

tion of a conservative government over the Laurier liberal. Robert L. Borden will succeed Laurier as premier. "There is no doubt that we have been decisively defeated," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in Quebec to a group of friends who had gathered with him to hear the returns. "I gladly lay down the premiership, a burden which I have carried for fifteen years. We believed that in making the reciprocity agreement we had done something which would be greatly to the benefit of the people of Canada. The electors have declared otherwise, and I bow to their decision. I regret that we have been unable to carry reciprocity, which I still believe would have promoted the material advancement of Canada and would have promoted the growing friendship between the United States and Great Britain. However, the country has spoken. We must bow to the inevitable, and I cheerfully do so."

Reports from Iowa say that Judge Martin J. Wade will be the democratic nominee for governor of Iowa.

The defeat of reciprocity in Canada was a general surprise in the United States. Speaking at Kalamazoo, Mich., President Taft said: "I have just been informed that reciprocity has failed in Canada. 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 great 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."

An Associated Press dispatch from Kalamazoo, Mich., said: There was much speculation here as to what effect the result of the election will have upon the president's election in the insurgent and agricultural states which he will soon visit, and where he has been bitterly opposed because of his advocacy of the reciprocity pact. The president unquestionably was taken completely by surprise, and this made his disappointment all the more bitter. When the first returns began to come in, indicating that the conservatives had made decided gains, Mr. Taft remained hopeful that the results in the western provinces would materially change the situation. As the conservative victory continued to grow, however, he gave up all hope. Few of the banqueters present knew that the president was receiving the returns across the border and they did not appreciate what the play on his countenance meant as the little white slips of paper containing Associated Press bulletins were passed to him across the speaker's table. Mr. Taft was 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 elections were pending in Canada, despite the pressure that had been brought to bear upon him since the beginning of his present tour. At Battle Creek, however, with the assurance that whatever he might say could not be misconstrued, inasmuch as the dominion polls were about to close, Mr. Taft launched into a reciprocity speech. He spoke with the confidence of one who believed victory to be in sight. President Taft was deeply chagrined when the annexation bugaboo was brought into the discussion of reciprocity and believes 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, took occasion again to dispel this bugaboo, as he has at frequent times in the past.

The annexation scare which played such a large part in the Canadian election is attributed to Champ Clark's speech in the house when, in making a plea for wider markets and giving his reasons for supporting the Canadian agreement, he said: "I am for it because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British-North American possessions clear to the north pole. They are people of our blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated the chances of a consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now."

Referring to the Clark feature, the Washington correspondent for the Associated Press says: The Canadian press, or at least no small part of it, accepted Mr. Clark's statement as a confession that the real motive of the United States was to promote annexation. In vain Mr. Clark explained that the remark was "semijocular," although representing his personal desires. He said he spoke for no one but himself and that he merely expressed hope to which he had given utterances to many times in the past. The chance remark was one of the chief arguments advanced in the Canadian campaign by the opponents of the agreement. Added importance to Mr. Clark's remark was given when he was later elected speaker and as such became the leader of his party. Many persons, because of these circumstances, were attributing the political downfall of the premier of the Canadian government to the speaker of the American house of representatives.

A slump in steel stock occurred September 21 on account of rumors that a suit for the dissolution of the steel trust was about to be commenced.

The conservation congress in session at Kansas City was attended by 3,500 delegates. Henry Wallace of Iowa, Governor Hadley of Missouri, Judge B. B. Lindsey of Denver, Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, and W. J. Bryan were among the speakers.

Mayor J. H. Graham and Commissioner E. L. Leach were recalled from their offices by the voters of Wichita, Kan., at a special election. Commissioner Campbell against whom the recall also was directed was re-elected by a majority of 38 votes. Dr. W. W. Minick was elected mayor. The charges against the recalled officers were neglect in the enforcement of the prohibition law and the attempted purchase of a privately owned water works plant when the people wanted a new water system.

**FOLK CLUBS IN NEBRASKA**

A number of prominent democrats who are admirers of ex-Governor Folk conceived the plan of starting a Folk club to promote the interests of Mr. Folk as the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1912. A meeting was held in the office of Albert Thompson, and the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas we believe in a progres-

sive democracy, and wish to further progressive aims and tendencies to the end that a man in accord with these ideas and possessed of constructive ability, may be chosen as our candidate for president in 1912, and

"Whereas, The state of Missouri offers such a man to the democracy of the nation in the person of former Governor Joseph W. Folk, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, democrats of Nance county favor the said Joseph W. Folk as our candidate for president."

At the top of this article appears a good likeness of the ex-governor, who spoke at our chautauqua to a large and intelligent audience. Mr. Folk made a good impression with those who heard him.

The resolutions have already been signed by a goodly number of Folk admirers.—Fullerton (Neb) News-Journal.

**Washington News**

Senator Tillman of South Carolina announces that he will be a candidate for re-election.

The monetary commission will begin its hearings in New York city in October.

The administration continues to receive protests from various sections of the country against Secretary Wilson presiding at the national brewers' congress.

President Taft has announced the following appointments: William H. Jackson, now judge of a minor court in the Panama canal zone, to be judge of the supreme court of Panama; John T. Wilder of Monterey, Tenn., to be a member of the Chickamauga national park commission, and General Gates P. Thruston of Nashville, Tenn., to be secretary and historian of the Shiloh national park commission.

John Norris, chairman of the American publishers' committee, has issued an interesting statement, undertaking to show that the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement has expanded the free zone for pulps and paper so as to include all of the favored nations. His statement follows:

"Canada's rejection of reciprocity raises a question with respect to the favored nation treaties that is unique. Unlike the items contained in section 1 of the reciprocity bill, the paper and pulp clause, which was section 2, abolished the duty on Canadian pulps and paper, subject only to a condition precedent that the pulps and paper must be made from unrestricted woods.

"Section 1 could not go into effect until Canada took reciprocal action, but section 2 became effective July 26, when the president signed the reciprocity bill. Canada's vote of rejection will make section 1 ineffective, but it will not impair the pulp and paper section, which can not be nullified except by a repealing act of the American congress and such repeal is highly improbable.

"The importers of pulps and paper from Germany, Norway and Sweden claim under the favored nation treaty the products of these countries are entitled to the treatment that Canada obtains when the pulps and paper are made from unrestricted woods, and that the tariff on those articles is automatically abolished under like conditions. Treasury department officials say no similar case has ever arisen in this country."

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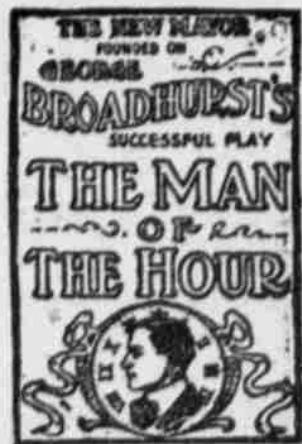
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