

ON THE FIRING LINE

Remember that the Polls Open at 9 a. m. and Close at 5 p. m. On September 21

A month ago the Times told its readers that reciprocity would result in the establishment of new lumbering and milling industries in British Columbia. Although the Times does not resort to catch-penny methods of campaign, the full significance of that statement was not realized by the public at that time. The Times publishes a letter to-day which should drive the sense of the facts into the thickest skull. It is a letter by D. E. Skinner, manager of the Port Blakely Mill Company, of Seattle, written by him to a business correspondent. When you read it you will see it is not a "doctored" letter. It was first published in the Western Lumberman for September. Here it is:

"Canadian milling interests are already beginning to feel the effect of the reciprocity agreement. The Port Blakely Mill Company does business all over the world, and you may be certain that we are not going to overlook any market like that offered by Canada.

"We would not have opposed the reciprocity agreement if it had meant free trade, but the situation as it stands to-day is a rank discrimination against American lumber, dressed or finished even on one side. The agreement imposes an ad valorem duty of 22 1/2 per cent. on our exports into Canada.

"I do not know whether the majority of those who favored the reciprocity agreement realized this condition. In fact I feel certain that they did not. I do not believe that the president and Secretary Knox did, at first, but when the feature was pointed out we were met with a refusal to alter any part of the original bill. I asked one of the commissioners who negotiated the pact how it was such discrimination was asked, and he replied that the Canadian commissioners laid down the rule right at first that they must get into the American market with their common lumber, and that they must be protected with the ad valorem duty. They declared they had no serious objection to the small ad valorem duty on milled lumber—about 6 1/4 per cent.—that the United States maintained. Without this concession, and no further question asked on the subject, the Canadians did not care to go any further.

"Of course the great danger to American mills is that of increased milling capacity on the Canadian side, brought about by the price differential on lumber that exists to-day. I am satisfied that this differential will soon be wiped out. Indications are plentiful that milling operations will be greatly extended on the Canadian side. The heavy purchases of Canadian timber by Americans at the price paid is evidence that big sawmill plants are to be installed. The mills at present are just about taking care of the surplus of logs, so there is not any great opening in the log market. More logs in the water will necessitate more mills to saw them. Stumpage standing is a liability, not an asset. It must be cut to be of value. Therefore it is plain that purchasers of Canadian timber do not intend to let it lie idle.

"Yet it is inconceivable that a market provided by 9,000,000 will long be sufficient to make use of all the lumber they manufacture themselves, and the surplus of mills may be large, but they won't make money for their builders for any length of time, at least.

"Yet here we are seeking a market, and we can't overlook opportunities. We can ship our logs across the line, if we want, and manufacture to greater advantage for the Canada market than we can here with cheaper labor and escape from the 22 1/2 per cent. duty. These are conditions that I am going to investigate, and I know other manufacturers have the same ideas in mind."

Do you realize that if these results are to come about "because" of reciprocity they will not come about "without" reciprocity? There is the moral.

Portland, Me. Sept. 13.—The Portland Evening Express, a prohibition paper, this afternoon issued a bulletin stating Maine had gone "wet" by 500 votes.

FRENCH PRESIDENT APPROVES REPLY

DESIRES FREE HAND POLITICALLY IN MOROCCO

German Officials Confident Satisfactory Settlement Will Be Reached

Rambouillet, France, Sept. 13.—President Fallieres to-day gave his formal sanction to the French reply to the latest note from Germany regarding Morocco. Foreign Minister Descloux, after he submitted the document, hastened by motor car to Paris and if the reply can be transcribed in time, a messenger will leave with it for Berlin to-night, otherwise the note will go forward in the morning.

It is understood that, as anticipated, the last French expression emphasized the necessity of maintaining the commercial equality of all in Morocco, and insists that the French shall have a free hand politically in that country.

German Views. Berlin, Sept. 13.—During the last few days both at the foreign office and in social circles, the minister of foreign affairs, Herr Von Kiderlin-Waechter, has expressed implicit confidence in a satisfactory settlement with France regarding the Morocco dispute.

This is reflected by the staff of the foreign office, who expect that the French answer to the last German note will be received not later than Monday and probably to-morrow.

The answer, it is believed, will accept a part of the German proposals, leaving others for further negotiations. The officials scout the assertion that the reply France will amount to an ultimatum. It is expected that Germany's demand for an allotment of 30 per cent. in whatever railroad and other concessions France obtains in Morocco has been wrongly interpreted abroad. This division in which Germany also would reciprocate towards France, does not touch the concessions obtained by other countries. They are free to get whatever concessions may be obtained without interfering with Germany or France.

The foreign office regards this arrangement as fully within the terms of the Locarno agreement and as not infringing on the rights of the outside powers. The Bourse continues more optimistic concerning the Moroccan situation. Nevertheless stocks opened somewhat lower generally this morning, owing to disappointment over the course of yesterday's market at New York.

The withdrawals of French money assumed a much more serious proportion this morning, causing an unusually sharp advance in Paris sight exchange. The movement, however, does not excite particular concern among Berlin financiers because the Paris balances here had already been reduced to less than one-third the normal at the end of June.

It is assumed in some quarters that Paris banks are acting on a hint from the French government in order to bring pressure to influence a speedy settlement.

STORM STOPS CAR SERVICE

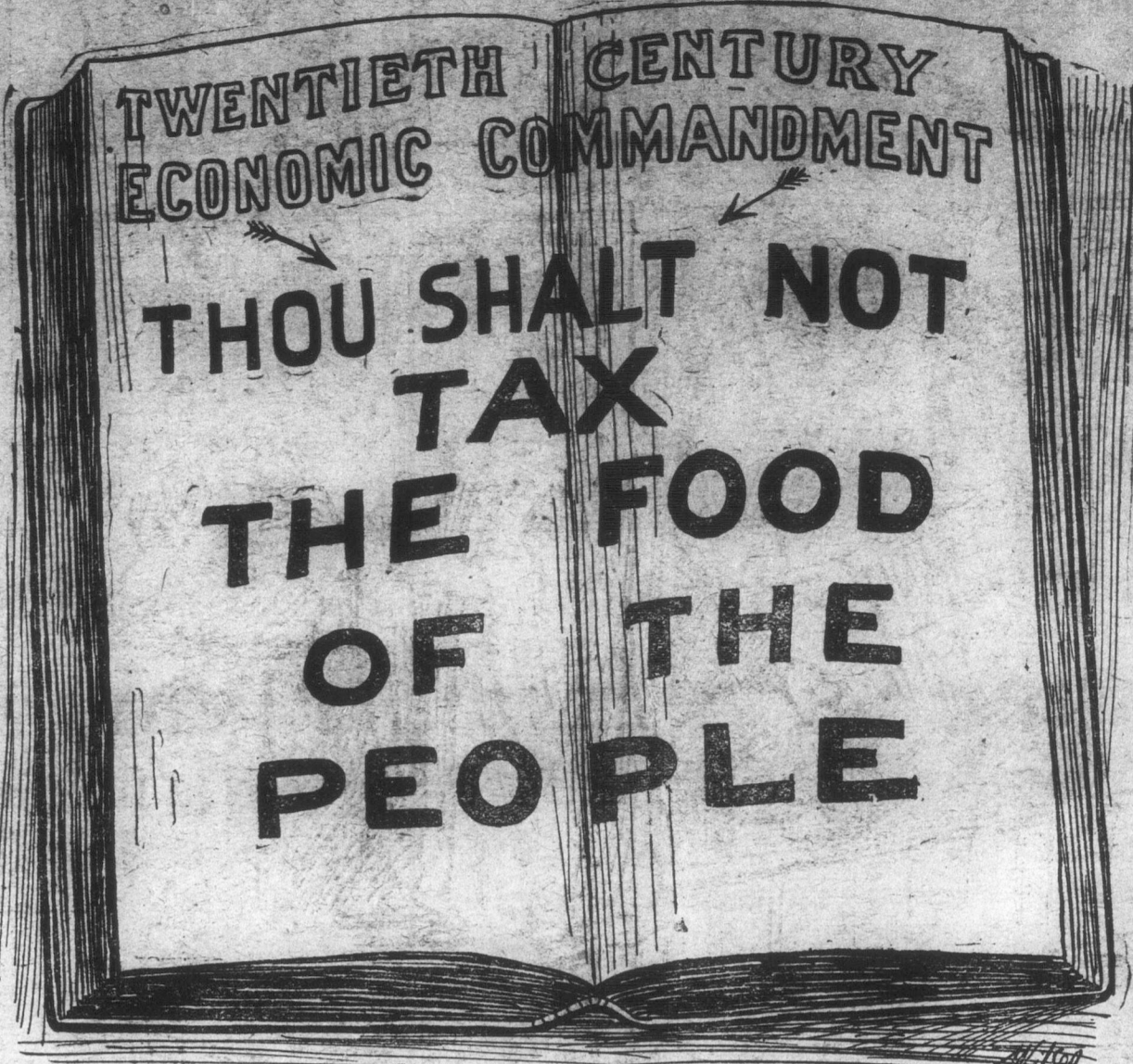
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 13.—Springfield was badly damaged by three wind storms which occurred this morning in rapid succession between 2 and 4.50. The streets were obstructed by thousands of fallen trees, trolley lines are down and street car service is at a standstill. Streets and cellars are flooded.

The copper roof of the dome of the state house was torn off. Switchboards of the Interstate Telephone Company caught fire and all electric lights were extinguished when the first storm struck. No loss of life has been reported.

PRINCE PALATINE WINS ST. LEDGER

Lycan Second and King William Third—Nine Starters in Big Race

Doncaster, Eng., Sept. 13.—The hopes of Lord Derby at least winning the last of the classic races to-day were disappointed when his King William could do no better than third in the St. Leger, behind C. Pilkington's Prince Palatine and J. B. Joel's Lycan, who finished in that order. King William started favorite at 5 to 4, but both the winner and second were well backed at 100 to 30 respectively. Giving away 12 pounds, Prince Palatine came within a head of winning the Biennial at Ascot, and though shortly after he was beaten half a length by Mushroom at Newmarket he was regarded as an improving colt and with Sunstar out of the way, was much favored by the betting public. He justified the confidence of his backers by winning in easy fashion with a margin of six lengths. He is by Persimmon, out of Lady Lightfoot, and was ridden by the American jockey F. O'Neill, who was brought over from France for that purpose. Lycan, which was second, is regarded by Morton as being much inferior to the Derby winner, and there is little doubt that Sunstar would have won the "Triple X Crown" could he have stood his preparation. The summary: The St. Leger stakes of 5000 sovereigns, for three-year-old colts and fillies, 1 mile six furlongs and 132 yards, won by T. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, J. B. Joel's Lycan, second, Lord Derby's King William third. Also ran: Pietri, Atman, Cherry King, Longboat, Beaurepaire and Bachelor's Hope.



"THIS IS NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION. IT IS A QUESTION OF HUMANITY."

RIVER OF LAVA EIGHT MILES LONG

Scores of New Fissures Have Opened in Mount Etna Since Eruption Began

Catania, Sept. 13.—The eruption of Mount Etna is assuming the proportions of a disaster. The lava stream whose path crosses the railway line circling the volcano, is approaching the railway station to the north and especially threatening the depots at Merce and Alicantami which were abandoned to-day. Squads of laborers were at work to-day taking up the railroad tracks and removing all transportable matter to places of safety.

The entire crest of Mount Etna appears to be in a state of ebullition. The gravity of the eruption of Mount Etna is indicated by the abandonment of the railroad station at Merce and also at Alicantami, at the north of the mountain. Alicantami marked the limit of the last flow in 1878. Merce was threatened at that time but escaped.

The eruption means suffering for the peasantry. The slopes of Mount Etna within an area of more than 85 square miles support a population more dense than that of any other portion of Sicily or Italy. There are 65 cities and villages in the vicinity, and the number of inhabitants who obtain an excellent living from the fertile fields is more than 300,000.

It was reported this afternoon that a total of 79 new fissures had opened in the volcano since the disturbance began. The river of lava, which is increasing slowly northward, has increased in volume and extends eight miles from its source. The houses of several peasants have been overthrown. The earthquake continues terrifying the people for miles around.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED

Paris, Sept. 13.—Lieut. Chotard, a pupil of the military aviation school, was killed yesterday while making a flight at Villa Coublay. A gust of wind capsized his machine and he fell 300 feet.

Laurier the Gallant Knight

One of the oldest and most experienced newspaper men in Canada, and a non-party man into the bargain, writes as follows regarding the Prime Minister, now waging one of the most marvellous fights of his career in the East: "Sir Wilfrid is conducting the campaign with the cheerfulness and vigor of a winner. I have not heard nor seen him in such fine fettle for years. The campaign has agreed with him. He reminds me of those good knights in Sir Thomas Malory's book who got stronger by the combat and finished it with the force of seven to ten men. The Premier, like George Canning, wears his heart in his countenance and demeanor. He is, as ever, the man of all Canada who is best posted as to the way the fight is going. That's what makes him so pleasant, so happy, so robust in his seventieth year. The opposition will, in effect, be rubbed out."

WED PRISONER FOR THIRTY HOURS

TEACHER BEATEN AND CARRIED INTO WOODS

Kidnapper Finally Releases Victim Who Reaches Place of Safety

Snowflake, Man., Sept. 13.—Dragged from her little school among the trees of the Pambina Valley, brutally assaulted and then compelled to spend thirty hours in the bush with a ruffian who guarded her with loaded rifle, Miss Gladys Price, the Riverview school teacher, returned exhausted, bruised and battered to the friendly shelter of a neighboring house about seven o'clock last night. Though suffering intensely from the shock, Miss Price was able some time after her return to give an account of all that had happened since the kidnappers left her after morning school on Monday.

Miss Price was seated in the school-room when a man said to her Harry Wilson, of Hannan, N. D., suddenly appeared in the doorway and pointed a rifle at her. The little teacher refused his demands, Wilson threatened to shoot, whereat she told him to shoot. A struggle then ensued and Wilson hit the plucky girl over the head with a bottle, then carried her off into the bush. After a while he compelled her to walk and they travelled deeper into the heart of the underbrush. Here Wilson lighted a fire and the terrified girl spent the long night with the wretched Wilson watching her every move and threatening to shoot at the first sound from her. She heard the whistle of her sweetheart, Frank Patterson, who was seeking her, but was unable to respond. Wilson drank heavily inordinate quantities of liquor and smoking innumerable cigarettes. Incessantly the poor girl pleaded with her captor to allow her to return, but he turned a deaf ear to all her pleadings. All night long she moved around to keep warm and watching for a chance to make her escape, but the menacing rifle left her no loophole.

Then day came. Wilson wanted to take her across the river. He said he was a rich man and would grant her anything she wanted, but she remained steadfast and refused to accompany him. The liquor had all been consumed by this time and his effects were passing away. Wilson's cigarettes and matches also gave out, which troubled him much, being an inveterate smoker. Last evening he finally consented to allow her to return home. "But don't go and tell them," was his parting adjuration. "I'm sorry this happened." Then telling her he intended cutting all the telephone wires in the district to prevent his capture he left her and she made her way to the farm of John Riou and after resting continued her way to the Patterson house, where she has been staying and where she now rests and recuperates.

Investigation around the countryside brings to light Wilson's meanderings before his arrival at the little school in the valley. He was seen in Manitou on Saturday afternoon, went to a neighboring village, where he stole a rifle and decamped. Later he appeared in Manitou again and bought four bottles of liquor, from which place he made his way to Riverview school. Wilson is a man of about forty years of age and is said, with the assistance of the accomplices, who were shot in the affray, to have held up a train south of the border, after which he struck north to the Manitou district. Wilson's capture is said to be now a matter of hours, a posse of two or three hundred armed men having surrounded him in the bush.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF DOUBLE MURDER

Homesteader Being Taken to Saskatoon—Jealousy Cause of the Crime

Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—With the charge of a double murder hanging over him and with a third victim mortally wounded, Jim Allick, a homesteader who is located six miles from Vanscoy and about thirty miles from the city, is now under arrest and is being brought to Saskatoon by the R. N. W. M. P. It is alleged according to the meagre details that have been secured that yesterday Allick shot his father-in-law, mother-in-law and wife and that he was arrested while on his way into Vanscoy, although another report is that he was making to Battleford when taken. Jealousy with regard to his wife is said to be the cause of the crime.

FALLS BELOW GUARANTEE

Alaskan Salmon Pack Smaller Than Former Years

Seward, Alaska, Sept. 12.—The salmon canning season in western Alaska is nearly ended and the cannery ships are leaving with their packs. The output of the Bristol Bay canneries when the dispatch was sent, as the contract with the Chinese employees. The Shignik Bay pack is close to the guarantee. In Larson's Bay and Uyak the canneries are working on a second run of salmon, and the pack will be larger than usual. The Cook Inlet canneries report a good season.

PERTINENT POINTS

Prosperity means higher wages for labor, and reciprocity means prosperity.

The man who says his loyalty compels him to vote against reciprocity, yet who cheats the King's revenue by surreptitiously bringing in goods from across the border because they are cheaper there, need not necessarily be classed as a criminal. He is merely the by-product of a protective tariff.

A responsible Minister of the Crown who says that we must have nothing to do even in the most casual way with a friendly neighbor of our own kind and when the same Minister alienates vast portions of our resources to the same neighbor that Minister is a hypocrite.

The Briton who votes for Borden votes for Bourassa and no navy.

Vote for yourself and the great masses of the Canadian people. Do not bonus a few millionaires by voting hard earned dollars into their pockets.

If I am a wage earner and attempt to satisfy my wants by going into the cheapest market to buy, I am disloyal; but if I am a millionaire I can buy my material from a foreigner and compel my fellow countrymen to pay me more for it than it is worth, then I am a great imperialist.

CRISIS IN CHINA FAST APPROACHING

SZCHUAN UPRISING LIKELY TO SPREAD

Government Ready for Emergency—Homeless Natives May Join Revolutionist

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—In the opinion of the students of Oriental affairs China is rapidly approaching a great crisis in her history. The uprising in Szchuan province is expected to extend to the neighboring provinces and especially to the southward where the Mongolian element has for many years been opposed to the reigning Manchu dynasty.

Evidently prepared for trouble, the Chinese government has been induced to dispatch troops to the affected district and to deal with the situation with a strong hand. It is believed here that the government will be able to suppress the present disturbance, though the unforeseen flooding of the Yangtze Valley is expected to drive thousands of the unfortunate natives, whose means of subsistence have been destroyed, into the ranks of the revolutionists.

But it is believed that the Szchuan uprising is only the beginning of other outbreaks in other parts of the Chinese Empire, for the fact is, that the struggle now going on is really a gigantic test of the relative strength and power of the central government as opposed to the provincial governments. Japan also had to pass through a similar ordeal before the people were able to break the power of her barons and it is believed that the Chinese government will now be put to the same test.

While the sympathy of Occidental nations must remain with the Chinese federal government, there can be no interference in this great internal strife, and the activities of other nations, at least for the present, must be confined to the protection of their own citizens resident in China.

Rebels Attack Cheng Tu

London, Sept. 13.—A news dispatch received here to-day from Tsu Chau says that the prefect of police there has attempted to communicate with Cheng Tu by messengers, but that the messengers were unable to get through the lines of rioters who were attacking the city at four points. Troops, the dispatch adds, line the walls of Cheng Tu, defending the city. Tsu Chau is 75 miles southeast of Cheng Tu, capital of the province of Szchuan in which district a rebellion has occurred and Tsu Chau is nearer the capital than any other point in which news of the rebellion has been sent to the outside world since September 9. It is about half way between Cheng Tu and Su Lu where the British refugees are reported as having arrived safely.

This afternoon the foreign officers received a dispatch from the British consul at Cheng Tu, dispatched under date of September 9. It states that there was fighting within the walls of Cheng Tu on September 7, when several persons were killed and others wounded, both among the populace and the soldiers. The rebels were easily repulsed and the gates of the city closed. The shops were shut up. On the following day roughs from the suburbs attacked the city gates, but were driven back.

The advice add that the American and British residents of Cheng Tu who did not leave the city on September 7, still remained in the capital when the dispatch was sent, as the governor-general refused to permit them to leave on September 8, owing to the presence of the rebels outside the walls. The French missionaries had decided to remain in the city. The mail service to and from Cheng Tu has been interrupted.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS GATHER AT SEATTLE

Four Companies Represented—To Erect Docks to Cost \$1,000,000 on Sound

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—B. N. Baker of Baltimore, president of the recently organized Atlantic & Pacific Transport Company, capitalized at \$15,000,000, and Cornelius Von Elderen of Antwerp, Belgium, representing three trans-Atlantic steamship companies, will be present to-day at an important meeting of the new port commission of Seattle.

President Baker will explain the plan of the transport company, which contemplates establishing a line of mail, passenger, and freight steamers between New York city and intermediate ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Mr. Von Elderen will present a proposition for the leasing of his company of a huge municipally-owned dock. The scheme contemplates the erection of a dock to cost possibly \$1,000,000 by bond issues, the leasing companies to guarantee sufficient rental to pay annual interest charges on the bonds, and create a sinking fund to retire them after a reasonable term of years.

FATALITY INJURED

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Pinned beneath his mount when the horse reared on its hind legs and then fell over backwards, Wm. Lynch, blue ribbon holder of the New York police squad, was fatally injured at the state fair here last night.

RECIPROcity WILL ADD TO PROSPERITY

SIR WILFRID CONTINUES TOUR OF QUEBEC

Money Saved by Removal of Duties Will Go Into Pockets of Canadian Consumers

Beauce Junction, Que., Sept. 13.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier came here yesterday from Quebec to support Hon. Dr. Land, his youngest colleague in the cabinet.

The Premier was greeted by 4000 people and delivered a fighting speech, one of the most forceful of the campaign. He said that though on the verge of seventy years he would fight his opponents to the end, and that never before had he to fight such insidious and dishonest tactics. Sir Wilfrid later left for Theford mines.

In the beginning of his address the Prime Minister appealed to the women to use their influence on the right side, and then urged the Conservatives present to be converted to the Liberal programme. "If you vote for me," he said, "you do not desert your duties, for your chiefs have deserted you in departing from the policy of Sir John Macdonald."

The Premier referred to the prosperity of the country under the Liberal government, and then said that it was the intention of the government to make the people more prosperous with reciprocity. The true aim of politics was always to secure prosperity to the people. One of the great markets for the products of the United States, and instead of paying tariff rates into the treasury under reciprocity it would go into the pockets of the Canadian consumers. He did not think any Conservative of common sense, otherwise than those actuated entirely by party spirit, would vote against the Liberal party on September 21st.

The chiefs of the Conservative party, said Sir Wilfrid, "have denied their former policy. The temper always is with us, and this time at the side of Mr. Borden he urges the Conservative party to adopt a policy of laissez faire. (Laughter). It was a great compliment to the Liberal party when the Conservatives said, "Leave well enough alone," and he urged the voters to enhance that compliment by leaving the government where it was."

The Premier argued in favor of the navy and said there was opposition to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He said that the British government should contribute to the deepening of the St. Lawrence, so it was just that the people of Canada should contribute to help Nova Scotia in naval defence.

In concluding the Premier said: "We have triumphed four times, thanks to the aid of the people of the Dominion, and by your aid we will conquer again."

FRISCO'S MARINE NEWS

Another Collier Reaches Golden Gate With Coal for Government

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13.—The Norwegian steamer Adniral Berntsen has arrived from Newport News with coal for the government. After unloading she will proceed to the coast to load lumber for Sydney for account of J. J. Moore & Co.

The next government collier to arrive will be the British steamer St. James, due to-day from Norfolk and charter to Kerr, Clifford & Co. to carry wheat to Portland for the Food Kingdom.

The W. R. Grace liner Belle of Seattle is in port with 1,200 tons of lumber from Sooke. She will proceed to the Sound to load lumber. The Standard Oil tanker Tussock arrived late Monday night in ballast from the Orient, and the British steamer cargo of lumber from Tacoma will arrive here again on her homeward voyage October 3.

The British steamer Damara, with cargo of lumber from Tacoma, will arrive here on her homeward voyage October 3. Buenos Ayres, put in here Monday on a small shipment of cargo goods.

ESKIMO BURIAL

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 13.—In the course of the last few days the schooner L. L. Shismar, when the crew got out, they found the body of Englishman, Laborde, of the schooner Louise, which was wrecked in the ice last November. The body had remained in the ice for a long time, three miles from the dismasted hull.

LABOR LEADER'S VIEW

(Press Item.) Here is an interview by J. Stevenson, president of the Independent Labor party in Toronto, given to one of the Toronto papers, giving his views on the workingman's tax. There is not the slightest doubt that candidates who are going to support food, no matter to what party they belong. Nine-tenths of the workingmen know, he said, "are in favor of reciprocity. This is not a party fight in any means. It involves the question of the good of workingmen. It is an issue far broader and deeper than mere politics; it is a question of humanity."

ON THE F...

Remember that at 9 a. m. and On Sept...

Who are the that will settle reciprocity as against striction on Sept. cal votes can do

They are the c- vested and estab- in the city of Vic- who think and s- as their home c- these are known- "er," the almost- ness in the city. many political- have seen govern- go, changing plac- ing one another. policies which h- better times or v- governments, but- side them. They- acquaintance wi- foundation of pol- They know the dif- an appeal to bus- and appeal to se- are not all lashed- ings, nor can the- by partisan appe- contradict their c-

There are othe- have homes here- them have rising- must be fed, cloth- and they have th- lem of how to m- meet. They hav- and they look w- share they have i- grass—the work- city healthy and- ern in the best se- Their work is b- wages are earned- in what capacity- Whatever prom- business develop- increasing popul- industry, stir and- tivity are held b- their personal- they own will b- value as the city- will share in wh- called the "uneas- by which some b- assets. These ar- independent of p- will agree out b- means their best-

But there are o- army of mercha- that the duty th- they have to im- United States in- the demands of- makes the price c- per cent higher- be if the duty w- and they look for- in prices that will- reciprocity is in op- them of the great- have in making e- why breadstuffs- They know that- housekeeper has- goods than she w- afford to buy a- Under reciprocity- higher priced go- glitimize profits v- the same amount- turn-over. This- will vote for rec- it must benefit-

These are not a- ant keepers who- masses who are h- their expense bill- will be able to sp- better tables at l- than they are com- now. And the m- eat at their table- priced and gratif- erate cost of a so- you calculate wh- feed the people- one day and the- quarter of the ar- bill you will hav- in enables alone e- year. Look at th- ports and import- column to-day and- are at.

Thoughtful peo- ing solemnly abo- and the solid vot- will have the opp- before them to e- ings on Septembe- the polls in an- mandate that will- procity candidate- Templeman—at t- polls.

MADNESS IS (Acadian R- This is an age of- terminated uprising of-