

TAFT NOW HAS BIG MAJORITY.

May Have 325 Votes When the Final Summing Up is Made.

Reports From Outside Places-- Senatorship For Bryan.

New York despatch: Maryland and Missouri held the centre of political attention when the Republicans and Democratic politicians, to say nothing of mere voters, began early to-day to look over the net results of the election.

At the opening of the day's despatches, leaving Maryland and Missouri out of the count, Taft was assured of 301 electoral votes. Bryan of 156.

Missouri with her big block of 18 votes was hanging in the balance, the first despatch to-day showing, upon incomplete returns, that Bryan had a lead of 67 votes.

Maryland with eight electoral votes was claimed for Taft with a margin of only 136 votes and few districts yet to be heard from.

The Democrats insisted that they would not yield Maryland to Republicans save on the authority of the official count.

At the beginning of the day this is the way the electoral table looked:

Table with 2 columns: For Taft and For Bryan. Lists states and their electoral votes.

301 156

Indiana apparently has given the Democrats a majority of eight in joint ballot in the Legislature, which would assure the State a Democratic United States Senator in place of Hemmway.

There is an active rumor that John V. Kern, the defeated candidate for Vice-President, will be the new Senator from Indiana.

The State has elected Marshall, Democrat, Governor, by a plurality of about 15,000, while giving Taft a margin of about 10,000.

Colorado has apparently settled the question definitely in favor of Bryan, but the latter's plurality in that State seems to be less than half of that for Shafroth, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the State Legislature will be held by Democrats.

West Virginia is evidently assured to Taft. First despatches to-day indicated a plurality of 20,000 or better; but Glasgow, Republican, for Governor, will have apparently less than half of that.

While Republican majority in the national House of Representatives has been but that Cannon will again be elected Speaker, and will have a Republican majority more than sufficient to continue his substantial control of the House.

Several of the leaders allied with him in that control were elected, however, by greatly reduced pluralities. On the other hand, the Republicans appear to have broken into the "solid south" by electing a Congressman in Arkansas, and to have increased their representation from Democratic Oklahoma by two.

Taft's plurality in New York State has gone well over the 200,000 mark, while Hughes for Governor has shrunk from 72,000 or better, accredited to him yesterday, to 70,000 or somewhat less.

Attention began to turn to-day to votes of the Democratic Socialists, Prohibition and Independence parties. It appeared early to-day that the Socialists had been disappointed in their widely avowed expectations of casting "a million for Debs," and in some States had even fallen below their vote of four years ago.

In general, however, their vote showed a material increase, justifying the claim of the advocates and the fear of the opponents of Socialism, that it has become a serious factor in American politics.

As for the Prohibition votes, its total presents a great disappointment to those who expected that the "prohibition wave" which has swept a number of States and hundreds of localities into the "dry" column during the past two years would show surprising increases in the vote of the party, which makes its chief issue legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Senatorship for Bryan. New York despatch: Chairman Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic National Commission, said last night:

"I do not believe that Mr. Bryan will again be the candidate of the Democratic party for President. Should the Legislature be Democratic in Nebraska when a vacancy occurs in the United States Senate from that State, as will be the case in 1910, I believe Mr. Bryan will be selected to fill the office."

Mr. Mack was asked if he thought the south would be recognized in the next national convention and permitted to name a candidate from that section of the country.

"The most available man will be nominated," he replied, irrespective of whether he comes from the north or the south, the east or the west. Everything will depend upon his availability and other conditions, of course, which we develop in the next four years."

Mr. Mack has no comment to make about the labor vote and said he did not believe Tammany Hall had been unfaithful to Bryan and the rest of the ticket.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Returns With Good News From West.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—President Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway returned to Montreal this morning. The President has been making a thorough inspection of the whole of the company's lines in the west, and just before his return to this city he inspected the Toronto terminals, where alterations in the yards at West Toronto are expected.

In an interview the President expressed satisfaction at the evidences of the return of prosperity displayed throughout the west. "The general prosperity of the country was one of the most pleasing features of our trip," he said. "Everywhere there are evident signs of better times, and all departments of commercial and industrial life show good improvement."

In connection with his visit to Vancouver and Victoria the President said "We have many improvements under way on Vancouver Island, and advance will be made with these as rapidly as is reasonable. Every effort will be made to aid the people in the development of the great resources of the Island."

As to the company's plans for next year in regard to the railway itself, Sir Thomas said the work of extension would go on in accordance with the plans that had been formulated, but as to a specific programme for next year nothing had been decided.

The completion of the line from Saskatoon to Edmonton is now within sight. Sir Thomas had nothing to say regarding the new boats on the Atlantic.

PALMA DEAD.

He Was the First President of Cuba Libre.

A Santiago despatch: Thomas Estrada Palma, the first President of the Republic of Cuba, died here to-night. Winning his first fame as a revolutionist in 1878, Palma, after a stormy career, was in 1901 chosen as the first President of Cuba and inaugurated on the same day that the United States formally relinquished all claim to jurisdiction over the internal affairs of the new nation.

Palma was born near Bayamo in 1838. He studied law in Spain, and upon the outbreak of the ten years' war (1868-78) joined the revolutionists, soon rising to the rank of general. Toward the end of the war Palma was proclaimed President of the Cuban Republic. Soon afterwards he was captured by the Spaniards and banished from Cuba.

In 1878 Palma went to Honduras, where he married the daughter of the President and was made postmaster-general. He next appeared at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and opened a school for Latin-American boys. He stuck to this peaceful occupation until 1895, when the Cubans again rebelling, he hastened to get into the fight. As the head of the New York junta it was his duty to organize the collection and transmission of supplies from this country.

Inaugurated in 1902, President Palma began by issuing a proclamation, part of which reads: "Let the crimes of other days be buried; let us follow the example of Grant and Lincoln—let us have peace. Let us, in the brightness of to-morrow, forget the night and errors of the past. Let us think of our children, of the prosperity that is to be theirs to-morrow, and all will be well."

He was soon confronted by a revolution, which brought into the field an even larger force than had fought against the Spaniards. President Palma had no force to meet it, and appealed to the United States.

Investigation by Mr. Taft showed that the administration had been as much to blame as the rebels for the insurrection. In October, 1906, the United States took control of the Cuban Government, and has since administered it.

Mr. Taft hopes to be in Cuba on February 1st, when the evacuation of the island by the American troops is scheduled to come off.

AUTO RAN OVER EMBANKMENT.

One Woman Was Killed—Two Others May Die.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Seven persons in a big automobile en route from New York to Albany were hurled over a sixteen-foot embankment near Coeymans, Albany county, last night. All were injured, and Mrs. Mabel Oakford, one of the party, died later at the Albany Hospital, in this city. Owing to an accident to the steering gear, the chauffeur was unable to make a sharp turn at the approach of a bridge over a creek.

It was said at the hospital to-day that Mrs. Albee and Mrs. Gerson, both of New York, suffered serious injuries and may not live.

GET LAND CERTIFICATES.

Rewards for Men Who Fought in South Africa.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—A number of land certificates under the South African volunteers' bounty act of last session of the Dominion Parliament arrived in Toronto yesterday. These certificates entitle the holders to select two adjoining sections of Dominion North-west lands, available for homestead entry, amounting to 320 acres. Accompanying the certificate is a blank by which the volunteer may appoint a substitute to accept money script for \$100. At the prevailing rate of discount this script will be worth about \$140.



WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, The Newly Elected Republican President of the United States.

BAPTIST UNION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW BODY DISCUSSED.

Article on Membership Causes Extended Discussion—Finally Decided to Accept Recommendations of the Committee—Rev. Dr. Mullens on Baptist Principles.

Ottawa despatch: When the Baptist Union conference opened this morning there were over three hundred delegates in attendance. Every Province in Canada was represented, the Maritime group sending sixty delegates, while a dozen have arrived from Alberta and British Columbia. The conference is the fruit of a general feeling throughout the Dominion that the three existing conventions should be merged in one and all their interests united.

The strongest convention is the Ontario and Quebec, in which the agitation developed, and by which this conference was called. The discussion upon the proposal has been very keen for the last week, the question being very complicated and the greatest issue in Baptist work in many years.

The Committee's Report. The joint committee upon the matter reported through Rev. Mr. Laffamme. They recommended: "The organization of a Baptist Union of Canada, and that, with a provisional organization, the conference proceed to deliberate on a form of constitution which may be practicable."

Rev. D. B. Harkness, M. A., Winnipeg, and Dr. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B., were sponsors for the resolution. The committee presented its report in the afternoon, suggesting a constitution for the Union of Canada. Members in the union would be appointed by the churches, two by each association, one from each five thousand membership in the conventions, and all officers of the union and board, while the time and place of the meeting shall be determined by the union. Each of the various boards shall be a corporate body with full legal powers, its members elected by the union, and being responsible to the same. The Grande Ligne Mission insists upon the retention of its name, and that its board of fifteen members, one-third of whom shall be French, shall meet in Montreal. Foreign missions, which stand to gain most by such an organization, were to have a board of thirty members. Of these twelve would be appointed by Ontario, twelve by the Maritime and six by the western conventions. One-third would retire each year and one-half must be laymen.

Dr. Cahoon, Fredericton, N. B., moved that the denominational headquarters should be in Toronto. The article on membership provoked a big discussion. Many delegates demanded a purely democratic representation from the individual Baptist churches. Dr. Norton, Toronto; Dr. White, Nova Scotia, and others feared this would mean an unwieldy convention of 5,000 members, that very few churches would be represented, that there would be a strong local coloring in every case, and that the wealthy city churches would be represented largely.

Hon. Mr. Foster thought the representation should come from the individual churches as much as possible, and that each should have the right to appoint delegates. "We dare not cut the connection between the local church and the Dominion union, for these meetings are inspirational, as well as business."

Rev. Prof. Farmer, from taking the right of representation from the individual bodies as did Rev. J. B. Kennedy, M. A. The convention defeated amendments to remove special representation from associations, existing conventions and boards, as well as one to cut off representations from the local churches.

The result of the discussion, however, was the acceptance of the committee's report, so that the union's membership will come from church associations and conventions.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Louisville, Ky., delivered an eloquent address upon "The Baptist Heritage." The Union sent a telegram to Governor Hughes of New York congratulating him on his victory yesterday.

Rev. T. T. Shields, of London, in his address upon "Our Future as Baptists," outlined the nature of the work they had to do, and the character of the men required to do it.

KAISER'S POWER.

MAY BE LIMITED AS RESULT OF RECENT INDISCRETION.

It is expected that the various parties in the Reichstag will demand that the Constitution be amended on British Lines.

New York, Nov. 9.—A cable despatch to the Herald from Berlin says: Two interpellations are already announced for the Reichstag. One will be introduced by the conservative party. It declares that the responsibility taken by the Chancellor does not exonerate those under him. The other one, from the Liberals, asks what steps the Imperial Chancellor proposes to take to protect the Federal States from a policy of irresponsibility and impulse. Prince Von Buelow has expressed satisfaction that the interpellations shall give him an opportunity to explain recent events.

The National Liberals of Hesse have further held a meeting to protest against the action of Prince Von Buelow. It is expected that the various parties will unite in demanding that in future measures be taken to limit the powers of the monarch and to do away with the present feudal system, which makes such incidents as the Tweedmouth letter and the present "indiscretion" possible.

"That is to say, that the constitution shall be amended on British lines, so that," as one writer puts it, "the country shall not be led blindfold into a national catastrophe."

Meanwhile the much discussed monarch is leaving here to-night for Eckart, to shoot with Archduke Franz Ferdinand. His Majesty will meet Emperor Franz Josef at Schonbrunn on Saturday.

The Canadian Northern Railway opened its branch from Brandon to Regina to-day.

WOMEN AND FRANCHISE.

Striking Demonstration at W.C.T.U. Meeting in Barrie.

Mrs. Stevens Shows What Women's Vote Would Do.

Complains Women Voters Support Men Against Women.

Barrie despatch: There was nothing militant or frenzied to-day in the appeal of the women of the Ontario W. C. T. U. made for the right to vote, but it was none the less enthusiastic and determined, and the men of Canada will undoubtedly hear more of it presently. The afternoon session of the union to-day was remarkable for the able exposition of the rights the women of the world had already gained and were fighting for.

At the close the following resolution was unanimously carried: Resolved, that we as patriotic Christian women, realizing the importance of the ballot for our sex, do hereby promise to exercise our own franchise powers on all occasions when possible, and to encourage other women to do likewise, so that the election of the best men in municipal and other contests may be secured and the liquor curse banished from our homes.

The demonstration was excellently managed by Mrs. Mattie Stevens, of Toronto. Representing every country in which women's suffrage had made some progress, the ladies from the audience advanced to the platform, carrying the national flag of the people they voiced, and then read a little statement of the rights that had been gained in public life by the weaker sex.

Mrs. Stevens introduced the subject. She said that when they considered what the women's vote could do for the country they must all concede that the fight for the suffrage was one of their most important spheres of labor, and should command the interest and attention of all. The almost immediate result of the partial enfranchisement of women was seen in a law for the better protection of women and children. Mrs. Stevens said she was proud that four of the six countries where equal suffrage privileges had been accorded to women were English-speaking lands. But now the European women were roused and they must look to their laurels.

Mrs. Thornley, of London, representing the United States, rejoiced in the fact that four States in the Union had granted full rights to women. In Wyoming, where full rights had been given for many years, there were fewer divorces and less unmarried women than in any State of the Union, and statistics showed that 90 per cent. of the eligible women voted.

Mrs. Grey, of Toronto, for New Zealand women, pointed out that at the last election in the island 175,946 out of 212,250 women on the voters list cast their ballot, while only 2,211,611 men out of a total of 2,625,194 did so. A white ribbon army 1,500 strong was working for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Russell, of Toronto, spoke for 300,000 women voters in Norway, and Mrs. Brown, of Pictou, for the Isle of Man.

For England, Mrs. Wright, of London, claimed that the suffragettes had achieved something more than notoriety and adverse criticism, and called upon the convention to sympathize with the women of England in their valiant struggle.

Speaking for Canada, Mrs. McKee, of Barrie, reviewed the rights that women had gained in the Dominion, and praised the laws of New Brunswick, where every incorporated municipality must have at least two women school trustees. There was some discussion before the motion was put.

Mrs. Brown complained that when a woman was a candidate for office the men supported her, but the women voted for her masculine rival, and another delegate referred to the statement that in Toronto only local-option contests in Toronto only fifty per cent. of the women eligible to vote exercised their privileges.

The remainder of the afternoon session was mainly devoted to a discussion on the progress of the organ of the union, The Canadian White Ribbon Tidings. Mrs. McAllister and Mrs. Miller, the associate editors last year, found the paper \$1201 in debt. Under the new management the deficit has been cut down to almost half, or \$698.

Mrs. Thornley, of London, told how she evolved the scheme of advertising only one article of each class, and narrated how she had first failed to get any contracts till she resolved to take no orders from any but Christian men, and then how the tide had turned in her favor. She said that she did not so much pray that she should get advertisements as that the firms she dealt with were the right Christian firms and deserving support of the W. C. T. U.

At the morning session the best method of interesting girls in "Y" work was debated, and the most direct means of influencing mothers inquired into.

Mrs. Kerr, of Brantford, said they wanted more tactful Christian women. How not to do it she well illustrated by a story of a reform worker who went into the house of a woman and said: "Your children are on the street, and they don't look well. Come to our mothers' meetings and learn how." The woman told the caller to get out, and her action was quite natural.

The Toronto Parks Committee again recommends that Ald. Foster's \$30,000 palm house be built in the Allan Gardens.

A BIG WAR LOOMING UP.

Strained Relations Existing Between France and Germany.

France Refuses to Release Deserters From Foreign Legion.

France Refuses to Back Down and Will Fight It Out.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The relations between France and Germany are again disturbed through Germany seeking from the French Government the release of the Germans who deserted from the foreign legion at Casa Blanca, and additional satisfaction for an alleged assault made upon a subordinate official of the German Consulate at that place.

The French Foreign Office wishes to submit the matter to arbitration, and M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, is endeavoring to reach an agreement with the German Foreign Office to this end, but so far without success.

Several of last evening's papers took up the subject, and declared that it is now necessary for Germany to insist upon her rights. The German Government made serious representations to France early in October with reference to this affair, which was prior to the controversy which arose from the publication of the Emperor's interview, but the raising of the controversy in the newspapers yesterday is regarded by some of Chancellor Von Buelow's critics as a device to divert public attention from the Emperor and the chancellor to a foreign quarrel.

France is resolved to stand firm. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, has been instructed to notify Germany that France maintains her view that the whole question should be arbitrated and that in the meanwhile she declines to release the deserters, to reprimand the officers concerned, or to exchange regrets with Germany.

Premier Clemenceau declared to-day that he was ready to go before the Chamber of Deputies on the issue, and resign if he was not upheld. The press of every shade of opinion with singular unanimity voices approval of the Government's attitude, and declares that a backdown would be equivalent to the moral end of France.

Won't Apologize. Berlin, Nov. 9.—The viewpoint of Germany in the Casa Blanca difficulty was explained officially by the Foreign Office this morning with the express desire that it be cabled to America in order to clear up any existing doubt.

"All we demand," said an official of the Foreign Office, "is a simple expression of regret from France for the violence against the German Consular officials at Casa Blanca. Unless this is forthcoming there would be no object in conducting further negotiations.

"Concerning the other points of the difference we are prepared to arbitrate."

WHOLESALE RAID.

Six Stores Were Entered by Burglars in Brockville.

A Brockville despatch: Burglary by wholesale was committed in Brockville during the night, no less than six stores having been entered on the main business thoroughfare. They included the shops of R. Davis & Sons, R. H. Smart, Thomas MacDermott, G. R. Quirnbach, C. W. Johnston and the Wm. Davies Co., Limited. It is supposed to have been an organized effort of local characters well acquainted with the several premises. This is shown by the location of the weak spots in the rear doors and windows.

Every cash drawer was rifled of sums ranging from \$2 to \$12. The safes were not tampered with, which gives color to the theory that it was the work of amateurs. At Smart's hardware store revolvers, razors, diamond glass cutters and watches were taken to the value of \$400, and at MacDermott's tobacconist store the thieves lined themselves with cigars. MacDermott was also the heaviest money loser. The coal sheds of the Geo. E. Shields Co. were also broken into during the night and a quantity of anthracite removed.

It is supposed the burglars had intended fleeing across the river to the United States as a boat house containing a motor launch was broken into. There were evidences of the launch having been tampered with, but neglect to turn on the supply of gasoline resulted in the craft being abandoned. On the floor was written in large letters, "We will come back again." The police have no clue.

CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD.

Schooner Lorna Doone Arrives at Halifax Without Her Master.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 9.—The schooner Lorna Doone, owned by Dr. Grenfell, Labrador missionary, arrived at North Bay to-day minus her captain, who was washed overboard Sunday afternoon.

Captain Roberts was standing talking to the helmsman when a huge sea broke over the vessel, carrying everything movable in its wake. The Lorna Doone was bound from Boston with a cargo of supplies for Dr. Grenfell's mission at Antony.

"Captain Roberts was a native of Twillingate, Newfoundland."

FERNIE GROWING FAST.

Fifteen Hundred Men at Work on New Buildings.

Fernie, B. C., Nov. 9.—Some 1,600 men are at present employed in building about thirty permanent blocks and buildings, among them being the Provincial government structures, cost \$80,000; a new school, \$29,000, and city offices, \$30,000. No addition will be made to the fire equipment, with the exception of increasing the length of hoses. The city is taking over the telephone and lighting systems.

THE ATHENS REPORTER, NOV. 11, 1908.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Defeated Candidate in Presidential Elections.

RELIEVING UNEMPLOYED.

Various Schemes to Aid the Hungry in Britain.

London, Nov. 9.—Put briefly, the British Government proposals for relief of the unemployed are as follows: War Office open to take 24,000 recruits in special reserve. This would cost \$1,000,000.

Admiralty to employ 2,100 additional men for repairing warships. Tenders for five new cruisers to be issued earlier than the routine time. Central grant for unemployed increased to \$1,500,000, and restrictions respecting men who have received poor law relief removed.

Post office to take 8,000 men during Christmas season, at wages ranging from \$4 to \$5 per week.

The various municipalities in Britain have decided on remunerative works of all kinds which had previously been decided on, and these amounts in the aggregate exceed \$10,000,000.