WHERE WILL H.B. RY. TIMBER COME FROM?

Will Country Through Which Line Must Pass be Able to Furnish It?—Timber Survey Made by Forestry Department.

Where is the timber for the construction of the Hudson Bay railway to be obtained? and will the country through which the line passes be able to furnish it?

To answer these questions was the main object of a survey party sent out by the forestry branch of the department of the interior in the summer o 1910. The report of the head of the party (J. R. Dickson, B.S.A., B.S.F., assistant inspector of forest reserves), has just been published, and is of great interest to those concerned in the building of the road.

The Route of the Party.

Starting at the Pass, on the Saskatchewan river, the party traversed the ccuntry around Mitishto lake, the Mitishto river, the Grass river system with its many lake expansions (including Wekusko lake), Pakwa (or Pakwahigan) lake, Setting and Split lakes, and the Nelson river system, including Cross and Sipiwesk lakes, Wintering and Landing lakes. The return journey was made by way of the Minago (or Pine) river. Some two hundred and thirty-five miles of the line of the proposed route of the railway was thus covered.

How the Party Worked.

The party was composed of the chief forester and three field assistants and five others. The work was of the nature of a reconnaissance, the method adopted being to run lines at intervals of three to six miles, the compass being used to give the direction. The men worked singly, and an average day's work was four to six miles and return. Field glasses were carried, and were often used to get an idea of the country that could not be reached on foot.

The Timber.

The sizable timber is confined almost entirely to the water courses. Spruce is, generally speaking, the only timber that is found large enough for saw timber or railway ties. The poplar, birch and jack pine are invariably too short, spindly, limby and crooked for any save fuel or pulpwood. Very very few live tamarack trees are to be had; the rest have been killed by bark beetles.

The total number of ties available in the district covered is estimated at about 350,000, which, at 3,000 ties to the mile, would be sufficient for about half the distance covered. Of sawtimber there are about nine and a half million feet. For pile timber the dead tamarack and the largest of the close-grained black spruce could be used. There is a very large supply of fuelwood available, and there will also be a large supply of pulpwood, but much of the timber is as yet too small even for that.

Timber Destruction.

The destruction of timber (and this be it observed, in a district where lumbermen have never penetrated) is tremendous. Fire and insects are responsible for this, especially the former. Practically every part of the (approximately 8,000 square miles covered by the survey party has been visited by two great general fires, one 30 years ago, the other 40. In quite a number of places the fire had evidently leaped lakes a mile or more in width. Often a fire lives all winter in the dry moss and breaks out again in the spring following.

Bark beetles have also done an incalculable amount of damage. They have killed practically all the tamarack and are now at work on the mature spruce.

After the trees have become killed by the beetles, a windstorm (and severe windstorms are very frequent in the region) overthrows the fallen trees and the mass of debris which forms is ignited by a lightning flash. So a severe forest fire starts and may burn over many miles of country.

Can Fires be Prevented.

The protection of the timber of the region from fire is a tremendous problem. Extension of the patrol is suggested, but in a country so large and practically uninhabited it would be a task of great difficulty to check a fire if once it got started, be the ranger ever so efficient. As to starting fires Mr. Dickson considers the Indians more careful than white men, and far more so than the halfbreeds.

Rate of Growth.

So far as investigated, the rate of growth of trees in the region is very slow. A period of 100 years will produce white spruce of a diameter of eight to twelve inches. It is the cold, wet soil of the muskegs which is largely to blame for the slow growth, the country being so level that good natural drainage cannot be secured.

Brief notes are given in regard to the character, soil, climate, plant-growth and agricultural possibilities of the region, its minerals, fish, game and fur animals, and these will be found of great interest.

THE APPLE CROP PROSPECTS.

Ottawa, July 20—The report of the fruit division of the department of agriculture states that the prospect for apples has diminished slightly since last month's report, except in British Columbia, where the prospects have rather improved and it is now estimated that shipments from that province will be 85 per cent. of last year's crop, which was very heavy.

The hot, dry weather does not appear to have materially affected the apple crop prospects in Eastern Canada although correspondents, especially in Ontario, have expressed the opinion that if sufficient rain does not soon come the crop will be very much shortened. The apples are beginning to drop heavily in some districts. There are reports of sun-scald in the counties north of Lake Erie and the counties on Lake Huron, and inland to York county.

Nova Scotia still expects the greatest crop on record, due partly to increased acreage, but also to the heavy yield. Baldwins are short. A very marked feature of the situation, so far is the freedom from fungous diseases. The early varieties in Eastern Ontario promise to be ten days earlier than usual.

GOOD NEWS FOR CARRIERS.

Letter Carriers Throughout Dominion Will Be Allowed to Wear Lighter Uniforms.

Ottawa, July 20—Letter carriers throughout the Dominion are to have an old grievance removed. The post office department tonight issued a statement that the issue of a summer uniform for postmen has been authorized to consist of light shirt waists and a new helmet. Shirt waists will be worn in place of blue serge tunics heretofore used.

"After many efforts," says the official, "to secure a suitable summer helmet the department has succeeded in obtaining the lightest helmet so far as known in existence and that helmet was available for issue for the present summer."

THREE BAKERS ARE PROSECUTED

Charged With Selling Bread Under Standard Weight Fixed by By-law of 1½ Pounds—One of the Cases His Been Dismissed.

The prosecution of three well-known bakers was begun in the police court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Cowan, when Messrs. Charles Campbell, I. A. Petch and C. A. Maddison were arraigned on the charge of selling bread under the standard weight fixed by by-law at 1½ lbs. The case was undertaken by the license department under Thomas McCallum, and the evidence was collected on Monday last, when a number of bake shops were visited by A. Gentis, assistant to Mr. McCallum, when, it is claimed, in more than one case bread under weight by a considerable amount was offered for sale.

The first case was that against Mr. Petch, the evidence being that on Monday morning last Mr. Gentis, of the license department, visited Mr. Petch's store, on Jasper avenue west, and asked for bread. A number of loaves were shown and selecting from them a number he proceeded to weigh them. Of those offered, four in all were found to be under weight to the extent of an ounce or more.

Questioned as to the reason for that, Mr. Petch, in the witness box, explained that bread when removed from the oven and allowed to stand in a dry place, loses weight very rapidly; that whereas bread on being weighed in the dough stands about 1lb. 10½ ozs. When taken from the oven it has already lost two ounces and a half and when allowed to stand for as long as twelve or twenty-four hours it diminishes in weight to a much greater extent.

Magistrate Cowan pointed out that the by-law makes no allowance for bread being stale, expressly stating that any bread must not be sold in lighter loaves than the standard.

Mr. Campbell, who was called as a witness, claimed that when inspection is made care should be taken to get bread that is perfectly fresh. It is impossible to keep bread from losing weight very rapidly once it has an opportunity to dry out.

In view of the fact that the bread sold at the store of Mr. Petch had been weighed on scales other than his own and that the bread selected was at least thirty hours old, the case against him was dismissed with costs.

The shortages in the bread made by C. A. Maddison were somewhat larger than in Mr. Petch's case. Some of his loaves weighed as much as four ounces lighter than the regulation loaf. The explanation offered by Mr. Maddison was that the small loaves were fancy bread, having been sweetened and lard having been added. On account of the added expense, he did not think it right to charge the same as for the plain bread, and to adjust matters the size of the loaf was reduced.

His Worship, however, could not see the fine distinction between bread with sugar in it and bread without; he held that both are bread before the law and he had nothing to do but follow its provisions. He accordingly fixed the fine at $5.00 and costs.

The case against Mr. Campbell will come up at 2.30 tomorrow afternoon.

DOCTOR ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Oregon Medical Man Faces Charges of Having Murdered Mrs. Griffith.

Corvallis, Ore., July 20—Whether Dr. E. N. North, under arrest here on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Eliza A. Griffith, of Philomath, Oregon, will be held for trial after his preliminary hearing this afternoon will depend on the testimony of Rev. Rose, of Milwaukee. To Rose, North is said by the authorities to have made a partial confession, while a guest at the minister's home five days after the woman's body was found. Aside from the testimony which it is said Rev. Mr. Rose will give, there is little to connect North with the crime.

Robbery is the supposed motive for the murder of Mrs. Griffith.

Destructive Blaze at Power Plant.

Estacada, Ore., July 20—Several thousand dollars' damage was caused by a fire that broke out in the boiler room of the $1,500,000 power plant under construction at Rivermill, near here late yesterday. The blaze destroyed the boiler house, engine room and tower of the plant, which is being installed by the Portland Light & Power company. Seven hundred men are thrown out of employment. A spark from the boiler flue is believed to have caused the fire.

Clifford Sifton Returns.

Ottawa, July 20—Hon. Clifford Sifton returned from England this morning where he witnessed the coronation. He is receiving congratulations on all sides on the success of his horses in England and at the Hague. He was asked if he would make a statement as to his political intentions, but refused to discuss the subject.

Calgary Fair a Success.

Calgary, July 20—The directors of the Calgary fair have just issued the financial statement of the recent fair which shows a cash balance of $10,823, and as the attendance was 91,097, against 77,834 last year the fair is looked upon as a success.

INHERITANCE TAX STARTS A STAMPEDE

Moneyed Men Rush Their Possessions Out of the State of New York Because of Application of Some of Lloyd-George's Taxation Reforms.

Albany, N.Y., July 17—The New York legislature is about to adjourn after the longest session, with one exception, in the history of the state, and perhaps the most useless.

The sins of omission and commission charged against the present assembly are so numerous that the Democrats are not likely to be given control of that body again very soon, and some of the most sagacious politicians, irrespective of party, believe that it has made Republican prospects much brighter than they have been for two years. Every act has been dictated by Tammany hall, and Charles F. Murphy has been recognized both as an authority and as an oracle. Governor Dix has done his best and has shown a great deal of ability and wisdom, but the only purposes that have been apparent in the Tammany program and policy were to benefit the friends and to punish the enemies of that organization.

Tammany has been especially hostile and vindictive toward the great financial interests of the state and has "put a knife into the ribs" whenever the leaders found an opportunity to do so which may perhaps turn out to be good politics, although it cannot be considered an inducement for the corporations and banking interests to entrust the state administration again to the Democratic party. There is no doubt that the defeat of the Republican ticket and the election of a Democratic legislature last November was largely due to the influence of the "interests," and they have been severely punished.

Little Revenue From Inheritances.

The most serious efforts of the moneyed interests have been directed to secure the repeal or the amendment of an inheritance tax law which was enacted at a special session of the legislature July 1, 1910, and signed by Gov. Hughes a few days later. This law exempts from taxation transfers to property to the amount of $100 to collateral relatives or strangers; property to the value of $500 or less transferred to a husband, brother or sister, wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, and property to the father, mother, widow or minor children. All other transfers up to $25,000 are taxed at the rate of 5 per cent.; between $25,000 and $100,000, 15 per cent.; between $100,000 and $500,000, 20 per cent., and above $500,000, 25 per cent. The tax on legacies of more than $500 to husband, brothers, sisters, wives or widows of sons, or the husbands of daughters, and transfers in excess of $5,000 to fathers, mothers, widows or minor children are taxed on a graduated scale from 1 per cent. up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

While these taxes do not equal the "death dues" imposed by the British government, they are larger than anywhere else in the United States. When the law was passed it was estimated that it would add at least $5,000,000 annually to the state revenues. In his report the controller asserts that the effect of the law had been exactly opposite to that expected, and that the receipts from inheritance taxes during the current year have been less than ever before. He, therefore recommended the repeal or the modification of the law for the sake of the revenue.

Governor Dix took the same position and sent a message to the legislature urging modification for the additional reason that this legislation has already caused enormous amount of taxable property to be withdrawn from the state and that a very much larger amount will go if the tax is retained.

Property Goes to Other States.

The New York State Bankers' association is in communication to the legislature on this subject, represents that not less than 6,000 safe deposit boxes have been surrendered in various institutions since the law was passed, and that at least $500,000,000 in what Mr. Mitcawber called "portable property" had been removed from them and taken to other states solely for the purpose of escaping these taxes. In almost every case, the statement asserts, the renters of these boxes explained that they were removing their securities from New York either to New Jersey or Connecticut, where the legacy taxes are reasonable. It was also represented that at least $100,000,000 in cash already has been withdrawn from the banks and trust companies of New York since the law was passed a year ago, and that the withdrawals of cash and securities are continuing at an average rate of $40,000,000 a month.

People of large wealth are just beginning to understand the effect of the law and are gradually placing their property beyond the jurisdiction of the tax collectors of this state. The trust companies are feeling this movement seriously and, while it has thus far affected chiefly investments in the form of stock, bonds and mortgages it is feared that it will soon be felt in industrial and commercial circles, because the law bears directly upon all investments and every form of property that can be conveyed by legacy.

Capital's Appeal Vain.

Although the message of Governor Dix urging the modification of the inheritance tax was urgent and the statement of the bankers' association was clear and convincing, the legislature does not seem to share their anxiety, and, indeed, has shown no sympathy whatever. On the contrary, the committee in charge tucked the documents in a pigeon hole and proceeded to recommend the passage of a resolution ratifying the amendment to the federal constitution, authorizing an income tax, which the Democratic committee has made a party measure and intends to pass before adjournment.

The sentiment and the disposition of the majority of both houses is very clearly antagonistic to the money interests.

The rich man is therefore, likely to be driven out of New York as he was driven out of Ohio by the Mergenthaler law a few years ago. The tax laws of New York until now have been favorable to those who have possessions, and the legacy tax, which is now complained of, was not intended as an attack upon capital but was considered necessary to raise additional revenue to meet the extraordinary appropriations that have been voted during the last few years for rebuilding the Erie canal, which will cost $100,000,000; for improving the roads in the rural districts at a cost of $50,000,000, and for various other public improvements which are being carried out on a most generous, not to say extravagant scale. But it is regarded as defeating its object by driving away from the state rich people who are not willing to divide their money between the public and their heirs.

The Bankers' association took legal advice on the subject before it went to the legislature. It was told that there was no relief from the courts, and there does not seem to be any relief in the legislature either. The Democrats intend to make as much political capital out of the matter as possible and believe that it will bring them many votes on the theory that the masses of the population will approve any measure that will compel a multi-millionaire to divide his money with the state.

One Way to Escape Tax.

Mr. Carnegie's theory that it is a crime to die rich ought to suggest to the gentlemen who are frightened by this law that the best way to escape the tax would be to divide their property before death, and it is singular that so many neglect or dislike to do so. One would suppose that the gratification of giving would induce a father or a rich uncle to distribute his wealth among his heirs with his own hands in order to enjoy the pleasure that would come from their gratitude, but the tendency of those who have is to hold onto it as long as possible, and leave the enjoyment of giving to the trust companies and the lawyers that get commissions. But it is sometimes difficult to please legatees.

I know a young woman who has between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in various forms of property in her own right and absolutely at her own disposition. Although she is only 27 years old and in the best of health, she has made her will, dividing her estate among relatives and friends. She is conscientious to an extreme degree, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding, took the trouble to inform each of the persons mentioned in her will of her intentions. Not being a thorough student of human nature, she did not anticipate the effect, which has been very embarrassing. Nobody is satisfied. Every legatee thinks that he or she should have had something more or something different, and that everybody else is going to have either the wrong thing or too much of the right thing. The consequence is an insurrection among the prospective beneficiaries. Certain of the insurrectos have become so violent that the benevolent young woman is now in a distressing state of mind, and is considering whether it would not be better for her to take her own life so that they may come into their legacies without making further trouble, or to revoke the will and take a fresh start.

Trust Companies Hit Hard.

The inheritance law hits the trust companies very hard. Of late years it has become the custom to designate them as trustees and administrators of estate instead of appointing individuals, but under the law rich trusts are constued as legacies to other than relatives and are subject to the graded tax up to a maximum of 25 per cent. This discovery has caused the alteration of hundreds of important wills and has deprived several prominent and popular institutions of expected fees and commissions. For example, a very rich old gentleman whose estate is estimated at more than $20,000,000 in gilt-edge securities, had his will drawn with great care several years ago, creating a perpetual trust for the benefit of his descendants and making a New York City trust company executor. Since the agitation for the repeal or the modification of the inheritance tax he has submitted the question to his legal advisers, who informed him that under the terms of his will the state government will be entitled to 25 per cent. of all his property. The result was a cancellation of the original will and the drawing of a new one in which a trust company of Hartford is made executor in place of the trust company in New York.

I have been told of a similar case in which a gentleman who has between two and three million dollars in securities that he cannot take with him when he crosses the Styx has made a Neward trust company the executor of his estate in place of a New York company, which was named in his will several years ago.

Foreigners Sell Securities.

Another effect of the law has been to cause foreigners to withdraw investments in American securities which are liable to a tax. All stock and bonds of American corporations conveyed by legacy by foreign holders are subject to the tax regardless of the place of residence of the owner. And it is said that at last 320,000,000 of American securities held by foreign investors, who have learned of this provision, have been sold during the last few months.

There is no way of getting around the tax. The law forbids a safe deposit company to open or allow the deposit box of one of its patrons to be opened by an executor, administrator or trustee, except with the permission and in the presence of a representative of the tax department.

The effect of this law was not understood by the general public until the present agitation was begun, but the message of the governor and the statement submitted by the bankers' association have opened the eyes of all whom it may concern, and just now there is a stampede among the rich to get their money out of New York lest they may be killed in an automobile accident or expose their heirs to the tax in some other way.

State's Financial Status Bad.

The State of New York is in a very bad way financially. The last two or three legislatures have made excessive appropriations for public works and other purposes which cannot be met by the ordinary revenues, and it will be necessary to issue $250,000,000 or more of bonds to cover the deficit. This plan of loading upon posterity the cost of improvements which the present generation desires it, of course, approved by current theories of finance, but the interest must be paid by taxation, and assessments are already so large as to cause complaint, and a direct tax will be necessary to meet the annual deficit.

While the legislature has done and left undone many things that will not meet the approval of the people, it has failed to do several things that have been attempted for which there ought to be a day of thanksgiving. For example, a determined attempt was made by the Tammany leaders to repeal or nullify the laws forbidding bookmaking and other forms of gambling. Several bills for the purpose were introduced and representatives of the bookmakers and racing interests have been at Albany all winter endeavoring to force them through. But it is a significant fact that a sufficient number of assemblymen have shown respect for public sentiment to prevent the passage of these measures. I am told that the pressure upon certain members of both parties to vote for the repeal of the anti-bookmaking laws has been unprecedented, and it is a favorable sign of improvement in legislative morals when a Tammany man will not obey the orders of the grand sachem.

MINE EXPLODED AND A SCORE WERE KILLED

After-Damp Snuffed Out the Lives of Twenty-one Miners — Chemist Analyzes Blood of Dead Men—Officials Can't Place Cause.

Dubois, Pa., Jury 20.—The bodies of twenty-one victims of the explosion in the shaft of the Cascade Coal and Coke Company at Sykesville were brought to the surface today. The large crowd dispersed and there was no excitement about the mouth of the pit today. The bodies were not burned and it is quite evident that they died as the result of after-damp. G. A. Burrell, the chemist with the bureau of mines, came from Pittsburg, took a quantity of blood from the body of each victim and will analyze it for the purpose of determining the number killed by the explosion and the number meeting death by after-damp.

Three sets of brothers and a father and son are numbered among the dead. George and John Heek and Nick Pavelick and his 15-year-old son were found by the rescuers locked in each others arms. None of the bodies were mutilated and but few showed burns. Eleven of the men in one heading had apparently made ready to escape, for they carried their dinner pails and were headed for the opening.

Neither mine officials nor mine inspectors were able to assign a cause for the explosion, as there are no survivors, but it is the general belief that some of the men drilled into a pocket of gas. The shaft is known as a non-gaseous one and Fire Boss John Brown reports he was through the heading where the explosion occurred an hour before and found no trace of gas.

Six men working in another heading of the mine at the time of the accident knew nothing of the explosion until the compressed air drills stopped. They realized something had happened, but did not know the nature of it until they met a party of rescuers coming for them.

HAITIEN GOVERNMENT RESISTS THE REVOLT

Strengthened by 1,500 Men, Government Takes Up Active Organization of Defence—United States Dispatches Cruiser to Haitien Waters.

Port au Prince, Haiti, July 21.—The government, strengthened by 1,500 men, who arrived during the night from the south on a German steamer, has organized resistance to the revolutionists, who were threatening the capital from the north. President Simon Simon is directly the defence of the palace; General Sylvain, new secretary of the interior, has taken command of the government troops concentrated at the port of Archahic, several miles west to Pore au Prince, into which districts the rebels are swarming. Towns that are in arms are formerly revolutionary colmmittees, composed chiefly of followers of General Antemor Firmin, leader of the revolt of 1902, when recently fell with President Simon and has since been suggested as the next incumbent in the presidential chair. The American gunboat Petrel arrived here today. Foreign residents have raised the colors of their respective countries over their homes. It is reported that the United States yacht American, a privately owned vessel, which has been cruising in these waters, is at Cape Haitien and is taking foreigners on board.

Washington, D.C., July 21—Impressed with the need of quick action to protect American interests in Hayti Commander Bonton C. Decker had the Scout Cruiser Chester coaled during the night, and sailed from Bradford, R. I., for Cape Haitien, this morning, less than twelve hours after he had received orders detailing the Chester from Long Island Sound. The Chester will maintain an average speed of 20 knots an hour, and is expected to arrive at Cape Haitien Monday night.

John Fanzram is staying at the Mounted Police barracks for a short time while the United Aids are negotiating for the sale of his farm at Big Hay lake. Lack of familiarity with the methods of transferring property prompted him to apply to the police for assistance.

CORP. REGAN LEADS ON OTTAWA TEAM

Marksman of the 101st Leads All Provincial Riflemen at Calgary—Francis, Bowen and McInnes Are Well Up On the List.

Special to the Bulletin.

Calgary, July 20.—The second day of the Provincial rifle matches was radically different from the first, being a typical Calgary rifle meet day, with glaring sunlight, a coppery haze and tricky wind, through which a few good marksmen managed to maintain fairly high scores, while others in many cases those well accustomed to the range, went to pieces and finished the Rutherford match, 10 shots at 1000 yards, with 10 or 12 points. The elevation changing radically and quickly, owing to the mirage and the wind shifting between shots from five degrees to zero, and the next moment to the opposite side, made it difficult to follow the changes. The glaring sunlight was very trying to the eyes and there being a large number of matches to dispose of, there was little or no relief.

The Stokes match, 10 shots at 500 yards, was shot first, resulting in a win for Capt. Hovery of the Elbow River club with 49 points, only one less than possible. Mr. Fox, Calgary, and Mr. Elliott, Kneehills, were second and third, both with 48 points. There were only sixteen prizes in this match and four 46's were counted out. None of the Edmonton or Strathrona riflemen are in the prize list.

The Association match, 10 shots at 600 yards, was next disposed of, resulting in a win for Sergt. McInnes, 19th, with 48 points, second place going to Mr. Wright, of Coleridge with 46 points, and third to Capt. Martin, 103rd Regiment, with 45 points. Corporal Regan, 101st, is fourth with 44, and Lieut. Wilson, 101st, is tenth with 43 points. Three 42's were counted out in this match.

In the Calgary Brewery match, 7 shots at each of 500 and 900 yards, Rex Young of the Elbow River club was first with 65 points; Mr. Simmonds of Medicine Hat, second, and Corp. Regan, 101st, third, both with 63 points. Pte. J. Balfour, 101st, is fourteenth, J. Carmichael, 19th, is seventeenth with 59 and Pte. R. Stewart, 19th, is twentieth with 56 points.

The team prize in this match was won by the Elbow River club with 230 points, the 101st team consisting of Corp. Regan, Col. Sergt. Balfour Pte. J. Balfour and Sergt. Kaye, was second with 230 points.

The Edmonton match, 7 shots at 800 yards, was won by Lieut. Wilson, 101st, with 34 points, Pte. Stewart, 19th, being forth with 33, and Lieut. Bowen, 19th, seventh with 32 points. One 21 was counted out.

The Rogers cup given as a team prize in this match, was also won by the Elbow River club.

Complete returns for the Rutherford match are not available this evening, but it was won by Sergt. J. S. Freeze, 103rd, Calgary, with 43 points. W. McKenzie, Calgary, being second with the same score. Corporal Regan, 101st, is third, Mr. Krauss, Medicine Hat, is fourth, and Lieut. Bowen, 19th, is fifth, all with 42 points.

The returns for the All-Comers aggregate, the highest twelve of which constitute the team to represent the province at the Ontario and Dominion matches, are not yet compiled, but Corp. Regan, 101st, is first with 387 points, he having shot very high and consistently throughout the whole series. Mr. Francis, 103rd, is second with five points less, Lieut. Bowen, 19th, has 372 and Mr. Krass, Medicine hat, 371, while Sergt. McInnes and Corp. Regan are known to be well up. Further particulars of these and the final matches, which take place tomorrow, viz.: The Fifth Regiment match, 10 shots each with 800 and 900 yards for teams of four men, with time limit of one hour for each range and the second stage of the City of Calgary match, 7 shots each with 800, 900 and 1000 yards will be forwarded then.

Some of the northern men will return home tomorrow afternoon and the remainder on Saturday.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN VALUES OF FARMS

United States Census Bureau's Returns Show That Land in Farms More Than Doubled in Value in Last Ten Years.

Washington, D.C., July 20—Of market interest, because of many statements during the Canadian reciprocity controversy, was the census bureau's announcement today of the latest general farm estimates of the United States, showing that land in farms more than doubled in value during the last ten years, having increased $15,252,788,000, or 118 per cent. In 1900 they were valued at $13,051,033,000, and the returns of the thirteenth census show they are now worth $28,334,821,000.

The farm lands, farm buildings and farm implements of the country are valued at $35,589,663,000, compared with $17,357,425,000 ten years ago.

The number of farms in 1910 was 6,340,120 as compared with 5,737,372 in 1900, an increase of 11 per cent. The land increased in 1900 from 835,902,000 acres to 873,703,000 in 1910, or five per cent., but a larger increase, 15 per cent., is noted in improved acreage.

More conspicuous than is the increase in the number and acreage of farms has been the increase in the value of farm property. The land in farms rose in value from $13,033,000 in 1900, to $28,383,821,000 in 1910, an increase of 118 per cent., and during the same period the average value per acre of land in farms rose from $15.60 to $32.50, or 108 per cent.

Sends Second U.S. Gunboat.

Washington, July 20.—At the request of American Minister Furniss at Port au Prince, the United States will send another gunboat to Haytien waters to protect Americans and their interests now seriously threatened by the revolution against President Simon. The second warship will go to Port au Prince, the capital. Port Liberte, on the north coast. The gunboat Petrel is already at

A meeting of Welshmen will be held in the basement of the Imperial Bank building Friday, July 21st, at 8 o'clock. All Welshmen in the Twin Cities are requested to be present as important matter will be put before the meeting.

HE TALITY CAN BE MEASURED HE SAYS

New Jersey Educationists Have Evolved Method of Marvellous Accuracy, According to Henry H. Goddard, of Feeble-Minded School.

San Francisco, July 19.—The misplacement of children in schools, getting them too high or too low for their mental capacity, is responsible for much of the truancy and incorrigibility, according to Henry H. Goddard, of the School for Feeble-minded, Vineland, N.J., a speaker at one of the section meeting of the National Education Association today. The speaker said that studies at the Vineland institution have shown that 65 per cent. of feeble-mindedness is hereditary. The speaker discussed particularly the Binet measuring scale for intelligence, which has received official sanction by the New Jersey legislature. Mr. Goddard said, in part:

"The Binet scale is a method of marvellous accuracy and of great practical value, and can be applied to help us solve some of our problems and make our school system more efficient.

Measuring Inborn Capacity.

"We are beginning to recognize that many of our difficulties in school are the result of differences in inborn capacity rather than in inborn wickedness. It is therefore necessary to have some method of measuring that inborn capacity.

"The research department of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Children has carried out a systematic testing of an entire school population of 2,000 children using this method. The results amount to almost a mathematical proof of the accuracy of the Binet method. It shows that there are four per cent. of children who are precocious or better in mentality than the average child, 78 per cent. are normal, 15 per cent. are backward and 3 per cent. are feeble-minded. This ratio probably holds almost universally.

Special Classes Necessary.

"We should have schools or special classes for these precocious children in order that the natural advantage with which they are born should not be lost, and that they should not learn bad ways and bad habits from being in classes that go so much slower than they are able to go. The 15 per cent. that are merely backward should be in special classes too, that they may be coached and helped along and enabled to get through as much of the school work as is absolutely necessary to make them useful. The 3 per cent. that are feeble-minded should be in colonies or institutions where they can be cared for and enabled to be happy and partially useful as long as they live, but if this is impossible, they must be cared for in special classes in public schools where they are not asked to learn reading, writing and arithmetic, but are taught to do those things with their hands which they can do and the doing of which makes them happy. They must never marry, because the studies at the Vineland institution have shown that 65 per cent. of feeble-mindedness is hereditary. Therefore, if these children grow up and marry they simply perpetuate the race of feeble-minded persons.

Misplacement of Children.

"In this study of the entire school population tested by the Binet method, it is shown that some children are in classes that are a way ahead of the mental capacity of the children. These run all the way from the children that are in classes that are one year ahead of them to three years. In other cases, children are behind what they ought to be from one to three years. Two tendencies are shown to prevail. First, to keep all children as nearly as possible at the average, keeping those that are dull up to the average, holding those that are precocious down. The other tendency is to let those children that are very backward go, and not giving them the attention they need. They are, as a result, farther back than their mentality realy warrants, or on the upper scale, children who are a little precocious are encouraged and spurred on and placed in classes that are even higher than their mental attainments can reach. This is an injustice in both cases.

"In this misplacement of children, getting them too high or too low for their mental capacity, is to be sought a large explanation of truancy and incorrigibility, also the fact that precocious children often break down. It is not because they are precocious, but because their precoity leads teachers and parents to push them too far ahead."

COMES INTO GREAT FORTUNE.

After Wandering for Years is Notified That He Inherits a Million.

Detroit, Mich., July 20—Real estate in this city comprises part of a fortune which came to William Rummel Ward, Youngstown, Ohio, in a manner as strange as any recorded in fiction.

Ward had become a wandered after his three children and his wife had died in 1907, in Greencastle, Pa. He had finally located in Youngstown, where he had made a living doing odd jobs. No one in Greencastle knew where he had gone. Mrs. John Burke, Greencastle, a paralytic who had lived next door to Ward for years and to whom he had devoted himself in efforts to make her lot more bearable, died last May. She left a fortune said to be valued at more than $1,000,000 to Ward in return for his kindness to her. Part of the fortune is in Detroit real estate. But all efforts to locate ward were futtile until he sent his Masonic lodge dues to the secretary of the Greencastle lodge. The probate judge then notified Ward.

Charged With Conspiracy.

Toronto, July 20.—Further evidence in the case against W. J. Lindsay, charged with conspiracy with Travers in connection with the defunct Farmers' Bank, was heard today, and though Magistrate Dennison stated he had heard sufficient evidence to justify him in committing Lindsay for trial, this wasn't done. Travers himself gave evidence.

GERMANY MUS BEWARE HE

David Lloyd-George usual Role of Sw Rattler.

London, July 21.—Davi George, the chancellor of chequer, filled the unusual sword rattler in a speech Mansion House last night, impression that he intende Germany to go slowly in th crisis. It was the Lord annual banquet to the Lon ers and merchants at w speech was made. Afte arbitration and giving sp proval to the Anglo-Ameri Mr. George said:

"But I am bound to say essential to the highest int merely of ourselves, but of that Great Britain at all maintain her place and among the powers of Eur potent influence has been many times in the past, an in the future prove invalu cause of human liberty. I than once redeemed conti tions who are now apt to services that wrenched th overwhelming disaster, and tional extinction. I wo sacrifices to preserve peac conceive of nothing to jus turbance of international r cept questions of the grave moment, but if the situa forced upon us wherein p only be preserved by the s the great and beneficent p Great Britain, got by her achievement, by allowing be treated where her inte vitally affected as if she account in the cabinet of n I say emphatically that pri price would be humiliation for a great country like

The Times' Comme

The Times editorially th says the whole country w Chancellor Lloyd-George's and statesmanlike referen European situation created German demands, which ing less than a claim for European predominance," continues: "David Lloyd-G under no suspicion of jin he spoke not only for th Government, but for his c as a whole."

INTERVIEW WIT PREMIER F

Some Peculiar Statements Have Been Made by the Prime Minister in Engla Review of Reviews.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, July 21.—The Reviews publishes a reliabl with Premier Fisher of Aus is alleged to have said du course of the published "Don't speak to me o The We are not an Empire and mischief, has come from t that word. We are a very ciation of five nations, each cent, and each for the time ing to remain in fraternal c union with Great Britain other but only on one cond we can at any time and for sever our connection. We pendent self governing co absolutely untrammeled by treaties or constitutions.

"We are free to take course according to what to be in our own interest any one being able to prev we will or will not take p of England's wars. If threatened we should just h cide whether to defend o if we thought the war u England's enemy in the rig down the Union Jack and ownsflag and start on our

"We don't expect to be at don't contemplate declara dependence because, except dance of the risk or being g England's foes we could g whereas if we were as inde any other sovereign state lose much."

Kaiser's Cruiser at M

Montreal, Que., July Wilhelm's American squa Bremen," as neat a cruise scoured the seas, arrive Montreal wharf late yes now lies comfortably at tion, flying the fierce ca of the Kaiser's. No salutes or welcome gre pearance as her clipper the St. Lawrence away foam and she was safely the sound of teutonic ord past four.

TODAY'S PROGRAM O THE OBSTRUCT

Otawa, July 19—R is again the order of in the House of Com afternoon, but it will be late in the evenin the House gets into on the resolutions. does, J. D. Taylor, N minster, will continue commenced last ever will be followed by Bristol, one of the T presentatives. The proposes to have a pr discussion of the wes strike. A. S. Goodeve enay, will introduce cussion with a critic action of the labo ment. Then Dr. Sp bring up the questi agic sealing, with reference to the cently agreed to at ton.