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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Wednesday — Strong westerly to northwesterly winds, mostly fair and cool.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911

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NECK AND NECK STRUGGLE

Vendrines and Beaumont Leading in the Big Aviation Race

The Only American Competitor Had Hard Luck and Dropped out of the Contest

(Canadian Press.)
Bristol, Eng., July 25.—The aviation race around Great Britain for a prize of \$50,000 offered by the London Daily Mail developed today into a neck and neck contest between Vendrines and Beaumont with only G. Hamil and Valentine keeping anywhere near the leaders. Today's schedule called for a flight from Edinburgh to this city by way of Stirling, Glasgow and Manchester, a total distance of 982 miles. C. T. Weymann, the only American competitor, who has had hard luck from the start had further trouble with his engine today and abandoned the contest.

Vendrines and Beaumont made the circuit of Scotland starting from Edinburgh, stopping at Stirling and Glasgow and proceeding to Carlisle during the forenoon. They left the Scottish capital at 3 o'clock this morning being delayed later at Stirling by heavy rain. In the early flying Beaumont made up some lost time on Saturday and Monday but Vendrines overcame this advantage in the flight from Glasgow to Carlisle covering that leg of the 86 miles in one hour and 59 minutes against Beaumont's time of 2 hours and 73 minutes.

Valentine, Englishman, left Edinburgh soon after the Frenchmen started and had reached Stirling but fell in with a mishap to his propeller between that place and Glasgow. He was compelled to descend.

Meanwhile the other competitors were still struggling on the second stage of the Hendon to Edinburgh. Capt. Cody left Harrogate this morning and damaged his machine in descending at Durham. Hammell, who was further along left Newcastle at five o'clock this morning but owing to troublesome winds descended at Innerwick from which point he made a new start for Edinburgh.

Reynolds, who arrived at Harrogate this morning smashed his machine in attempting to get away again. Astley also reached Harrogate this morning. Weymann tried to renew the race at Leeds, but could not make his engine work properly and withdrew.

FRUIT GROWERS SUFFER FROM WIND STORM

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 25.—Damage that will foot up to the thousands and thousands of dollars was caused in the fruit belt of Niagara by yesterday's high wind. Some say \$100,000 will not cover the damage.

Fruit and vegetables were the chief sufferers, while trees were uprooted and branches were torn from trunks, spoiling many beautiful shade trees. In some places it is estimated that from five to ten per cent of the peach crop was thrashed from the branches and from 10 to 20 per cent of the pear crop is now on the ground. Fruit growers along the Niagara River declare the loss to be fully a third of the crop of the early apples and from 10 to 18 per cent of the fall and winter varieties.

FIGHT ON RECIPROCITY TO BE CONTINUED

(Special to The Mail)
Ottawa, July 25.—Both political parties held caucuses here this morning, the outcome of which will probably be that the fight over the reciprocity agreement will be continued with the prospect of an election in the near future.

ELECTRICAL MERGER

Toronto to be the Scene of the Biggest One in America

Sir William MacKenzie and E. J. Fleming Behind the Deal—Many Companies Interested

(Canadian Press.)
Toronto, Ont., July 25.—Toronto is the scene of one of the biggest electrical mergers that the continent has ever witnessed. The brains of Sir William MacKenzie and R. J. Fleming are behind the various deals and when they are all consummated, these two men, the one as financier and the other as manager, will be in control of this group of companies. The Toronto Railway Company, the Toronto Power Company, the Electrical Development Company, the Toronto Electric Light Company, the Metropolitan Railway Co., the Toronto and Scarborough Railway Company, the Mimico Electric Railway, the Toronto and Suburban Railway.

U.S. OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR RECIPROCITY

Washington, July 25.—Treasury officials are preparing for the changes which the Canadian Reciprocity act will work upon the administration of the customs house following the ratification by the Canadian parliament. Assistant secretary Curtis in charge of Customs held conferences yesterday with the state department officials regarding the opening of the new law. The changes in many rates of duty as will affect the present tariff on articles passing between Canada and the United States are being worked out so as to make the administration of the new agreement as simple as possible for collectors of customs.

HAS STARTED SUIT AGAINST WOLGAST

Cadillac, Mich., July 25.—Suit for \$10,000 was started yesterday against Ad. Wolgast the light-weight pugilistic champion by the father of Florence Burch, a 15 year old farmer girl. A serious criminal allegation is made against Wolgast. After the summons was served on the pugilist he characterized the action as a holdup game and claimed the charge unfounded.

COLORED PEOPLE WERE INDIGNANT

(Special to The Mail)
St. John, July 25.—A party of colored people who had intended leaving for Amherst this morning to attend a conference of the A. M. E. church, did not get away from this city. They held a meeting in the train shed and passed resolutions condemning the pastor of the local colored church and also the I.C.R. It seems they were given to understand by the pastor that they would get reduced rates, but as only forty turned up to make the trip, the railway declined to grant the concession.

WAS OPERATED UPON

Mr. W. Byron Coulthard, manager of the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, was operated on at the Victoria Hospital this morning. This afternoon he was reported as resting as comfortably as could be expected.

Mrs. Carrie S. Everett of Boston is visiting at the home of Mr. John A. Campbell, Kingsclear.
Rev. and Mrs. D. Rand Pierce of Boston were here attending the funeral of Mrs. Pierce's brother, the late Mr. A. E. Everett.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SPEAKS OUT PLAINLY

Tells the Tories in Parliament that Their Obstructive Tactics Will Not be Tolerated—Position of the Government on the Reciprocity Question Clearly Defined—The Majority and not the Minority Must Rule in this Country—Hon. Mr. Pugsley Contributes to the Debate

Ottawa, July 24.—Parliament's proceedings today were fraught with deep significance. They spell an early crisis to the existing impasse.

Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding spoke with candor, clarity and emphasis, and their utterances were heralded by such a storm of applause as told the overwhelming temper of the Liberal party in every province.

The opposition initiated the demonstration. For a week past its members have held the progress of the country's legislation at bay while they talked. Not a single item of the public business has been advanced. And the people have grasped the situation. With the week-end many members visited their constituencies, came in contact with their constituents and learned something of the mind of the public.

When the minister of finance, immediately following the preliminaries today, moved the House into committee for the further consideration of reciprocity, there was a change in opposition procedure. Instead of the customary launching of time-devouring garrulity, the member for North Grey rose in a new form of complaint. The opposition, he complained, were being branded as obstructionists and all the time the government was preparing for an election.

In turn he complained that instructions had been given to prepare the lists, to issue instructions to returning officers and to provide for the preparation of electoral regulations in the unorganized districts. What did the government mean by this?

OBSTRUCTION WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

But the position was not maintained long. Met with the reminder that an election is what they had been themselves claiming they desired, the weathercock of position swung completely around, and complaint concerning it gave place to insistence upon it. It took place within an hour and was one of the most amusing instances of the volteface yet perpetrated.

It served, however, to secure from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding a clear-spoken and candid announcement of the position of the government. Both ministers placed the issue plainly before the House and the country.

The premier brushed the cobwebs of misunderstanding and doubt away. Obstruction must inevitably mean dissolution and an immediate appeal to the people. If reciprocity, redistribution and other public business is to be held up by the minority and government made a farce, then, as Sir Wilfrid himself put it, "there are judges over us to judge between the government and the opposition."

And Hon. Mr. Fielding, following, dealt with the situation in detail. It was the desire of the government to proceed with both reciprocity and redistribution. The former was paramount. Redistribution could not be consummated until the census was completed. It was, moreover, legislation which was within the control of parliament at any time. Not so with reciprocity. It has required what no other tariff legislation in the United States had yet been able to secure, a combined approval of House of Representatives, Senate and President, units in legislative machinery comprising at present both political parties in the republic.

AGREEMENT NOT BINDING.

The minister of finance emphasized the fact that there was nothing binding about the agreement, that the Canadian parliament had the right at any time to terminate it, should such a course be desired.

The United States had spoken. Canada was confronted with the opportunity she had waited forty years to obtain. By adopting the agreement now, parliament could give the farmers and producers of natural products the great new market for this season's crops, and thereby permit the people to realize immediately the benefits and advantages of the arrangement.

Under these circumstances the gov-

ernment maintained it to be its duty to give tariff relief the paramount position in the progress of legislation.

The president of the United States had kept faith loyally with the Canadian government, and the government was prepared to do its part. The obstruction of the passing of the agreement could only result in one outcome, the denying of the new markets to the agricultural producers of Canada for this year's crop, and an appeal to the people.

"Let me put the good faith of my honorable friends opposite to the test," concluded the minister of finance. "I challenge them to pass it now, give the people of Canada this benefit this year, proceed with redistribution and follow in due course with the elections. Then, a year or less hence, when the people have tried it out, meet them for their verdict. Then, if my honorable friends are sincere, if their position has been warranted in any way, they will have the opportunity of wiping this government out, of replacing the measure, and putting back again the taxes which we hope to take off."

Mr. Fielding's challenge was greeted by long continued applause from the Liberal benches.

Both Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Dr. Pugsley gave hints as to the necessity for seriously considering the advisability of introducing the closure.

The plain spoken utterances in the House this afternoon will doubtless clear the way for the two party caucuses tomorrow. The situation is the talk of the corridors tonight and the general sentiment is that the crisis cannot now be long delayed. There is no doubt that the Liberals are behind the premier and minister of finance in their determination to continue reciprocity as the first order of business and meet continued obstruction, tying up public business, with immediate dissolution.

Conservatives in coteries are threshing out their position. There is a difference of opinion among them as to the best course to pursue. With the added responsibility resultant upon the declaration of the ministers today, they have to determine in the light of what must now take place whether they will continue obstructive tactics. The more talkative members are loudly announcing their intention to force the issue, while the more thoughtful are advising caution. It will not be a harmonious decision, according to the present outlook.

MR. MIDDLEBORO.

The important announcements of the premier and minister of finance were precipitated by Mr. Middleboro, who rose to complain of the parliamentary report in The Globe, which had characterized the tactics pursued by the opposition as obstruction to the transaction of public business.

"The Globe," he said, "is leading the way in a Liberal campaign misrepresenting the position of this side of the House, and it is being taken up by all the Liberal press in the country."

SIR WILFRID GETS OVATION

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he was greeted by a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm by his supporters who for days have sat silent while the opposition talked. Members hurried to their places and even the galleries were rapidly filled the sense of impending crisis having taken hold of the corridors in an instant.

"My honorable friend rose," began Sir Wilfrid, "for the purpose of trying to convince this house and the country at large that his majesty's oppositists in this house is not obstructing the business of the country's government, and is not obstructing the reciprocity agreement which has been before the house since January 26 last."

"However my honorable friend had not proceeded very far before he gave away his whole case. He protests that the opposition is not obstructing yet, at the same time, he says: 'Let reciprocity wait,' if he is not obstructing, why should not reciprocity go on? That is what we

on this side of the house want. We do not want reciprocity to wait. The honorable gentleman, on the other side of the house told us what we already know, and I thank my honorable friend for being so candid in the statement that they did not want reciprocity to go through, but wanted it to wait, and that they are trying today in this house to prevent it from going on. We have had speeches of some kind and another—hour after hour, we have heard the arguments repeated ad nauseam.

"The other day one of the most respectable opposition members in this house prefaced his remarks by saying that there was nothing new to be said upon that question. That is perfectly true. Yet he took three hours or more to say what had been said over and over again.

GIVES THEM A CHOICE

"My honorable friends ask us: 'Why should we not have a redistribution? Well, the redistribution is not before the house today, neither is the census, but the reciprocity agreement is before the house and we can go on with it. If the honorable gentlemen wish to prevent an election let us go on with the reciprocity agreement and there will be no election.'

"I have nothing to hide in this matter but will speak to the house with perfect candor. When I saw the evidences of obstruction taking place in this house day after day—Some honorable members—No, no. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'When I read one parts of the speeches made here while I was in England, and when I learned that my honorable friend the leader of the opposition was making a triumphal tour of the country—Some honorable members—Hear, hear.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I did not need these cheers to know that the honorable gentlemen opposite are satisfied with cheap triumphs. Anyway, my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition, was making this triumphal tour of the west, and I saw it stated that, the opposition would not allow this reciprocity agreement to go through. As soon as I read this I gave direction to the secretary of state to prepare the lists, so that if the honorable gentlemen opposite should continue to wait reciprocity to wait, we could appeal to the people as to whether it should or not. Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

WANT RECIPROCITY

"We do not want reciprocity to wait. We want it to pass, either in this house or before the country. I have nothing whatever to conceal about the matter. We are before the people and if government is to be made a farce—if the minority abuse the privileges of a minority in order to prevent—

Some honorable members—Oh, oh. Some honorable members—Hear, hear.

Sir Wilfrid—"Then, sir, there are judges over us to judge between the government and the opposition. Surely, these honorable gentlemen do not object to an election. They say they want an election, and when we tell them that we do not object, they cheer; but when we take steps to have an election, they find fault. But we understand all this. The last thing they want is to go before the country. Well, there is one way in which it is possible for them to escape going to the country, and that is to pass the reciprocity agreement, so—

Some honorable members—Never, never.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"So that the farmers of Canada may have the markets of the United States immediately opened to their products. That is our position: My honorable friend tells me that they want redistribution. Well, redistribution bills have been passed before now. And the usual course has been to take the census one year and have redistribution the following year. The census was taken in 1881, in 1891 and in 1901, and upon every occasion the redistribution bill was passed the following year—that is, in 1882, in 1892 and in 1902 respectively. If we follow the usual course, and have plenty of time for redistribution.

(Continued on page five)

INSURGENT UNIONISTS STRONGLY DENOUNCED

The Daily Telegraph Says the Men Who Insulted Premier Asquith Gave "a Disgusting Exhibition of Bad Temper and Worse Manners"—Lord Lansdowne Sends Circular Letter to Unionist Peers --Tory Papers Denounce Asquith --Insurgent Movement Increasing Strength

London, July 25.—Lord Lansdowne has sent a circular to all the Unionist peers, asking whether they are prepared to support him. One hundred and nine have already replied in the affirmative.

The Marquis of Londonderry in a letter to a paper urges his party to support Lord Lansdowne on the ground that acceptance of the parliamentary bill would still leave the house of lords power to delay the home rule bill for two years while if the peers were created wholesale the Irish parliament might be established in Dublin next year, and once established, it could not be abolished without difficulty and danger.

The Daily Telegraph which supports Lord Lansdowne in an editorial this morning severely denounces the insult offered to the premier yesterday by insurgent Unionists, "As a disgusting exhibition of bad temper and worse manners."

The Morning Post, the Standard and other Unionist organs represent the insurgent side however, exhibit not the slightest compunction instead they attack Mr. Asquith in the most bitter terms as "An unscrupulous political adventurer," for what they describe as his shameful abuse of his powers in obtaining the King's consent to create peers.

Evidence accumulates of the increasing strength of the insurgent movement, many letters from peers, members of the House of Commons and others, advocating the "No surrender" policy, appear in the papers this morning, and it is learned that Mr. Balfour's meeting for today has been postponed because the committee in charge has been unable to agree on the terms of a motion to be submitted at the meeting. On the other hand, the organizers of the banquet to Lord Halsbury are so overwhelmed with applications for tickets that they have been compelled to engage a larger hall capable of seating 700 guests. Mr. Austin Chamberlain's promise to attend the dinner has greatly strengthened the insurgent movement.

The crisis is causing a general disorganization of political and social engagements. Even to the King postponed his intended visit to the theatre last night.

The Times says that the gravity of the crisis cannot be exaggerated. There is no doubt that Mr. Balfour is in absolute agreement with Lord Lansdowne and will no doubt take an early opportunity of so announcing publicly. But continues the Times in the best informed Unionist circles it is now feared that the creation of peers can scarcely be avoided unless there is a marked change of opinion within the next few days. It

estimated says the Times that 130 peers support the Earl of Halsbury and it is now expected that when the bill comes before the House of Lords again, Lansdowne and his supporters will abstain from voting in which case the bill will be rejected unless sufficient peers have already been created. The Liberal whip has a list ready of those that it is intended to submit to the King for peerages.

In an editorial the Times deeply deplores the conduct of the insurgent Unionists in the House of Commons although it was not greatly astonished. It trusts, however, that they will now coolly reflect upon the position which confronts them and see the wisdom of following the leadership of Lansdowne and Balfour.

The Liberal Morning papers quote a letter signed by Lord Hugh Cecil and published in the Times on July 5th to prove that Lord Hugh planned the obstruction of the House. The letter after reviewing the circumstances in connection with the revolt against the veto bill, says: "For instance it would be easy for one hundred members to arrest proceedings of the House of Commons by continuous disorder as has been done abroad. In normal times this would be unjustifiable. But when the constitution has been broken by an abuse of the prerogative there is nothing not in itself immoral which would not be justifiable by way of retaliation and a protection of the rights of the law."

London, July 25.—There was still evidence of considerable feverishness when they re-assembled this afternoon, and speaker Lowther took early opportunity to remind the members of the standing order under which he would certainly suspend the session in the event of a renewal of the disorders that forced an adjournment yesterday. The entrance of Premier Asquith to the chamber was the signal for a storm of cheers from the radicals and nationalists who sprang to their feet hurrahing and waving handkerchiefs. Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the leaders in yesterday's hostile demonstration towards the premier pushed himself into the limelight early in the proceedings and forthwith was bombarded with objections. "Hotentot" was a favorite appellation directed against the young Conservative from the Irish benches Cecil demanded of Mr. Asquith whether when he had made up his mind on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland whether he would communicate the result to the House of Commons before sending it to the press. The premier tartly rejoined "that is an insolent question."

STOCK MARKET SECURITIES SHOW SOME ADVANCES

New York, July 25.—The stock market opened fairly strong but the volume of business was not large. The Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a decision in the long and short haul case, ordering a cut of thirty-three per cent. in commodity rates.

Quotations from direct private wires of J. M. Robinson & Sons, Bankers, St. John, N. B., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange

	Open	Noon
Atchison,	113	113 1/2
Amalgamated,	68 1/2	68 1/2
Smelters,	79 1/2	79 1/2
Brooklyn,	81 1/2	82 1/2
Pennsylvania,	124 1/2	125
Northern Pacific,	131 1/2	132
Great Northern, pfd.,	135 1/2	135 1/2
Canadian Pacific,	244 1/2	245 1/2
Reading,	156 1/2	158 1/2
Southern Pacific,	120 1/2	120
Union Pacific,	139 1/2	140 1/2
U.S. Steel, com.,	79 1/2	79 1/2
Virginia Chemical,	57 1/2	57 1/2

MONTREAL MORNING SALES	
Canadian Steel—25 @ 27.	
Canada Car—2 @ 105.	
Cement, Pfd.—5 @ 83 1/2.	
Iron, Com.—10 @ 56.	
Montreal Street—75 @ 230; 50 @ 228.	
Rio—225 @ 114 1/2; 380 @ 114 1/2; 75 @ 114 1/2.	
Detroit—5 @ 73 1/2; 125 @ 73; 600 @ 72 1/2; 26 @ 72; 89 @ 71 1/2; 25 @ 71 1/2.	
Crown Reserve—200 @ 330; 600 @ 325.	
R. & O.—250 @ 124 1/2; 50 @ 124 1/2; 50 @ 123.	
Pennman's Pfd.—50 @ 84 1/2.	
Twins—50 @ 110.	
Scotia—100 @ 98.	
Pennman's Com.—45 @ 58.	
Dom. Iron Pfd.—15 @ 103.	
Toronto Railway, 30 @ 161, 225 @ 161 1/2, 5 @ 161 1/2, 90 @ 162, 10 @ 172 1/2, 75 @ 162.	
Shawinigan, 50 @ 117 1/2, 50 @ 117 1/2.	
C.P.R., 75 @ 215 1/2.	
Power, 185 @ 170 1/2, 100 @ 171.	
Coal, 25 @ 112 1/2, 5 @ 113.	
Bank of Montreal, 10 @ 268.	
Soo, 25 @ 140 1/2, 50 @ 141.	