NOW WASTE RESOURCES OF LOGGED OFF LANDS

Convention at Everett Shows How Land May Be Cleared at a Profit

Everett, July 15.—Practically every county in Western Washington, several districts of British Columbia and Oregon, and every town and community of Snohomish county, had representatives among the 200 or more delegates who attended the logged-off lands convention here yesterday.

The discussion, illustration and demonstration of new ideas and mechanical devices by scientific and practical men will, in the expressed opinion of many present, in the near future lead to success.

The convention was the first of the kind ever held in the state, and almost every speaker conceded that it represented one of the most important movements ever undertaken in the northwest.

At the conclusion of the "experience meeting" which followed the scheduled addresses, permanent organization of the Washington Logged-off Land association was perfected by the election of these officers: Joel Shomaker, King county president; Herbert Conner, Skagit county, first vice-president; W. H. Paulhamus, Pierce county, second vice-president; Elmer E. Johnston, Snohomish county, secretary; H. D. Mathews, Monroe, press agent. The executive committee, to be compsed of one man from each county, is to be selected from nominees to be presented at a called meeting within the next month.

British Columbia Sends Delegates.

That the government of British Columbia attaches great importance to the question of utilizing and making productive logged-off lands was evidenced in the attendance of R. E. Gosnell and Herbert Carmichael. Mr. Gosnell's off-hand address was one of the most practical and instructive of the day. He attended the convention as a special representative of the provincial government. Mr. Carmichael, provincial assayer and chemist, has given considerable attention to the scientific problem which the convention considered.

Among the other prominent men who took part in the convention were: L. F. Hawley, Ph. D., expert with the forest service of the department of agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Gov. Albert E. Mead, Senator S. H. Piles and Congressman W. E. Humphrey, Seattle; S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy; former United States Senator John L. Wilson, Seattle; J. J. Donovan, president of the Bellingham chamber of commerce; George Clark, president of the Young Men's Commercial club, Bellingham; Hon. R. L. Kline and T. W. Gillette, Bellingham; Hon. E. C. Ferguson, the Snohomish pioneer and trail-blazer, and the county's first representative in the legislature; H. K. Benson, chemical expert from the United States department of agriculture; H. Maschmedt, manufacturing chemist of Seattle; E. G. Adams, of Portland, Ore., special representative of the land department of the Southern Pacific Railroad company; C. O. Elwood, of Seattle; business men, lumber men, loggers, farmers, professional men, mayors and city and county officials from almost every city and town of the Puget sound basin.

Gov. Mead made a strong address supporting the movement. Senator Piles and Congressman Humphrey told of the interest and help already given and that to be expected from the federal government, and former United States Senator John L. Wilson, who has, for three years, through the columns of his paper, the Post-Intelligencer, been persistently calling attention to the possible values in the logged-off lands of the state, offered his unqualified assistance in the present project.

Former United States Senator John L. Wilson also introduced a new line of missionary work by offering a prize of $100 for the best article showing the quickest and best means of getting grass to grow on logged-off lands. This offer was followed by others—$25 from J. M. Brown, of Seattle; $25 from the Elwood Lumber & Timber company, and $50 from the Lake Whatcom Logging company.

Gov. Mead's Address.

Gov. Mead expressed the belief that the convention would cause the development of a movement greater in importance and proportions than even the most optimistic promotor of the convention had ever dreamed. He said, in part:

"The state can render a negative assistance by acting in an advisory way. That is, by providing an official or officials to study methods and machinery and give the benefit of the information they thus acquire to the individuals and private organizations engaged in clearing operations; arouse a more general interest among the people most concerned in the movement, and urge the adoption of improved methods. Positive action, however would it seems to me, be more acceptable and would receive the stamp of public approval. A department could be created, clothed with authority to become an active participant in the work. The duties of the fire warden could be enlarged to include the protection of the state's standing timber, the reforestation of these cut-over areas not susceptible to agriculture, and the clearing of fertile logged-off lands.

"If the state should undertake to assist in clearing the logged-off lands of Western Washington it would not be adopting a new departure, but would merely follow a well-beaten path. It is evident that, unless federal aid can be secured such as is extended to the arid regions of our country through the reclamation service, the responsibility of providing relief must rest with the state. The legislature can provide the machinery whereby the state and counties may co-operate along practical lines in removing the obstacles to settlement on the logged-off lands, such as is now done in improving the highways. This in the end would prove a measure of great economy to the people as a whole.

"The state is not only interested in solving the problem of cleaning up logged-off areas rapidly and economically because of the increased wealth it would bring to each country and community, but for the fact that it holds title to larger tracts of arable land which have been denuded of timber.

Chemical Utilization of Woods.

Prof H. K. Benson, of the University of Washington, discussed the "Chemical Utilization of Woods" in part as follows:

"For the purpose of an experiment a galvanized still of two-barrel capacity was constructed, provided with a suitable inlet for steam and connected with a ten-tube condenser. About 100 pounds of cedar leaves and twigs were gathered and placed in the still, and steam from the heating system of the building was then turned into the inlet. The steam rising upward through the cedar branches carried with it a volatile oil, which upon condensation floated upon the water in the receiver underneath the condenser. The oil thus obtained amounts to about 1 per cent by weight of the green twigs taken. When subjected to careful fractional distillation it was found that 75 per cent of it boiled within a very small range of temperature between 190 degrees C. to 202 degrees C. This fact indicates that it is quite free from the terpenes which are so abundant in the coniferous trees Only about 3 per cent, belongs to the terpene fraction obtained below 175 degrees C., and it was found that pinene was one of the constituents of this fraction. In the fractions boiling between 190 degrees and 203 degrees two substances were obtained, known as thujone and fenchone. The fraction boiling above 203 degrees C. was found to contain borneol, which is one of the commercial sources of camphor. These three substances are of commercial value, and can be separated from the crude oil at a small cost. Thujone at present is obtained from thuja oil, which is quoted in Merck's index at 69 cents per pound. It is used for external appdications and for perfumes. It is likely that if the thujone were converted into thujyl alcohol it might become the basis of a large variety of synthetic perfumes. Fenchone is at present obtained from oil of fennel, is used in medicine, and its price is $1.84 per pound. The price of borneol is quoted by Merck at $1.75 per ounce. Under these conditions it would seem that the crude oil obtained as above described would easily be worth from 50 cents to $1 per pound. A simple calculation will show what a source of help the marketing of this oil might prove to be in the clearing of logged-off lands. Assume that in an acre of underbrush two cedar bushes, each yielding 100 pounds of twigs and leaves, grow upon each square rod. At this rate each acre would yield 16 tons of twigs and leaves, or about 320 pounds of oil. This would mean a gross income of from $160 to $320 per acre.

Fir Leaves Valuable.

"In the paper under review the same method was followed with fir leaves, and the yield of oil was about the same. The oil obtained has a greenish yellow color, and an odor resembling oil of lemon. When subjected to fractional distillation it was found that nearly all of the oil boiled below 170 degrees C., showing that it consisted largely of terpenes. It was noted that about 40 per cent of the crude oil is camphene, while about 32 per cent of it is borneol. Both of these constituents are intermediate steps in the production of synthetic camphor. The latter industry has never proved highly successful, partly on account of the camphor monopoly, but more largely, perhaps, because it depended upon turpentine as its source of supply. In the camphere and borneol of the Northwest, however, it seems as though a hitherto overlooked source of camphor might be utilized. The cost of steam distillation is not very high.

"The third paper submitted dealt with a series of experiments which would indicate that in the Oregon grape, so common on the Coast, is found an alkaloid which is of great use for medicinal purposes. If the roots and bark of the Oregon grape were collected and dried they could be sold at a small but reasonable recompense, and these bushes, which now are cast aside as worthless, might be made one of the several factors which are necessary for the economical clearing of our Western lands."

Distill the Stumps.

George G. Leavette, a manufacturing chemist, who has had wide experience in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, discussing "The Portable Retort Adapted to Land-Clearing Operations," said in part:

"I have found it hard to obtain the actual conditions behind which these chemical woods products operations are conducted. The manufacture of turpentine has been the chief cause of the numerous attempts at wood distillation here. Great results have been promised by enthusiastic promoters of various schemes—undoubtedly honest men, most of them—but whose experiments in the early developments of their various processes were on such a small scale that some of the factors essential to success were overlooked, until the process was developed on a commercial basis; hence failure could be the only result.

"The factor generally overlooked and, by far, the most important, has been the supply of wood suitable for the economic production of turpentine. From my observations, corroborated by other disinterested persons, the average yield of turpentine per cord of ordinary Douglas fir is about two gallons per cord; with extremely pitchy wood, from seven to ten gallons—at least 30 per cent less yield than is obtained from the long-leaved Southern pine.

"We have seen that there is a large proportion of turpentine in the Douglas fir, and that there is a market for charcoal and tar that might be produced. As an instance of the possibilities of tar consumption there are on the Sound over 500 fish traps, the nets of which require in their annual treatment more than 2,500 barrels of tar. This and other possible markets for tar and charcoal are practically in hand from the outset.

"Herein lies our hope of successfully turning our wood waste to commercial use by distillation. Much the larger percentage of pitch in the trees is contained in the butt and roots, the stump left by the logger, and it is our conviction that the highest possible returns from the chemical utilization of the fir can be obtained from those stumps."

Several speakers from the rural districts advocated the establishment of powder works by the state and the sale of explosives at cost. These suggestions brought from Mr. Gosnell, the Victoria delegate, the statement that while the provincial government does not engage in the manufacture of dynamite, it purchases in carload lots and sells to land owners at actual cost.

Land Clearing Plant.

Gilbert B. Phelps, a mechanical engineer who has made land clearing a special study, presented with his paper a drawing of a small combination plant. The plant consists of a combination donkey engine, sawmill and retort for clearing land and extracting chemicals from timber and stumps. Mr. Phelps' paper, in part, follows:

"An emergency exists today here in the Puget Sound section, where upward of 700,000 people have made their homes in the timber, for even the cities are still in the densest growth of timber occurring on this continent.

"Better means and methods for accomplishing better headway, lower costs, larger savings in our land-clearing operations and the early occupation and cultivation of our logged-off areas is now the most vital factor in the future and permanent development of western Washington.

"We introduce an outline of a mechanical device calculated to reduce costs and increase the savings in land-clearing operations. Explosives and steam power are economically used and savings of by-products are contemplated, which make use of nearly all material on the ground. Instead of moving stumps to the plant, we move the retort to the field, extract the chemicals, transport them to the plant, which would then become a refinery. The sawmill attachment could be used to cut and prepare the lumber from small timber and rejected logs left by the lumbermen; thus the waste timber could be utilized for erecting small buildings and fences.

"To remove the stump, first break it up with powder; then with donkey pull it out and haul the pieces to the retort, where they will be prepared by the saw for charging the retorts. The refuse that is poor in chemical values can be used for fuel in the furnace. The little saw can take care of any timber left on the ground and thus can be utilized every particle of timber.

"Another important point worthy of consideration is the preservation of the natural fertility of the soil. The timber is disposed of in such a manner as to avoid the destructive burning caused by the old method. Several years and much cultivation are required to restore to its natural productiveness soil once burned by excessive heat.

"The cost of this portable plant, including field operations, not including steam and pumping plant, should not exceed $1,200. The operating labor cost would be about $8; amount of wood treated, about six cords, from which would be obtained 246 bushels of charcoal, valued at $20; 240 gallons of distillate, chiefly tar, with some second-grade turpentine, valued at $25. This would give a net return of $37 for our wood at the retort, or about $6 per cord."

DANGEROUS OPIUM

Senator Roy Would Prohibit Patent Medicines Containing It—Kills Many Children

Ottawa, July 15.—In the senate today Senator (Dr.) Roy gave notice of an amendment to the patent medicine bill, providing that no medicine containing opium or its derivatives should be sold. More children, he said, were killed by patent medicines loaded with opium or morphine than were killed by disease. Prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of opium amounted to nothing if patent medicines containing this drug were not also covered. When parliament was forbidding cigarettes to sixteen-year-old boys it should have forbidden the giving of opium and morphine to infants.

War Vessels at Quebec

Quebec, July 14.—Five of the British war vessels, part of the fleet of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, arrived in the port of Quebec at 7:30 o'clock tonight. They are the Albemarle, Exmouth, Russell, Duncan and Arrogant.

Old Niagara Falls Man Dead.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 14.—Geo. W. Wright, who for many years was the lessee of the Cave of the Winds, below the Falls, died today. He was the first mayor of Niagara Falls, and was born in England in 1830.

WESTMINSTER WILL HAVE HARD TASK

Shamrock Lacrosse Twelve Has Been Strengthened—Critic's Opinion

Vancouver, July 15.—The action of the Eastern Lacross association in permitting the Shamrocks of Montreal to draft Muir and Nolan, of the Montreal team, and Secours, of the Nationals, is viewed with anything but favor by a great many local lacrosse enthusiasts, who were rapidly becoming more and more imbued with the idea that New Westminster would lift the Minto cup. With these three players on the Shamrock team the defenders will be able to present a very strong front to the challengers, although one or two critics would have it that the Irishmen will not be strengthened by the new men and it will require some brilliant work upon the part of the Royals to bring back the cup. If they succeed under conditions such as these with the cards stacked against them, the New Westminster home-breds will be entitled to all the more credit, but it is making their task hard indeed.

According to the Toronto Telegram the New Westminster lacrosse team has a good chance of lifting the Minto cup. He says: "When you look back at the team Shamrocks had when they trimmed New Westminster for the Minto cup and compare it with the team now wearing the green, it forces you to the conclusion that if Westminster are up to their former strength the Mintoware is very likely to go west and help take in the harvest. For in those days the Irish were great indeed. Percy Quinn, now a resident of Toronto, was in goal; Johnnie Howard was just making his reputation as the greatest point player to the game; Phil. O'Reilly, now of the Montrealers, was at cover, and six years ago Phil was a great lacrosse player. The defence field was Roddy Finlayson, Jim Kavanagh and Harry Smith, and that pretty nearly outclasses any defence field in the game today. Little Johnnie Curry was doing his zig-zag runs down the field, tto the music of Barney Dunphy's voice. And the home—well, it figured out this way: Eddie Robinson, Henry Hoobin, McKeown; outside, J. Brennan; inside, Paddy Brennan. Wouldn't that outfit make the green-shirted champions of today look like a bunch of Windsor selling plates in a Saratoga stake race? For the Brennans of six years ago had more speed than the Brennans of today. Hoobin had all his legs, under him. Eddie Robinson was not troubled with rheumatism and McKeown had a few things on most of the youngsters that have been turned into phenoms by simply putting green shirts on their backs. It is no use disguising the fact that the Minto cup is in grave danger of moving west. If it stays east it will not be because of the strength of the defenders but because of the weakness of the challengers. And then, you know, the challengers may not be weak enough."

C.P.R. To Buy Algoma Central.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 15.—It is reported here on reliable authority that the C. P. R. is to buy the Algoma Central railway from the Lake Superior Corporation interests.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH COUNTRY

Attention of Outside Works is Directed That Way—Late Run of Salmon

S. Baxter, provincial inspector of machinery, has returned from the north whither he has been on business connected with his department for the past two months inspecting the steam plants of the various industries in operation there. These were principally the salmon canneries and sawmills as the various metalliferous mines were mostly closed down

Speaking of his trip Mr. Baxter remarked upon the signs of industry in the north and the great strides which have been made during the past twelve months. The great impetus given to railway construction has attracted a host of men to the neighborhood of the G.T.P. construction and on every hand the greatest activity is shown in the opening up of the country. In the fishing, mining and agricultural lines the present year is active beyond all previous years and there can be no doubt but that Northern British Columbia had attracted the attention of the outside world in a manner never before experienced.

Telling of his trip which covered a large territory and occupied over a month of his time Mr. Baxter yesterday stated that he is more than ever convinced of the great prospects before this country. On every hand were evidences that the next year or two would witness wonderful development.

At the Naas river the run of spring salmon has been disappointingly small but the sockeyes are running on the yearly average. The Mill Bay cannery formerly owned by the Federation Canning company has changed hands having been brought by Henry Doyle and company of Vancouver. It is now called the Kincolith cannery and Mr. Doyle proposes to make considerable improvements to the premises enlargin; them and installing refrigeration machinery to be driven by local water power. The Naas Harbor cannery is not in operation this year.

At Rivers Inlet and at other points the canneries are all very busy there being apparently a great deal more help this year than in previous seasons but the season has been late and cold and the fish are not running anything like they did last year though canners expect that they will come with a rush later in the season.

At Bella Coola the Packers' Association has done better than for several years though at other packing stations the season has not been as good as usual in the spring salmon fishing. At Prince Rupert considerable stir was in evidence as the various contractors and sub-contractors who have portions of the railway work are busy getting their construction gangs together with the stores and tools necessary to carry out the work. Up and down the bank of the Skeena there is great evidence of activity. The G.T.P. railway company has let a considerable portion of the line in small contracts and there is a considerable amount of rock work to be done and many camps have located along the proposed line while many homesteaders and land seekers have taken up locations in the neighborhood and are taking advantage of the opportunity of taking out timber not only clearing their lands but making a good sum in selling the cordwood to the boats.

A number of miners and prospectors are going through Hazelton but they are experiencing great difficulty by reason of the high waters on the Skeena. While there are complaints of lack of work there appears to be no difficulty experienced by able bodied men willing to work. About 2,000 men are now employed on railway construction and doubtless more will be employed as the work progresses. The B. C. Tie company is actively engaged getting out timber at Alice Arm Observatory Inlet to supply ties to the Grand Trunk railway, and at Haddington Island workmen are busy getting out stone for the Vancouver post office.

Mr. Baxter states that generally things are looking bright in the north and the present year promises to be one of great activity. The lumber industry is busy and a fact to be noted is the renewed interest being shown by eastern capitalists in coast matters. The Hartley Bay sawmill has been sold to eastern capitalists who intend, according to reports, to spend a considerable sum on enlarging the plant and increasing the output.

Mr. Baxter will leave in a day or two for New Westminster on work connected with his department and will be away until the end of the month.

INTERNATIONAL BODY TO ASSEMBLE SHORTLY

Twelve Nations to Be Represented at Fisheries Convention

British Columbia will not likely be represented at the fourth international fisheries convention which will be held at Washington, D. C., from the 22nd to the 26th of September next. The deputy commissioner of fisheries for the province was invited to read a paper at the session but he was unfortunately unable to be present. The convention will prove an interesting one as a large number of matters piscatorial will come under discussion especially those relating to fishing and fish culture.

The Congress will be organized and conducted in conformity with the decision for the regulation of the international fishery congress decreed in Paris in 1900.

The membership of the Congress will consist of Government, State and provincial representatives, delegates from home and foreign societies, corporations and persons invited by the management of the Congress, and persons at home and abroad who are deemed to have an interest in the purposes of the Cangress and express a wish to take part in it.

All members have the right to vote, to participate in the discussions, and to make independent propositions. In case a corporation should be represented by several delegates the members of this delegation have the right to only one vote, which shall be cast by the delegates destined to the presiding officer. The delivery of the card of admission gives the members the right to take part in all the enterprises and excursions projected by the Congress, to receive all the publications, and to wear the insignia of the Congress. The members of the Congress are required to conform to its regulations and decisions.

In response to invitations extended by the Government of the United States, twelve national Governments have signified their purpose to be officially represented, and delegates have been appointed by the Governors of many of the States of the United States. In view of the small number of the nations which have formally indicated their inability to offically participate and the large number of persons who will attend as individuals or as representatives of important fishery societies, the Congress promises to be important in its representative character, size and the value of its proceedings.

All persons interested in the fisheries, fish culture and fishery administration, or in scientific investigations and experiments related to the fisheries are invited to attend the meetings and take part in the discussions. To those who cannot attend the meetings of the Congress an invitation is extended to submit papers on subjects relating to the fisheries, mailing them to the secretary-general of the Congress in season to reach him prior to the opening meeting. For the guidance of those desiring to participate in this manner, the following scheme on subjects is submitted but the papers need not be restricted to the titles suggested:

1. Commercial fisheries:
(a) Apparatus and methods of fishing.
(b) Vessels and boats.
(c) Handling, preparing and preserving the catch.
(d) Utilization of neglected waste products.
2. Matters affecting the fisherman and the fishing population:
(a) Hygiene of vessels and houses of fishermen.
(b) Diseases of fishermen and their families.
(c) Means for preventing loss of life at sea.
(d) Technical education in fishing, fire handling and fish culture.
(e) Fishery schools.
3. Legislation and regulation relative to:
(a) Fishing.
(b) Fish culture.
(c) Pollution of waters.
(d) Obstruction of waters.
4. International matters affecting the fisheries:
(a) Regulation and legislation.
(b) Research.
(c) Statistics.
5. Aquiculture:
(a) Fresh water fishes.
(b) Salt water fishes.
(c) Frogs, turtles and terrapins.
(d) Oysters and other mollusks.
(e) Lobsters, crabs, crayfish and other crustaceans.
(f) Sponges.
(g) Algae and other plants.
(h) New appliances and methods.
(i) Utility of fish culture in the ocean and in large inland waters.
6. Acclimatization:
(a) American fishes abroad.
(b) Foreign fishes in America.
(c) Introduction of other foreign species.
7. Fishways and fish ladders:
7. Biological investigation of the waters and their inhabitants:
(a) Methods and appliances.
(b) Results.
9. Diseases and parasites of fishes, crustaceans, mollusks and other water animals.

Persons contemplating attendance at the congress should promptly inform the secretary-general of such intention.

FOUR GOLD MEDALS ARE WON BY BRITISH

Old Country Athletes in the Lead So Far in Olympic Games

London, July 15.—The gold medals were won by Great Britain, France and Sweden in today's final events of the Olympic games. France and Sweden secured one first each. The United States had to be satisfied with one silver medal, symbolic of second place in the three-mile team race.

It was announced tonight from the offices of the British Olympic association that the attendance at the Stadium today was the largest since the opening. The stands certainly filled up during the afternoon, as compared with yesterday, but still, if the number of spectators is to be taken as an evidence, the public is evincing little interest, at least in the preliminary events in the great programme which has brought together upwards of 2,000 athletes, representing almost every civilized country on the globe. The weather gave no excuse for the non-attendance of the public, and there were other reasons why the seats should be occupied, but the great crowd that had been expected did not come, and only the cheaper stands contained spectators in any number.

The programme, it is true, was not the most interesting from the viewpoint of the man outside of the arena, but occasionally some good sport was witnessed.

There were four finals assigned to the day, and of those England won the 660-yard cycling race and the three-mile team race, thus bringing the number of gold medals accredited to Great Britain to date up to four, as compared with two standing to the credit of the United States. France captured her gold medal for a victory in the 2,000-metre tandem cycle race, and Sweden for Lemming's record-breaking javelin throw of 178 feet 7½ inches, which topped the best previous throw by more than three feet. Greece, France and Great Britain each gathered in a silver medal for seconds in the javelin throwing, 660-yard cycle race and the 2,000-metre events, respectively, while Norway, Germany and Sweden took the bronze medals in the same events.

In the javelin throwing contest there were seventy entries, but the majority withdrew when they realized that they had no chance of beating Lemming and others. While the throwing was going on the bicycle track was occupied by the competitors in the 100-kilometres cycle race, which brought out a big field. This contest resolved itself into a procession which lasted all morning. Hanson of Sweden was first in this heat and Lutz of France second, six others qualifying for the finals, which will be run off on Saturday.

The closest finish of the day was in the first heat of the semi-finals of the 400 metres swimming event, O. Scheff, of Austria, winning by the smallest fraction from H. Taylor, of England. The second heat of the semi-finals also was a splendid contest, Beaurepaire, of Apstralia, having all he could do to keep ahead of Foster of England. These four, Scheff, Taylor, Beaurepaire and Foster, qualified for the final, which will be one of the big events of tomorrow. From Scheff's time in today's heat, 5 min. 40 3-5 sec, which is 3-5 sec. faster than that made in the second heat, it looks as though Austria might capture a gold medal.

Another event in the tank which attracted much attention was the fancy diving, the third and fourth heats of which were decided. Behrns of Germany, won the third heat with 83.4 points. Rington, of England, and Hetzell, of Finland, tied for second with 70.83 points. Potts, of England, captured the fourth heat, his score being 82.5, while Nicholas, of Germany, was second with 65.1.

The tank was occupied for another hour by the contestants in the 200 metres breast stroke swim, seven heats being decided and the following men qualifying for the final, which will be swam on Saturday: Holman, of England; Persson, of Sweden; Sidel, of Germany; Toldy, of Hungary; Robinson of England; Fablnyi, of Hungary, and Courbet, of Belgium. A. M. Goessling, of the Missouri Athletic club, the only American entered, took third place in the second heat and therefore did not qualify.

The five-mile run, which is also down for Saturday, should prove a great race. The eliminating trials have left the following to fight it out for the championship: Svanberg and Landquist, of Sweden; Hofferen, of South Africa; Voight, Robertson and Owen, of England; Bellars and Carr of the United States, and Meadows, Fitzgerald and Galbraith, of Canada.

Three Mile Team Race.

The final in the 3-mile team race was won by the United Kingdom, the United States was second. Time, 14 minutes 39 3-5 seconds.

The United Kingdom 3-mile team was composed of H. A. Watson, A. J. Robertson, J. E. Deakin, N. F. Hallows and W. Cotes. The United States team was composed of Geo. V. Bonhag, G. A. Dull, J. L. Elsele, H. L. Trube, and Harvey Cohn. The French team consisted of four men only.

The United Kingdom won comparatively easily. With the crack of the pistol, Deakin, Robertson, Cowles and Wilson jumped to the front with Bonhag fifth. Coming into the home stretch on the first lap, however, another weaver of the stars and stripes, the long striding Elsele, made a bid for a better position and slipping alongside of Bonhag took sixth place. Both men were running easily with plenty of reserve. France was already out of the race. Bouin, who ran so well yesterday, retired before the conclusion of the first lap.

After concluding the first circle Elsele went right to the front, but Deakin, the English cross country champion, challenged for the place, and getting to the pole led the way for his team mates. By this time the field had divided into two sections, Elsele leading the second lot with Dull and Cohn close at hand, and Trube and Bonhag bringing up the rear.

Elsele managed to get up to the first section, which now was leading the second section by forty yards. The second section was made up of Bonhag, Dull, Cohn, Hallows, the Oxford crack, and Trube, in the order named. Elsele apparently was the only American who could compete with the Englishmen at long distance running. He took second place in the sixth lap, but could not maintain it, and soon dropped back to fourth, in which position he finished a yard behind Cowles, Deakin and Robertson, who were respectively first and second, had a good lead. Wilson got fifth place, Bonhag sixth and Hallows seventh.

Javelin Throwing.

The Swedish flag was the first standard to be hoisted this morning to the top of the tall mast in the arena. This was to set forth that E. V. Lemming had won the javelin throwing contest. He put the staff 178 feet 7 1-2 inches, breaking his own record of 175 feet 6 inches. Czouras (Greece), who won the silver medal, was ten feet behind Lemming, his distance being 168 feet 6 inches; Halse (Norway) was third, with 163 feet 1-4 inch.

660 Yards Cycling.

The final of the 660 yards cycle race was won by Johnson (United Kingdom), Demangel (France) was second and Neumer (Germany), was third. Johnson's time was 51 1-5 seconds.

2000 Metre Cycling.

The final in the 2000 metre tandem cycle race was won by Schill and Autray (France) in 3 minutes 7 3-5 seconds. Hamlin and Johnston (United Kingdom) were second and Brooks and Isaacs (United Kingdom) third.

Five-mile Running.

J. A. Svanberg (Sweden) won the first heat of the five-mile run. His time was 25 minutes 46 1-5 seconds, which beats the Olympic record.

In the second heat Voight (United Kingdom won easily. F. G. Bellars (America) qualified for the final by finishing second. Voight's time was 26 minutes 13 3-5 seconds. Longboat, the Canadian runner, did not compete.

The third heat was won easily by Lanquist (Sweden). Time 37 minutes 1-5 seconds. Edward P. Carr (America) was second and qualified for the finals.

The fourth heat was won by Murphy (United Kingdom), in 25 minutes 59 seconds. Meadows (Canada) was second and qualified for the final.

The fifth heat was won easily by A. J. Robertson (United Kingdom) in 25 minutes 50 1-5 seconds; Fitzgerald (Canada) was second. H. L. Trube (America) did not finish.

The sixth heat was won easily by Owen (United Kingdom). Galbraith (Canada) was second. The time of the winner was 26 minutes 12 seconds.

EASTERN FOREST FIRES

Heavy Loss Caused on Intercolonial Railway in Quebec—New Brunswick Timber Burned.

Montreal, July 14.—Officials of the Intercolonial now report the losses of that railway through the forest fires along the Quebec line on Sunday as far more serious than first estimated. They place the figure at $75,000, no less than eighty cars having been burned as well as two new stations.

St. John, N.B., July 14.—Forest fires are burning in several places in this province, one big one near Spruce lake having covered several miles of territory. In the province of Quebec, along the Drummond section of the Intercolonial railroad, several houses have been destroyd.

Girl In Opium Den.

Vancouver, July 14.—Another girl victim of the opium habit appeared in the police court, Violet Mewell, a young girl still in her teens, who was charged with vagrancy. Dressed in cheap finery, she showed in her appearance the effects of the drug. Prosecutor Jones said the girl had been found in a Chinese den, where the Chinamen indulged in the debasing drug in a hole in the floor. The Chinese escaped this way when the place was raided. Detective Scott said the place was the filthiest from which they had ever taken a woman in Vancouver. Messrs. Proctor, Richards and McGuigan were on the bench. Mr. Proctor, who presided, said the court did not think it would do any good to hand the girl over to a charitable institution. The sentence was three months' imprisonment.

ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

Trades and Labor Council Will Urge Adoption of Wage Scale

(From Thursday's Daily)

The regular meeting of the Victoria trades and labor council took place last evening, President McKay in the chair. Credentials were presented by W. Wills, as delegate from the Barbers' union.

Secretary Sivertz having been instructed to procure the prices of food supplies in Eastern Canada so that a comparison could be made between the cost of living in the east and west, thirty-eight articles of food were named in the secretary's report embracing all points in Eastern Canada even as far east as Halifax. The figures showed that the cost of articles named was fully 44 per cent. more in British Columbia than in Eastern Canada. The report dealt in great detail with the facts and showed conclusively that the wages of labor in British Columbia were not equal to the extra cost of living, as compared with Eastern Canada. The report was ordered filed and a vote of thanks passed to the secretary.

The trades and labor council of Halifax sent a warm invitation to the Victoria unions urging them to send delegates to the Halifax convention of the trades and labor congress of Canada, and promising an extra hearty greeting to any delegates from the far west.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows:

President—W. McKay, of the Laborers' union.

Vice-president—W. H. Gibson, Street Car Employees' union.

Secretary—C. Sivertz, of the Letter Carriers' union.

Treasurer—A. Argyle, of the Painters' union.

Sergeant-at-arms—A. Herberger, of the Machinists' union.

Executive committee—The president, the secretary, W. H. Gibson, J. Fraser and J. Dougal.

A delegate drew the attention of the council to a despatch from Vancouver which appeared in the Colonist of July 15 purporting to be an account of the trouble between American union and Canadian union musicians in connection with the 12th of July celebration in Vancouver. A resolution was passed saying that the despatch was misleading if not altogether false, since the trouble or difference that occurred was between union and non-union musicians, not between Canadian and American unions, as stated in the despatch.

The question of sending delegates to the Halifax convention of the trades and labor congress of Canada was then taken up. After considering the cost, which will be considerable, it was decided to send a delegate from Victoria or two or three delegates if sufficient funds are available. The delegates will be selected at the first meeting in August.

Many of the delegates reported the amounts that their respective unions were prepared to contribute towards the Labor Day celebration, and by the first meeting in August all unions will have reported also with regard to the amounts they are prepared to contribute towards sending an extra number of delegates to Halifax.

Fair Wage Scale

After some discussion the executive were instructed to interview the city council and also the board of school trustees with the object of inducing those bodies to have the following Dominion government fair schedule of wages paid on all municipal and school board contracts, as the government recognized the same as fair in this city and insisted on the same being paid by all contractors:

Trade	Hrs.	Wage
Stonecutters	8	$5.00
Bricklayers	8	5.00
Masons	8	5.00
Carpenters	8	4.00
Joiners	8	4.00
Stair builders	8	4.00
Plasterers	8	5.00
Lathers, per 1,000	8	2.50
Painters	8	3.50
Plumbers	8	4.00
Steam fitters	8	4.00
Blacksmiths	8	3.50
Metal roofers	8	3.50
Structural iron workers	8	4.00
Electricians	8	3.50
Blacksmiths	9	3.50
Blacksmith helpers	9	2.50
Laborers	8	2.25
Building laborers	8	2.50
1 horse, cart and driver	9	4.00
2 horses, cart and driver	9	6.00

The above schedule was adopted by the Dominion government after careful consideration had been given to the cost of living in this part of the Pacific coast.

On motion, the executive committee were instructed to wait upon Mr. Goward, the local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway company, with the object of inducing him to use his influence with the company for the purpose of having white tickets made good on the line between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock on Saturday's.

William McKay was elected chairman of the general Labor Day committee and A. Argyle was elected secretary. The committee will meet next Wednesday evening to elect sub-committees and transact other necessary business in connection with the celebration. At 10.45 the council adjourned.

MR. COSTE'S MISSION

Will Report on Fraser Improvement—Believes Scheme Will Cost Millions of Dollars

Vancouver July 15.—Louis Coste of Ottawa, a member of the International Waterways Commission, and former chief engineer of the federal Public Works Department, left for home yesterday after completing a preliminary examination of the Fraser River from its mouth to New Westminster. His mission is to report on a scheme for improving the deep water navigation of the river between those two points as well as to devise means of valuable farm lands on the lower delta.

"The scheme is feasible, but it will cost millions, one-third of which will be absorbed in temporary works to meet possible emergencies that many arise while the permanent improvements involving dredging are being carried out.

"The problem is one of confining the river to one or more channels, and to prevent the destruction of the shores due to the continually shifting currents. I obtained valuable data at the local office of the public works department, the observations dating ten years. If my ideas are carried out some marshy islands will be reclaimed. I may return later as the water at present is too high to study the question as it should be studied," said Mr. Coste.