

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

UNITED STATES FLEET MAY GO TO PACIFIC.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., July 4.—The probable basis of the world-travelled rumor that a fleet of sixteen American battleships were to be stationed in the ocean which separates the United States from Japan, is explained in an official statement made public at the executive offices here today. While not expressly announced, it is intimated that the battleships may go to the Pacific in the near future. If they do it will be only in furtherance of a plan of routine naval maneuvers. Moreover, it is added that the matter of destination is undetermined, and the fleet is quite as likely to be ordered to the Mediterranean or the South Atlantic as to the Pacific. Secretary Loeb says: "The relations between the United States and all other powers were more important and friendly than at the present time. And if the fleet were sent to the Pacific the fact would possess no more significance than the further fact that three or four months later it would be withdrawn from the Pacific. Both would merely be a part of the ordinary routine of the naval administration."

Oakland, Cal., July 4.—Secretary of the United States Navy Victor H. Metcalf, in an interview today, confirmed the report that a large part of the United States navy will be seen in Pacific waters next winter. Eighteen or twenty of the largest battleships will come around Cape Horn on a practice cruise, and will be seen in San Francisco harbor.

"Many false impressions have gained circulation about the movements," said Secretary Metcalf, "I have not all along said that there was practically no significance to this movement from a military standpoint. I might have stated before leaving Washington exactly what I am saying now, but I thought that as the news concerned the people of the Pacific coast, they would be an apt time to announce the plans."

"It is the policy of the navy department to keep the fleet in American waters as much as possible. It is also our policy to keep a large number of battleships together as much as possible. We might as well spend the money in American ports as abroad. In the past we have sent a squadron of various European nations with less advantage than by keeping them at home."

"I have planned this cruise around Cape Horn for the purpose of a squadron. How long the ships will remain here I cannot say. I can promise the people of Oakland and San Francisco that they will see a part of the finest naval spectacles ever witnessed in Pacific waters. I hope the talk of Japanese troubles and of international differences will be dispelled by the newspapers. There is nothing to produce any feeling except this talk of the navy. The story that Ambassador Aoki is in disfavor with his own government is, I believe, purely an invention."

ESCAPED FROM FERNIE LOCK-UP.

Fernie, July 4.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock Monday evening three prisoners broke out of the Fernie lock-up and are now in the hills around Fernie. The jailer left the prisoners and went up town on some business leaving them as he thought securely locked up for the night. When he returned, however, he found that the trap door leading to the cellar had been opened from within and the prisoners had escaped. The chief of police was notified at once and the police constables on the spot, secured a Great Northern engine and started down the Great Northern track to where the prisoners had last been seen. They caught up with them about five miles down the railway and when within about two hundred yards of them the fugitives made off up the steep bank and escaped into the dense woods. A special detachment of men was sent to Morrissey to intercept them should they go that way, but up to the present nothing has been seen or heard of them. It is thought that they have escaped for good, very little hope being entertained of their recapture.

The men were all in as vagrants and only for short terms.

GROWTH OF CANADIAN WEST.

Ottawa, July 4.—The census department has issued a bulletin on the progress of the northwest territories. Although the northwestern territory was admitted into and became part of the Dominion of Canada on July 15, 1870, and provisions were made for admitting the province of Manitoba on the same date, the first regular census of these parts of the Dominion was not taken until 1881. A special census of Manitoba taken in 1870 showed it to have in that year a population of 12,225, exclusive of 22,784 Indians. In 1881 Manitoba and the Territories had a population of 106,681, inclusive of 22,784 Indians. The census of the same year showed an area of 56,371 acres in wheat, and production of 1,133,000 bushels wheat, 402,249 bushels of barley, and 1,330,220 bushels of oats, being the highest of 1880.

In 1891 the total production was 210,305; the area in wheat was 1,010,420 acres; of barley 64,922 acres, and of oats 37,485 acres. The production of wheat was 17,846,828 bushels, of barley 1,672,833 bushels, and of oats 9,988,550 bushels, being the highest for 1890. These figures are for areas of territory practically the same as the areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the three last named having attained the status of provinces on September 1, 1905.

Beginning with the twentieth century, the territory of the three provinces as now constituted had a population (April 1, 1901, of 419,512, and on June 24, 1904, of 528,561, being an increase in five years of 389,351, as compared with the increase of 200,267 in the ten years, 1891-1901, and of 113,024 in the ten years, 1881-1891.

THE GRAIN CROPS OF THE HARVEST OF 1900.

The grain crops of the harvest of 1900, which were recorded in the census of 1901, were a comparative failure owing to a period of unusual drought during the growing season. But as evidence of the agricultural growth of the three provinces it can be stated that the area in wheat was 2,495,486 acres; in barley, 132,557 acres; and on oats, 833,300 acres. The aggregate yield of the three kinds of grain in this year was 43,900,000 bushels. The census of June 24, 1906, took in the area and production for the field area in 1905 and the area only for the crops of 1906. The production for 1906 has been since then computed from the reports of 2,000 farmers, who gave the actual average yield for their own farms, and estimated the average for the whole of the provinces. The figures for each year are shown in the following table, for each province:

Province	Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats
Manitoba	1900	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1900	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1900	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Manitoba	1901	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1901	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1901	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Manitoba	1902	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1902	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1902	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Manitoba	1903	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1903	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1903	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Manitoba	1904	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1904	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1904	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Manitoba	1905	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1905	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1905	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Manitoba	1906	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Saskatchewan	1906	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Alberta	1906	1,000,000	100,000	200,000

THE WHOLE AREA OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS INCREASED FROM 3,491,413 ACRES IN 1900 TO 6,225,100 ACRES IN 1905.

The whole area of wheat, barley and oats increased from 3,491,413 acres in 1900 to 6,225,100 acres in 1905, and to 7,915,611 acres in 1906, and the yield of the three crops increased from 43,253,654 bushels in 1900, which was a bad harvest year, to 1,133,249,220 bushels in 1905 and to 2,404,459,068 bushels in 1906. The number of farms increased from 31,815 in 1881 to 94,625 in 1901, and to 129,485 in 1906.

BRICK CLAY AT LACOMBE.

Lacombe, July 5.—The test clay made by the Lacombe Brick, Tile and Cement Company, gave very successful results. The clay is hard and heavy, and is well adapted for brick making. The company is now working on a large scale, and expects to produce a large quantity of bricks and tiles for the coming season.

CROPS GOOD IN CENTRAL WEST.

Winnipeg, July 4.—Crops reports for the current week on the C. P. R. are very variable. Binscarth reports wheat and barley crops in good condition, but the corn crop is backward, and the weeds are causing much trouble in places. Some districts require rain very badly, while others have more than a sufficiency. Although matters are behind hand owing to the season, heavy hand crops are anticipated.

AROUND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE GROWTH IS VERY RAPID.

Starbuck crops are two weeks behind last year's growth. The grain is in the hands of the farmers, and the heavy rain does not fall soon as at Carleton Place. At Cypress River the outlook is bad, the farmers show a crop of corn, but the rain does not fall soon as at Carleton Place. At Cypress River the outlook is bad, the farmers show a crop of corn, but the rain does not fall soon as at Carleton Place.

MANY DISTRICTS LACK RAIN.

On the LaRiviere section some of the crops are suffering from lack of rain, notably at Darlingford. Adena has wheat up 20 inches. Satisfactory weather. Wheat is 8 in. at Niverville. No damage being yet done by weather conditions. The crops in the district are in good condition. The crops in the district are in good condition. The crops in the district are in good condition.

Reports Are Variable.

Around Rapid City the crops have been doing splendidly, no damage being reported. Hamlin is behind with the crop, like other places. At Neudorf, there is an abundance of rain. Crops in this country show an admirable growth. The Eastern country is also satisfactorily progressing, crops reaching 10 inches in most places. The blade heads are forming at Boissevain; sufficient moisture has fallen at Kennedy. In the Arcola and Moose Jaw country the crops are showing well.

SCOTCH VISITOR TO WEST.

Considers Cattle Embargo Should Remain—Poor Crops in British Isles Last Year.

Calgary, July 4.—Professor Robert Wallace, who fills the agricultural chair at Edinburgh University, Scotland, stated in the course of an interview here yesterday: "I am primarily interested in the Canadian cattle and I may say at once, before we proceed any further, that I do not consider that the removal of the cattle embargo would be in the best interest of Canada."

Considers Embargo Just.

"I do not say anything about the English and of the question and the question of the embargo is not a question which I desire to discuss at any length. But I would repeat that I do not think that Canada will gain anything by the removal of the embargo. Canadian cattle, as far as I have seen them, cannot compete with American cattle. They are inferior in every way, and the existence of the embargo is in their favor."

THE STRINGENCY IS WORLD WIDE.

Supply of Capital is Exhausted—Other Conditions Favorable.

New York, July 5.—A better tone had developed in the stock market. This was partly due to improvement in the crop situation, partly to the apparent thoroughness of recent legislation, and partly to a growing better understanding between the railroads and the public. The only serious obstacle to further improvement has been the unsatisfactory condition of the money market. This is still the dominant element in the financial situation.

Monetary stringency is world-wide. It is not confined to New York, but prevails in all the world's principal financial centers. It is primarily due to the exhaustion of the supplies of capital through wars, earthquakes, and other causes, and especially to extraordinary industrial activity and development in all parts of the world. The high rates of interest which have followed in consequence of the scarcity of capital are imposing a check upon all sorts of business activity, and are especially felt in the case of the railroads, which are very material declines in securing values. There is considerable assurance, however, in the fact that the causes of the stringency are general and not strictly local, although our own financial depression has been aggravated by local influences. Apart from the temporary disturbances incidental to July disbursements, the American money markets are certainly in an unsatisfactory condition. Bank reserves are considerably below the average of the year; and loans are much exposed, particularly in the west, as shown by the last call upon the national bank.

FLOOD RELEASED.

Toronto, July 4.—After serving nine days of the fifteen days sentence imposed upon him by Police Magistrate Denison, for his assault on Empire Conway, Tim Flood, the second baseman of the Toronto baseball team, was this morning released from jail. The order for his pardon, which was signed by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick acting governor-general, reached the jail in the form of a telegram.

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

Washington, D.C., July 4.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance areas, continent 26 to 30, warm wave 26 to 29, cool wave 26 to 29, and disturbance will reach Pacific coast about July 1, cross west of Rockies country by close of 2, great central valley 3 to 5, Eastern states 6. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about July 4, central valleys 6, Eastern states 8.

The week of July 4 will be central day, with average cooler than usual, and showers may be expected in the grain section heretofore designated. While the temperatures will continue to fluctuate as usual, a trend will continue to be downward till about July 10. This disturbance will bring about a period of rain for all parts of the continent. I cannot undertake to locate these storms, but advise all farmers to look out for them from July 1 to 8.

Bad crop weather will prevail in the western part of the continent during the first ten days of July, particularly in the corn districts west of the Mississippi. On July 10 to 20 crop weather will improve except in parts of the continent. I cannot undertake to locate these storms, but advise all farmers to look out for them from July 1 to 8.

July temperatures will average about normal, and rain will be fair, except in a large district entering at Kansas City. In that district, in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa and southwestern Illinois, I am expecting rainfall to be deficient for July.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

Regards It As Essential to Every Man—Must Be Had At Least Possible Expense, or Costing What A Man Can Afford

"The man of outdoors will always prove the better in life's contest." This characteristic, dogmatic statement is from the healthy, successful, strenuous President across the border.

His own life has been so marked by a love of the wholesome outdoor life that an interviewer took the occasion of getting an expression of his opinion upon the subject.

According to this writer the President thinks all kinds of outdoor exercises are healthful and improve man physically and morally. He points out that many outdoor sports are healthful and improve man physically and morally. He points out that many outdoor sports are healthful and improve man physically and morally.

There is no need of sport or pastime that takes people out of doors, takes their minds from the cares of life and gives them healthful exercise, of which the President does not approve. Personally, he has made his outdoor recreation conform to his environment and the conditions of life in which he has found himself at different periods of his career. He believes people should make use of such facilities as are at hand for exercise in the open air. Where they can ride, walk, or play tennis, or enjoy any of the numerous outdoor sports and pastimes, there is always an opportunity for a good brisk walk, and walking can be made good fun and good exercise when undertaken in the right spirit and with the avowed purpose of health and enjoyment.

As a young man Mr. Roosevelt was fond of following the hounds, and he has never had a greater pleasure than to be mounted on a good hunter and following a well trained pack in full cry. He remained when recalling the old days. He gave up hunting of this character, but he had a personal fear of injury, but he felt that he owed his life and limbs to his family. In both of these respects Mr. Roosevelt is not alone, but he has had his share of hard knocks and tumbles.

When He Didn't Own Horses.

Although a great lover of horses and a man who rides well, there was a long period of his life when the president didn't own horses. That may seem strange, for there is a general impression that Mr. Roosevelt has made horseback riding the principal feature of his outdoor exercise. I had ten or a dozen good horses and rode them as other men rode in the cattle country. His life as a cowboy is still a very spot in his existence, for he then spent more hours in the saddle than elsewhere and was constantly in contact with the outdoors. It has been his practice to take his exercise and sport in such forms as would not interfere with his business; not to make his business subservient to him, but to regulate them according to the necessities of his work and at the same time get the proper amount of healthful recreation.

"The only additional luxury I have indulged myself since I became president," said Mr. Roosevelt, "has been my riding horses. My mode of outdoor life has been changed to the extent of maintaining a pair of horses that are good jumpers. I am very fond of a modern horse, and it is one sport that has been adopted since I have been president." Mr. Roosevelt has a fine pair of jumpers, and he has a fine pair of jumpers, and he has a fine pair of jumpers.

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DISBELIEVE RUMOR.

Japan Scouts Statement That United States Will Send 16 Warships to Pacific Coast.

Tokio, July 5.—The report from Washington attributing the proposed sending of 16 battleships to the Pacific coast to Admiral Dewey's private plan is disbelieved here by those whose knowledge and experience entitles the opinion to some attention. The United States is not known to possess naval bases in the Pacific adequate for such purpose, and the impression prevails that the sending of so large a squadron, where sufficient food and fuel could not be obtained, would be an easy prey to torpedo boats and destroyers. Should sixteen battleships be so employed as to disprove this impression, a record-breaking naval feat will have been accomplished.

There are some kinds of exercise enjoyed by the President which may not be regarded as sport by many people. For instance, the President likes to chop trees, and takes considerable pride in his skill in that line. There is no better fun, he declares, "than having. The sweet odor of the new mown hay, the bright sunshine, the stubble fields and the freshness of the air make hay-making delicious. The work becomes especially interesting if there is storm approaching and you are hurrying to get the hay in the barn before the rain comes. That adds zest of contest and desire to accomplish results, which is always a pleasure."

Rowing is another sport, or exercise, which the President likes and which is one of his principal pastimes while spending the summer at Oyster Bay. He likes rowing because he can exercise and at the same time be with Mrs. Roosevelt. Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt he often rows ten or fifteen miles. Having a light boat he makes a portage across a rock of land and has the interest and excitement of exploring inlets and little bays along the coast. Rowing is comparatively inexpensive. Mr. Roosevelt said: "A boat does not cost very much as an original investment, and its keep is practically nothing. There is plenty of exercise and pleasure in a good row."

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Tennis a Convenient Game.

Tennis is supposed to be the favorite amusement of the President, because these are the tennis courts adjacent to the executive offices, and Mr. Roosevelt, the French Ambassador, Secretary Gratiot, Messrs. Pinchot, Murray, Cooley, and others are frequently seen playing the game. "Tennis is something that is quick to get and easy to play," he said. "It takes only a few minutes to get ready and on the ground. That is one reason why I like it and why I often choose tennis for exercise." Tennis is the game of the President's busy days. When time pressure upon him is such as to make it impossible for him to don his riding clothes or take a long tramp over the Virginia and Maryland hills, he sends around for three or four men who play tennis and a game is arranged. It takes only a moment for Mr. Roosevelt to change off his business clothes and put on his tennis gear and appear on the tennis court ready for a match. Tennis is a game which requires attention, he said, "and to play a fair game one must give his mind to it, and the rest of the world goes on as usual."

If there is one thing that gives the President greater pleasure than anything else it is the pursuit of big game. It needs no assertion from him to prove this, as the state dining room at the White House and his own dining room at Oyster Bay are adorned with the heads of grizzly bears, black bears, elk, moose, mountain sheep, antelope and deer, showing that he has pursued successfully the fiercest and most cunning animals of this country. He has experienced an excitement, shrinking from the hunting big game and felt the thrill of life and courage that follows the conquest of the keenest enjoyment.

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