BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE PROVINCE

EARL GREY VOICES OPTIMISTIC VIEWS

His Excellency Delivers an Interesting Address at Inauguration of Vancouver's Canadian Club.

The address of the Governor-General, Earl Grey, at the inauguration of the Canadian Club in Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon proved a very interesting one, and showed that His Excellency has become very much attached to this province, seeing in it a great future. There was a very distinguished gathering, with Fred Wade, K. C., in the chair. The latter in proposing a toast to Earl Grey at the conclusion of the luncheon referred at length to the history of the house of which the present Governor-General is a worthy representative.

Earl Grey rose to respond amid cheers, and the gathering rose and cheered again. "Mr. Chairman, guests and gentlemen," he said, "I thank you, Dr. Wade, for the way in which you proposed the toast, and you, gentlemen, for the extremely hearty cordiality with which you received it. I am grateful to you for the more than graceful way in which you referred to the connection between my family and Canada. If I take you into my confidence I'll admit I feel occasionally slightly embarrassed when these allusions are made to my ancestry. Real ancestors are not only an asset but a liability. (Laughter.) I like a man who makes his own ancestry. Any man who makes claim to any regard or esteem by virtue of possessing illustrious ancestors, is a man I never want to make my friend, no more do you, Dr. Wade"—the president of the club touched the speaker's arm and whispered.

"The chairman reminds me," Earl Grey remarked, "that he no more than all of us doesn't like being doctored." (Laughter.)

"Mr. Wade," he went on, and a smile fluttered over the many faces at the slight emphasis he put on the "Mr.," "I might grasp the Olympian laurels which you hold within my reach by answering what you have set before us.

"Mr. Wade has asked what is the destiny of Canada, and has pointed out that Canada felt her position of irresponsibility to be inconsistent with the dignity and genius of a British people. Well, I do not come here with a scheme of Imperal federation, but to continue along the line to which the chairman has given expression, I might say the Dominion has only to ask England to admit her into the councils of her parliament, and if she is prepared to assume

Her Share of Obligations

in relation to the Empire, I venture to say, not speaking officially but personally, that she will receive the warmest response. (Cheers.) I have often had a dream that while former schemes of federation have been the result of the pressure of necessity, the imperial federation of the British Empire may yet be founded on a basis of self-respect and that the self-respect to which your chairman has given expression may be the impelling motive toward the realization of the dream. (Hear, hear.)

"My first visit to this portion of the Pacific coast was about 25 years ago. At that time a few dollars would have purchased the site of your entire city. The baptismal ceremony which bestowed upon your city the historic and distinguished name of Vancouver has not yet taken place. When I was last in this part of the world your now famous Vancouver was known to comparatively few as Gastown, thus irreverently named after that inspired booster, Gassy Jack, to whom the future greatness of Vancouver appears to have been revealed. (Laughter.)

"It requires no inspired prophet to foretell the greatness of Vancouver now. Vancouver is now the recognized gateway between the East and the West, the gateway through which the double streams of commerce between the Occident and the Orient, and between Britain and the self-governing nations of New Zealand and Australia will flow in ever-increasing volume, until Vancouver shall become, perhaps, the first and most important port of all the world. (Loud applause.)

"Gentlemen, have you ever reflected on the position of Hongkong and Shanghai, and on the lesson which these two flourishing seaports offer to Vancouver? These seaports, as you know, are the channels through which China exports

Her Surplus Produce,

and imports the foreign merchandise for which that surplus produce is exchanged. You will be able to realize what is the value of being a national port, through which the export and import streams of merchandise flow when I remind you that over one thousand million dollars of British capital are invested in trade, financial and industrial centres in the modern settlement of Shanghai, and that Hongkong, which sixty years ago was a barren rock, can make the proud boast that its business now requires a larger tonnage of ocean shipping than any other port in the world, not excepting London.

"When you look at the map and realize that Vancouver is the nearest white man's port to the ports of the Orient, you will know what thoughts are in my mind without my expressing them. Now, if Hongkong and Shanghai do this enormous business when China is asleep, what may we not expect when China awakes? The signs are daily increasing that China is at last awakening. That great giant is now digging his huge fists into his eyes; if you listen you can almost hear the sounds which herald the approach of that great awakening, which, when it comes, will burst the bonds that have compressed the feet and cramped and dwarfed the development of that nation for centuries.

Now, what does all this mean to you? No country, not even Canada, possesses

Greater Natural Resources

than that vast empire of China, or a greater potential field for commercial or industrial enterprises. Who, I ask, is the natural heir to the increased foreign trade which we can see coming in future years from China and Japan? Who is going to benefit? But the answer to that question is obvious. That nation is going to benefit which has the markets on which China and Japan depend for the interchange of their surplus produce, and which owns and commands the trade routes which connect those markets with the ports of the Orient. Now, then, comes in your great good fortune. Through the enterprise of the C. P. R. it has already been shown that Canada can secure the route between Europe and Asia for herself, and unless she allows unwise legislation to prevent her from realizing her opportunities, she will have not only the trade route but the market as well.

Nature, the C. P. R. and the British fleet have together given and secured to Canada the shortest and the best trade route between Europe and Asia. You thus enjoy the

Immeasurable Advantage

of a geographical preference, which no one can take from you. Trade, like water, will always seek its outlet through the easiest channel, consequently, every improvement which makes it easier for the Canadian transcontinental trade should be a matter of public rejoicing. When I read in the press that the C. P. R. has effected an improvement in its grade over a section west of Winnipeg which enables a locomotive to haul 1,800 instead of 500 tons, or more than trebling its efficiency, I rejoice over the additional force which has been provided for securing to Canada the trade route between Europe and the Orient. When I read that the C. P. R. and the Allan line have together shortened the bridge from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, when I read that the C. P. R. have reduced the time of transit across this continent to 90 hours, and have also quickened the passage between Vancouver and Yokohama and Hongkong, I rejoice again and again. For what is the meaning to the Canadian nation and the British Empire of Canada becoming

The Recognized Trade Route

between Europe and the Orient, and between England and Australia, too? No one can measure the incomparable value to you of that great achievement. History teaches us that culture, strength, inventiveness, energy in all its forms, literary, artistic and philanthropic, as well as material, and the seat of the Empire itself are to be found in that place where sits the centre of exchange.

In making Vancouver the gateway between the East and West, I believe you are laying the foundation of a greatness, which, if your citizens have brains, energy and above all character, may secure to you one of the most honored places in the past, present or future history of mankind. (Applause, loud and continued.)

I shall have failed in my object if I have not communicated to you my own profound belief in the present and potential advantages you can enjoy because of your great natural resources and of your unique geographical position. I have said that the people of Canada will have only themselves to blame if the accepted trade route between Europe and the Orient and between England and Australiasia too, does not traverse Canadian territory. May I venture to say that it seems to me it will be your fault if you do not also supply every year an increasing market for the foreign trade of China and Japan. Up to now British Columbia has done little towards the building up of

A Great Oriental Trade

notwithstanding the facts that her resources in fisheries, lumber, minerals, fruit and dairy cultivation are greater than those of Washington or Oregon. That you have not been able to do much as yet is only natural, for you are just arriving at the stage of manhood. In Japan, owing to the construction of railways and industrial development the demand for lumber is increasing. The home supplies have been reduced to such an extent that it has been necessary for the Japanese Government to place restrictions on the cutting of timber. The demand for imported timber is, consequently, increasing in Japan and Manchuria, which are treeless countries, as well as in China—British Columbia is the natural source of supply for the timber requirements of all these countries. It is well known that the sleepers required for the Siberian Railway which were imported at Vladivostock, came from British Columbia. Then the fact that Japan is slowly, but, I believe surley, substituting bread for rice as food

Is Full of Meaning

for British Columbia, as well as for the Prairie Provinces. Nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of a people, particularly with regard to their food, and we must not be too impatient if the rate of transition from rice to bread appears to be slow to us. The fact that the Japanese Government has established bread for rice in the diet of its army and navy is a fact of the first importance. Te Japanese Government having given this proof of preference of bread over rice, it would seem that if energentic steps were taken by those who are interested in creating new markets for Canadian produce to educate the Japanese people to appreciate bread, and how to make bread out of Canadian flour by means of Canadian stoves, the example set by the Government might be followed by the people. Rice requires time and trouble to prepare, and also needs a relish. Well it would be as easy for Canada to supply Japan with cheese, butter and jam as with bread.

"British Columbia is an ideal dairy and fruit country, and it seems to me that it will be your own fault if you are not able, when you have cleared sufficient ground, to

Export to Japan

all the jam, butter and cheese which she may require. Until this year Japan levied a higher duty on Canadian than United States imports. This year, owing to the advantage which Canada enjoys in being a portion of the British Empire, Canadian imports have been given by Japan the advantage of the 'most favored' treatment. (Applause).

"If there is any part of the world which should be able to take profitable advantage of the increasing foreign trade of China and Japan, that part would appear to be British Columbia, both from the quality of its climate and its land, and from its comparative proximity to Japan. The foreign trade of the Orient would then appear to be a natural asset of British Columbia, always available, like a balance at the bank, whenever your people may desire to realise it. Further reflect that in proportion as your railways can secure the remunerative volume of through traffic between Europe and Asia, it will be able to reduce local rates to the advantage of everyone. It would be easy to show that every citizen of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is

Directly Interested

in Canada becoming the trade route between the East and the West, but it is too large a subject on which to enter.

"I understand that this luncheon celebrates the inauguration of your Canadian Club. With the various Canadian Clubs that exist in the more progressive cities of the Dominion, I am in heartiest sympathy. I may say so because it is the special feature of Canadian clubs that they are not associated with any particular sect or party, but are representative of all who have at heart the well-being of the Dominion. A club such as this which exists for the purpose of obtaining addresses from men, no matter to what party they may belong, who are conspicuous for their disinterested zeal in the public service, secures two results. One result is that your horizon is widened; that your touch with the great world outside is strengthened; that your life is removed out of the narrow and muddy rut of selfish provincialism which is the chief curse and weakness of nearly every portion of the British Empire. (Applause.) Situated as you are on the tides that flow round the world, your thoughts and talk will naturally take a wide and comprehensive range. It has ever been the case that towns situated as the commanding point of the great trade routes of the world, as Venice was before the Cape of Good Hope route to India was discovered, enjoyed a civic life ennobled by a rich and varied culture, by

A High Idealism

and by a splendid spirit. And so it may be with you. Use your club as a window through which the best and purest light of the United States, of the Old World and of the new, can shine in upon the life of your town, and by the warmth and brightness of their rays contribute to the enlightenment of your city. (Loud cheers.)

"Another result that will follow in the wake of a well-managed Canadian club is that it will provide you with a security against those evils which fasten upon every self-governing city whenever democracy goes to sleep and allows self-interest to creep into places of high public trust. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and unless those who have at heart the well-being of the people are continually on the watch to guard against the entrance of corruption into the sacred temples of the state, the people will be pillaged and oppressed just as ruthlessly under democratic forms as by the most cruel and selfish despot of ancient times. To provide a platform for those men, from whatever quarter they may come, who are most strenuous in their endeavor to make the life of a people not only prosperous but high, noble and cultured, and to create an atmosphere favorable to the realization of such ideals is, I understand, the first object of Canadian clubs such as yours, and in attaining that object I wish you complete success. (Applause.)

"Only last month, in the early days of August, I was on the Atlantic shores of Newfoundland. The distance which divides the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada is greater than that which separates England from the Caspian Sea, and the whole of that wide territory is suitable for the establishment of healthy, happy, prosperous British homes. I hope I am doing no injustice to the other parts of this fair Dominion when I say that no part of its wide and beautiful extent has captivated my heart and fancy more than has your beautiful province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Never have I visited any portion of the world which has filled my heart with a greater desire to

Establish My Permanent Home

in its midst than has your province of British Columbia. (Loud applause.) I have just returned, through the kindness of your esteemed governor, from a yachting trip through your incomparable fiords. Gentlemen, there is a saying which is attributed to Princess Louise, who is reported after her arrival at Victoria to have cabled to Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, that British Columbia was half-way between Balmoral and Heaven. (Laughter and applause.) I hope I may not be considered guilty of an extravagance when I say that when the other evening I drifted quietly past your archipelago of lovely islands, and gazed upon the unruffled surface of your narrow waters, which reflected the surrounding mountains in their depths, I felt, and your Lieutenant-Governor agreed with me, in the quiet and dreamy atmosphere of that wonderful scenery, only broken by the plunge of the salmon and by the strings of duck necklacing the lovely bosoms of your bays, that Princess Louise had erred in not having located your province even nearer to Heaven than she did. (Loud applause.)

"Well, what is to be the future of this wonderful country? Its advantages would appear to be unique. All it requires is population. I understand there is abundant capital ready for investment in British Columbia as soon as there is an available supply of labor. If you desire to realize the destiny which I have ventured to conceive for you, you will have to find some way which all fair-minded and reasonable men can accept to solve your labor problem. (Hear, hear.) At present it would appear that want of labor is the only difficulty which prevents your province from becoming not only one of the

Most Prosperous Parts

of the British Empire and the homes of the happiest women, but also the finest orchard in the world. (Applause.) You appear to have abundance of land, which, when cleared, will yield from the cultivation of three or five acres an income more than sufficient to provide a family with all and more than it requires, and enable its members to enjoy as the result of their industry an opportunity of developing, under the most desirable conditions, the highest faculties with which they may be endowed. And I do not know of any other country of which so much can be said. (Loud cheers.)

Some people are afraid that a community which has received so much as you have at so slight a cost will be wanting in that character which, as a rule, only results from the hard discipline of toil and suffering and from the grace of tears. Your Canadian Club, by holding the highest ideals to the community, can do much to remedy that want of discipline. There is a blissful law of nature which has decreed that little is unattainable to the individual who earnestly devotes himself to the unselfish attainment of the public good. If your club, under the guidance of the most patriotic among you, resolves that its influence shall be on the side of all that is calculated to make a strenuous, cultured and righteous people, there will be no limit to the degree of your influence."

As Lord Grey sat down, the gathering rose and applauded again and again. Enthusiasm was unrestrained until throats were horse with cheering.

DISCUSSION ON GAME PROTECTION

IN RECENT ISSUE OF THE LONDON FIELD

Lieut.-Col. Haggard Expresses His Views—Importation of New Species of Birds—Sporting Notes.

A short time ago a list of the names of British sportsmen who have subscribed to the fund raised for the importation of black game and capercailzie to British Columbia was published in these columns. Comment was made then upon the munificent generosity of those gentlemen in contributing financially towards a project having for its object the improvement of the sport in a country of which the majority of them have no personal acquaintance and the fruits of which few are likely to enjoy. But on that occasion nothing was said of the efforts of Kenneth A. Roberts, F. M. Chaldicott and Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard, to whom belongs much of the credit of having carried the scheme to a successful issue. Both the former, having become imbued with the idea, used every endeavor to carry it through. They found an able and willing assistant in Lieut.-Col. Haggard, who wrote several strong letters in the London Field upon the game of British Columbia, and who left no stone unturned to interest sportsmen in the conditions prevailing in this portion of the Canadian colony.

In these communications that celebrated authority upon game deals principally with the success achieved by those who first imported pheasants to British Columbia. One of his remarks in this regard is as follows: "I can remember, not many years ago, when there was not one such bird, and when last I was in Victoria I saw wild pheasants walking about in the gardens on the outskirts of that beautiful city, and apparently they are now as numerous upon the coast of the Mainland near Vancouver." Another article from the pen of the same writer concludes: "With all due deference to the value and weight of comments in the columns of the Field, I would suggest to sportsmen in British Columbia that pressure should come from within. Home combination, within the precincts of the club walls at Victoria and Vancouver, is what is required. Even as I write these lines the well known names of many gentlemen, good sportsmen, residents in those two cities, recur to my mind. There are so many that I will not particularize, but some of them are members of the provincial parliament or hold offices of official importance; others residents whose names will carry weight. Only let these gentlemen form at once the nucleus of a Sportsmen's Association for the preservation of the fish and game of British Columbia, and let them invite through the press all sportsmen in the province, or, for that matter, in Canada or England, to join them. They will soon be able, through your committee, to bring such pressure to bear upon the authorities—some of whom they will doubtless number among their own members—as will induce the laws as at present in existence to be put into force. The result will be that when twelve months have elapsed the fishing will be as good or better than ever, not only in the Cowichan or Chemainus, but everywhere throughout the province of British Columbia. The shooting on the Island in the neighborhood of the railway will vastly improve, and the steps of many wanderers now in search of a home where rod and gun have not to be laid aside as idle will be gleefully hurried towards the temperate shores of the North Pacific."

Where could be found better advertising of the attractions of this sportsmen's paradise than these words of advice and praise from such a well known traveller and writer as Lieut.-Col. Haggard? That gentleman is now in British Columbia sojourning at Cowichan river, where is to be enjoyed as fine trout fishing as can be found anywhere. Now is the opportunity to extend to him the thanks of the sportsmen of, not only this community, but the whole of British Columbia, for the marked interest he has displayed in bringing about the protection of local game and in inducing his friends and acquaintances to contribute towards the financing of a project which, if successful, will immeasurably improve the hunting throughout all neighboring districts.

WRESTLING.

WILL MEET GOTCH.

Dr. B. F. Roller, of Seattle, who defeated Jack Carkeek at the Vancouver Athletic Club on Friday night, will meet Frank Gotch in Seattle on October 12th. Gotch, according to the articles of agreement, must throw Roller twice in an hour to pull out with the long end of the money.

—In a Government street florist's window is shown a big collection of made in Victoria bulbs. They were grown by E. B. Wallace.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $40 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 80, London, Can

BANQUET TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL GREY

Market for Canadian Produce in China and Japan--Takes Sanguine View of Future.

Vancouver, Sept. 27.—At the banquet tendered to Earl Grey by the Forestry Association and the Canadian Manufacturers last night, fully four hundred guests sat down.

Earl Grey in an excellent speech, which he declared was quite impromptu, threw off his robes of office and addressed the gathering not as governor-general but as a man. He spoke of the great future of this province as the gateway to Oriental trade and declared we must cultivate the appetite of China and Japan for Canadian produce. He would have liked to have seen more Americans present. They would have been satisfied that a brighter and nobler future awaits Canada inside than outside the empire. The more who came the better. We were ready to take them all in. Any prejudices which they might have when they cross the frontier would disappear long before they took out naturalization papers, which they would do on the first opportunity. The real Canada was as free a country as existed in the world. In Canada justice was fairly and quickly administered, impartially to rich and poor. A constitution was enjoyed which allowed expression through representatives in parliament. Every freedom was given which was enjoyed on the other side of the line. He also realized that in Canada, in spite of British connection, was enjoyed the freedom of development of her own nationality without interference from any outside source.

Hon. M. Templeman, Hon. R. McBride, Mr. Stewart, president of the association, Mr. Price, the American representative, and John Hendry also spoke.

To the right of the principal guests were Lt.-Governor Bulyea, of Alberta; J. B. Kennedy, M. P.; Hon. R. McBride, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, H. Cochshutt, W. H. Cushing, Mayor Buscombe, R. P. McLennan, A. C. Flumerfelt and F. J. Sweeny. To his left were Mr. Hendry, chairman; His Honor the Lieut-Governor of British Columbia; Hon. W. Templeman, Mr. Duncan Ross, M. P.; Hon. R. F. Green, E. Stewart, Overton Price, F. W. Jones, Professor Prince, W. K. George, R. H. Alexander, W. K. McNaughton and H. M. Price. At the heads of the tables were W. Murray, H. Depencier, R. H. H. Alexander, John Boyd, R. Marpole, J. G. Woods, Campbell Sweeny, Dr. Bell-Irving, Wm. McNeill, F. R. McD. Russell, M. H. Leggatt, and A. B. Erskine.

EIGHT AND A HALF MILES OF GAS MAIN EXTENSION

Large Amount of Permanent Construction Going on for Victoria Gas Company.

Since June, when the present season's work opened, the Victoria Gas Company has laid over eight and a half miles of mains in the city. For the present work over the bay has been finished, but thirty men are employed laying pipes in Spring Ridge. Fernwood road, Chambers street and Caledonia avenue are the present scene of operations. Next week a move will be made to the Work estate and the company contemplate finishing the entire system outlined for the present year about the end of October.

Many people have taken advantage of the extensions of the system to secure connections with the new mains. Up to the present service pipes have been run to over 150 houses, this work being done concurrently with the laying of mains under the streets.

—A quiet wedding took place at the Metropolitan Methodist Parsonage, Blanchard Street, on Saturday evening last, when Rev. G. K. B. Adams united in matrimony Mr. Henry Albert Beecher, of the B. C. Telephone Co., and Miss Ada, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cox, all of this city. The happy couple left for a short honeymoon trip to Seattle and other places and will shortly return to take up their abode here.

—A case came up before Police Magistrate Hall Wednesday from the municipality of Saanich. A farmer, Mr. Richards, was charged with assaulting another farmer, Mr. Sinclair. The plaintiff was represented by D. M. Eberts. According to the evidence there was a dispute relative to a bull belonging to a third party, but kept by the plaintiff. The evidence went to show that while there was an assault in the technical sense, the defendant did not use any violence, simply holding the plaintiff down on the ground and restraining him from interfering. In view of all the circumstances the magistrate in finding the accused guilty inflicted a fine of only $7.50 and costs. Constable Russell, of Saanich, had charge of the case.

—According to advices from Winnipeg the shipments of fruit to that city from the province of British Columbia are proving very satisfactory this year. There has been an increased amount of fruit sent from this province to Manitoba, but in spite of this fact the packing of the cases and of the cars show a decided improvement over previous years. Proper packing is of the greatest importance if British Columbia is to hold the market in the prairie provinces. There is yet room for improvement according to the reports from the capital of Manitoba. In the matter of prunes more attention should be given to the sizing of the fruit in the crates and in closely packing them.

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SEEKING MEANS TO PRESERVE FORESTS

DISCUSSION AT THE FORESTRY CONVENTION

F. W. Jones Reviews Conditions in the Interior--Inadequate Fire and License Laws.

Vancouver, Sept. 27.—After a five hour session the forestry convention late yesterday afternoon emerged from a forest of words upon a mountain or two of ideas. These from a provincial view were : Better forest fire laws, the hope that Douglas fir may yet be a paper-making wood, the need of a law for keeping squatters out of timbered areas and an amendment to the provincial regulations providing for such tenure and terms in timber licenses that the lumbermen will be able to pay some attention to the principles of forestry in carrying on their operations.

The afternoon session had several features. The commissioner of lands and works gave valuable statistics on the extent, revenue and legislation of the timber of British Columbia.

Another feature was a solar plexus administered to the provincial government by President F. W. Jones, of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of British Columbia, who ably reviewed the conditions in the interior, as R. H. Alexander had those on the coast. Inadequate provisional forest, fire and timber license laws might have been the title of Mr. Jones' able paper.

The fourth feature was a lively debate on the first and only resolution thus far proposed or discussed by the convention, which follows:

"Shall the law against the export of logs cut on government lands now on the statute book of Ontario and British Columbia be extended to include timber lands controlled by companies and private individuals, so compelling all timber to be manufactured within the Dominion?" This resolution was defeated, only seven persons voting in favor of it.

The convention practically concluded at noon to-day with the reading of able exhaustive papers by Dr. Judson Clark, of Ontario, on "Forest Reserves and Conservation," and by the inspector of Dominion forest reserves, R. D. Craig, of Ottawa, also on reserves, followed by a lively discussion on the whole nine papers read at the convention.

To-day's papers emphasized the appeals of yesterday for the conservation, preservation and economical operation of the Canadian lumber industry.

In the discussion President Price, of the Quebec Pulp Co., raised the question whether the British Columbia government claimed ownership to the beds of non-navigable streams as Quebec was doing now, making millmen and owners of the dams on such stream pay for the bed.

Surveyor-General E. B. McKay said they did, though the question was in dispute.

W. R. White, of Pembroke, said if the riparian holder owned the land on both sides of the stream the government could not interfere with the erection of a dam or charge for the bed.

Mr. McKay added that the government made logging companies pay for the improvement of non-navigable streams. The right of the Dominion to claim the beds of navigable streams was not questioned, but the delegates shook their heads ominously at the province grabbing the beds of smaller streams.

Charles F. Lindmark, of the Revelstoke Lumber Company, advocated a school of forestry as in his native land, loggers to start logging at the top instead of at the bottom of their limit as a precaution against fire, which seldom crept down, but always ran up.

W. H. Higgins said it would work well in theory but not in practice.

All the papers and speeches aimed at the arch enemy of the forest, gre. Overton Price, of Washington, United States forest service, was asked for experience in the States. He said the preventive methods were yet in their experimental stage.

The report of the committee on resolutions will be presented this afternoon. Short addresses will close the convention. The present officers will likely be re-elected.

AGRARIAN TROUBLES ARE SPREADING

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM RUSSIAN PROVINCES

Rural Police Are Resigning in Great Numbers—Peasants Have Set Up Government.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Further disquieting information regarding the agrarian situation comes from the provinces of Saratov and Tambov and the lower Volga region, where serious disorders are anticipated when the recruiting season opens in October.

The populations of many communes have adopted formulations discarding the authority of the police and clergy.

The rural police are resigning in great numbers, land owners are disposing of their estates at any sacrifice and land values have dropped from $850 to $50 per acre.

Details of the uprising at Malmuish, Viatka province, are difficult to obtain, but the peasantry of the village of Knagorodsk have disarmed the police and proclaimed autonomy.

The Only Way.

Moscow, Sept. 26.—M. Shipoff, the veteran reformer, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, declared that the only honorable and possible escape from the painful ordeal through which Russia was passing, and from a blacker future, was the immediate replacement of the Stolypin cabinet by one composed of men supporting the immediate announcement of the election of members to parliament, and the immediate declaration of the responsibility of the cabinet to the parliamentary majority.

According to M. Shipoff, neither the Octoberists, whom he has just quitted, nor the Democrats, who are bidding high for his adherence, are capable of stepping into the breech, the latter on account of their "indifference to moral principles."

In criticising Premier Stolypin M. Shipoff said that everything the present administration has done or is doing, lacks harmony. "The greatest mistake," he said, "was the dissolution of parliament. I warned Stolypin at the time that he was working against fate. He disbelieved my warning, and talked earnestly of liberal reforms of speech. Within three days half the press of St. Petersburg had been silenced. The chasm between the people and the government is now almost impossible to bridge. The ruling bureaucracy is inspired with the spirit of power for power's sake, and is bending every resource of the Empire to defeating the wishes of the people. The present regime is rapidly revolutionising and demoralising the country. The prevailing spirit is appalling. Daily bloodshed is a matter of indifference and political crimes are glorified. Moral principle is disappearing and ultimate rights are ignored. Russia is sinking into barbarism, without moral regeneration. She is doomed."

CAR BARNS BURNED.

Fire Believed to Have Been Started by Incendiaries.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27.—The car barns of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co., Washington avenue, Chelsea, were burned early to-day together with about 80 cars. The loss is estimated at $300,000. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. One of the carmen was struck on the head by a falling beam and seriously hurt.

—A. McKeown has consented to become a candidate at the approaching election for school trustee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Cameron. On Wednesday, Mr. McKeown, who up to that time, had no intention of being a candidate, was waited upon with a petition signed very largely by voters and was asked to allow his name to be submitted at the nomination on Monday next. This Mr. McKeown consented to do, and he will thus be a candidate for election. The polling, if the election is not by acclamation, will take place on Thursday of next week.

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