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Wilson And Mexico.

In a recent issue we referred to the strained relations existing between the Governments in Washington and in Mexico. We did not in that article pursue the question beyond the point where President Wilson had sent to Mexico City, as his personal representative, Mr. John Lind, who conveyed a message to provisional President Huerta, from the Chief Executive of the United States. Since then matters in dispute between the two countries do not appear to have come very much nearer adjustment, although latest advices hold out some hope in that direction.

It has now become public knowledge that provisional President Huerta rejected the conditions of settlement submitted by President Wilson, through his personal representative Mr. John Lind, and that counter proposals were handed out by Huerta setting forth his ideas of an amicable adjustment. His efforts in the direction of settlement, having failed, Mr. Lind left Mexico City on August 26th, and proceeded to Vera-Cruz, there to await further developments. For several days previous to Lind's departure for Vera-Cruz, he and Senor Gombao, Mexican foreign Minister had been diplomatically fencing over the questions at issue. Gombao exerting his utmost endeavors to secure a new basis of negotiations, while Lind steadfastly declared that under no circumstances would the United States yield any of its points or agree to any considerable prolongation of the negotiations unless Huerta withdrew his note of reply to the American proposals. Having apparently made no progress with his case, Lind reported to President Wilson and then withdrew to Vera-Cruz, as already stated.

Matters having reached this stage President Wilson prepared, for Congress, a message on the subject and on August 27th, delivered it in person to both houses of Congress in joint session assembled. The President first read his instructions to Mr. Lind, as follows:

"All America cries out for a settlement," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico. A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the Republic at this election; and the agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

In reply to these proposals, the Mexican authorities submitted the following stipulations:

Reception of a Mexican ambassador in Washington.

That the United States send a new ambassador to Mexico without restraints.

Strict observance of the neutrality laws, and see to it that no material or monet-

ary assistance is given to the rebels."

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

After reciting these proposals and counter proposals and enumerating the different steps taken in the case, President Wilson announced the position of the United States to be as follows:

No armed intervention.

Strict neutrality "forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions for war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico."

Under no circumstances to be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitutes ourselves the virtual umpire between them.

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and to assist them to get away in every possible way.

To let everyone in Mexico, who assumes to exercise authority, know that this government shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold them responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning."

"That can and will be plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declared the President.

Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time upon either the initiative of this government or that of Mexico.

The foregoing, in brief, sets forth the condition of affairs existing between Mexico and the United States. However much President Wilson may declare that his Government does not wish to intervene in the affairs of a neighboring country, it appears to us difficult to interpret absolutely in this sense his declarations in this connection.

We are of opinion that if one of the great powers of Europe similarly expressed its attitude towards a neighboring first class power, there would be aroused more than a suspicion of intervention. Matters governmental in Mexico are doubtless bad enough; but they might be considerably better if President Wilson and his Government confined their admonitions to subjects of their own country and put a stop to filibustering and smuggling of arms and ammunition across the line from the United States. It is easy to act the bully when you are sure you can lick the other fellow.

The President's attitude is attracting some attention in the old country. In an editorial thereabout the London Spectator, among other things, says:

"In dealing with Mexico, President Wilson wishes to secure the effects of compulsion while announcing that he never will apply compulsion. This new method of diplomacy obviously is not a hopeful one, and whether President Wilson will be able to emerge from the present crisis with credit or safety it is impossible to say. What may be called his gentle obstinacy has maneuvered him into a position from which it is not easy either to advance or retire."

The Saturday Review says: "The President's tone of cold superiority will only outrage Mexican pride," and stimulate President Huerta and his rebels to take a bold stand "as champions of Mexican dignity against American insolence to bring about the hostilities which President Wilson professes he is most anxious to avoid."

Concluding the editorial says: "A frontier incident, and the thing is done. Before the Americans know it there will be a raid, somebody will tread on the stars and stripes, and all America will be remembering the Maine again." It is to be hoped that good may come out of the mix up

between the two countries, no matter whether or not the proceedings are in regular diplomatic order.

Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England who has been on a visit to Canada and the United States, left on return to the Old Country yesterday by the steamer Lusitania, from New York. It is a very unusual thing for the Lord Chancellor to leave the United Kingdom during his term of office, and it is said to have occurred only once before this time, since the days of Cardinal Wolsey. The principal event for which Lord Haldane made the long journey was to deliver an address before the convention of the American Bar Association assembled in Montreal. Lord Haldane, accompanied by his sister Miss Haldane, arrived in New York on Friday. On Saturday, accompanied by a distinguished entourage, the party went up the Hudson River in a barge to Albany the Capital of the State. Here the distinguished guest was met by Hon. C. J. Doherty, Canada's Minister of Justice, the Premier of Quebec and other eminent legal gentlemen of Canada. After being entertained at Albany the party came to Montreal, arriving on Sunday. On Monday afternoon, Lord Haldane delivered his address to the Convention of the American Bar Association, assembled in the Princess Theatre. Among those in attendance from the United States were Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, President of the American Bar Association and numerous other eminent legal gentlemen. After two very busy days Lord Haldane left Montreal on Tuesday morning in time to take return passage on the Lusitania.

Buildings Demolished.

With a crashing sound, the three-story vacant building at 192 Peel street Montreal and the adjoining two-story office building, No 194 tumbled to their foundations at 7:45 o'clock Friday night, and fell to earth. No one was in the vicinity at the time so far as known, and it is practically certain there were no casualties. Both buildings are a mass of ruins. The cause of the collapse is attributed to blasting operations in connection with the construction of the Drummond building, next door. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Killed By Falling Building.

A gloom has been cast over the city of Peterboro, Ont by one of the worst, if not the worst disaster in its history. With no more warning than a few ominous cracks that were immediately followed by a rending of timbers, and a crashing of bricks and mortar, a big section of the largest department store in Peterboro collapsed last Thursday morning, killing five persons and injuring more or less seriously almost a dozen.

Peace Palace Inaugurated.

The Palace of Peace was inaugurated at the Hague Thursday afternoon, when the ceremony of banding the edifice over to the charge of the Dutch foreign minister was carried out in the great court in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, the Dowager Queen Emma and Prince Consort Henry. Those were surrounded by a distinguished gathering of diplomats, representatives of peace societies, and people prominent in all the arts and sciences.

Typhoon in Japan.

Extensive ruin has been caused in Japan by the typhoon which has raged there for several days. Scores of people were killed and hundreds of bridges and houses destroyed. In Tokio itself fifteen thousand houses were inundated, while in the country the railroads and the crops were much damaged. A party of seventeen children was lost while climbing Mount Komaga-Take.

Races At Montague.

The horse races at Montague Bridge on Wednesday last were a grand success. The weather, although threatening, held fine during the day, with the exception of a very light sprinkling of rain now and then. The attendance was very large, probably in the vicinity of four thousand, and the people were most orderly. The trotting was real good in each of the three classes. It was, without any doubt, the most successful trotting meet held in King's county. The summaries of the different trots are as follows:

- 2:19 CLASS (TROT AND PACE) PURSE \$150.
- Dominion D. 2:20 1/2, D.
 - A. McKinnon, Charlottetown 5 2 1 1 1
 - Hilda S. 2:20 1/2, Alfred Steward, Southport 1 1 2 3 3
 - Devilish Dorothy, 2:18 1/2
 - Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown 2 3 3 2 2
 - Cherry Ripe, T.C. Edgett, Charlottetown 3 4 4 4 4
 - Country Boy, 2:20 1/2, W. Maher Boston Mass, 4 5 5
 - Time 2:21, 2:21, 2:22, 2:20 1/2, 2:23
- 2:24 CLASS (TROT) PURSE \$150.
- Happy George, 2:23 1/2, W. A. Toombs, Long River, 1 1 1
 - Orwell Belle, 2:23 1/2, D. A. McKinnon, Ch'Town, 2 2 3
 - Rexall Girl, Hammond Kelly, Southport, 4 4 2
 - King Dods, H. H. Acoorn, Souris, 6 3 5
 - Frank I. 2:24 1/2, Charlie Chandler, Ch'Town, 5 6 6
 - King Brazilian, 2:24 1/2, Fred Walsh, North Tryon, 3 5 4
 - Time, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2
- 2:30 CLASS (TROT AND PACE) PURSE \$100.
- Car Ferry, Lewis Leard, Summerside, 1 1 1
 - Zealot, M. McKenna, Vernon, 2 2 2
 - Ferdale, Neil Nicholson, Cardigan, 3 4 4
 - Oakley H., H. H. Horne, Charlottetown, 6 6 3
 - Moth Miller, Hamond Kelly, Southport, 8 3 7
 - Scrub, P.C. Howatt, Cape Traverse, 4 8 5
 - Ruby D., George McIntyre, Montague, 5 5 6
 - Prince Cresens, James Riley, Gasperaux, 7 7 8
 - Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:30 1/2

The Welland Canal.

Included in the transportation work undertaken by the Government this year is the enlarged Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The new canal will in part follow the route of the present canal, and will in part take an entirely new course. The contract for Section 1 has been awarded at a price of \$3,500,000, and construction of the first three miles of the canal from the Lake Ontario end is now underway. This section is one of nine, tenders for which will be called in succession with as little delay as possible between each. The total length of the canal will be twenty five miles, and the difference in level between the two lakes, 325 1-2 feet, is to be overcome by seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46 1-2 feet. These locks are to be 300 feet long by 30 feet wide in the clear, and with thirty feet of water over the miter sills at extreme low stages in the lakes. The width of the canal at the bottom will be 200 feet, and at first the canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of twenty five feet only but all structures will be sunk to the thirty-foot depth, so that the canal can be deepened at any future date by dredging out the reaches.

The advantages which will accrue from the completion of this work are apparent from the fact that the largest lake boats will then by means of the canal reach the St. Lawrence waterway with full grain cargoes from the West. In the past there has been good reason for complaint that much of the Canadian grain transport has been diverted through American channels. When the Welland Canal is completed a thorough Canadian route will enable Canada to get her due share of her own trade. The enlargement of this canal was a work which Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised in 1908, but in 1911 his Government went out of power with not a hand turned toward fulfilling the promise.

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 SEPTEMBER 24TH, AND 25TH,
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Laphan will plunge into space from Harry Bingham Brown's Aeroplane when speeding at a mile a minute 3,000 feet in the air.

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 Frank R. Heartz, President.
 C. R. Smallwood, Sec'y Treas.
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