

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Port Arthur the Most Wonderful Industrial Creation of Recent Years in Canada.

The following are some conclusions with which Mr. R. J. Barrat, the author of "Canada's Century," sums up some of his chapters:

INDUSTRIAL CREATION WONDERFUL.

Port Arthur is one of the most wonderful industrial creations of recent years in Canada. The future of the city and the port is assured, and will be of the greatest importance in the further development of the natural resources of the Canadian West.

The grain elevators of Port Arthur are unquestionably the largest, most noteworthy and most completely equipped in the world. The mechanical equipment of the docks at Port Arthur is unique in Canada, and represents the most perfect plant of its kind on the American continent.

The development of Port Arthur as the lake terminal of the Canadian Northern Railway is of the greatest prospective significance to that system. The plants installed at Port Arthur for the handling of hard and soft coal represent the last word in mechanical equipments of their kind.

The Atkocan Iron Company, Limited, has every promise of a brilliant industrial future. History is repeating itself, and the once famous mining camp at Silver Mountain may yet prove one of the richest in the world. Time, enterprise and the judicious employment of capital will enable Port Arthur to become one of the great industrial centres of the Dominion.

OPTIMISTS ARE JUSTIFIED.

The boundless optimism which reigns in the west is justified by what has been done in the past and is being done at the present time. This year will witness the greatest rush of immigration in the history of the American continent. Every English farmer who is not doing well in this country (England) should make for the west.

There is room for all now, but there will not be in a year or two. The Canadian Northern Railway, which is opening up the wonderful wheat-producing country, has done great work not only for Canada, but for the Empire. Some of the towns in the Province of Alberta and Saskatchewan are likely, at a later period, to attract British investors. The projects are being introduced under unquestionable auspices.

If developments in ranching and stock farming in Alberta are wisely directed on a large commercial scale they are likely, at a later period, to attract British investors. The projects are being introduced under unquestionable auspices.

The more closely the agricultural resources of Canada are investigated the more convinced do we become that the advancing prosperity of Canadian agriculture is attested by the official returns of the grain harvests of successive years. The harvest of 1907 was the greatest on record.

The grain growing capabilities of the west are probably unique in the world, and justify the boundless optimism of the Canadians. Millions of acres of the finest agricultural land in Canada are awaiting the advent of British settlers. Agriculture, the greatest of all Canadian industries, has never so prosperous or so full of promise as it is today, justifying the most brilliant anticipations of the Dominion's future.

The intense agricultural resources of British Columbia are as various as they are extensive, and with increasing markets will repay energetic exploitation. A coming industry in Alberta is the cultivation of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. Canadian methods of farming come as a revelation to the British agriculturist.

The Canadian Government's experimental farms have been of the greatest possible service to the advancement of agriculture in the Dominion, and the home authorities might well take a leaf out of the book of the Dominion Government in thus fostering farming industry.

The dairying industry of Canada is one of the most promising branches of agriculture in the Dominion. The manufacture of Canadian cheese and butter is an industry of increasing importance, and one which must necessarily advance from the points of view both of exportation and of home consumption.

The year 1906 was, in many respects a remarkable year in the annals of Canadian dairying industry, and prospects are generally favorable to great developments. While the dairy industry flourishes in all the Canadian Provinces, it has nowhere made more progress than in Alberta, where butter-making is expected to become a leading industry. As the British demand for Canadian dairy produce increases, numerous fresh channels for the investment of British capital will present themselves.

The dairying industries of Canada, although already extensively developed, are in many provinces still in comparative infancy. Immense scope exists for the dairying industry on a large commercial scale in the Western Provinces.

Alberta, in particular, offers itself as a suitable centre for dairy farming and "mixed" farming operations under modern conditions of capitalization. Nowhere in the world is the dairying industry carried on under more complete and scientific conditions than in Canada.

The live stock farming interests of Canada represent one of the most important and progressive branches of agriculture in the Dominion. Notwithstanding the competition of the western Provinces, there is still great scope for the development of stock farming in the eastern and Maritime Provinces, and especially in Western Ontario.

The practical success which the stock farmers of Eastern Canada have achieved in competition sufficiently proclaims the vitality their branch of agriculture in the Dominion. Notwithstanding the competition of the western Provinces, there is still great scope for the development of stock farming in the eastern and Maritime Provinces, and especially in Western Ontario.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE TURNED DOWN BY N. Y. YACHT CLUB

In a Lengthy Interview He Discusses the Yachting Situation and Sets Forth His Views—Is Bound to Have Another Try

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for a contest for the America's cup in 1908 was declined tonight by the New York Yacht Club.

Sir Thomas asked for a race for sloops under the 60-foot rating, and the members of the club based their refusal to accept the America's cup trophy for the speediest type of yacht that can be produced on a water line length of 90 feet, and that therefor any proposal to limit the size of the boats must be refused.

The members of the New York Yacht Club at the meeting called to vote to reject the challenge after Lewis Cass Lydiard, former commodore of the club, made a speech which he described as the deed of gift governing cup contests as drawn up by Geo. L. Schuyler, in 1887. Mr. Lydiard then put a resolution that the club could not break their rules and could not take the proposition limiting the water line length of the boat, Commodore Vanderbilt, chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee to convene immediately after the meeting and prepare a reply to the challenge.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton is bitterly disappointed at the failure of the New York Yacht Club to accept his challenge for another series of races for the America's cup, and is anxiously awaiting official information about the subject through the Royal Irish Yacht Club, which he hopes will give in detail the reasons for the American club's action.

In an interview today, Sir Thomas said he did not understand why his challenge had not been accepted as he had been led to believe that if he challenged under the universal rule, namely, that prevailing in the United States, there was every possibility of his challenge being favorably received. He added, however, that he had not given up hope of sending a yacht to Sandy Hook in 1908 and already had telegraphed to William Fife, the designer, to come to London for a consultation. There was but one thing which Sir Thomas was emphatic about, and that was that he would not challenge under the old rule. One reason for this is that there is no designer of note in Great Britain which includes both Fife and Milne, who will design a boat similar to the previous Shamrock. They say that to do so would necessitate the production of even a greater freak than those which have already gone to defeat. Besides the danger of sailing such a boat across the Atlantic must be taken into account, and Sir Thomas is not prepared to again risk the lives of men in such a venture.

Sir Thomas, however, authorized the Associated Press to say that he was prepared to challenge with a ninety-foot boat under the new New York Yacht Club rules.

The first clause dealt with the labor situation, and stated that trade unionism had continued to follow the aggressive course in seeking to further its interests at the expense of the general public. Immigration its influence was still exerted to some effect to the detriment of the manufacturing industries, and the country generally. That the legislators in order to obtain favor from unionist bodies who had steadily declined to assume their lawful responsibilities should adopt measures which reacted upon those whose interests were centred in the up-building of the nation, indicated a regrettable degree of weakness, and pointed to the necessity for vigorous and concerted action by employing classes if they were to protect their own.

The parliamentary committee referred to the effort, made by unions of bringing about an eight-hour day on government work, and described the proposal as most objectionable. An eight-hour day at the present stage of Canada's development was an industrial impossibility.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—Atheletan Gaston, a retired merchant of Meadsville, Pa., was shot and almost instantly killed on Monday, by Mr. Johnson, of the same place. Both men were hunting on the Triton Club's preserves 35 miles north of this city. They wounded a moose, Johnson and the guides pursued it for a while leaving Gaston in a boat on the lake. After a while they abandoned the chase. Returning to the place where Gaston had been left, Johnson thought he saw a cartridge in the bushes. He fired at it twice. The second shot killed Gaston.

DESPAIRING WIFE.—"Our Tommie keeps running away from school. He'll never learn anything!"

HUSBAND.—"Don't worry. I'll give him a kick that'll make him smart!"

—October Lippincott's.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HALIFAX, Sept. 24.—Details are now being arranged between the Militia Department and the provincial education authorities for a system of physical training in the schools of the province.

Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, and General Lake, chief of staff, had a conference with Dr. A. H. McKay, superintendent of education, and other educationists yesterday, at which the details were discussed.

The plans are for a system of physical culture and elementary military drill to be taught in the schools by the regular teachers, and the militia department undertakes to provide instruction for these teachers.

Sir Frederick Borden has always been in favor of having a system of physical culture for all children taught in the schools and has wished to combine with that, as the children get older, a system of elementary military drill, hoping to teach the children order, discipline and alertness as well as develop their bodies and also qualify them to defend the country should the necessity ever arise.

He has been in consultation with the educational authorities in the various provinces for some time and recently has had a conference with the Militia Department authorities.

The matter has been taken up by the general principle that drill and instruction should be carried out by the teachers, and the militia department would supply the proper military instruction and teach the teachers.

The instruction of teachers is to take the form of provisional qualifying instruction at the normal schools with the idea that a certificate of qualification to instruct in physical culture and military drill would in the future form part of the diploma of every teacher. Physical training is also present included in the curriculum of our schools, but hitherto scant attention has been paid to it, and no definite system of instruction has been instituted.

This work is to proceed side by side with the work of the Cadet Corps at the various schools, with the hope that it will lead to more interest being taken in the cadet companies.

Provision is to be made for the instruction of teachers who have already their diplomas, but are not qualified to give instruction in these branches and it is proposed to have special courses for them which would be held when and where most suitable.

The physical training is to embrace all children, boys and girls, with elementary drill added as they get older. Boys of about fourteen will be given instruction in arms and rifle practice will be given the older boys.

No special legislation will be necessary in Nova Scotia, as provision is made for this instruction.

A COMPLICATED CASE NOW IN COURT

Prominent People and a Large Amount of Money Involved.

Creditors Bring Action Against Assignees and Trustees of Estey Estate and Bank of New Brunswick.

Suit is brought by A. H. P. Randolph, B. Edgemoor and Mabel Phillips on behalf of themselves and other unsecured creditors of Richard A. Estey against Allan H. P. Randolph, Hon. Fred B. Thompson and George McKean, assignees and trustees of the estate of Richard A. Estey, and John Estey, the complainant and individual, and the People's Bank of New Brunswick. The estate has assets of approximately \$400,000. The estate's liabilities are in the vicinity of \$160,000. The object of this suit is to pass on the questions raised by four of the creditors as to their right to participate in the distribution of assets in property and preference to the general creditors. There was a contract between R. A. Estey and Mr. Moore made in Dec., 1903, by which Mr. Estey was to cut for Mr. Moore 4,000,000 feet of spruce on the Rockaway River on Crown lands. The license for these lands were at that time in the name of Mr. Moore, who had made advances to the extent of \$40,000 or thereabouts on account. Mr. Moore claims that he is entitled to the 4,000,000 feet of logs. The general creditors claim that the estate is the owner of the logs and that Mr. Moore can rank against the estate solely in respect of the advances made on the contract.

Mr. McKean had a contract with Mr. Estey for the purchase of 3,000,000 feet of logs in the vicinity of \$20,000, made before Mr. Estey's assignment in 1904. His claim is that he is entitled to the logs according to the terms of his contract, and also according to the course of dealing between Mr. Estey and himself during the past years. He seeks to have his claim to the logs specifically mentioned in the contract, declared by the court. The general creditors resist this claim on the ground that the debt belongs to the assignees of the estate and that Mr. McKean can rank against the assets of the estate only to the extent of the advances made to Mr. Estey. The claim of the People's Bank is very much the same as Mr. McKean's, except that the contract was with Mr. Estey made with A. F. Randolph & Sons, who professed to be acting for the People's Bank. The bank claims that under the Bank Act it has a lien. The bank had advanced money to Mr. Estey to the extent of about \$8,000 on Mr. Estey's contract to deliver to the bank 4,000,000 feet of spruce logs to be cut upon the Tobique, during the winter of 1903 and 1904. On the advice of the creditors the trustees have refused to recognize the bank's claim to such time as the People's Bank claim rests upon the convenants in a lease between himself and Estey. Mr. Thompson is the owner of the place upon which Mr. Estey's mill stood, when the premises were leased to Mr. Estey in 1892. There were then certain buildings on the premises which Senator Thompson valued at \$2,000. Senator Thompson made additions to these buildings to the value of about \$2,000, by fire in January, 1905. At that time the assignees were operating the mill and sawing up the Estey logs.

According to the terms of the lease all the buildings on the mill lot, whether there at the time the lease was erected by Estey while the lease was running were to become the absolute property of Senator Thompson. The mill buildings were not insured, but there was \$7,000 insurance on the machinery and boilers, that amount was paid by the insurance companies to the assignees of Mr. Estey's estate. The assignees moreover provided that improvements were to be made by Mr. Estey in the way of wharves and water fronts, upon the mill lot to the value of \$2,000, and by the terms of the lease these were to become the property of Senator Thompson at the expiration of the lease, which has yet several years to run. Senator Thompson claims that he is entitled to have the assignees carry out the covenants on the lease's part, and that he should be paid \$5,000 for reinstating the mill and buildings in connection therewith, and also \$2,000 because of the improvements, which should have been made by Mr. Estey, but which he failed to make, but says that the trustees might properly appropriate the \$7,000 which they received from the insurance companies for that purpose.

This claim is resisted on the part of the general creditors, who say that Senator Thompson cannot claim for a breach of covenants in the lease until such time as the lease should be expired. Mr. H. Barry, K. C., appears for the plaintiffs and the unsecured creditors. Dr. A. O. Earle, K. C., is counsel with him, as against the special claimants excepting George McKean, Hon. A. S. White, K. C., and A. P. Barnhill, K. C., appear for John E. Moore, A. L. Trueman, K. C., and W. H. Trueman for Senator Thompson, J. A. McCready for the People's Bank, and Dr. A. O. Earle for George McKean. Today R. A. Estey, Moses Mitchell and Senator Thompson of Fredericton gave evidence. Counsel argued briefly. Judgment in reserve.

WILL CALL OUT MEN IF NATIONAL OFFICERS PERMIT

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The New York local branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union voted today to call out all leased wire operators and Associated Press men in this city if such action shall be sanctioned by the national officers. Action by the national officers will be awaited before anything further is done.

IT WAS ALSO VOTED to ask the national officers to issue a call for the brokers and press telegraphers throughout the country to quit work. The demand upon the men who are now working under contract is made in the interests of those who have struck against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

EARTHQUAKES IN GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Sept. 24.—(Tuesday).—Earthquakes during the night of September 22nd and yesterday, September 23rd, damaged many houses and churches here. The disturbance is regarded as probably volcanic in this city, but there are no signs of an eruption.

WITH THE LUSTANIA.

ON BOARD STEAMER LUSTANIA, Sept. 25.—(Noon).—Via Cape Race, N. F.—At noon today we are in latitude 47.02 and longitude 42.15. The day's run was 525 miles. For the last twenty-four hours sailing at noon, at which time the reckoning is made, the steamer has maintained a speed of 22.66 knots an hour. The weather is cloudy and cold, with a light wind blowing from the southeast.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Half a dozen freight cars were smashed and several trains delayed by a collision in the C. P. R. yards at Hochelaga at 6 a. m. today. In shunting cars two seconds of freight cars without locomotives came together. The trains from the Laurentians could not get in and passengers were disembarked at Mile-End and sent into the city by street car.

MANUFACTURERS FEEL HURT

Liberal Govt. Has Favored Labor, They Say

Complain of Attention Shown to Unions—Eight Hour Day Policy Denounced.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25.—Both the Dominion and Ontario Governments were subjected to criticism at the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association today, the former because they had refused to comply with the request of the parliamentary committee to aid the immigration of skilled mechanics and the provincial government because they were reported to have filled three new factory inspectorships with the ranks of organized labor. The members protested against the indifference of legislative bodies to the interests of manufacturers and their deference to the demands of the labor unions.

E. S. Henderson, Windsor, thought it was time a protest was made against the way in which requests of the association had been ignored by the government. He pointed to the demands of the labor unions and labor organizations had their representatives considered, but when a body like the Canadian Manufacturers' Association made a request it was entirely ignored.

The chairman pointed out that there would be an opportunity of discussing that point when the parliamentary committee's report came up. The report of the parliamentary committee, which was submitted by A. S. Rogers, was taken up in sections.

THE first clause dealt with the labor situation, and stated that trade unionism had continued to follow the aggressive course in seeking to further its interests at the expense of the general public. Immigration its influence was still exerted to some effect to the detriment of the manufacturing industries, and the country generally. That the legislators in order to obtain favor from unionist bodies who had steadily declined to assume their lawful responsibilities should adopt measures which reacted upon those whose interests were centred in the up-building of the nation, indicated a regrettable degree of weakness, and pointed to the necessity for vigorous and concerted action by employing classes if they were to protect their own.

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OATS ARE AWAY UP AND MAY NOT COME DOWN

Advances of From Twelve to Fifteen Cents in the Past Few Weeks—Crop Shortage Said to be Cause.

A feature of the local produce market for some time past has been the boosting of prices in oats. Since last May the price has jumped in stages upon the market as yet and only a very small quantity of Upper Canadian new crops.

Usually at this time of year the coming of the new crop has a direct and instantaneous bear effect upon prices in this line. It is very doubtful if such will be the case this year; at any rate not falling off in price that is expected. Just to what the coming month of October will bring in the way of price is a matter of conjecture. At this date Manitoba oats are being quoted wholesale at 56c per bushel, delivered in St. John. Under the circumstances it would not be at all surprising to those interested if oats would be selling at 65c per bushel wholesale, f. o. b. St. John before the new crop has advanced there is a feeling in some quarters that market prices in the fall may be partly responsible for the increase.

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RTHS
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RIGES.
NEAU—Sept. 17th, at
Rev. W. O. Ray,
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INCREASE
NADA'S TRADE
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ANTED.
ED—Reliance men in
throughout Canada in
goods, took up show-
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writing matter. Salary
\$75 per month and ex-
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