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Thursday, Sept. 23, 1909.
Patent Boots
Lower Cut, Swing Last, Toe, Dull Calf
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A boot with lots of snap.
STEEL, Foot Furnisher,
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BALFOUR HURLS HIS DEFIANCE AT ASQUITH

Further Details of Ex-Prime Minister's Great Speech at Birmingham--Pledges Party to Tariff Reform.

CHAMBERLAIN LISTENS THROUGH ELECTROPHONE

New York, Sept. 23.—A London despatch says that the ex-Prime Minister Alfred Balfour, the Conservative leader, definitely threw down the tariff reform gauntlet in a great speech at Birmingham yesterday. The budget, he said, with its dangerous tendency toward the slipshod communism, has raised the most important issue for many years and the nation had now to decide whether it would enter an upward, hopeful, forward movement of tariff reform or take the first, though in nowise the last step on the downward track which leads to the bottomless confusion of socialistic legislation.

Never Again.

The country's condition, he said, is not now and never again can be what it was in the halcyon days of British industrial supremacy. There was nothing unhappily, more certain than that in many of the great industries Great Britain was no longer first among her equals, was not even second among her equals, while in some directions she had to rejoice in holding third place.

While America was building up the greatest commercial empire the world had ever known, and while Germany, with unexampled, almost staggering success, had promoted the growth of her own industries, and through the partial, unequal working of the "most favored nation" clause had become the centre of the mid-European body, commercially armed against British competition, it was amazing, even contemptible, that the people of the country should sit by with folded arms, hiding themselves behind the antiquated free trade formula, and watch other empires forging the weapons with which they were going to capture Great Britain's colonies from her sphere of commercial influence. He did not believe the verdict would be long delayed. The opposing forces of the tariff reformers and socialists were marshalling for the conflict, but it would not be the House of Lords or the House of Commons which would decide the issue. It rested with the voice of the people.

Highly Enthusiastic.

The meeting was highly enthusiastic. Everything was done to emphasize in his constituency Joseph Chamberlain's position as the pioneer of tariff reform. His son, the Right Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain, who occupied the chair, read a letter from his father appealing to the democracy of Birmingham to aid in getting the present controversy referred to the people. In the course of the letter Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I hope the House of Lords will see the way to force a general election and I have no doubt of what the country's answer will be."

The letter was tremendously cheered. Mr. Chamberlain in his home, Highbury, near Birmingham, listened to Mr. Balfour through an electrophone.

The meeting with a few dissentient voices adopted a resolution which pledges the Unionist party's loyalty to Mr. Balfour's leadership and announces among other things that "recognizing that the financial proposals of the Government are intended to postpone indefinitely the policy of tariff reform this meeting declares its determined adherence to that policy as a necessary means of increasing employment at home and strengthening the Empire at large."

CONSCRIPTION NEXT IN COMMONWEALTH

Minister of Defence in Australia's Cabinet Launches Bill Providing for Restricted Compulsory Training.

Sydney, Sept. 23.—The Minister of Defence has introduced a bill providing for compulsory military training in a modified form. The full scheme embodies a war establishment of 206,000 land forces, besides a naval establishment. The ultimate cost is two and a half millions sterling annually.

Passage Certain.

The opponents of conscription criticize the scheme adversely but its passage through Parliament is practically certain. The opposition party in the Commonwealth Parliament vigorously opposes the principle of transferring the proposed Australian navy to the British Admiralty in time of war and demands a totally independent squadron.

Chinese residents in Australia are deeply incensed against the Government for refusing the application of the Chinese consul for permission to import a Chinese professor to teach Chinese school children. The Chinese societies threaten a national boycott of Australian goods and are communicating with the merchant guilds in China urging action.

Batches of Russian immigrants, each numbering about thirty, are arriving in Australia. The immigrants state that an enormous tide of Russian immigration will develop if the people are accorded a favorable reception. One hundred families in Vladivostock desire to come immediately.

Clearing House Returns.

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, September 23, were $1,332,284, and for the corresponding week last year $1,400,264.

AND NOW FULTON'S LAURELS ARE IN DANGER

Counter Movement Launched In Virginia to Discredit Inventor of the Steamboat---To Enlist Government Aid.

Washington, Sept. 23.—A movement has been started to honor the memory of James Rumsey of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier and millwright who it is asserted is the real inventor of the first steamboat, instead of Robert Fulton. It is proposed to have Congress provide for a statue of Rumsey in the Hall of Fame at the Capitol here.

Matter Taken Up.

The matter has been taken up by the citizens of West Virginia and Senator Scott has been enlisted in the movement. It is likely the question of whether Rumsey or Fulton was the real inventor of the steamboat will become an interesting controversy in Congress and out of it. It appears Rumsey was a native of Maryland, but in 1782 went to Berkeley County, Va., now West Virginia, bought a farm and a pond and went to work in experiments in steam and hydrostatics. He is said to have built a steamboat which was publicly exhibited and run successfully at Shepherdstown, Va., on the Potomac River, Dec. 3 and 11, 1787. In a petition prepared by West Virginia supporters of Rumsey it is said: "The great success and practically useful character of Rumsey's steamboat was established by sworn testimony of many notable witnesses, such men as General Horatio Gates conqueror of Burgoyne, and many others, as well as the multitude of astonished and delighted spectators."

Friend of Washington.

It is pointed out this was twenty years before the Clermont made its initial trip to Albany. Rumsey was a friend of Washington and was appointed in 1785 general manager of the Potomac Navigation Improvement Company, of which Washington was president. Rumsey's supporters say full proof of what he did is found in the archives of Virginia and national archites. He is said to have built a steamship which worked successfully in England in 1793. In support of Rumsey against Fulton, John Moray has written a letter from Berkeley Springs in which it is alleged that it was due to the representations of Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, business partner of Robert Fulton, that the idea was industriously disseminated that Fulton was the real inventor of the steamboat.

DRAWING ROOM THE SCENE OF THIS DUEL

Havana, Sept. 23.—A sharply fought duel took place today between Gen. Loynas del Castillo and Wilfredo Fernandez, editor of El Comercio. They fought with sabres in the drawing room of a house belonging to one of the seconds.

Del Castillo received a disabling wound on the right forearm after the combat had lasted for some minutes.

Del Castillo challenged Fernandez to account for an editorial offensive to him that appeared in El Comercio.

To Solemnize Marriages.

Rev. William Edward Clark of Sussex Corner has been registered to solemnize marriages.

CANADIANS TO BECOME OWN SHIPBUILDERS

Prominent Montrealers it is Reported Are Interested in Scheme for Erection of Big Plant.

TO BE FINANCED BY CANADIAN CAPITAL

Montreal, Sept. 23.—A big Canadian Ship Building Company is being formed. Canadian defence warships will be built in Montreal. Canadian capital is to finance it; and Canadians are organizing it, and will carry it on. The officers of the company will be Canadians.

Men Montrealers.

The men interested are for the most part Montrealers, prominent in shipping and commercial circles. After the return of Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the presentation of his official report on the Imperial Defence Conference, and how its decisions will affect Canada, some decisive steps will be determined on by those who are forming the new company.

For several months rumors that certain English firms would establish plants in Canada, to carry on shipbuilding work, and ultimately undertake the construction of the Canadian navy, have been circulated. There is no doubt that such projects are most seriously entertained by several of the big English builders.

Scheme A Secret.

The men behind the new Canadian shipbuilding company, however, have kept their scheme a secret so far, and it will come as a surprise to all Canadians to learn that a number of their fellow-countrymen are alive to the possibilities of Canada as the scene of a great shipbuilding industry in future.

Sir Montagu Allan, interviewed by The Herald this morning, admitted that many prominent Canadians had been discussing the project quietly for some time; and had promised to unite in financing the scheme. "There has been nothing definite done yet," he said, "but I hope very shortly to see the company well under way." Sir Montagu said that as yet no decision as to the site of a shipbuilding plant had been determined on; but admitted that a large one would undoubtedly be established.

It is rumored that the plant will be built in time to undertake the construction of warships for the Canadian navy; and that this company will make a strong bid for the contract. Is there anything to be said on that point? Sir Montagu was asked.

Too Early For Details.

In reply he only smiled and said it was a trifle too soon to discuss the question of a Canadian company, capturing the proposed industry of building war vessels, even if they were for Canada herself before the Canadian company was yet formed. Sir Montagu did not wish to say too much without consulting his colleagues.

Major Stephens refused to be interviewed on the subject, saying that he had nothing to say for publication. It is well known, however, that the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal would do all in their power to support any company, which promised to add to the equipment of the St. Lawrence route. The new company's first move will probably be to place before the Government an offer to establish a dry dock, and the offer will be accompanied by a petition that the Government grant them the usual three per cent. subsidy. They will thus enter into competition with other companies for the work of placing a dry dock, sufficient to accommodate any vessel visiting Montreal, in the St. Lawrence. With the financial backing promised, it is certain that the Canadian company will be able to compete on its own merits with any in the world. Some of the finest engineering experts of Great Britain and Europe will be appointed to supervise the work of the new company, when they have once established themselves in Canada. Canada has a great many competent engineers; but it is felt that men of long experience in shipping matters should be employed to superintend the great works, which the new company will eventually undertake, and men of long experience in ship building are not to be found in a country where the art of constructing even small vessels is yet in its infancy.

THE FUNERAL OF A MISUNDERSTOOD POET

London, Sept. 23.—The recently recovered body of the poet John Davidson was buried at sea today ten miles off the Cornish village of Mousehole.

The body was conveyed from shore in a ship's lifeboat.

John Davidson, a poet whose work though highly esteemed by a few cultivated persons failed of general appreciation and so of a paying market, disappeared from his home on March 23, and a document he left behind indicated that he intended to commit suicide.

ARMED MOB ATTACKS RELIGIOUS PROCESSION

Barcelona, Sept. 23.—Religious rioting at Castro resulted yesterday in the killing of two men and the wounding of fifty-six others. A religious procession, with the local priest at its head, was about to enter the church at Castro, when it was attacked by an armed mob. The priest and another man were instantly killed and before the gendarmes could restore order, fifty-six persons had been wounded.

STOLEN NAVAL SECRETS SOLD TO GERMANS

Believed in Pekin That Berlin Has Obtained Valuable Military Data Through Underhand Means.

HOW THE THEFT WAS ACCOMPLISHED

Pekin, Sept. 23.—A report that closely guarded naval construction and artillery secrets have been sold to the Germans has precipitated anxious British official inquiries into the transactions and movements of a young man sporting a military title, who recently appeared in Pekin bearing credentials from several foremost English manufacturers of warship arms and munitions, claiming to be a confidential instructor to the Chinese army. This man succeeded in convincing leading British concerns of his ability to place large orders here. He was given contracts and entrusted with secret details and drawings. He succeeded in securing considerable sums from the local representatives of these concerns before the disclosure that he was wholly unknown to the Chinese authorities hastened his disappearance from the scene.

Authorities Search.

The belief that drawings were sold to the Germans is responsible for the active search throughout China and Japan now being made by the British authorities.

Pekin is without details of Great Britain's policy in holding up the railway loan. The attitude of the London Government is unchanged. The conviction is strong that it is inspired by considerations of international or internal politics. The Ministry apparently is prepared to go to the length of forcing the failure of the loan should this be necessary to impress the country that its policy is strongly anti-German.

Urge Consummation.

The Chinese are continuing to urge the consummation of the loan. The Wai-Wu-Pu instructs the Chinese Minister in London strongly to represent to Downing street the injustice to China of the continued delay. In fact, the banks are not completely agreed upon the purchasing agency and other unimportant details, but an agreement is certain soon if Great Britain withdraws her opposition.

The New York Herald's Newchwang correspondent wires that, despite the efforts of the Chinese authorities to suppress the boycott, the agitation continues in many points in Manchuria. Japanese goods are seriously affected.

CHARLOTTE CO. FAIR TO OPEN NEXT TUESDAY

(Continued From Page 1.)

In connection, two days of horse racing will be held, next Wednesday and Thursday under the auspices of the society, and the following list of entries has been received:

2.20 Class.

Mazie, H. McCoy, Fredericton.
Royal Sign, E. W. Sampson, Calais.
Margaret Chimes—H. McCoy, Fredericton.
Dolly, Seth Gerry, Robbinston.
Gold Bug, W. W. Mercier, Princeton.
Mazie M., D. Groves, Milltonw.
Bingen the Great, F. C. Murchie, Milltown.
Feara Montana, W. B. Belyea, Woodstock.
Melva P., G. W. Gerow, Fort Fairfield.
Lady Belmont, H. McCoy, Fredericton.
Sadie Briggs—J. W. Gallagher, Woodstock.

Three Minute Class, Society.

Kate, J. R. McClure, St. Stephen.
Jack McGreggor, Alex Reid, St. Stephen.
Lady G., James Green, St. Stephen.
Beauty, J. E. C. McAllister, Milltown.
Lady Maud, B. J. Maxwell, St. Stephen.
Doctor J., Reid Johnson, St. Stephen.
Solo, M. A. Daly, Calais.
Gold Lance, J. D. Webber, St. Stephen.
Bobby, W. Horan, St. Stephen.

Three Minute Class, Open.

Mazie, H. McCoy, Fredericton.
Kate, J. R. McClure, St. Stephen.
Bobby, W. Horan, St. Stephen.
Royal Sign, E. W. Sampson, Calais.
Margaret Chimes, H. McCoy, Fredericton.
Dolly, Seth Gerry, Robbinston.
Gold Bug, W. W. Mercier, Princeton.
Mazie M., D. G. Groves, Milltown.
Bingen the Great, F. C. Murchie, Milltown.
Feara Montana, W. B. Belyea, Woodstock.
Lady Belmont, H. McCoy, Fredericton.
Royal Pandect, W. Buckley, St. John.
Sadie Briggs, J. W. Gallagher, Woodstock.

2.24 Class.

Melva P., G. W. Gerow, Fort Fairfield.
Pansy B., W. H. Keys, St. Stephen.
Fred H., W. A. Withee, Bangor.
Druggist, H. R. Haley, Milltown.
Pollard Wilkes, G. W. Gerow, Fort Fairfield.
Louise Clayson, E. W. Sampson, Calais.

2.20 Class.

Pansy B., W. H. Keys, St. Stephen.
Fred H., W. A. Withee, Bangor.
Dimple K., G. W. Gerow, Fort Fairfield.
Druggist, H. R. Haley, Milltown.
Thomas J., J. W. Gallagher, Woodstock.
Pollard Wilkes, G. W. Gerow, Fort Fairfield.

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MANITOBA AND ONTARIO WHEAT
The Name Should Mean A PERFECT FAMILY FLOUR
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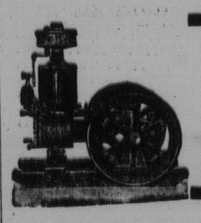
TRY A HALF BARREL



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Save 25 Bars of Soap

Ordinarily you use at least one bar of laundry soap every week—more than fifty bars in a year.
That's twice as many as you need, for Taylor's Borax Soap goes twice as far as any other soap.
Please prove this for yourself—we invite the test. Try one bar of this soap with one bar of any other. See which soap lasts the longest—learn which is the cheapest.
We know what the result will be, for we have made this same test many times over—our soap lasts twice as long.

Taylor's Soap

Don't think that all soaps are alike—there's a wonderful difference in Taylor's Borax Soap. Let us show you some of the ways in which this soap differs from others.
First we use only the purest cocoanut oil from the Isle of Ceylon. Then we boil it doubly long and mix in the borax. While boiling we run thousands of gallons of clean water through the soap which carries away all impurities.
We require twenty-one days to make a single cake. The labor of more than 200 people is needed. We crush every bar under a weight of 30 tons to press out the moisture. We put every bar through an aging process equal to standing six months in your pantry. So you don't have to age this soap.
When finished the bar is hard and firm so it wears much longer. The borax softens the water which also reduces the amount of soap by almost half that ordinarily required.
This pure soap is utterly harmless to the skin—it leaves the hands whiter and better than ever before. If it is so harmless to the skin, then think how harmless it must be to the clothes.

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