CONSERVATION OF CANADIAN WOOD SUPPLY THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING THE COUNTRY

Pertinent Facts on Canadian Forest Depletion, and Methods for Protecting and Restoring Growths Given by Mr. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal.

It has been recently brought to my attention that some foreign buyers of Canadian wood, who are trying to camouflage their own operations, are making the statement that my efforts to conserve Canadian wood for Canadian industries is not an unselfish campaign, as an embargo on wood being shipped out of the country would materially increase the value of lands which they claim I own in the United States.

I do not own an acre of land in the United States or a dollar's worth of property of any nature in that country. Even my own relatives who have small land holdings in Maine have sold a large part of the stumpage on the same, leaving them with but a small supply of wood for their own mill, so that they are in the same boat with other pulp and paper manufacturers in the United States.

If I had any selfish motives I would not be advocating an embargo on fee land wood, as my holdings are all fee land in Nova Scotia, and if it is worth more to the settler and farmer to be free to ship his wood to the United States, the same argument would apply to my holdings as well.

I have become so thoroughly imbued with the critical situation that is facing this continent with regard to its wood and timber supply that I am withdrawing from business as rapidly as possible so as to be in a position to devote my whole time to what I consider is the most important problem facing Canada, namely, the conservation of her wood supply.

It has been frequently stated that the bud worm has passed over New Brunswick and departed, but from a recent cruise on quite a large area in that province it was discovered that 35 per cent. of the soft wood trees were defoliated by this pest the past summer.

An owner of some 250,000 acres of land in Maine advised me last week that after a careful cruise of his lands the investigators found the fir was all dead, and from 48 to 52 per cent. of the spruce as well.

I have seen another recent report on a large area in Northern Maine which shows 64 per cent. spruce and fir dead.

The whole situation looks very serious to me. It would seem as if man and insect were fighting for control of the earth, as, without trees, human life could not exist.

Threaten Destruction of Forest.

The time is approaching when we shall be forced, for the very preservation of our lives, to burn all logging slash and debris left in the woods. This slash has been very aptly termed by Dr. J. M. Swaine "the garbage of the forest." It is just as much a menace to our tree growth as a breeding place for insect life which threatens the destruction of our forests as the garbage of a city is to human life, with the added danger from the enormously increased fire risk. If all land owners are required to burn their lash it will be no hardship, as every one will be on the same basis and the cost will simply be passed along or added to the sale price of the product, whether it be pulp wood or lumber. As this is one of the most effective measures in prolonging the life of our forests, no one should object to its adoption.

The Canadian pulp and paper companies should:

(1)—Reduce the cut on their own lands as near one-half as possible;

(2)—Insist on an embargo or an export tax of not less than $10.00 per cord on fee land wood, so as to save for the mills of Canada the large amount of wood that is now being shipped out of the country, and with the immense amount of capital invested in Canada in the pulp and paper industry this is imperative;

(3)—Insist on more and better fire protection;

(4)—Insist on the burning of all slash;

(5)—Insist on the utilization of every inch of the tree that is cut down;

(6)—Improve present wasteful logging methods; and

(7)—Insist on reforestation on a large scale.

The most serious question to consider in this connection is what we are to do for a wood supply for our mills between the time of the exhaustion of our present stand, some 15 years hence, and the time when the seedlings we are about to plant grow to the minimum size for pulp wood, some 40 years hence.

Very few writers figure on the enormous increase in consumption of all kinds of wood that is going on on this continent, through increase in population. This increased consumption, together with the enormous destruction caused through fire, bugs, wind, and waste in every logging operation, is usually overlooked in computing the duration of our present wood supply. They simply take the estimated stand, which is always very wide of the facts and then compare this with the annual cut, which is always much larger than is reported, leaving out of consideration entirely the very much larger elements, namely, increase in consumption and the tremendous loss through waste.

Even the annual shipments of Christmas trees from the State of Maine increased in 12 years from 600 to 1,750,000 trees. I merely cite this as an example of the enormous increase in consumption in only one small branch of the wood-using industries.

In this connection I should like to call attention to Bulletin No. 835, entitled "Wood for the Nation," written by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester of the United States, and published by the United States department of agriculture, which is one of the best written and most comprehensive articles that has come to my notice. This bulletin should be read by every one who takes any interest in forestry.

There should be no further expansion of the pulp and paper industry in the East, from the standpoint that there is not the raw material to feed them. Any new mills that are built in the East will simply be taking the raw material away from the mills which are already operating and which have very large capital investments and upon which whole towns and cities are depending for their existence.

This year we shall, of course, see the same high prices, proportionately, for wood that obtained a year ago, and personally I have always felt that high prices for pulp wood and paper are the only salvation of the situation, as high prices are the only thing that will reduce waste and prolong the life of our wood supply and the life of the pulp and paper mills.

Just so long as low prices for wood and paper continue, this enormous waste will go on. High prices are the most practical conservation measure we can have. The higher the value, the greater the conservation; so in my efforts to arouse the public to our critical condition with regard to our wood supply I am simply working not only in the best interest of the pulp and paper mills, but for the good of the whole continent as well.

The price of pulp wood for the future will have to be much higher than in the past in order to compensate the land owner for the cost of slash burning, increased fire protection, reforestation continual increase in length of haul, and increasing scarcity in the supply.

The one consolation the timberland owner has with regard to the loss he has suffered through the ravages of the bud worm is the fact that what he has left will be worth four times as much per cord or thousands on account of the great reduction in the remaining supply. This is, of course only from the mercenary standpoint, and the sad question remains as to what our children are to do for wood as we are even now using up their heritage. Every time we cut one of these small, half-grown trees, of which our operations are largely made up today, we are simply robbing our own children. In fact, it is worse than robbery, as it is a menace to their lives.

"Timber" Gone Forever.

I have heard the remark made that we are still cutting, in spite of the prediction made 30 years ago that timber would be exhausted in the East by the present time.

My answer to this is that the prediction made at that time has proved absolutely correct, as what was called timber in those days is gone forever. I sold my first stumpage at that time and the operator would only cut to a mark of logs that would run four to the thousand or 250 board feet per tree, while we are cutting more piles today running down as small as 40 trees to the thousand board feet and which, at that time, would have been considered worthless. So you must not derive any comfort from the fact that we are still cutting trees, but rather the reverse, when we look at the size of the poles in our river drives and the amount of three and four-inch pulp wood seen at our railway sidings.

There seems to be so much ignorance with regard to our timber resources that I shall here merely state a few well-known and acknowledged facts, and then every one, whether he be an expert or a lay man, can figure out whether we need any further information before we come to a realization of the alarming condition that is facing us with regard to the future of our wood supply.

In the first place the word "timber" is a misnomer as applied to our wood growth east of the Rockies today, for our timber is practically a thing of the past, and we are down now largely to a pulp wood proposition.

Take the State of Maine for instance. A few years ago this was called the Pine Tree State, while today the pine is gone. It next became the great spruce lumber producer. Today the sawmills of the mighty Penobscot and Kennebec rivers are little more than a memory. While here in Nova Scotia it is very difficult to fill an order for lumber calling for even 5 per cent. of 12-inch stock.

In addition to the loss from cutting, fire and wind, very few are yet fully aware of the tremendous loss we have suffered the past three or four years through the spruce bud worm and its resultant pests or followers. It is perfectly safe to state that Maine has lost through dead and still dying timber 50 per cent of her spruce and fir stand. The same figure will apply to New Brunswick. The loss in Quebec has been set by competent authorities at 75,000,000 cords. Nova Scotia has practically escaped this pest. Owing to the small amount of fir or balsam in this province it has been unable to gain a foothold here. This scourge having swept over the Eastern country, is now working west through Ontario, as well as along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and in the Lake St. John district, and is doing a vast amount of damage in these sections.

Some writers have advocated that we should take a census of our timber supplies, but we already know, without any further information, for all practical purposes, just what the situation really is. All we need is to take the figures we now have and use a little intelligence.

The United States is cutting more than half of the entire amount of timber that is consumed in the whole world, and is using 95 per cent. of this at home.

In the United States today there remain only 137,000,000 acres of virgin timber, quite a proportion of which is in inaccessible locations and is of indifferent quality. The cut-over and partly burned land amounts to some 250,000,000 acres, making a total of only 387,000,000 acres of forested and partly denuded land.

The loss by fire alone in the United States during the past five years amounts to over 56,000,000 acres, or more than 11,000,000 acres per year. This is from fire alone, to which must be added the depletion from cutting, wind and insects, which means at least an additional annual shrinkage of 15,000,000 acres or a total destruction in the United States of not less than 26,000,000 acres per annum.

With regard to the loss from wind, the United States in just one storm last January, lost from this cause some 7,000,000 feet of timber, equal to 14,000,000 cords. In addition to the damage by these gales we have the continuous loss that is going on all the time in the woods from wind which, if it amounts to only three trees per acre, more than offsets any annual growth, and the harder our lands are cut, the greater this loss from wind will be.

The situation in Canada is equally alarming, for while our annual cut is very much less than in the United States, our standing supply is also very much smaller, and our destruction from fire, wind and bugs is proportionately larger. As a matter of fact, the entire supply remaining in Canada today would not last the United States over six and one-half years. In British Columbia alone 665,000,000 feet of timber have been burned, while on the Transcontinental Railroad between La Tuque and Cochrane 20,000,000 cords have been destroyed by fire as against considerably less than 1,000,000 cords which have been cut and hauled out on the same railroad. This shows the enormous waste as compared with the amount that is actually cut.

No Hardship to Farmer.

When we consider all the above facts it is ridiculous for any one to suggest that some hardship might accrue to the farmer if he were to be deprived of an open market for his pulp wood in the United States. All I can say to this is that every day the farmer allows his wood to stand and grow he is making money very much faster than he possibly can by cutting it now, as it is increasing faster in value than anything else in which he can possibly invest; and I cannot urge the farmer too strongly to let his trees grow, even to the point of borrowing money if necessary. In addition, he must remember that every cord of wood he ships out of the country shortens the life of one of our greatest industries, namely, pulp, paper and lumber; and he is thereby destroying his home market for his produce by the premature closing down of our home industries through the exhaustion of their wood supply. Finally, by reducing the cut one-half, which would produce a shortage rather than a surplus, as at present, the farmer's income would be just as large because the price of wood would automatically double and instead of practically giving his stumpage away which he is doing at present, he would then be obtaining a fair stumpage return as well as an operating profit, and at the same time be conserving our timber supply. I am not cutting a tree on my own land and shall not do so while I remain in business, just so long as I can buy a cord of wood at any price.

In any event, the Government of a country must, of course, always consider the greatest good to the greatest number, and when one figures the number of employees and dependents upon our great pulp and paper industry, as compared with the comparatively few who may be shippers of wood to a foreign country, who might be temporarily inconvenienced to their ultimate benefit there can be no possible question as to what the Government's action should be.

I am positive now that the whole truth is apparent, that the urgency of the situation and the force of public opinion will compel the Government to take action to conserve Canadian wood for Canadian mills and that in the future no Government can stand that does not provide adequate protection for Canadian wood-using industries. These industries are in a class by themselves, as every industry and every individual in Canada is dependent upon the preservation of our wood supply.

The subject of an embargo or export duty on pulp wood is not a question of what Canada might like to do. It is an absolute necessity for the protection of her own mills. It is a situation where she must retain what small wood supply she has left or close down prematurely one of her own most important industries in order to ship wood out of the country to supply the mills of the United States. Therefore, any suggestion of retaliation by the United States is unthinkable and could not be seriously considered. It must not be forgotten that small as the supply of standing timber in the United States now is, it is still four times as large as the Canadian stand.

The wood supply is unlike any other commodity, as it takes from 50 to 150 years to raise a new crop of trees.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

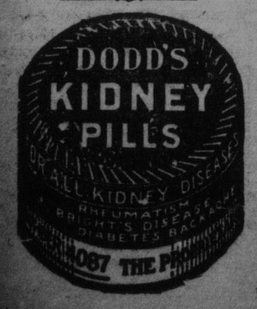
Annapolis Royal, N. S.,
January 14, 1922.

CORNS, WARTS, BUNIONS, PAINLESSLY REMOVED.

Don't limp any longer, don't suffer another hour from corns. The oldest remedy and the best, the one that for fifty years has proved a true success, will lift out your corns in a hurry. Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor is the one remedy to use. Refuse a substitute, 25c everywhere.

Died

CHASE—On Jan. 26, at Johnston, Queens County, N. B., at the age of eighty-six years, Mary, widow of William Henry Chase, formerly of Lower Cambridge, N. B. Two sons, one daughter, eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren survive.



SITUATION IN INDIA BECOMES MORE UNSETTLED

Bulk of Native Population Seems to be Won Over to Mr. Gandhi.

London, Feb. 1.—The situation in India shows little sign of improvement, in fact whatever change has taken place has been for the worse, and the feeling in Indian political circles here is that the Government of India, to say the least, is faced with a difficult internal condition that will need the utmost tact in handling.

That a firm policy is needed goes without saying, even though any action consequent on such policy may be interpreted as a "repressive measure." Opinion is that the rank and file of the Indian people have become thoroughly imbued with the idea of swaraj or home rule, and that Mahatma Gandhi's inflammatory speeches are continually adding to the fire which may at any time burst out and involve perhaps the whole of India. He finds ready support, among the lower class natives, who fondly imagine that swaraj will bring them unheard-of prosperity. At the same time it is stated here there are clear indications that among some few of the higher educated Hindus there is a growing fear that swaraj would soon prove a triumph more for the Muhammadans than for the Hindus.

The followers of the Muhammadan faith in India make no secret of their contempt for Mr. Gandhi's program of non-violence; and the Hindus, who are altogether a more timid race, would quickly fall under the spell of Muhammadan rule. So far this outcome has become evident only to a very small percentage of the Hindus, and such is their unlimited faith in Mr Gandhi that there seems little hope that his followers will awake in time to the fact that they are only being made a cat's-paw by the Muhammadans.

Great numbers of Hindus are becoming subscribers to the Koran. One of the main reasons for this change of faith is that all caste distinction is abolished on one's becoming Muhammadan. Mr. Gandhi attempted to check this recantation by inaugurating the plan of untouchability by which caste distinctions were done away with. The campaign was a hopeless failure, as so many other of Mr Gandhi's programs have been.

Another inducement which offers itself to the Hindus to adopt the Muhammadan faith is that in the event of any appeal to force, they would have the protection of their newly adopted religionists.

Mr. Gandhi has postponed the declaration of civil disobedience till the end of this month. Should he decide to take the plunge, it is stated by those au fait with the Indian political situation that such a step would mean little short of revolution for the country. In that event there is no doubt that the Muhammadan element will take full advantage of the opportunity to secure its own ends.

It was thought that Sir Sankaran Nair's recent letter to the press of India, in which he made a scathing indictment of Mr. Gandhi's uncompromising attitude, would have had far-reaching results. Nothwithstanding the truth of Sir Sankaran's observations, they seem to have had little effect on Mr. Gandhi's program, whatever they may have had on Moderate opinion.

Both Non-Cooperation and the proposed campaign of civil disobedience will, of course, continue to have the full support of the Muhammadans, who are using the Caliphate question as their rallying cry. Even though peace with Turkey were declared, it is considered by Englishmen resident in India anything but probable that this would result in Muhammadan India becoming any more amenable to reason. The Caliphate question has, no doubt much to do with the present unrest both in India and Egypt, but in the main it is only used as an appeal to the masses to foster discontent.

This spirit of turbulence is general throughout India, but it is much less in evidence in states which are ruled by native princes than it is in provinces under British rule. The reason for this can be seen in the manner in which the native rulers deal with such matters. It is an open question whether in the long run the government of India would not be better advised to adopt a firmer policy with the leaders of the present disturbance and deal with Mr. Gandhi in the same manner as it did with the Ali brothers.

Just what the effect of his arrest would be it cannot yet be said, but it seems fairly certain that with almost unlimited powers bestowed on him by the All-India Congress, the Government of India will be compelled to come to a decision on the matter, and that very shortly.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 60c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample Box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

FRENCH IN CLASH WITH GERMANS

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Gleiwitz says that several French soldiers and German civilians were killed or wounded Monday at Petersdrof, Silesia, as a result of an exchange of shots while French soldiers were searching houses for arms. The despatch adds that it is believed two Frenchmen were killed and that some Germans also met death.

In consequence of the incident the allied commission has ordered a state of siege each night between eight o'clock and five in the morning.

FREE "HOOTCH"

A Sparkling Stimulant. Full of Wit and Humor. Free copy will be sent upon receipt of your name with address complete. Write to G. Mitchell, 397 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mile And A Half Run At Milrose

Joie Ray of Illinois Lapped Entire Field Last Night and Established New U. S. Record.

New York, Feb. 1—Joie Ray, Illinois A. C. star, lapped the entire field in the special Wanamaker mile and a half run at the Milrose A. A. games tonight, covering the distance in 6 minutes 42 2-5 seconds, a new United States record.

John L. Murphy, Notre Dame, set a new United States indoor record in the high jump, clearing the bar at 6 feet 4 3-4 inches. The former record, 6 feet 4 1-2 inches, was made by Sam Lawrence, Boston A. A., Feb. 19, 1912.

Zbyszko Wins Another Match

New Britain, Conn., Feb. 1—Stanislaus Zbyszko, world's heavyweight wrestling champion, defeated Charlie Burkhart in two straight falls here tonight. The first came in 15 minutes 40 seconds on a head and arm scissors hold and the second in four minutes, 45 seconds on a full body hold.

Greb of Pittsburgh Outboxed Walker

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 1—Harry Greb of Pittsburgh outboxed Hugh Walker of Kansas City in a ten round bout here tonight in the opinion of newspaper men. Greb was given every round. His cleverness and speed appeared a puzzle to Walker, who was seldom able to land effective blows. Greb weighed 163 and Walker 170.

Blizzard Raging In South Dakota

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1—The worst blizzard in years was reported in South Dakota tonight. Huron termed it the worst storm since 1913, while Mitchell characterized it as "recalling the blizzard of 1881." North Dakota also recorded a heavy snow storm general over the Eastern part of the state from the Missouri River.

EARLY MORNING FIRE

Shortly after three o'clock this morning an alarm was sent in from box 64 for a fire in the garage and automobile repair shops near the corner of Clarence and Prince Edward streets. The fire had gained such a headway that second alarm was immediately sent in and at the time of going to press the building and contents were badly destroyed.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH FOR EIGHT YEARS

The cause of this trouble is the fermentation of food in the stomach which generates a gas that is very frequently belched up. There is also a rumbling of the bowels and a discharge of gas therefrom, there is constant retching, and the meals are frequently vomited. There is a burning pain in the stomach, the appetite is fickle, the tongue coated, the breath bad, constipation is generally present and the sufferer becomes weak, nervous, depressed and exceedingly miserable.

The blame lies with a sluggish liver, as it holds back the bile which is so necessary to promote the movement of the bowels, and when the bile gets into the blood a badly disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels will surely follow.

Keep your liver active and you will always enjoy good health.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N. S., writes: "I had been a great sufferer for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach. I tried several, so called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend advised me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely relieved me. That was six years ago, and I have had no return of my old trouble."

Price, 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

New Glasgow Jumps Well Into The Lead

Nova Scotia Team Walloped Moncton Last Night in Hard Fought Game—Score Four to Three.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 1—New Glasgow jumped well into the lead tonight in the Independent Hockey League race by defeating the Moncton team here in one of the hardest fought and most exciting games played in the arena this winter. It was a real hockey game from the start and ten minutes overtime had to be played to settle the dispute, New Glasgow emerging with a 4 to 3 win.

In the first period both teams scored one goal, and repeated this performance in the second period. The third period was scoreless.

A ten minute period overtime was played. New Glasgow broke the deadlock and shortly after Moncton tied the score again. One minute before the end of the period McLean for New Glasgow with a beautiful end to end rush sagged the net for the fourth tally and here the scoring ended. The game was exceptionally fast and was also very clean, few penalties being handed out.

Cook was replaced by McCarron on the New Glasgow team, the former suffering from an injury received in his last game. O. Gregory starred for New Glasgow while Payne played superior hockey for Moncton.

New Glasgow is now considerably in the lead leaving Moncton and Amherst tie for second place.

The line-up:—

New Glasgow		Moncton
	Goal	
MacLeod		Cummins
	Defence	
MacCarron		J. Carroll
	Defence	
Thorne		G. Carroll
	Centre	
Sullivan		Ingram
	Wing	
MacLean		Doncaster
	Wing	
O. Gregory		Payne
	Subs.	
Wilkie		F. Carroll
		MacLeod
		Wheaton

The Summary:—

First period: 1—Moncton, Ingram, 9.00; 2—New Glasgow, Gregory 7.00.

Second period: 3—New Glasgow, MacCarron, 6.00; 4—Moncton, Payne, 4.00.

Third period: No score.

Overtime: 5—New Glasgow, MacLean, 2.00; 6—Moncton, Doncaster 6.00; 7—New Glasgow, MacLean, 1.00

Vienna Near Panic Over Demonstration

Vienna, Jan. 30.—The great dissatisfaction with present conditions reigning here among workmen, clerks and Government officials alike, was brought to a climax by Minister of Finance Guertler's plan to increase the working hours of State employees from six to eight a day. The dissatisfied Government employees marched to the centre of the town where they made a big demonstration before Parliament, hammering at the doors and demanding entrance. The considerable crowd was swelled by a mob of doubtful characters. Panic overpowered the shopkeepers and cafe owners in the fashionable quarters and most of the restaurants closed hurriedly, placing wooden barriers before their windows. Yet no excesses occurred, the crowd being satisfied with walking the main streets and shouting "down with the government."

All Vienna, however, was panic-stricken, fearing at any moment a repetition of the riots of last December if prices continued to increase as hitherto.

OXFORD BABY'S FUTURE.

Throne Awaiting It in India.

Never until now has an heir to the throne of a Native State in India been born in England, so that the birth at Oxford of a baby named Singh had more interest as an event than appeared from the plain announcement of it.

The Native States are those that still have native rulers, who rule with the assistance of British advisers, appointed by the Indian Office. Jhalawar is the name of one of them. Its ruler is a man of high character and of learning who has been heard to speak at the meeting of the Parliament of Science, the British Association. He has sent his eldest son to Oxford, and the young man has brought his wife.

They settled down in Oxford, and their first baby has been born, a boy who will in time, if all goes well for him, be Maharajah of Jhalawar.

He is likely to be brought up far more sensibly than most heirs to Indian thrones, for his mother is the first princess of a ruling family to abandon the system that condemned Indian women to seclusion. Her son will not be brought up entirely in the women's quarters; he will be educated according to Western ideas.

ST. PATRICK'S WON

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 1—In the National Hockey League fixture here tonight the St. Patrick's of Toronto defeated Hamilton in a very fast game by a score of 5 to 4.

STOLE COAL

A juvenile, aged fifteen, was arrested on a warrant last night charging him with the theft of coal from the C. N. R. Three drunks were also taken into custody.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 1—Returns from Motor Vehicle Act license fees for the year 1921 were more than three times as great as the amount of revenue received from this source by the province of New Brunswick three years ago. Figures which have given out show actual receipts for 1921 in excess of $276,000, while in 1919 the receipts amounted to $90,000.

MONTH OLD BABY HAD SKIN TROUBLE

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby was only a month old when her face and hands started to get red and scaly. The eczema started in the form of water blisters and itched and burned. She was so cross and fretful she could not sleep.

"This lasted nine months when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Soap with two boxes of Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Oscar Pillon, Amherstburg, Ontario, May 7, 1918.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

British Colonial Policy Outlined By Churchill

Rhodes Idea of Equal Rights to All Will Dominate Policy in Africa.

London, Jan. 31—Winston Churchill speaking at a dinner in connection with Kenya Colony and Uganda, said that like other holders of the seals of the Colonial Office he did his best to take a warm interest in all their great spheres of material development. "Among all their possessions and protectorates those of Kenya and Uganda presented themselves with exceptional vividness to his mental eye. Mr. Churchill recalled his last visit to the colonies and said one always thought of two men above all others in connection with Uganda, Sir Frederick Lugard and Lord Rosebery who, when the time came for someone to say something in the Cabinet, said: "Unless Uganda is retained I resign."

So, Mr. Churchill continued, this wonderful country was acquired which, in 50 or 100 years hence, would be regarded as an economic asset in raw material of various kinds of the very first order in the whole structure and composition of the British commercial organization.

The Indian Question.

It was of Kenya, Mr. Churchill said, that he wished mainly to speak because the British settlers there constituted "one of our greatest responsibilities, our greatest difficulties and one of our highest hopes." It was curious, he said, that on the morrow of the greatest of their victories they should be confronted in some African and Asiatic countries with many evidences of unrest. There seemed to be an impression abroad that all the discontented had to do was to say that the British should depart bag and baggage. "I think it is time," Mr. Churchill said, "that it was known that it is not the rule we are going to follow."

Dealing with the Indian question Mr. Churchill said that the democratic policies of Europe were by no means suited to Asiatic peoples. By applying the same policies there was always the possibility of a mistake. There could not be a worse way of dealing with the native population than by haughty manners, combined with the logical application of the needs and theories based on the experience of western democracy. India had entered as a partner into the Empire and England had to be very careful to treat its interests and it citizens with the respect which was their due. They had to be very careful also not to shape the laws of the Empire in any one part so as needlessly inflict an invidious distinction upon those from India.

The African Confederation.

In Africa, Mr. Churchill said, they intended to apply broadly the Rhodes principle of equal rights for all civilized men, white or colored." That meant that natives and Indians alike, who reached and conformed to well-marked European standards, should not be denied the fullest exercise and enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Alluding to the scheme for the amalgamation of the four countries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Mr. Churchill said that it made one magnificent whole and the problem of the four countries might be solved on a higher plane and with greater advantage if there was a united superior organization for the whole of those regions. That was the ultimate conclusion they would reach in a few years. He had delayed action because they were going through bad times and could not afford to disturb the existing order at the present moment, but he looked forward to the day when a great East African confederation, almost an empire, would be created, with a common energy and massed and pooled credit and resources, by which every member of that confederation would be benefited.

You Would Fly Out of Your Skin

Eczema Makes You Wish You Could

Your disease, which is sometimes called salt rheum, not only itches, but also burns, oozes, dries and scales over and over again. Sometimes it covers the whole body and causes intense suffering.

You have found that local applications have no lasting effect, and you want permanent relief.

You must thoroughly purify your blood or the eruption will continue to annoy, perhaps agonize you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This blood purifying medicine has been successfully used in thousands of cases.

To make and keep the bowels normally active, take Hood's Pills. They are gentle and thorough.

CHILDREN FOUN IN RU

Three Little Girls Discove of Them Seated Betw Had Been Killed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Associ Press).—Sleeping peacefully ben the debris in the wrecked Kni bocker Theatre, two little girls, a 4 and 6 years old, were found early day by rescuers, ten hours after playhouse roof had fallen in. A ently neither of the children was b hurt. They were taken to a hos without identification.

Four hours earlier a five-year-old was found unhurt, seated between bodies of two women. Her life ently had been saved by her fa between the seats and the prote given to her by the bodies of the women who were killed beside her

St. John Team Los Game To Marysvi

Locals Started In With G Lead But Were Badly Tr med at the Finish.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 1—St. dropped to third place in the We section of the N. B. and P. E. I. key League tonight, and Mary went into second place, when the ter team, coming from behind in second period played St John off feet and took a lead which won game. The final score was 3 to 6

The showing of the Marysville is all the more remarkable bec St. John beat them the first of the schedule, and at Sussex day night they received a bad bea In the second period, after St. seemed to have the game, and score was 4 to 1, Marysville to end, with the team shifted abo little, played winning hockey. B the period ended they had scored en times and St. John was hopel beaten. In the third period, Mary defended almost all the time and so successful at that style of that St. John could score only goal.

Mark Wade was used on a wing part of the game, Brewer goin defence. Harrison, who was subs ed at centre, was the big scorer o game. Fraser and Doyle, on th John defence, were the outstan players of their team. Each sc twice. Of the two goal-keepers was the better. He was penalize the second period for kneeling in net.

Both teams played individual ho almost exclusively.

The line-up:

Marysville	St. Jo
Goal	
Titus	McAll
Point	
M. Wade	F
Cover Point	
E. Wade	I
Centre	
I. Wade	Gi
Right Wing	
Miller	B. Mo
Left Wing	
Clarence Wade	P. Mo
Subs	
Harrison	
Brewer	Broadb

Referee—A. McN. Staples.

Scoring Summary

First Period—1, Marysville, Wade, 1 1-2 mins.; 2, St. John, Fr 3 1-2 mins.; 3, St. John, Gilbe min.; 4, St. John, Doyle, 10 m 5, St. John, Fraser, 3 1-2 mins.

Second Period—6 Marysville, H er, 5 mins.; 7, Marysville, Harr 3 1-2 mins.; no cmfwyp vbgkqj w 4 mins; 8, Marysville, M. Wade, 1 9, Marysville, C. Wade, 4 mins. Marysville, E. Wade, 1-2 min. Marysville Harrison, 3 1-2 mins. Marysville, Harrison, 1 min.

Third Period—13, St. John, D 11 mins.

Final score—Marysville 8; St. 5.

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