

Possibilities In China

Discussion of How the Carving
of China May Be Ac-
complished.

Provinces Which Would Be
Claimed by Powers—Open
Door Treaty.

Under the title of "Political Possibilities in China" Mr. John Barrett writes as follows in Harper's Weekly:

The map of China is bewildering, but interesting. It shows the first empire of the world in population and the third in area—more than 400,000,000 people in 4,300,000 square miles. It reveals a wonderful winding coast-line of 2,000 miles, facing seas teeming with commerce and trade. Populous cities are located along every few days' journey, and landlocked harbors make frequent indentations. In the vast interior run great navigable waterways, with innumerable lesser tributaries and canals. Few high mountains break the surface, and the conformation of the land is plainly adapted to support countless millions of people. Travel inland from the treaty ports adds to the interest aroused by study of geographical plates. There is little to disappoint, because there is much to pleasantly surprise. China may be deemed barbaric by the unthinking foreigner, but the observing student everywhere finds evidence of former civilization, and discovers potentialities for future development.

The government may be weak, but the people are still virile. The lack of material progress is largely responsible for China's stagnant condition. She long ago reached the limit under her ancient system of education, law, government, transportation, and commerce. What she needs is the quickening touch of the material hand, protected by an enlightened administration of government, law, and order. We must be charitable to wards China. Her shortcomings may be largely attributed to dry-rot, which may characterize any older government, and which, in lesser terms, is so often found in long-established but wealthy business houses.

Reorganized in absolute independence or under foreign protection, China may become, in another generation, one of the first-class powers of the world, in fact as well as in theory. She may rival and surpass the record of Japan. She has the natural resources, the population, and the location necessary for a brilliant development. With the interior gridironed with railways, canals dredged, river bars deepened, mines opened, roads built, and "squeeze" taxes abolished, all ports and points open to foreign trade, and honest administration inaugurated, China will astonish the world with her capabilities. Possibly she is now on the verge of giving us that welcome surprise.

What Will Be the Outcome?

What is to be the outcome of the present crisis? It would seem that it must be one of the following possibilities: First, China may be experiencing a narrow escape from permanent "break-up" by which she will receive the last warning that will arouse her from the lethargy of the past, and, imitating Japan, make her become a mighty Asiatic power. Second, she may be forced by the combined moral and physical influence of foreign nations to reorganize her government under their temporary direction and guidance, and so eventually save her integrity. Third, she may be placed under a joint protectorate of the powers until she shall prove whether she will be able to stand alone under new conditions, or must be partitioned among them. Fourth, she may be divided into admitted spheres of influence, where each power will be supreme, and actual sovereignty will result in time.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the first may be possible, but, if not, the heroic method of the second or third may be necessary. The last is least desirable, but the most threatening. The general belief of the lay world seems to be that the "break-up" of the empire is at hand, and therefore laymen as well as heads of foreign offices are reported as contemplating how such division of China would affect each nation. I say the last suggestion is the least desirable, because it is least adapted to protect American interests, and means the end of one of the greatest empires in the world's history which is deserving of a better fate. A wide realm where America now has equal rights of trade with every other foreign nation, and where uniform duties prevail, would be ruthlessly parcelled out among European nations which are competitors with us for the Chinese markets, and would have a distinct advantage over us, even if they did not apply tangible discriminating duties. No two sections would have like tariffs. Conditions of commerce would vary according to the characteristics and methods of the controlling power. We might be safe, and even better off in the Yangtze valley, but entirely shut off from the Shansi and Shantung on the north, Kwangtung and Kwangsi on the south. The negotiations of Secretary Hay should protect our rights even if China is divided, but diplomatic assurances of the future are more likely to be interpreted under future changed conditions. Possession is nine-tenths of the law. What policy Russia, France, and Germany might follow when their respective spheres become sovereign domain, I fear, be little influenced by their present "open-door" promises. True, if and simply "spheres of influence," we should be safe; but the moment the evolution into areas of sovereignty is completed, we will not be able to depend on any former treaty rights, but only on our own capabilities for successful competition in spite of local tariffs.

The cotton manufacturers of America, especially those of the Southern States, are more concerned than any other export interests. Their trade in North China, the seat of the present Boxer

troubles, has grown in ten years from \$1,600,000 to \$10,000,000, and bids fair, under favorable conditions, to grow to \$25,000,000 in the near future. They fear that if Russia obtains absolute possession there will be discrimination in this particular section in favor of the new cotton-mills of Southern Russia, and that they will eventually be crowded out where under Chinese sovereignty they would be safe. Russia's diplomatic promises on this point may sound honest, and they may be honest and sincere at the present, but no one can tell what will be the influence of the Russian cotton-spinners on a new ministry. If Secretary Hay has safeguarded American interests into a possible period of sovereignty, he has indeed won a notable victory. Let us hope that he has succeeded on this very point, and that future events will attest his foresight.

I must admit, on the other hand, that I take a more optimistic view of Russian influence than many others. It would seem to me that throughout Russia, and especially in Asiatic Russia, the United States is to find one of its greatest and most remunerative markets. Russia is just entering on a period of material development which will make immense demands on both our raw and manufactured products. The effect of the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway will be everywhere awaited with profound interest, but the cost of such a long land haul of freight to Eastern Siberia and favor of our products shipped across the Pacific direct, or by the Nicaragua canal from New Orleans and New York.

May be Kept Intact.

Before discussing what may be the territorial limits of spheres of influence on areas of control, it is well to bear in mind several influences that will tend to keep China intact. First, she has survived many other shocks, some of which were as severe as this, notably the brief wars with Japan, France and England, and former rebellions. Second, the powers of Europe and Japan are keenly jealous of each other, and will admit of no division that is not satisfactory. They may even become engaged in international war, and China be the least sufferer. Third, the United States, which is a world power, is in the present situation, is opposed to any alienation of territory, while Great Britain and Japan maintain the same attitude. Fourth, there is a large element of very able men in China despite common opinion to the contrary, that have sufficient statesmanlike qualities to govern China wisely and successfully. These would be supported by a considerable part of the population that is ready to take active interest in public affairs, if there be no danger of political exile or punishment. Who can doubt the ability of such men, for instance, as the eminent Chinese minister at Washington to take the lead in guiding China out of her present difficulties? Fifth, it will be remembered that China's particular weakness in the present trouble is the lack of national police, or of organized forces of law and order, such as a well-trained army. If she had possessed even a small, trustworthy, well-disciplined force under foreign officers, the present riots could have been put down at the moment and place of inception. The rest of the world would hardly have noticed the disturbance.

Therefore, if China will immediately reorganize her essential forces of order throughout the empire, she will take the first principal step to preserve her integrity. Further study of the map of Eastern Asia will assist in comprehending the extent of possible spheres of influence. We will assume that Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, and possibly Italy, are the powers that would share in any spoliation of Cathay. Russia first interests us because of her territorial preponderance on the north and her aggressive policy in Manchuria. Were China divided, Russia's allotment would probably include all Manchuria, with an area of 364,000 square miles and population of 10,000,000. Mongolia, with an area of 1,300,000 square miles and population of 2,000,000; East Turkestan and Jungaria, with 550,000 square miles and 1,000,000 people. With these she would also claim the northern province of Chili, in which Peking and Tien Tsin are located, and which has an area of 115,000 square miles, as much as the Philippines—a population of 20,000,000, and a frontage on the Gulf of Pechili. Altogether, Russia's sphere would include an area of 2,300,000 square miles, or equal to two-thirds of the United States proper, and a population of 33,000,000.

Germany, beginning with Shantung, would demand the hinterland of Shansi, Shensi, Honan, and Kansu, with a combined area of 400,000 square miles and a population of 33,000,000. She would require the southern end of Chili to connect Shantung with the hinterland, but Russia could easily grant that concession. Control of this section of China would give to Germany the greater part of the valley to the Hoangho and a considerable portion of the Grand Canal.

Great Britain's Claim.

Great Britain has always laid claim to the Yangtze Valley as the natural thoroughfare and connection through China to her Indian possessions, and as the section in which she has done the most to develop commerce and resources. Were this apportioned to her, she would control part of Kiangsu on the coast, Anhui, Hupoh, part of Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechuan, Kweichow, part of Yunnan, and also portions of Kwangsi and Kwangtung, to connect with Hongkong and Kowloon at the mouth of the West River. The area occupied would exceed 800,000 square miles, and contain a population of 100,000,000. If Russia were given all Mongolia and Turkestan, Great Britain, in order to protect India, would claim Tibet, including Koko Nor, with an area of 550,000 square miles, and a population of 6,000,000.

France, from her position in Tonkin and Annam, would be allotted all that portion of Kwangtung and Kwangsi which is south of the West River, the island of Hainan, and Southern Yunnan. This would well round out her Asiatic dependencies, and give her an added area of 160,000 square miles, or larger than France proper, and an increased population of 30,000,000. Canton, the populous capital of Southern China, would be included in British territory. Japan would claim the rich province of

Fukien, which is just across the channel from her possession of Formosa. With it she might acquire portions on Kiangsi and northern Kwangtung. Fukien has within its limits the large prosperous cities of Fuchan and Amoy. Its Chinese spoils would aggregate 25,000,000 in population and 50,000 miles in area. Japan, moreover, would be a thorn in the side of Russia and Germany, and when they were demanding vast portions of China she might quietly insist on annexing the major portion of Korea.

Italy would ask for fertile Chekiang, on whose coast is located San-mun Bay. This province has an area of 35,000 square miles and a population of 12,000,000, and includes the ports of Ningpo and Hangchow.

Glancing at a few more details of possible division, we note that Great Britain would probably hold that part of the Shantung promontory in which Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo are located. Russia would not only control Peking, Tien Tsin and Taku, but Niuchwang, one of the important gateways to Manchuria. Here again Japan might interfere and claim territory in the Gulf of Pechili, and possibly insist on having part of Chili.

America should resist, with all her moral influence such parcelling out of the empire, and may prevent it. She cannot declare war on European nations in order to save China; she can accomplish more by a firm, peaceful than by a belligerent attitude. She should insist on her rights, but not join in a scramble for territory.

Through all this crisis and its ultimate solution, America must stand for the integrity of the empire, and the "open door" as guaranteed by the original treaties with China and confirmed by the recent negotiations of Secretary Hay.

America's direct trade with China amounted in 1899 to \$33,000,000, or one-tenth of the total foreign commerce of \$330,000,000. The percentage of 100 per cent. for America and China respectively in ten years. If we include \$10,000,000 trade with Hongkong we have the comparatively large annual total of \$43,000,000 with China, which makes us third in the race. We follow Great Britain and Japan, but lead Russia, Germany and France. On the ground of commerce we have more right to interfere at Peking than the continental powers of Europe.

In face of the immediate necessity of protecting life and property, it is well to remember furthermore that America has more at stake, exclusive of ceded or leased ports and army garrisons, than any other nation except Great Britain.

As the original great conception of the "open door" is hard to many who have not taken the trouble to study the question, I will quote the wording of our first convention with China, concluded July 3, 1844, at Wang Hiya and negotiated by Caleb Cushing:

"Citizens of the United States resorting to China for the purposes of commerce will pay the duties of import and export described in the tariff, which is fixed by and made part of this treaty. They shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. And if additional advantages and privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same."

Later treaties, including that of Tien Tsin, concluded June 18, 1858, by William B. Reed, that of Shanghai, concluded November 8, the same year, by the same plenipotentiary, that of Washington, July 28, 1869, by Wm. of Washington, and Anson Burlingame, and that of Peking, November 17, 1890, by James B. Angell, all confirmed, or enlarged upon, these rights first granted.

LEARNING BRITISH WAYS.

There is apparently some ground for the allegations of international jealousy if an incident related in a Shanghai paper received by the Gloucester be true. It is there stated that one of the captured torpedo-boats, flying the British flag, was lent to the Japanese to tow off one of their boats that had got aground, when a Russian force came on board and hauled down the British flag. Captain Keyes, of the Fame, came up and protested vigorously, and the argument as to which flag was to be hoisted, the British or the Russian, got very hot when Capt. Wardrop, of the Barfield, came aboard and explained matters, and the British flag was replaced. The senior Russian naval officer went off to the Barfield next day and explained that it was all a mistake, the Russian officer having acted under the impression that the four torpedo-boats was to be given to the Russians.

Town Wiped Out by Troops

Chinese Forces Have Massacred
Five Priests and a Thousand
Native Christians.

Shanghai Correspondent Says
Eight English Women Were
Beheaded in Chou Chou.

London, Aug. 3.—There has been no news from the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forcing their way toward Peking.

A Shanghai special announces the receipt of an official telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen asserting that the missionaries were all well on July 30th and that vegetables, fruits and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions.

According to the Daily Express, however, cablegrams from Chee Foo announce that the Imperial troops advancing to oppose the relief force have completely wiped out a Christian town near Peking, killing five priests and 1,000 native Christians. This correspondent says Gen. Gasslee was strongly opposed to an immediate advance, but he was overruled by the other commanders, and influenced to proceed without delay.

The Daily Express has received confirmation from Shanghai of the reported murder of missionaries in the province of Shan Sii, with the additional information that eight English women were dragged out of the mission building by a Chinese mob, who beheaded them in the streets of Chou Chou.

French troops are reported to have occupied Meng-tze, in the province of Yun Nan.

THE TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE Standard says: "A heartrending letter has been received from the Japanese legation, dated July 22nd, stating that the casualties number sixty per cent., and that only 25 cartridges per man are left. Rations were sufficient for five days and it was feared the legation will succumb within a week."

STATES AND CHINA.

Negotiations With Li Hung Chang Have Practically Closed.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Secretary Hay's reply to Li Hung Chang has closed the negotiations with China unless the old victory is able to secure full acceptance of the terms submitted by the United States relative to the foreign ministers, and that at once.

No orders, therefore, looking to a relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Peking have gone out from Washington, for, as the situation is described by one of the leading officials here: "There will be no bargaining on our part in advance of the concession by the Chinese authorities of full and free communication with the foreign ministers." There is, moreover, a note ominously close to an actual declaration of war in Secretary Hay's assertion that the Chinese are "unfriendly." That kind of language is extremely diplomatic, and there is a narrow step between it and formal war.

If the Chinese government accepts terms now, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt. It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese government actually and in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the President in his reply to the Chinese Emperor's appeal for aid, that at least a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper base upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for settlement. The decision of the majority in such case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise.

Secretary Root said this afternoon that there had been no developments which would necessitate any change in the instructions to Gen. Chaffee, or which would change the intentions of the government in the least. It is not believed at the war department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Mr. Broderick Says the British Cabinet is Against Partition.

London, Aug. 2.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Parliamentary Secretary Broderick said a report had reached the admiralty on Tuesday, July 31st, from Rear-Admiral Bruce, stating that although Rear-Admiral Kanpur of the United States navy, attended the council of admirals before the attack on the Taku forts, he was unable to take any action because he had received no authorization from Washington to do so. Mr. Broderick said he had no fresh information to communicate regarding the allied force. There was no lack of co-operation among the commanders and no avoidable delay.

In giving the daily record of steps the government had taken with a view to rescuing the legations, Mr. Broderick stated that on July 8th the government proffered financial assistance to Japan, with the special object of relieving the legations. The government, he said, would proceed forward by every means in their power to the relief of the legations. In the Yang-Tse sphere, British ships and forces would assist the viceroys, but must limit their undertakings to the defence of Shanghai. The government had thought it wise to order a third brigade from India in readiness for possible emergencies.

The cabinet, Mr. Broderick said, was completely unanimous against the partition of China, which would be fraught with infinite danger, and the government had no reason to believe they were at variance with any of the European powers in that respect. Further, the government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The government had not in contemplation the idea of organization of the Chinese army under foreign officers. What form the indemnity would take must be left for future consideration. Mr. Broderick thought it was a time when the less said the better. Great changes might result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European powers would discover some foundation upon which to build up a Chinese government which would ensure civilization to a population forming one-third of the human race.

London, Aug. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "Nou Freie Presse greets the decision of the British and United States government to advance to Peking independently with the greatest satisfaction. It believes these two powers will put an end to the paralysis occasioned by the unsolved question of the chief command, and will inspire the combined forces with fresh life and vigor. It says that when once the Anglo-American troops assume the offensive the others will follow suit."

Mr. Broderick's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, placing Britain on record as unalterably opposed to the partition of China, is well received by all the morning papers.

German Warships Sail.

Bremerhaven, Au. 2.—The German warships Rheiner and Adria sailed for China to-day with the staff of the expeditionary corps under Gen. von Lesser. Emperor William and the Empress visited both vessels on the eve of their departure and bade the officers adieu. They were enthusiastically received.

Chinese Troops in Peking.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The Chinese minister, Yang Lu, on behalf of the other ministers at European capitals, has cabled the government of Shan Tung a demand that the members of the legations be permitted free telegraphic communication with their governments, and be sent to Tien Tsin under Chinese escort.

Advices received by the Russian general staff from Tien Tsin estimate there are 50,000 trained Chinese troops in Peking, in addition to a large force of Boxers, whose strength is not yet broken. In the opinion of the general staff, to march on to Peking before the end of the rainy season would be risky, the climate being changeable.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st July, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
3-S.S. Titania, San Francisco	5,734		
6-S.S. Minicola, Los Angeles	3,452		
7-S.S. Vigilant, Port Townsend	4,921		
14-S.S. R. Adamson, San Diego	4,921		
15-S.S. Astor, San Francisco	5,424		
17-S.S. Washburn, San Francisco	4,231		
18-S.S. Titania, San Francisco	5,828		
21-S.S. Minicola, Los Angeles	3,424		
26-S.S. Cottage City, Seattle	41		
26-S.S. San Mateo, San Francisco	4,387		
26-S.S. Mapuane, San Francisco	292		
Total			37,371

Ladysmith (Extension and Wellington).

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
6-S.S. Umattila, Seattle	801		
6-S.S. Dirigo, Port Townsend	160		
10-S.S. Universe, San Francisco	3,400		
10-S.S. Siam, San Francisco	4,400		
10-S.S. Portland, St. Michael	750		
10-S.S. Selkirk, Fairhaven	183		
16-S.S. Victoria, Port Townsend	211		
20-S.S. Ancho, Kahului	2,186		
20-S.S. Al-Ki, Ketchikan	200		
23-S.S. Selkirk, Anacortes	168		
23-S.S. Carina, Oakland	1,300		
22-S.S. Angeles, Port Townsend	75		
23-S.S. Dirigo, Juneau	225		
24-S.S. Selkirk, Anacortes	172		
24-S.S. Warfield, San Francisco	4,428		
Total			18,982

Union Colliery Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
4-S.S. Caplano, Skagway	88		
4-S.S. Dirigo, Port Townsend	100		
4-S.S. Danube, Victoria	180		
12-S.S. Bertha, Seattle	800		
10-S.S. Tartar, Hongkong	2,000		
10-S.S. Tellus, San Francisco	3,275		
10-S.S. Wellington, San Francisco	2,000		
26-S.S. Excelsior, Seattle	350		
26-S.S. J. L. Card, Fairhaven	122		
Total			8,407

Ladysmith, Mount Sicker Ore.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
6-S.S. Oscar, Everett	150		
10-S.S. Oscar, Everett	150		
15-S.S. Oscar, Everett	150		
22-S.S. Oscar, Everett	150		
26-S.S. Oscar, Everett	150		
Total			750

TROUBLE ON THE MONTFORT.

Emigrants Complain of the Treatment They Received.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—The Witness this afternoon published interviews with emigrants who arrived at Quebec on the Elder-Dempster liner Montfort, which had to put into St. John, Nfld., as reported by the Associated Press dispatches a few days ago, to obtain fish to prevent a riot among passengers. The emigrants complain of shocking treatment from the time they left Liverpool till they arrived at St. John, declaring that food and berth accommodation were insufficient and that many of them had to seek quarters on the exposed decks. They alleged the steamer only had a carrying capacity for nine hundred, but there were 1,100 on board. J. W. O'Hara, a buyer for a well-known Toronto wholesale house, who was a cabin passenger on the Montfort, admits the charges of the emigrants are true, but that the officers of the ship did the best possible in view of the fact that the vessel was intended only to carry five hundred. Capt. Jones and other officers of the vessel deny the charges and puts the responsibility of the trouble on the emigrants.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—Four hundred of the Montfort's emigrants will be deported at the instance of the Canadian Immigration authorities, unless they can produce proof that each adult possesses \$25 and each child \$10, sufficient to prevent them becoming dependent upon public charity, until they secure employment. It is understood the Elder-Dempster line has subscribed \$2,000 to assist them.

WELL REPRESENTED.

British Columbia Has Best Exhibit in Dominion Forestry Division at Paris Exposition.

The Canadian forestry exhibit at the Paris exhibition is made up of a very complete representation of the products of the Canadian forests. It forms a part of the British section in the "Palais des Forets," and as a collective exhibit greatly exceeds that of any other country both as regards the variety of material shown and the preparation and arrangement of the specimens. The space allotted to Canada in the forestry building was not large—about 1,000 square feet—and it could not be divided in any way that would allow each province to make a separate exhibit, as was done at Chicago. It was therefore decided by the Canadian commissioners that the exhibit would be a collective one representing the forest products of the whole Dominion. The various provinces and private individuals and companies throughout Canada were asked to contribute material, and the great majority of the specimens exhibited were produced in this way; what were lacking to make the exhibit complete were secured by purchase. Mr. G. M. McCoum, of the geological survey staff, acting under instructions from the Canadian commissioner, selected the material required for the exhibit, and is in charge of it at the exposition.

Of the 121 Canadian forest trees, 86 are shown in one form or another; those not represented being either of no economic value, occurring in such small quantities in Canada that they could not be included in a commercial exhibit, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, as provinces, contributed nothing. The largest and most complete provincial exhibit came from British Columbia. It includes large sections of the principal trees growing in that province; and nearly 200 pieces of saw timber, deals, boards, flooring, wainscoting, etc., as well as tan bark, shingles and other articles of less importance. The section of Douglas fir sent from that province occupies an important place in the centre of the Canadian exhibit and attracts much attention. It is not quite eight feet in diameter, but is the largest tree section shown at the exposition.

The province of Manitoba sent sections of all the different species of trees growing in that province as well as a fine exhibit of railway ties, lumber and pulpwood, quite sufficient to convince anyone that there is an abundance of material for construction purposes to be found there.

The material from Quebec consists of thirty panels and five sections of trees furnished by the Crown lands department, and a similar number of saw timber, pulp wood and box shooks from the department of agriculture.

The exhibit of greatest scientific interest is from the geological survey department at Ottawa. It consists of eighty photographs of native Canadian trees framed in their own woods, and fifty-five tree sections with polished faces.

In the arrangement of the various exhibits no attempt has been made to group the specimens with any other object in view than to utilize the available space to the best possible advantage. The high wall which runs for fifty feet along the back of the Canadian section has been covered with light green cloth, upon which is exhibited chair stock from the North American Bent Chair Co., Owen Sound, and wagon and buggy spokes from the factory of John Heston & Sons, of St. Thomas. Along the entire length of this wall, polished deals six feet high are ranged. Some of these were supplied by exhibitors already mentioned, while others came from the British Canadian Timber Manufacturing Co., Kearney Co., the W. C. Edwards Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Co., Canoe Lake; the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, and Henri Menier, Anticosti. These deals, as well as all panels and similar exhibits have been polished in Paris.

Permission having been obtained, nearly forty feet of additional wall space has been secured on the backs of cases containing private exhibits on the opposite side of the passage, by which the Canadian space is reached. On this polished panels and a very fine series of photographs illustrating lumbering operations are shown. The eight pillars supporting the gallery, which forms the second story of the forestry building, have been covered with handles of various kinds. Kitchen woodware and other household specialties from the Columbia Handle & Lumber Co., London, Ont., and J. H. Still, St. Thomas, in addition to the polished panels already referred to special exhibits are made by the Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont., and by Carl Zidler, Toronto, Ont.

The other exhibits of importance are thirteen pieces of squared timber, Dobell, Beckett & Co., of Quebec; cigar boxes and oak flooring, Adam Beck, London, Ont.; parquetry flooring, the W. C. Edwards Co.; fruit baskets and walnut veneer, John H. Grant & Co., Grimsby, Ont.; butchers' skewers, John Harrison & Sons, Owen Sound, Ont.; cloth boards and veneers, the Patent Cloth Board Co., Parry Sound, Ont.; elm hubs, Jean Roux, Ste. Therese, Que.; staves, hoops and heading, the Sutherland Lumber Co., Chatham, Ont.; rustic furniture, Victor Leeland, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., and polished sections of walnut grown from seed by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

Each specimen is labelled, the name of the wood being given in English, French and Latin; the description of the article in English and French. These labels, with an abundant supply of literature, dealing with the forest products of Canada, furnish all the information required by the general public, but more details are asked for by lumber merchants and others interested in the lumber business, and to these the Bureau of Canadian producers are given, together with the latest prices and such other facts as are necessary. But one thing seems to stand in the way of a very large export of manufactured and semi-manufactured wooden goods from Canada to France and southern Europe—a direct line of steamers from Canada to France.

The Colombe Gazette asserts that the powers will organize special protection for their troops in Chinese waters against possible attacks by the Chinese fleet.