McKenzie. At the Coldbrook school house, this evening, one of the largest meetings ever held took place. Those who addressed the meeting were A. T. LeBlond, Hon. C. H. LeBlond, and A. E. G. McKenzie. Each speaker was given a very attentive hearing.

Parade With Three Bands—Thistles Beat Fredericton in Ball Game.

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 4.—(Special)—Labor day was observed here today by the labor unions and all connected with these unions suspended work and joined in a public parade. About 200 men from Calais and St. Stephen, accompanied by three bands, formed in procession and marched through the principal streets of the two towns.

LABOR DAY OBSERVED IN BORDER TOWNS

Woodland (Me.), about twelve miles from Calais, was the centre of their celebration. A ball game between the Thistles and Fredericton was one of the chief attractions. Dinmore and McGowery was the battery for the Thistles. Dinmore succeeded in striking out fifteen men. Fredericton was able to get two hits off him. The score was 3 to 1, in favor of the Thistles.

Two Belgians Deaths in Belgium.

Ghent, Belgium, Sept. 4.—Two fatal cases of cholera were reported to the health authorities today at Meirbeke, two miles south of this city. The victims were fishermen on the river Scheldt.

COLLINA IS STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY

Rousing Meeting Monday Night

Dr. McAllister, W. G. Pugsley and J. H. McFadgen the Speakers—Farmers Came From All Directions to Cheer Them.

Special to The Telegraph.

Sussex, Sept. 4.—Collina tonight was the scene of wildest enthusiasm when Dr. McAllister, the Liberal candidate for Kings-Albert, addressed an overflow house, which had come in all directions from the country surrounding his old home. The hall was packed, numbers not being able to get in. Accompanying him were W. G. Pugsley, secretary of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, and J. H. McFadgen, of Sussex.

Herbert Phillips, the chairman, opened the meeting by saying Dr. McAllister was so well known to the people of Collina that he felt sure he would be a success. He felt sure that Dr. McAllister had already done so much for Kings that his good work was equal to the high esteem in which he had always been held.

Mr. Pugsley, who was loudly cheered, first addressed the meeting. Quoting from the fiscal year book of 1910 he proved conclusively that almost 50 per cent of the exports of Canada already went to the United States. He said that nothing was going to force the farmer to sell to the United States, as the Tories were trying to make the farmer believe. He challenged the Tory party to prove by facts and figures that reciprocity would be a bad thing for Canada.

Dr. McAllister was the next speaker. He repudiated the "Let Well Enough Alone" slogan of the Tory party in Kings county. If Providence had been good to them in the past it was only because it was allied with the work of the statesman who had made a nation of Canada. It was only by being progressive and by working up social credit to help us.

Summerside Woman in Moncton Looking for Her Husband

George W. Fowler a Witness Against S. A. Rockford in Police Court.

Moncton, Sept. 4.—(Special)—In the police court this afternoon the case of S. A. Rockford, charged with obtaining money under false pretences by selling a horse that didn't belong to him, was up for trial. The examination, G. W. Fowler, who was called to the stand, stated that he was the owner of the horse and that Rockford had obtained his consent. The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

Winnipeg Aviator Pupils Fatally Injured.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Alex. McLeod, twenty-eight years of age, of Winnipeg, a pupil at a Chicago school of aviation, was probably fatally injured today when he fell from an aeroplane which he was flying at a practice field in West Fullman. His neck was broken.

SIFTON IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY; URGED CAMPAIGN IN THE STATES

(Ottawa Free Press.)

"I am in favor of any reciprocity treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. Canada expects to give one hundred cents for every dollar they get. Canada has made many advances in that direction and is now ready to meet the United States on a fair proposition. First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the States south of the border States."

Who was the speaker? Clifford Sifton. How long ago? Only eight years. The attention of The Free Press to this speech of Mr. Sifton in St. Paul a few years ago is drawn in a communication received this morning from Mr. C. J. Whellams.

If at that time Mr. Sifton had been asked to define a reciprocity treaty that would be "fair" to Canada, he would certainly have described a treaty such as the one which he is now condemning, and like Mr. R. L. Borden a year later would have laughed at the idea that any agreement of that kind would in any way interfere with Canada's fiscal freedom.

Here is Mr. Whellams' letter:

Editor Free Press.—At a reception at the Commercial Club, St. Paul, on the evening of January 10, 1903, given to the Hon. Clifford Sifton then Minister of Interior, Canada, he strongly advocated reciprocity. I quote from the newspaper report of his speech:

"On the subject of reciprocity Mr. Sifton spoke freely. He endorsed all that Mr. Hill had said on the subject, and expressed himself in favor of any treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. He had no sympathy, he said, with those Canadians who expected the United States to give something for nothing, and he thought as little of the Americans who expected the Canadian to do the same thing. The Canadians expect to give one hundred cents for every dollar they get."

"Mr. Sifton was particularly severe on the American and Canadian newspapers that print articles that irritate the other side. Most of such writing, he declared, is done in utter ignorance of the subject and only stirs up bitterness where none should exist. He hoped that a way would be found to curb such intemperate comment."

Future attempts at adopting reciprocity treaties, in Mr. Sifton's opinion, must depend on the efforts of the United States. Canada has made many advances in that direction and is now ready to meet the United States on any fair proposition.

First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the States south of the border states. The Congressmen of New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota may be favorable to reciprocity, but they are so small a part of Congress that the administration at Washington feels that the sentiment of the country at large is against it.

"Any treaty, however, must give Canada as much as Canada gives the United States."

In closing Mr. Sifton spoke of the cordiality with which he had been greeted wherever he had visited in the States, and declared that personally his tour had resulted in no sentiments but the frankest good will."

Knowing the honorable gentleman from a student to the high and honorable position he obtained as Minister of the Interior, I was sorrowful at his retirement. But I am more than grieved at his present attitude towards the American people and his opposition to reciprocity.

Respectfully yours,
C. J. WHELLAMS.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30, 1911.

FRANCE PRESENTS HER "ULTIMATUM"

TAFT SPEAKS AGAINST WAR

Is in Favor of Arbitration Treaties on Very Broad Lines

OTHER VIEWS

Governors of Connecticut, New Jersey, Wyoming, Michigan, Missouri and Others Also State Their Opinions Clearly—The President's Views.

New York, Sept. 4.—President Taft and a number of others prominent in public and civic life contribute articles on the subject of peace which the Christian Herald will issue this week. President Taft says:

"I yield to no one in my love of peace, in my hatred of war, and in my earnest desire to avoid war. I believe that we have made great strides toward peace within the last decade. No one that I know of goes further in favor of settling international controversies by arbitration than I do, and if I have my way and am able to secure the assent of other powers, I shall submit to the senate arbitration treaties broader in their terms than any that body has heretofore ratified, and broader than any that now exist between the nations. In laying down my office, I could leave no greater claim to the gratitude of my countrymen than to have secured such treaties."

Extracts from some of the other contributors are as follows:

Simon E. Baldwin, governor of Connecticut: "I think it a fair question whether the judgments of an international court, when one is set up, should be made enforceable through methods of preventing commercial intercourse, or by seizure of territory, or left to the effect of public opinion. I believe that we are now in the latter than first."

Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey: "I consider the present agitation for international arbitration and world peace a deep-seated and permanent thing, representing the fixed and universal desire of the human heart."

Joseph M. Carey, governor of Wyoming: "I earnestly think that we are now in the beginning of the era of world peace, but I do believe that we are in the beginning of an era when wars will be less frequent than they have been heretofore."

Chas. S. Osborn, governor of Michigan: "If an international court were able to enforce its judgments by the guarantee of the signatory powers to an international arbitration treaty, the effect would be of great practical good. We are possibly nearing peace in the Christian world."

Herbert S. Hadley, governor of Missouri: "The time will come, possibly within the life time of those now living, when it will seem inexplicable that nations should go to war over questions that could be settled with honor by submitting the same for settlement to an international court of arbitration."

John Sharp Williams, senator from Mississippi: "No greater folly was ever indulged in than the tremendous armament of the leading nations. It would be better for the mass of mankind to have a general war and be done with it, and find in its aftermath a permanent peace, than to see power exert its tremendous power by disarming everybody else. Quick death in a universal war would be preferable to slow death by universal taxation."

Richard Wainwright, rear-admiral U. S. N.: "At this period of the world's history to reduce our army or navy would be in advance of the present stage of evolution. The president is now showing the best course to take in the interest of furthering international peace."

Henry Clues: "I believe that the proposition of Mr. Speyer relative to the withholding of funds by nations, to be used for war loans, would be a good idea provided the nations so acting are banded together to prevent war and insure international peace."

Germany Takes Time to Answer

"Conversations" Over the Moroccan Question Resumed

Berlin Not Optimistic Over the Outcome as it is Believed the Guarantee of German Status in Morocco Will Not Be Satisfactory.

Canadian Press.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The French foreign office was advised from Berlin today that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, was received at 11 o'clock this morning by German Foreign Minister Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, to whom he presented France's written proposals for an adjustment of the Moroccan question.

The German foreign minister was unable, naturally, to indicate in advance what Germany's response would be to France's proposition. He said that the proposal would be examined with greatest care and in spirit of good will, and with the hope that a full and satisfactory solution of the matter will be found in it.

A certain shadow hangs over France in consequence of the long and continued tension visible on the stock exchange of Paris and the French provincial cities. No date has been set for Germany's reply but it is presumed it will be received toward the end of the week.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The German foreign minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, and the French ambassador, M. Cambon, were here today discussing France's proposals to Germany looking to a settlement of the Moroccan dispute.

The impression continues to prevail among German statesmen that the chief difficulties in the negotiations will be experienced over the problem of adequate guarantees of the maintenance of Germany's economic status in the Moroccan empire, it being the belief that the question of French political predominance in Morocco and compensation to Germany in the shape of concessions of the territory in French Congo are of easier arrangement.

The resumption of the Franco-German negotiations did not create optimism on the bourse, the tone being generally weak.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

President Denounces Use of Troops in All Labor Unions.

Newcastle, Eng., Sept. 4.—There is an unusually widespread interest in the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress which opened here today. Five hundred and fifty-four delegates were present, representing 1,067,000 members, which is considerably in excess of anything heretofore known in the deliberations of labor.

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Returned to Meet Labor Representatives.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—President Markham, of the Illinois Central Railway, tonight ended hopes of an immediate settlement of the labor difficulties of the road by directing a letter to W. F. Kramer, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Union, refusing to meet the representatives of the federated shop employees tomorrow as had been requested.

PROMINENT CONSERVATIVE FOR ATHERTON

W. B. Fawcett, of Sackville, Defeats British Competitors in Fast Time for Harmsworth Cup.

Huntington, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Dixie IV, a 500-horsepower hydroplane of the most pronounced type, today won the first of the series of motor boat races between England and the United States for the world's championship trophy, known as the Harmsworth Cup. The Dixie never once showed her maximum speed in the four rounds of the triangular course of about 30 miles in Huntington Bay. She easily distanced the greatly-favored Pioneer, owned by the Duke of Westminster, a 400-horsepower boat, beating the Englishman by 50 seconds.

Of the three English and three American boats only four finished and three of them were Americans. The Disturber III, of the American team, trailed the English Pioneer across the finish four minutes and 27 seconds, being followed in turn in 13 minutes 77 seconds by the Vista, of the American trio. The Dixie's average time was 33.10 knots an hour, that of the Pioneer 33.45 knots; that of the Disturber 33.31, and that of the Vista 29.27.

The 720-horsepower English boat Maple Leaf III, broke her steering gear when near the finish of the second round, and when it had gone about 14 miles, and retired. In dropping out, the Maple Leaf called a tow and was pulled in to her anchorage. This is a national sin to call for help—and the international committee is not only ruled out the Maple Leaf from this race but barred her from competing in any others of the contest in this championship series.

AMERICAN MOTOR BOAT WON THE FIRST RACE

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LABOR DAY AT FREDERICTON

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The baseball game resulted in a victory for Fredericton by a score of 10 to 9. Fredericton scored five runs in the last inning, winning by one run. The batteries were: Fredericton, McLean and Dolan; Mayville, Gray and McLean. Fredericton won by timely batting.

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AIRSHIP ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN

Parang, France, Sept. 4.—Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, today broke the world's record for altitude in an aeroplane. He ascended 13,943 feet.

Lincoln Beachey's record at Chicago on Aug. 29 of this year is thus beaten by 2,985 feet.

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