

## BRADSTREET AND DUN REPORT ON BUSINESS

Moderate Tone Is Used in Describing Condition of the Country's Trade.

New York, Sept. 25.—Dun's Review of Trade Saturday said: Looking at the situation as a whole, it is apparent that the volume of business is much below producing capacity and there is little speculative anticipation of future wants. That is not so clearly appreciated as that the daily requirements of the American people, even on a more economical basis, are increased with the normal growth of population, and that slowly but surely the gap between capacity and consumption is being bridged. That capital is halted in entering upon large enterprises by the signs of world's unrest appears now in one country and then in another, which causes disturbances to the international markets, is plain enough, but business men are apparently learning to adjust their affairs gradually to these unsettled conditions and to direct business while big problems are being solved.

Bradstreet's today says: This week's reports regarding distributive trade are more favorable than they have been for some time. Not only is there a better feeling as to the future, but trade in some lines has improved. Dry goods seem to be in the fore as regards new demands, thus indicating that recent price reductions had a beneficial effect. Other staple lines, such as groceries, wool, clothing and wearing apparel in general also shared in the large buying movement. Hardware, too, is in good demand. Buying of furniture, however, very backward, has picked up at several centers, though trade in this line is still below normal. The demand for soft coal has improved, and our export trade in flour, and to a larger extent in wheat, makes a satisfactory showing.

At the same time reports as regards retail trade are irregular, this branch of distribution had been helped where autumn-like temperatures prevail, while being deterred where the weather has been warm. Collections have picked up, and especially where crop money is entering into circulation. Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 21 were 235, against 215 last week, 190 in the like week of 1910, 171 in 1909, 267 in 1908, and 166 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week ending with Thursday number 23, which contrasts with 22 last week and 22 in the like week of 1910.

## FOWLER IS STOPPED BY A WEAK ENGINE

Aviator Turns Back After An Effort to Cross Summit of the Sierras.

Colfax, Cal., Sept. 25.—A rampart of mountains shrouding up through the mists this morning beat back Aviator Robert C. Fowler, who made an unsuccessful attempt to scale the Sierras in resuming his transcontinental aeroplane flight.

Fowler left the grounds at 6:43 o'clock, flew 24 miles to Blue Canyon, and after a half-hour battle with the mountain winds, returned to Colfax, alighting at 8:55. He said his engine was not strong enough to carry him over the summit, and that he would put in a stronger engine and start again Monday.

Fowler covered about 75 miles going and returning, and attained height of 2,500 feet.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 25.—C. P. Rodgers left the ground at 1:30 a. m., on his ocean to ocean flight. Rough ground prevented a good start and he came down to escape telegraph wires. In landing, some guy wires were pulled out and a hole torn in the elevator.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Raymond J. Raymond, who was injured in cranking an aeroplane at the Kinloch aviation field yesterday, died today. His skull was fractured when the propeller hit him.

## ALASKA VILLAGE IS JARRED BY QUAKE

Valdez Shaken by the Fiercest Shock in History of That Far Region.

Valdez, Alaska, Sept. 25.—The most violent earthquake experienced in Valdez since the town was founded 13 years ago, occurred at 7:02 o'clock Thursday night. The oscillations were northwest and southeast, and their duration covered 52 seconds. Valdez is built of wood with no building more than two stories high, and no damage was done. The cable at Sitka was severed. This dispatch is sent by wireless.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—The section between Yacatutt and Katalla, in which are situated the largest areas of coal and copper in Alaska, is subject to frequent earthquakes and to their influence is attributed the destruction of the Bering river coal mines. Secretary of the Interior Fisher during his recent visit to the Bering river found the coal everywhere crushed and crumbled. Even in the long tunnel on the Cunningham claims the coal was cracked.

CHINESE DOCTORS HERE.  
San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Bound for Milwaukee to attend the international conference of army and navy doctors, shortly to assemble there, Drs. E. H. Wang and C. E. Luke, division surgeons in the imperial army of China, and holding the rank of lieutenant colonels, arrived here yesterday on the liner Siberia.

## VINTON BOOSTS PRICE OF WATER FOR BLIND

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 25.—The state board of educational control will next week ask an injunction to prevent the city of Vinton from turning off the water from the college of the blind unless the board pays higher price than its contract demands.

For Great Britain's obsolete cruiser Retribution, built in 1889, at a cost of \$930,000, the sum of \$18,000 was realized by auction at Portsmouth.

## TAFT TO ABIDE BY CANADIAN DEFEAT

"Thing to Do When You Get a Blow in the Eyes Is to Sit Still," He Says.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—President Taft arrived here at 7:58 o'clock this morning and went immediately to the Mercantile club for breakfast. While here he is a guest of the Million Population club. After breakfast the president was taken for a 40 minute automobile ride in St. Louis country. On the road he witnessed for a few moments a football game and then went to a hotel for a brief rest. He addressed the Masonic club for five minutes and then went to the City club for luncheon. He is scheduled to lay the cornerstone of the new Y. W. C. A. building at 2:30 o'clock, after which he will proceed to the National league baseball grounds to witness a game between Philadelphia and St. Louis. He will be a guest of honor at a private dinner at 6 o'clock and at 8 o'clock he is scheduled to speak at the coliseum. He will leave the city shortly before midnight.

The president's reception here was nonpartisan. At the Mercantile club three former governors of Missouri, Stephens, Frazer and Folk, all democrats, were on the reception committee. At the union station five companies of Boy Scouts were given a place of honor, despite the attitude of the union labor men who had all factions joined the scouts participating. A union band will furnish music at the coliseum tonight.

Row Over Boy Scouts.  
The Central Trades and Labor union recently passed a resolution prohibiting any union musicians from playing in any of the entertainments given by President Taft if the Boy Scouts participated in the entertaining in any way. The objection of the union labor men was based on the theory that the Boy Scouts' organization is a budding militia movement that will later be used to suppress strikes. A compromise, however, was reached which would permit participation of the Boy Scouts and the union labor men, but the union's resolution was not reconsidered.

Governor Hadley introduced President Taft at the breakfast by saying that all parties are all going through in the cordial greeting to him. Introducing Governor Hadley, President A. O. Rule, of the club, alluded to the governor as "the Missouri paradox, a Republican governor who had been preaching the democratic doctrine of state's rights to the wise men of the east."

President Taft replied briefly, saying he felt absolutely at home in St. Louis and then referred to reciprocity.

"I suppose you are not going through," said Mr. Taft. "I see Speaker Champ Clark has been speculating as to who is responsible. I can't say who is responsible, but I do know that I am content to abide by the result. There have been on the bench long enough to know that when you get a decision that hits you between the eyes, the best thing to do is to sit still. I regret that it is not going through, for it would have inured benefit to both countries."

The president then referred to the recent governor's conference at Spring Lake, N. J., which named a committee to follow the decision of Judge Sanborn through the United States supreme court. He said that the governors of the states have a right to take an interest in the affairs of their states.

## DEATH OF A RICH MAN IS PROBED BY POLICE

Charles M. Allen Falls From a Window in Chicago—The Cause Is Unknown.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Chicago police, government detectives and the coroner's office began separate investigations today in an effort to clear up the mystery surrounding the death of Charles W. Allen, the millionaire leather manufacturer, of Kenosha, Wis., who fell from a fourth floor window of a hotel here yesterday.

The government's detectives were brought into the case because Mr. Allen had made himself an object of hatred to persons said to have blackmailed his brother, Nathan Allen, in the Jenkins jewelry smuggling affair. Detectives worked on the case all night, but were unable to clear up the mystery. A post mortem examination was expected to have been completed by the coroner's physicians this day, but whether Mr. Allen suffered from vertigo or other illness that may have made him dizzy.

Coroner Hoffman, after spending several hours investigating the death of Allen, expressed the opinion that the death was the result of an accident. Coroner Hoffman found that Mr. Allen had been subject to attacks of vertigo.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC HAS A BIG STRIKE

Shophmen On Entire System Quit Because of Their Working Conditions.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 25.—Car shophmen on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad throughout the entire system struck today because the company refused to grant a joint conference with the men of the two systems north and south of the Red river regarding working conditions. Fifteen hundred men in all are said to be out. Four hundred are out at the local shops.

GOLD FOR THE EAST.  
London, Sept. 25.—The Bank of England shipped \$475,000 in gold to Egypt and £300,000 to Turkey today.

FRANCE TO ACCEPT.  
Paris, Sept. 25.—The cabinet met today with President Fallières at his residence in Rambouillet and a French reply to Germany's latest suggestion for an agreement concerning Morocco was approved unanimously. The reply was submitted by Premier Fallières to Foreign Minister De Rycker. France probably has accepted the arrangement proposed regarding Morocco itself, the question remaining for settlement being details of the cession to Germany in the French Congo.

Four and one-half per cent of German university students are women.

## KILLING REVEALS A KIDNAPING PLOT

Chicago Physician Shoots Man Believed to Be in Scheme to Extort Ransom.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—A plot to lure Dr. William H. Falkner to an unoccupied house, tie him down with ropes fastened to staples driven in the floor, and hold him prisoner in a small clothes closet for the payment of a large ransom by the wealthy parents of the physician, is now believed by the police to cover the killing yesterday of Emil Dignos, former foreign correspondent of a stock yards packing firm. Dignos was shot by Dr. Falkner in the vacant house following a struggle.

The physician says he was lured to the premises by Dignos on the pretense the Dignos' uncle needed medical attention. Dr. Falkner declares that when he reached the building Dignos pointed a revolver at him, and compelled him to give up his watch and some money and that after a struggle, he (Falkner) obtained possession of the weapon and shot his assailant. Two other young men are believed by the police to have been connected with the alleged plot and are now being sought.

The theory that Dr. Falkner's assailant had planned to hold him for ransom was advanced by the police after detectives had searched the house where the killing occurred, and discovered an improvised bed of excelsior, surrounded by staples driven in the floor and threaded with a stout rope, in a small closet under a stairway. In a corner of the closet was an axe and a small roll of black cloth.

Dignos has been identified as the man who rented the unoccupied house several days ago. The police have discovered that Dignos was without funds and owed Mrs. Harry Hogue, at whose house he roomed, \$200 borrowed money. He and a strange man are said to have spent several hours at the unoccupied house the day before Dr. Falkner was lured to the place, according to the police.

Health Commissioner Young today suspended Dr. Falkner, who has been an inspector in the public schools since January 22, 1907, pending the outcome of the police investigation of the killing of Dignos.

## FOUR WOMEN ENTERED IN AVIATION CONTEST

First Aerial Postal Service to Be Inaugurated as Feature of the Event.

New York, Sept. 25.—With 35 aviators, among them four women, tuning up their aeroplanes and making short test flights, all was in readiness today for the international aviation meet which was scheduled to start at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a passenger carrying race between monoplane and continue for nine days on a field on the Nassau boulevard, Garden City. Approximately \$50,000 in prizes are to be distributed during the meet.

The first aerial postal service to be authorized by the United States postoffice department was to be inaugurated this afternoon from the field. A regular branch postoffice has been established on the field, with a staff of postal clerks, and the department has designated a new postmark which will be placed on each letter. This reads that it is a "special aerial service" from "Aerial station No. 1, Garden City, L. I."

Paul W. Peck proposes to make two flights, carrying about 20,000 letters each day. He will take them from the field to some postoffice in Long Island or to Governors Island, from where the aerial mail will be transferred to the regular postal routes and forwarded to its destination.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has announced that he would witness this aerial delivery on Monday.

## PRESIDENT CLAIMS HE IS PROGRESSIVE

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 25.—President Taft had to hear talk here yesterday with the leaders of the different republican factions in Illinois, defined his position as to progressiveness, pleaded guilty to being a very poor politician, acknowledged that his ambition had lain in the direction of the office of chief justice rather than the presidency, admitted that he undoubtedly had made many mistakes, but admitted as president he tried to do what he thought to be right. What the future held for him he did not know; he would go ahead doing the best he could.

## COMPLAINT OF IOWA AGAINST RAILROADS

Santa Fe and Other Lines Are Charged With Discrimination in Rates.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The complaint of the state of Iowa against Attorney General Cosson and the railroad commission against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and many other roads was filed with the Interstate Commerce commission today.

It charges unfair and discriminatory rates, hurtful to the cities, towns and localities on the west bank of the Mississippi and from points in trunk lines and central freight association territory.

Exhibits are attached to show that the Iowa localities are compelled to pay higher rates than Quincy, Ill., and St. Louis. The rate to Davenport, Keokuk and other cities along the west bank is cited to prove the allegations.

CHIEF OF MILITIA.  
Washington, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Benj. D. Poullos, who has been on duty at San Antonio, Tex., patrolling the Mexican border as a signal corps air scout, will have charge of the new branch of militia affairs under the war department. He will assume his new duties next week. About 30 of the states now have signal corps as part of their military establishments and their chief will report direct to Lieutenant Poullos.

An electric motor with a number of flexible rods mounted at right angles to its shaft has been invented in Germany for beating, and renovating furs.

## BIG SHIP OF WAR FORMALLY LAUNCHED

Ciant Dreadnaught Built for Argentine Republic to Go Into the Water.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Ranking as one of the greatest warships ever constructed for any government in the world, the Argentine battleship Moreno will be launched shortly before 3 o'clock today from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding company, at Camden, N. J. The only other vessel her equal now afloat is her sister ship, the Rivadavia, recently launched by the Fore River Shipbuilding company at Quincy, Mass. The Moreno will be christened by Senora Isabel Betbeder, wife of Rear Admiral Onofre Betbeder, president of the Argentine naval commission, as proxy for Senora Josefa Figueroa Alcora, wife of the former president of the Argentine republic, who had been selected as sponsor, but was unable to come to this country.

A large company of invited guests will see the giant ship take her first plunge into the Delaware river, the birthplace of many other big warships. Among the guests will be Senor Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine minister at Washington, and his staff, Rear Admiral Betbeder and the members of the Argentine naval commission, high officers in the American navy, and representatives of shipyards and steel companies in the east.

Biggest Thing Afloat.  
The Moreno, named after Mariano Moreno, famous figure in the history of the South American republic, represents the last word in the present day development in the 12-inch gun battleship. She is greater in point of length and displacement than the Utah and Florida, the greatest ships now in the service of the United States government, and these two giant American fighters outrank any ship afloat in any other foreign navy.

The Utah and Florida have a displacement of 22,000 tons, whereas the Moreno, when completed, will have 27,600. According to the figures given out by the builders, the Moreno and Rivadavia are even larger than the super-dreadnaught New York, the keel of which was recently laid in New York. She will have a displacement of 27,000 tons.

British designers are working to outstrip any of these huge fighting machines, planning the Queen Mary with a displacement of 29,000 tons. The great strides made in battleship building will be realized when it is remembered that the original dreadnaught built by England, and which is the unit for the modern fighting ship, had a displacement of only 18,000 tons.

Carries Enormous Guns.  
The Moreno will carry 12 12-inch guns. Her contemporaries in this respect are the Kansas, built in Camden, and Wyoming, constructed by the Cramps in Philadelphia, neither of which are yet in commission; the Australian Varrault Units, the German Hunsler, the Japanese Kawachi, the Russian Sevastopol, the Brazilian Sao Paulo, the Italian Dante Alighieri and the French Courbet and Jean Bart. The Jean Bart was launched yesterday.

The next step forward in battleships is an armament which is a reduction of two in the number of main guns, at the same time increasing the caliber to 14 inches. The super-dreadnaught New York will have 10 14-inch guns, and a ship of the same class is being constructed in Great Britain. The Moreno under her contract will have to develop 22½ knots speed.

The Moreno and Rivadavia are 595 feet long over all; the Utah and Florida are 521½ feet. The Argentine ships have 18 funnels, 93 feet and will have a normal draft of 27 feet.

## "ME IN CONGRESS?" "NIX," SAYS JOHN L.

One Time Champion Pugilist Would Like to Be Candidate But for Wife.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—John L. Sullivan, gladiator of 1,000 battles, denied at his farm at Casper, that he intends to run for congress. He would like to, but Mrs. Sullivan won't let him.

"You may ask Jack anything you wish," said Mrs. Sullivan to a reporter who had come out on foot down on "this congress business."

"And that goes," broke in John L. "Of course, if she would—"

"Now, Jack," warned Mrs. Sullivan, and the once greatest of them all subsided.

"Just say for me," said John L. "that it is nix on the congress thing. Why say, a congressman gets \$10,000 for two years. I can make that in two months, and when I was fighting I'd have swamped the guy who proposed a purse of that size."

Outside, and a safe distance from Mrs. Sullivan, John L. confided that some day he may go into politics. "The boys want me, you know," he said, "but we'll have to wait the old lady a bit before there's anything doing."

## FLURRY IN WHEAT IS OVER ALREADY

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Reciprocity fireworks in the wheat market did not show today as much as even a glimmer. A gallery full of spectators on "change here saw only such excitement as an ordinary week end session affords. In contrast with yesterday, when millions of bushels changed hands, with prices fluctuating rapidly, the market this morning acted as steadily as a dray horse and appeared to have no more memory of reciprocity than the old lady.

In the last half hour of trading, scarcity of sellers caused prices to make a moderate advance so that the market touched the highest of the season 99½¢ for December delivery. The decline though was a bit lower, 99¢@99½¢, making the net gain for the day ½¢@¾¢.

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS.  
Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 25.—J. W. Foster and E. W. Weeks, of Guthrie Center, delegates to International Good Roads congress, in a special report to Governor Carroll today, recommended convict labor on roads of Iowa. They declare it would assist Iowa in caring for prisoners and the same time be of inestimable benefit to the roads.

A Massachusetts school girl, touring Italy with a party, has sent friends at home a picture post card from Rome with the message: "Went through the Forum this morning. Oh, you Cicero!"

## STEEL DROPS AND QUICKLY GAINS IN GREAT CONFUSION

Prices Jump at Every Market in the Country With the Opening of Trading.

Bretton Woods, N. H., Sept. 23.—Attorney General Wickersham this afternoon authorized the following statement: "No arrangements for the dissolution of the steel trust have been made, or so far as I am aware, proposed to the department of justice."

New York, Sept. 23.—In two hours of wild trading today, the steel market was thrown into confusion by a violent break in prices, followed by an equally violent recovery. Widely circulated reports that the United States Steel corporation was preparing to dissolve, in compliance with the Sherman anti-trust law, or that a dissolution suit was soon to be filed by the federal government, led to a flood of selling orders.

Railroad stocks, which were affected adversely by the defeat of Canadian reciprocity also sold off sharply. After the first sharp break in which 245,000 shares of United States Steel common were sold in 30 minutes it became apparent that the support was lent by powerful banking interests and trading became steadier.

Once the decline stopped the market turned abruptly. With the exception of the Hill stocks and Steel common, the early losses were eliminated. Officials of the steel corporation maintained their silence.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the board, declined to comment on a dispatch from Washington in which the position of the department of justice in regard to the enforcement of the anti-trust law was set forth. Reports that negotiations between Attorney General Wickersham and officials of the corporation were under way were denied by persons in close touch with the situation.

Prices Fall Again.  
Prices gave away in the afternoon in the face of another selling movement which, however, was of much smaller proportions. United States Steel fell back to 64½ cents. The copper shares were attacked with especial severity and American Smelting yielded 5 points.

But the market was comparatively calm and before the close rose easily. Virtually the entire list with the exception of the Hill group and the copper and steel shares, rose to above last night's final prices. United States Steel closed at 65, a net loss of 2½, and a recovery of nearly 3 points from its price of the day. The preferred stock made a net gain of ¼ and the five per cent bonds ¼.

Troubles of the Day.  
The selling was the result of continued fears that the reports from Washington that the steel corporation could not continue in its present form and would have to dissolve, were true. The London market gave forecast that heavy selling of steel stocks, which was inaugurated yesterday in this market, would be resumed on a heavy scale again today.

Steel common was down about four points in London, and when the gong sounded there was a rush to sell steel. The first transaction was a sale of 45,000 shares from 64 to 55½. The stock closed at last night's 63½.

Lowest Point in Years.  
The transaction was one of the largest in recent years and caused the There was fairly heavy selling in steel preferred, 2,000 shares being sold at 10½, a loss of 2½ points from the closing of last night.

Within the half hour after the market steel common to sell at the lowest point since 1909. Steel securities still continued to be pressed on the market and the common stock fell to 50½, ket. Evidence of banking support was visible and many operators who had been working on the short side of the market took occasion to cover their shorts.

The slump in steel had its effect throughout the general list and there were declines of from one to four points in industrials and railroad stocks. It was noted, however, that the decline which the market had had within the last few weeks had given it much strength to withstand the expected liquidating movement in steel securities. Weak spots in the railroad list and other industrials had been eliminated by the midsummer liquidation movement.

Trust Officers Silent.  
Representatives of the United States Steel corporation continued silent this morning regarding the various reports of voluntary dissolution of the corporation. I seemed to be the general belief in Wall street that the steel corporation had received intimation from the federal government that it could not continue in its present form. Another factor in the decline of the stocks of the steel corporation was the continued reports of a diminishing common had been thrown on the market had opened 200,000 shares of Steel business in steel products with a resultant general cutting of prices and the probable necessity of reducing wages.

On his arrival at his office today Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the steel corporation, declined to discuss the dissolution reports in any respect. Counsel Bolting, of the corporation, likewise declined to be interviewed.

BLOOD FLOWS FREELY IN  
STREET FIGHT BATTLE

Tipton, Okla., Sept. 23.—Sherman Parks, a farmer was killed and Henry Weaver, the town marshal, was wounded, in a battle with pistols between the marshal and Parks and his son on the street here early today. Parks and a companion were arrested last night accused of being drunk after a street fight with the local officers. A justice released the two men for a hearing next week, but accompanied by Parks' son they returned to town early today and it is said, threatened to kill Weaver. A fight ensued in which Weaver shot and killed Parks after the latter's son had sent a bullet through the marshal's arm.

## TEN PERSONS BURN IN BOARDING HOUSE FIRE

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Probably nine or 10 persons were burned to death and a dozen injured, one fatally, when an eight-inch gas main on the south avenue viaduct burst this morning and set fire to a laborer's boarding house nearby. The building burned to the ground in a few minutes.

It is believed there were 24 occupants of the house at the time of the fire and the police fear other bodies may be in the ruins.

## CANADIANS SCORN RECIPROcity BILL

BY A GREAT VOTE

Trade Pact Is Rejected and Laurier Ministry Turned Out of Office.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—Canada awakened today confronted by a startling new situation, developed from the fact that reciprocity with the United States has been rejected; that the Laurier government has been defeated, and that R. L. Borden will shortly be called on to form a conservative ministry.

That the changes enacted during the past 24 hours by the registration of the will of the electorate are radical is shown by the overwhelming majority whereby the voters turned down the agreement which Premier Laurier had made with the United States for the mutual removal of duties on food and other natural products, by the defeat of seven cabinet ministers out of the 13 who went to the polls, and by the political landslide which retires to private life Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acknowledged to be one of the biggest figures in the British empire.

Defeat Is Overwhelming.  
Out of nine Canadian provinces, only Quebec, Laurier's native place came anywhere near remaining faithful to him, and Quebec did not do any too well. Ontario, the greatest of the provinces, dealt Laurier a terrible blow, going almost solidly against him and the same may be said also of Manitoba and British Columbia. Saskatchewan and Alberta, two great wheat raising provinces gave a mild support to the cause of reciprocity.

The result by provinces, as expressed in the returns received up to an early hour today, was as follows:

Province.	Liberals.	Conservatives.
Ontario	15	70
Quebec	35	28
Nova Scotia	10	8
New Brunswick	3	5
Prince Edward	2	2
Island	2	2
Manitoba	2	3
Saskatchewan	7	8
Alberta	5	2
British Columbia	0	7
Columbia	0	7
Totals	84	33
Opposition majority	49	

Result Stuns Liberals.  
The magnitude of the landslide appears to have stunned the liberals, who have held office for 15 years consecutively, and who firmly believed that they were destined to remain in power for many years to come.

On both sides sympathy is expressed for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His clean and gallant contest in behalf of reciprocity is recognized by opponents as well as supporters as one of the most notable campaigns ever undertaken in Canada. That his efforts were not crowned with success is still a matter of inexplicable amazement to many people in the dominion.

It is not unlikely that the departure of the present governor general, Earl Grey, which was fixed for October 8, may now be deferred for a few days, and if this is done the new governor general, the Duke of Connaught, will also postpone the date of his sailing from England, as it is the invariable custom for the returning and the incoming governor general to pass each other on the ocean. Earl Grey is familiar with Canadian affairs and could more conveniently participate in the details of calling and installing a new government.

Parliament to Meet.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in Quebec today; Mr. Borden is in Halifax. They will leave shortly for Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid to close up the affairs of his government and to tender his resignation as prime minister, and Mr. Borden to accept the office of prime minister and to form a new ministry and to consult with party leaders as to the appointment of his advisers. Parliament is to be summoned as soon as the election writs are in and the usual formalities which follow an election are completed.

There is much curiosity as to the identity of the men whom Mr. Borden will invite to portfolios under the new government. Public opinion is agreed that the Hon. George E. Foster, former conservative minister of finance; Premier Hazen, of New Brunswick, and Robert Rogers, minister of public works for Manitoba, will secure places. As for the reciprocity agreement, it is not likely to be heard of again soon in the Canadian house. Any measure of this kind must be introduced from the government side, and it is not likely that Mr. Borden and his followers will make any move in the matter. There is considerable interest manifested in the view which the people of the United States will take of the overwhelming rejection of reciprocity. The editorial comment of the American press and the statements of prominent public men will be read with great interest in all parts of Canada.

Majority Is Overwhelming.  
Although the majority of seats won by the conservatives is over half a hundred, the popular majority against the government and reciprocity is even more overwhelming. Where liberal seats were retained or won from the opposition it was generally done by an exceedingly small majority. The conservatives everywhere were returned by majorities larger than ever before in a Canadian election.

The results indicate that the electors were moved by sentiment more than by material consideration. The liberal speakers and the government party were in appealing for the support of the government and reciprocity did so chiefly on economic grounds, maintaining that it would promote the prosperity of Canada and would never lead to annexation with the United States or to any change in the political status of the dominion.

They feared that reciprocity would prove popular with the farmers of Ontario and farmers and fishermen of the maritime provinces, and while confident they would win their cause, they were dubious as to the result in rural constituencies. However, in Ontario, especially, the agricultural vote went almost solidly against reciprocity and in the maritime provinces it did not prove to be the popular issue expected. The farmers and fishermen of the east do not appear to have placed the high value upon the American market which was anticipated.