PRESIDENT TAFT DISAPPOINTED

Expresses His Opinion on Result of Dominion Election—Official Washington Will Not Talk on Subject

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 21.—President Taft at a banquet here tonight said:

"I have just been informed that reciprocity has failed in Canada. For me it is a great disappointment. I had hoped that it would be put through to prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries.

"It takes two to make a bargain, and if Canada declines we can still go on doing business at the old stand."

After having had time to analyse the complete returns, the president will make a statement or incorporate his opinion in a speech.

President Taft left here at 10.30 p. m. for Peoria, Ill.

There was much speculation here tonight as to what effect the election will have upon the president's reception in the insurgent and agricultural states, which he soon will visit, and where he has been bitterly opposed because of his advocacy of reciprocity.

The president unquestionably was taken entirely by surprise, and this made his disappointment all the more bitter.

Few of the banqueters present knew that the president was receiving the returns from across the border, and they did not appreciate what the play of his countenance meant as the little white slips of paper containing Associated Press bulletins were passed to him.

Mr. Taft proved a good loser, however, for when he rose to speak, his characteristic smile had not deserted him, and he spoke in a happy vein for a few minutes preceding his more serious discussion of the arbitration treaties.

The president had confidently predicted to his friends that reciprocity would win in Canada. He had refrained from discussing the issue in any of his public utterances while the campaign was on in Canada, despite pressure brought to bear upon him. Today, at Battle Creek, however, with the assurance that whatever he might say would not be misconstrued, inasmuch as the Canadian polls were about to close, Mr. Taft launched into a reciprocity speech. He spoke with the confidence of one who believed that victory was in sight.

President Taft was deeply chagrined when the annexation bugaboo was brought into the discussion of reciprocity and believed it had much to do with deciding the issue in Canada, the opposition leaders having used it in every possible way. The president in his speech at Battle Creek today took occasion again to deprecate this belief, as he has at frequent times in the past.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. — Official Washington scanned the returns from Canada tonight but remained silent as the figures poured in showing the Laurier party had been defeated and reciprocity rejected. Acting-Secretary Wilson of the state department declined to make any statement, and no other high official here was prepared to discuss the situation. The unofficial view was that, as Canada had rejected the agreement, there was nothing for the administration to do but "make the best of the matter."

That the rejection of the Canadian agreement will have a strong bearing upon the campaign of President Taft for re-nomination and re-election is not doubted. Some of the old guard Republicans who supported the agreement "against their better judgment" are saying that its defeat will strengthen the Taft administration by removing the only issue on which they were in disagreement with the president. Most of the insurgent Republicnas opposed the agreement, and they believe their position has been made much stronger by the result of the election in Canada today.

There was no one here tonight to speak for the Democrats. A majority of that party in both the senate and House voted for the agreement, and without their votes the Taft special programme for the extra session would have failed.

Some of the friends of the Canadian agreement do not hesitate to charge the Canadian defeat of the Laurier government to the "annexation bogey." One of the reasons is a speech of Champ Clark of Missouri, now speaker of the House, which he delivered in favor of the agreement during the last session of the sixty-first congress when the agreement was passed by the House and held up by the senate.

Many persons tonight attributed the downfall of Premier Laurier to the speaker of the American House of Representatives.

DYNAMITE CASE

Witness for Prosecution Said to Have Disappeared from View—Arrangements for Trial

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21.—The sudden departure from Albuquerque, N. M. of an important witness for the state in the coming McNamara trial was reported by wire here today to the prosecution.

The New Mexico authorities are requested to investigate his leaving. The witness is D. K. Diekelman, who was night clerk at the new Baltimore hotel in this city Sept. 29, 1910, 48 hours before the Times explosion, when a man registered there as J. B. Bryce. Diekelman is said by the authorities here to have later identified J. B. McNamara as the man who registered as "Bryce."

Recently Diekelman left the employ of the hotel management, and has been working for a railroad restaurant system. He has been gradually working his way east, it is said, and reached Albuquerque about three weeks ago. The prosecution had its agents where they could keep in touch with him.

On Monday Diekelman sent a telegram to the authorities here, they said, declaring that emissaries of the defense were trying to "talk with him." He asked what he should do and was told to "leave emissaries alone."

Today the prosecution received word from its agents that Diekelman had departed suddenly for Chicago last night, and the authorities at Albuquerque were requested to investigate.

Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, said today that his brother-in-law, B. Hannerstrom, and other representatives of the defense had been sent to see Diekelman to learn what he knew, but declared that no other advances had been made to him.

Darrow said he did not believe Diekelman had been summoned as a witness by the prosecution, and asserted that there would be nothing more gained by the presence of Diekelmanin in Chicago than in Albuquerque, as the man was out of California in either case and could not be forced to come here and testify for either the prosecution or the defense.

John L. Harrington, a McNamara attorney, arrested in San Francisco two days ago on the charge of contempt, arrived here today, and it was decided that he should be arraigned on Friday afternoon. He and his associates held a long conference, and announced that they were preparing a statement which they expected to make public after his arraignment, dealing with allegations that the defense had tried to influence witnesses. The affidavit, it was stated, would sustain assertions of the defense that efforts had been made to peddle testimony to it. The trial of the McNamaras, set for October 11, probably will be held in a large room on the third floor of the new county hall of records, where there are better accommodations than in any of the regular court rooms.

Samuel E. Vermilyeu, formerly of Inyo county, has been retained by widows of men who died in the Times disaster to assist in the prosecution of the McNamaras.

NEW AEROPLANE

French Engineer Tries Interesting Experiments With Balancing Machine of His Own Invention.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An engineer named Albert Moreau has lately been experimenting at the village of Quincy with a machine of his own for automatic balance, and on Saturday he made some remarkable flights. He travelled over the villages of Diensaint, Combes-la-Ville, Varennes, Brie St. Robert, and back to his shed at Quincy. At Brie St. Robert he circled round the old church tower, and during the whole of the voyage did not touch any of the levers of the stabilizating planes, either in his straight flights or during the turns. If continued trials confirm the reliability of his invention, it may be considered to have solved the problem of both horizontal and lateral automatic equilibrium, and thus to have gone much further than the invention of M. Doutre, which only guaranteed the former.

In M. Moreau's aeroplane the result is obtained by the whole form and principle of the machine, but principally by the novel disposition of the seat of the pilot. This is made into a species of pendulum, the pilot being the weight, and whatever change takes place in the position of the whole machine, he remains always in a vertical chair. Yachtsmen are familiar with tables and lamps arranged on the same principle. In turns when one wing is generally higher than the other, a connection between the swinging chair or cradle of the pilot acts automatically upon the tail, giving it an angular movement corresponding to that of a longitudinal stabilizator which immediately re-establishes the balance. The tail is really not a carrying plane at all, but a balancing appendage.

The inventor is a struggling genius who for ten years past has been engaged upon aviation problems without any outside help or encouragement, but at present all the roads leading to his flying ground are said to be black with visitors, and the mayor has addressed to him a letter of congratulation upon the visible success that has at last crowned his efforts. It is probable that the military authorities will shortly be invited to witness further trials, which will then be able to be considered more thoroughly conclusive than those mentioned, which nevertheless were witnessed by expert journalists and crowds of qualified observers.

U. S. STEEL

Question of Dissolution and Reorganization Discussed by Government and Corporation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It was reported today on excellent authority that the matter of dissolving and reorganizing the United States Steel corporation is receiving earnest attention from the department of justice and the legal representative of the so-called "billion-dollar trust."

There is ground also for the assertion that the steel corporation is making strenuous efforts to meet the demands of the government but because of the complexity of the situation little has been accomplished.

Surprise at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The result of the elections was a complete surprise to both parties in Canada's capital. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, will tender to the governor-general, Earl Grey, his resignation within the next two weeks, although not required to do so until being defeated by an adverse vote in the house. The first business of the new government will be to put the supply bill through the house as the public services of the country require an immediate vote of money.

In future married women who own property in their own right will be entitled to vote in civic matters at Vancouver.

STOLYPIN VICTIM OF COURT INTRIGUE

Officers Disregarded His Instructions and Allowed Bogroff to Carry Out His Assassination Plans

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—Full exposure of the scandalous criminal intrigues in high governmental circles leading to Premier Stolypin's sacrifice, are forbidden, says the Novoe Vremya, for patriotic reasons.

The paper says that only a mere fraction of the findings of the minister of justice, who is investigating the assassination of Premier Stolypin at Kiev, can ever be published. Only General Trepoff's prompt measures in throwing a cordon about the theatre and directing the work of the secret police, says the Vremya, prevented the escape of Bogroff from the hands of justice. Col. Kuliabako made a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to have the prisoner kept at the secret police headquarters, instead of in the fortress.

Had Trepoff surrendered Bogroff to Kuliabako, the paper declares, few details of the crime would ever have become known. The inquiry into the assassination of Stolypin with particular reference to revolution and the police involved is being conducted personally by the minister of justice. Greater sensations than those so far published are expected. Vice-director of the department of police, Verigin, is under strong suspicion by the authorities who hold that he is in a measure responsible for the outrage.

The protection of the emperor and empress and the cabinet ministers at Kiev formed the subject of departmental discord. Governor-General Trepoff demanded general oversight of the protective measures, but was overridden by the director of the department of police, Kurloff. Trepoff then tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. Kurloff, Verigin, Lieut.-Col. Kuliabako, chief of the secret police, organized the protection which cost $100,000. While Verigin and Kurloff were at Kiev on the eve of the emperor's visit, Dmitry Bogroff was consulted and given the responsible position of guarding the premier, as he promised to track suppositious Terrorists, Nina Alexandrovena and Nicholas Jacovivich.

It is incomprehensible to those engaged in the inquiry how a subordinate as Verigin dared to disregard Stolypin's circular regarding revolutionary suspects and allow Bogroff, a boy and informer, to follow the premier, without setting other agents to watch him.

Verigin was Kurloff's right hand man and maintained close relations with Kurloff's family. Kurloff against Stolypin's most determined opposition married the divorced wife of a young adjutant. Stolypin made the matter one of personal confidence to the emperor, but Kurloff's influential supporters at court overruled the premier.

Many alleged accomplices have been traced to the revolutionary side and a vast number of arrests are being made throughout Russia. The police have been searching in vain in St. Petersburg for a Terrorist bearing the nick-name of Hermann.

A domiciliary search has been made of the rooms of the correspondent of a London newspaper and his brother residing in the lodgings of the Liberal authoress, Mme. Tyrkova.

It was reported that Bogroff's father was arrested on the frontier while returning to Russia, but a later report says that he was in Berlin. Bogroff's parents on receiving the news of the crime, addressed a telegram to Mme. Stolypin, expressing abhorrence at their son's act. Bogroff's brother, who was held at the St. Petersburg secret police headquarters, has been transferred to the fortress. Bogroff's uncle, a physician, has been arrested at Odessa.

Another Bogroff, also a physician, has been arrested at Baku.

Eighty men and thirty women professed Liberals, are under arrest at Kiev.

Twelve thousand Jews have left Kiev since the assassination and the exodus continues. Acting-Premier Kokovsoff, through a representative informed a deputation of the Jewish aristocracy at Kiev that the Jews themselves created the alarm through their cowardice, but that fitting measures against disorders had been taken.

M. Gatkin, chief of the Patriotic League, has been arrested for anti-Jewish disclosures.

Disorders in China

PEKIN, Sept. 21.—The French legation has received a despatch from Sui Fu that the prefect's yamen at that place has been attacked and burned by the rebels. Many persons were killed The Chinese foreign board has reports of an attack on the yamen at Kating Fu, but details are lacking. The board has also advised that the yamens have been looted in five towns near Cheng Tu. A message from General Chao Erh Fong, commander of the troops within the besieged province, says he will despatch troops to the disturbed districts.

Experience with Brigands

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Herr Richter has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his captivity to give to a representative of the Frankfurter Zeitung an account of his experiences while in the hands of brigands. According to his statement, the brigands who captured him on May 27, after killing the two gendarmes who escorted him, took him across the plain of Elassona and crossed the Greek frontier. After hiding for 12 days in a village of brigands on June 13 reached a cave overlooking the Thessalian Plain, where they held Herr Richter a close captive for more than two months. The monotony of his confinement drove him twice to attempts at suicide. The brigands carried on prolonged negotiations regarding his ransom, but it was not until August 22 that the final instalment of $7,500 was paid. They then left the cave, recrossed the frontier, and after escorting him to a point within sight of Elassona released him.

Finnish Indignation

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The annexation of the two Finnish districts of Viborg to the Russian province of St. Petersburg has produced a storm of abuse of Russia in the Finnish press, and meetings are being held to protest against this "unwarranted interference" of Russia in the self-governing state of the Finnish grand duchy. The remarks of many of the Finnish journals are openly provocative and seditious, and the "Novoye Vremya" calls for the introduction into Finland of the Russian extraordinary measures for maintaining public order and security, as used here to combat the revolutionary Socialists.

FISHING COMPANIES WILL BE COMBINED

Three Puget Sound Concerns Have Amalgamated.—Sixty Vessels in Seattle Halibut Service

SEATTLE, Sept. 21.—Three of the largest wholesale fishing companies on Puget Sound are involved in a combination of interests which is being worked out following the sale of control in the stock of the Occidental Fish Company to Edward Pares, of St. Paul. The plan is to utilize the plants and working forces of the Occidental, the San Juan Fishing and Packing Company and the Chlopeck Fish Company, to considerably increase the market for Alaska halibut and for Puget Sound fresh fish products in New York Boston, and other cities of the east.

The control of the stock of the Occidental Fish Company to Mr. Pares, a St. Paul capitalist, was announced yesterday. The concern retains its corporate identity and its old officers. A transfer of some of the real property of the corporation to Maurice McMicken, as trustee, was recorded yesterday.

Among wholesale fish men it is understood that an agreement was reached between the three concerns mentioned for uniformity of action in handling and marketing in the east the products of Puget Sound and Alaska waters. Steps will be taken at once to widen the eastern market for these products. A better and more uniform system of handling fresh fish shipments in carload lots will form part of the plan adopted by the interests involved.

Rumors that the three corporations would be merged were officially denied and it was declared that no such scheme had been or would be considered. During the present season more than sixty fishing schooners and halibut steamers operated from Seattle and other Sound ports.

DUBLIN NEWSBOYS

Wild Scenes in Streets Caused by Strike of Young News Merchants—Many People Injured

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—A strike of newsboys began here several days ago. It was directed against the Evening Herald. Before 3 o'clock on a Friday, when the second edition of that journal comes out, the boys, to the number of several hundreds, a large percentage of them with bare feet, assembled opposite the Independent and Herald offices in Middle Abbey street, and awaited the vans laden with the papers. There were few police about at the time, most of them being at the railway stations, and the North Wall, in connection with the railway strike. When the vans appeared the boys proceeded to attack them, held up the horses, threw the parcels into the street, where they were furiously torn to pieces and scattered to the wind. When a van managed to get away at the gallop the squads of boys followed, and by every ingenious method looted them. The two or three police about were utterly unable to deal with the situation, the urchins were so alert, followed such clever tactics, and were so quick at getting away.

The result of all this was that not a Herald was to be got that evening in the streets or elsewhere. Offer sixpence for one, or even a shilling, and the boy would laugh at you, and ask "if you were humbuggin' him?" or "did ye want to get him murthered?" Several vans were overturned, and the contents of one were thrown into the Liffey. The Herald, in fact, was suppressed for that whole evening, and its readers had no means of learning about the news of the world except through the other two evening journals, the Conservative Mail, and the Nationalist Telegraph. Some exciting scenes took place in the streets, stones were thrown, and several people were injured.

On the following day the situation was much worse. The lads again gathered outside the Herald office, and no edition came out. The attack was now directed against the Mail, which was completely driven off the streets. The papers and placards were torn up and scattered everywhere. One boy pulled a copy out of the hand of an elderly man and left it in tatters.

As the evening advanced the state of affairs in the streets became much more serious. Large crowds gathered. The boys, armed with staves, marched up and down threateningly.

The throwing of stones began, and it was clear that the boys were being joined by a more sinister element of the population. As night wore on the situation became steadily more menacing. Plate glass windows here and there were smashed. The crowd in all the central streets increased to large dimensions. Apparently police on duty at the railway stations were sent for. A number of baton charges took place. Bottles were thrown, and the excitement and alarm became intense. A boot-shop in Mary street was looted of all its stock. The police, now again reinforced, acted with great vigor, and many innocent onlookers as well as rioters, and the police themselves, suffered accordingly. It was a very wild scene, indeed, and lasted till late at night. No less than 105 injured persons, including constables, were taken to Jervis street hospital, and several wounded were taken to other hospitals. There has been no such riot in Dublin since 1884.

STRIKING PROOF OF CITY'S PROSPERITY

Mr. E. W. Cox, of Canada Life Assurance, on Victoria's Development—Wheat Crop in Western Provinces

Mr. Edwin W. Cox, the general manager of the great Canada Life Assurance Co., cited a striking proof of Victoria's phenomenal prosperity and development in a chat with a Colonist representative. Mr. Cox, who is the son of Senator Cox, the well-known president of the Canada Life and several other leading insurance and trust companies, was in the city yesterday on a tour of inspection of his company's branches.

A City Without a Loan.

When asked if he had made any investments in Victoria since his arrival here, Mr. Cox replied: "We do not make investments, we rather lend money to those desirous of making investments. But the Canada Life has never yet been asked for a loan in Victoria. "Yes," he added, in reply to a question, "that fact certainly seems significant of the steady nature of your city's development and of the general prosperity that one sees such unmistakeable signs of everywhere. It is only two years since I was in Victoria last, but its development since then has been quite surprising, even in a country where progress and development are to be seen wherever one travels.

"Things seem indeed far more prosperous throughout the west than they are in the east. That is not to say that the east has anything to complain of, but rather a sign of the west's unexampled progress. All the banks have larger deposits in Winnipeg than they have even in Toronto.

A Record Crop.

"Crop conditions in the west, too, are excellent. We heard disquieting rumors before I started of the damage done by frost and black rust. These we found without any real foundation. Frost has damaged perhaps 25 per cent. of the crops, but nowhere could we hear of any damage done by black rust or other causes. On the reports I received from those best qualified to speak with authority, I should say that this year's crops will be found to amount to no less than 250,000,000 bushels, of which the net yield is probably over a hundred and eighty millions. That is, I should say a fairly conservative estimate. Frost spoils the grading, but the crop this year is too big for this to matter.

"Throughout Alberta," continued Mr. Cox, "there have been record yields. At Macleod, to give only one instance, the foreman of the big threshing mill said that they had been threshing forty-two bushels to the acre. And the grade was No. 1, hard," added Mr. Cox with emphasis. "Two hundred and fifty million bushels is something like a crop, and from all I heard Victoria may look forward with confidence to a big influx of farmers looking for good investments this fall.

"The Canada Life," said Mr. Cox has assets amounting to over forty-two million dollars, and has more than eight millions invested in mortgage loans in the four western provinces. We are, indeed, lending some two and a half million dollars a year in Western Canada, and I may say that I am more than pleased at the soundness of the investments, revealed by my present tour. In Vancouver we have undertaken half a million dollars loans on new property this year."

Mr. Edwin Cox, who is accompanied by the treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Mr. H. L. Watt (brother of Dr. Watt, of William Head quarantine station) left on the night boat for Vancouver.

ZINC SMELTING

Process Devised by Dr. Gordon French Expected to be Successful With Refractory Ores

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 21.—The most important announcement made for many a day from the point of view of Canadian mining is that of the complete success of Dr. Gordon French's experimentation looking towards a commercial process for the reduction of the refractory zinc ores of the Kootenay. For similar experimentation being conducted at McGill university the Dominion government appropriated $50,000, and some years ago the British Columbia government and a private company spent thousands on an experimental smelter at Nelson for the Snyder electrolytic process, which proved a failure. For practically a year now Dr. French has been conducting his experiments in the old city power house, and for months has been taking off plates of zinc daily, making use of zinc ore and slag from the dump of the Snyder smelter.

Dr. French's process is very similar to that which he made use of at the works in Swansea, England, and he states that the great obstacle to turning to account the enormous deposits of low grade zinc ore in the Kootenay has now been overcome. The announcement is now made by the French Complex Ore Reduction Company, the coast syndicate that has financed Dr. French, that a zinc smelter will be erected at Nelson, and also plants which will utilize black manganese oxide, one of the by-products of the process, in making dry batteries, and for turning out zinc pigment. To the gold, copper, silver and lead mining of the Kootenay, zinc mining will now be added, and a great industry must spring up which at present is represented by a solitary mine.

Passenger Agents

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—Seattle was chosen today as the next place of meeting by the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents in 1912. C. A. Cairns of the Chicago and Northwestern railway was elected president.

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