Beer Wrote Shakespeare

IT was the pot of good double beer, drank so unsparingly of in the reign of good Queen Bess, that made the marvellous brains of the "golden age." It was beer that wrote the works of the great dramatist. Doubtless about such a fine malt and hop beverage that we have today in

LEMP'S BEER

ENDORSE STAND OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Fish and Game Club Approve of Their Action Regarding Cowichan Bay

If the Capital City Packing Company attempts to operate with nets in Cowichan Bay under the lease recently granted by the Dominion government, the provincial authorities will in all probability appeal to the courts to restrain it.

Such is the information which has been conveyed to the members of the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club. Last evening a resolution was adopted at the annual meeting commending the action of the provincial government and condemning the Dominion authorities for their action. In the discussion which preceded the passing of the resolution which carried unanimously, several references were made to the recent meeting at Duncan's, where Ralph Smith and Professor Prince had endeavored to justify the action of the Dominion government. The statement was made that Mr. Smith's action on this occasion would cost him his seat at the next election.

The resolution read: "That this club wishes to express its appreciation of the action taken by the provincial government in protesting against the Dominion government's having granted a lease to the Capital City Canning Company giving that company the exclusive right for a term of years to fish with nets for salmon in Cowichan Bay and the tidal waters of the Cowichan river and that this club learns with satisfaction that the provincial government intends taking the matter before the courts should such a step become necessary."

The club also adopted a resolution calling upon the provincial government to enforce a gun tax in order to raise money to enforce the law. The resolution voiced the opinion that the game laws were virtually a dead letter throughout the province, and it was admitted by the members speaking to the resolution that it was unfair o call upon the province to expend public monies in protecting the game without levying on the sportsmen who benefited thereby. It was pointed out that a tax of $3 per gun would result in the raising of over $12,000, which would be more than ample.

The opinion was expressed by Major MacFarlane that such a measure would be favored by the farmers. They are bothered by the indiscriminate firing of alleged sportsmen upon their property and yet they are loathe to take any action fearing retaliation. They would be prepared to favor any resolution which would place the regulation of matters of this kind in the hands of government inspectors who could be called upon to act when needed.

The following officers were elected:
President, W. H. Binns.
Vice-President, F. H. Stevenson.
Treasurer, Albert Wild.
Secretary, J. Musgrave.
Committee, Messrs. L. Camsusa, Macdougall, R. H. Pooley, W. N. Lenfesty, F. P. McConnell.

The statement of the treasurer showed that there was $29.43 in the treasury.

Turkish Raid in Persia

Teheran, Aug. 7.—The latest advices from the frontier say the Turkish troops, which recently crossed northwest from Persia, are marching on Urumiah, burning and devastating villages along their route. The Christian village of Nevan is reported to have been shelled and 90 prsons, including many women and children, are said to have been killed. Ten girls were carried off. The government is consulting with foreign representatives regarding the Turkish invasion.

Wreckers Caused Death.

Winchester, Va., Aug. 7.—An auto, in which Miss May Bushnell of this place, was returning from Berryvill in company with Mr. Hardisty was wrecked just outside Berryvill last night. Miss Bushnell's skull was fractured and she died soon afterwards. At one point in the road Mr. Hardisty observed several large obstacles placed in the road, evidently placed there by wreckers. These were avoided, but only a few moments later the machine dashed into a large log placed over the entire roadway.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION IS MOVING TOWARD UNITY OF EMPIRE

Old Country People Fast Begining to Realize the Necessity for Closer Connection

BENEFIT TO WORLD AT LARGE

London Standard Man's Opinion on Uniting of British Race in a Federation and Common Citizenship

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Among the party of British newspaper men now visiting Victoria, Mr. A. J. Dawson represents the London Standard, a journal which, more than ever since its change of proprietorship of some few years ago, has come to be recognized as the British newspaper for those interested in the affairs of the greater Britain overseas. The Standard is a whole-hearted supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform policy, of imperial preference and of that order of imperial patriotism which places the unity and the solidarity of the empire first and preaches the doctrine of treating one's kin a little better than the foreigners

Mr. Dawson has spent fully half his working life in various oversea portions of the empire, and, in connection with the Standard devotes himself entirely to empire interests. He controls the well known "Outposts of Empire" series, which has been a weekly feature of the Standard for some years past, and his work in the interests of what he professes to call imperial migration within the empire, has of late years brought him closely into touch with Canada and Canadian officials and politicians. His patriotic romance "The Message," created something of a sensation in London this year, its first and second editions being exhausted within a few days of publication. His excellency the governor-general has displayed much interest in this remarkable book, and, upon patriotic ground, its extended circulation has been systematically encouraged in the old country by the National Service league, and by such people as Lord Roberts, Lord Meath, Lord Milner, Sir Taubman Goldie, Sir Gilbert Parker and others, meetings having been held in London for the purpose.

The book shows the danger of certain tendencies seen by the author in modern English life, and depicts a stricken and crippled England, being stimulated to new life upon a basis of truly imperial patriotic citizenship, by influence which is mainly Canadian. Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., wrote a letter to the press of England, in which he said of "The Message:"

"It is a big book and a deep book. It contains a message which our fellow countrymen cannot possibly afford to overlook. There are those who will call the book a tract, who will say that it is splendid journalism masquerading as fiction. I do not care about that. I do know that if it be a tract, it is one which has been elevated to the dignity of a great national drama. If it be journalism, it is journalism behind which is the skill of the artist, with the broad intellect of a true thinker. The book goes home; it goes deep home. It is a book for the beginning of a new century, born of the irresistible conviction that the time is marked by new necessities, new dangers, new invitations to duty and to higher citizenship."

The Earl of Meath, the well known promoter of the Empire Day movement, also wrote a long letter to the British press about this book, in the course of which he said:

"The message which Mr. Dawson delivers to the British public is one that is sadly needed. . . . All who truly love their country, and would fain see the dear old land rise to the height of its responsibilities without having to pass through a firey furnace of trial so graphically described by Mr. Dawson, should read this book, and induce their friends to read it."

His Impressions of Canada

In the course of an interview given yesterday to a member of the Colonist staff, Mr. Dawson said:

My impressions of Canada: Well now to be perfectly frank with you I find a suggestion of impertinence, or at least of presumption about the bare idea of attempting to pronounce opinions regarding this great country and its institutions, on the strength of the tour in which we newspaper men are the fortunate guests of your magnificent C. P. R. It is true that I have traveled across Canada on my way home from Australia in early nineties. But that, too, was a hurried journey, it was fifteen years ago; I had only just entered man's estate, and was worn out from a variety of causes, including over work in Australia. I may say that it has been a source of permanent regret with me that I did not step off from the sheltering C. P. R. during that trip and peg out some kind of a claim in the Dominion of Promise and Plenty; the last and greatest west; this twentieth century land of hope, about which I am profoundly convinced that it is going to be the greatest of all great nations within the Empire, and the greatest and best of the Americas. It seems to me that a glance in two directions establishes this: the history of the United States since their population was five million, and natural resources of Canada as at present exploited, without reference to those infinitely greater resources which remain as yet untouched.

Country's Resources

"Of the immensity of Canada's fertile territoy and natural resources there is no earthly need for me to speak——on this side of the Atlantic; though I hope to go on saying and writing a good deal about them in the Old Country. But regarding what is really an even more vital aspect of this great nation's development: the character of your people and institutions, the personality of Canada, to say; I want to quote two little anecdotes, if I may. To me they indicate very much.

"In a new mining settlement in British Columbia, something of a rough house was being held in a hotel bar, the story goes. A father and son, both miners from one of the western states of the republic, passed bitter words, and came almost to blows. At last they parted, with these brutally significant words from the older man: "Curse you, you ——" if I had you south of the line, I'd rip your heart out. I'd let daylight through you good and quick." Being north of the line—well, he knew better.

"Again, the story goes that a real bad man from way-back, somewhere in Texas, swaggered into a Canadian bar in a mining town of this province. He drank sourly for some time, and, then pulled his gun on a young Canadian miner, with the blood-curding announcement that this was his killing day, and that the Canadian must prepare to pass in his checks. But the bad man was momentarily held up by the astonishing fact that the young British Columbian was emiting roar after roar of laughter, instead of composing his features for the passage across the great divide. "Say," said the bad man, "you've got to die young fellow, but before you light out I want to know right here what in hades you find to laugh at in this proposition, anyway." The Canadian, still guffawing like a boy at his first circus, replied: "Well, you see, its this way: I can't quit laughing at the mighty mean fix you've got yourself into. I never saw a man in such a devil of a snarl in my life. You say you're going to shoot me. Well, you see, you're in Canada now; so if you shoot you'll be hanged by the neck till you're good and dead, just as sure as God made little apples. On the other hand, if you don't shoot, why I'm going to kick you right up and down the street till your nose bleeds; so any way you look at it your fix is a mighty comic one, is'nt it. I guess you forgot about being in Canada, and that what makes me laugh fit to ruin my digestion."

Greater Even Than Resources

"They are good yarns I think. They came to me on the Canadian prairie, and, in their own colloquial fashion, I think they indicate a good deal regarding those actions which I regard as even greater than this country's wonderful resources, in the building up of a truly great nation here between Halifax and Victoria. Every man I meet in Canada is fighting for his own hand, and building up a competence or a fortune. You are very busy at this fine work, as men should be, who are up against the task of building and developing a great nation. But with all that, it is borne in upon me that there is a spirit abroad in your beautiful Canada—our beautiful Canada, let me say, for whatever the postal directions on the picture cards may say, I absolutely decline to admit that I go to a foreign country, when I take ship for any part of the Estate of Our Race: the empire in which we are all brothers and fellow citizens—I say there is that spirit in Canada which prevents any man from falling into the disastrous error of believing that the dollar is everything. I believe that young Canada owes its fathers from the Old Country a bigger debt than that which is represented by the fine pioneer work they did in this happy land. It owes them much, and it owes loyal respect for itself, too—for just that underlying quality of Canadianism which has turned the bad man down whenever and wherever he reared his head in Canada; which has made the Northwest Mounted Police the power for good it is and has been; which has made even the wildest parts of the new Canada the home of unbroken law and order; which makes the people of Canada today, despite the huge inrush of foreign immigration, the most sober, God-fearing, justice-loving, patriotic, good citizens, that I have been privileged to mix among in the course of a wandering life lived for the most part in that greater Britain which lies oversea from the city and the abbey that makes us all "we."

Stands Amazed

"I stand amazed and filled with admiration by all that I have learned of the truly wonderful progress and development of Canada, since I was here in '92-3. Your industrial prosperity and the overwhelming evidence on every hand of greater future prosperity; of practically unlimited growth and increase; these things fill me with delight and admiration. But what makes me take off my hat to Canada and the Canadians even as I would bare my head at Westminster before that statue of the brave Queen mother of our race Boadicea of whom it was written:

"Regions Caesar never knew,
Thy posterity shall sway."

This is my deep respect for the spirit which differentiates Canada from the rest of the Americas, and which will one day be admitted, more than any merely material advantage, to be at the very root and foundation of your nationhood; of the nationhood which is going to make you the greatest among the great dominions of our race, as well as the richest granary and treasure-house of the British empire.

Should Broaden Minds.

"By my way of it, there are thoughts which should broaden all our minds, widen and mellow the outlook of each one of us, and give to us a generous measure of enduring patience. Divided—Fate alone knows the destiny of the British race and history is not over and above encouraging. United, truly, securely united, heart, hand and head—it is the first article of my religion to believe that we of our race are destined, not alone to sway regions infinitely wider than any Caesar ever knew,—that we do today—but, further, to enrich the whole world with the security and sunshine of a peace, a civilization, a justice and freedom and prosperity, such as mankind would have to wait many centuries to attain if disunion should ever be permitted to weaken or destroy the ties which now unite, and presently are to unite far more closely, the empire which men of our race have served so loyally and well, from the days of the great Alfred, down past the heroic age of the Elizabethan adventurers to Nelson's time; yes, and to our own day of Roberts, Milner, Chamberlain, the Canadian contingent in South Africa, and the men who are opening up British Columbia and making Canada the twentieth century Canaan that it is.

Need of Patience.

"To talk of the need of loyal empire citizenship here in Canada is absolutely a work of supererogation. But, if I may say so, even in Canada, there is one principle of true patriotism, and a fundamental one at that, which always requires fostering care: I mean patience. Whether the matter in hand be the instalation of an electric plant for the operation of a dozen tramcars, or whether it be a legislative development affecting the prospects in commerce of millions of British subjects, the old land and people cannot move so rapidly as the new land and its people. You see, it is not a case of breaking virgin soil, it is on the contrary, a work of careful and complicated adaptation of huge vested interests to new conditions. In a country no larger than the greatest of your lakes we have perhaps eight times your population, with the working traditions of a thousand years of slow growth behind them.

Growth of Imperial Spirit.

"This I do want to say: that even among the great body of our folk who have never crossed the seas, the last few years have seen a really startling growth and development of that wide imperial spirit of empire kinship which dictated Mr. Chamberlain's programme; which has given permanent standing to that conference or council which many of us regard as a truly imperial parliament in embryo. Cobden took seven years to establish what is called free trade in England, when conditions were all in favor of his theories. In the past three years, there have been established in every town in the United Kingdom branches of a huge citizen organization of men whose aim it is to give practical business shape to the doctrine that we Britishers have got to treat our own kith and kin a little better than the stranger. Finely Canada has led the way. Finely, also, I believe, Canada will now show the enduring quality of her loyalty as the first among self-governing nations of the empire. There is every sign that when next the voters of Britain are called upon to exercise their right, imperial issues will not again be clouded by party cries and parochial prejudices.

Cannot Move So Rapidly.

"In the nature of things, the mother country, with her overwhelming burden of tradition, of population, and of world-wide executive functions, cannot move in any direction so rapidly as the great new nation of Canada, But British public opinion at home is moving, and with increasing momentum, toward the end which is so loyally served by the Greater Britain oversea; tthe strengthening and drawing closer, upon a practical, common-sense work-aday basis, of the bonds which for our own good, and that of Christendom at large, unite our race, the world over in one invincible federation of common citizenship.

Appreciates Courtesies.

"You tell me that to a representative of the Colonist I must say nothing of the princely hospitality with which we were entertained throughout our first day in Victoria. Well, that seems hard lines, but I bow to it. Just this much, however, you must allow me to say: I am sure that we are all really grateful to the president of the C.P.R. for having afforded us this opportunity of crossing Canada and seeing with our own eyes its marvelous development, from Quebec, to the Empire's great Pacific frontier, here in British Columbia. As a patriotic Canadian, I don't think Sir Thomas will ever regret his public-spirited generosity in this matter. We have now reached the western limit of our journey, and of this I am certain, that not one of us will ever forget, or cease to appreciate most warmly the welcome, at once fraternal and lavish, which Mr. Matson and the Colonist extended to us on our arrival in this most beautiful capital of British Columbia."

Lady Godiva.

Coventry, Eng., Aug. 7.—Mounted on a white palfrey and clothed in masses of hair, pink fleshings and clouds of gauze, a modern Lady Godiva today gave a representation of the historic ride through the city's streets. Coventry has been Lady Godiva mad for months.

DAYS OF ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN COUNTRY

Progress on the Skeena River—Swanson Bay Pulp Compan'ys Enterprise

Port Essington, Aug. 2.—The salmon run is keeping the men busy at Port Essington. The best boat last week brought in nearly 2,100 sockeyes, as well as some spring salmon. Sockeyes bring 10 cents and spring salmon 30 cents. Spring salmon average between 5 and 6 per cent. Cohoes do not average 1 per cent.

A Japanese boat last week brought in a curiosity in the way of a sturgeon. The fish had only one eye and there was no indication that nature had ever intended the royal fish to have had more than one.

Wild fruit this year is unlimited in quantity. A pailful of blueberries can be gathered within five minutes of the hotel any day without going outside of a 100 foot circle.

Mr. Gray, P.L.S., with the chief of the British Columbia Land Improvement company, arrived by the Princess Royal. The next trip they make up the river will be in their own boat, the Northwest, which is a much heavier boat than the H. B. Co.'s Hazelton. The Northwest draws three feet of water and is a slower boat than the Hazelton. The water in the canyon is in good condition for passing through. The scenery from Kitsumgalum is marred through the large fire at Copper river.

The G. T. P. R. camp under Mr. Goodman has just about finished its exodus out of the timber onto a gravel bar at the mouth of the Copper river. It is thought that if they have done any location through the fire belt much of their work will have to be done over again as all their stakes will want replacing.

A little higher up than the mouth of the Copper river there is a G. T. P. camp where they are busy running up the south side of the Skeena to join the main line on the north side at Kitsalas canyon.

A number of new houses and buildings have sprung up recently on the river route. There is the new hotel and telegraph station at Kitsumgalum known as Frank's landing. The new large hotel at Kitsalas is nearly completed. It is very likely that two pretty towns will soon be built around these two hotels.

The passengers all walk over the short and good portage trail at the canyon, which is a wise precaution, for even the most careful river pilot cannot always ensure safety in the face of a combination of natural forces as must be encountered in the canyon.

Owing to some family affairs of one of the directors of the Day Hill hydraulic mine at Lorne Creek, there is not much work being done this year.

The Omineca county is expected to ship well in the clean up this fall.

There is quite a copper and coal district above at Hazelton. At present there is a great deal of speculation going on as to whether the G. T. P. will go round by Hazelton or cut off about 80 miles by going up the Telkwa and down the Copper river, both of which are heavily timbered.

Horses are very scarce for packing purposes at Hazelton on account of the number which were killed on account of glanders last season.

At Swanson bay seventeen men were recently landed for the pulp mill. They will be engaged on constructional work for the new mill. When this is completed the machinery will be erected. For power a 400 horsepower engine will be required to run the pulper. The company has a very nice property and the sawmill is almost ready for work. It will relieve the small one, which has been in use up to the present. The mens houses, sidewalk and jetty are complete.

MUCH HAVOC WROUGHT BY TWISTING STORMS

Parts of Minnesota and Iowa Swept by Fierce Tornadoes

HEAVY PROPERTY LOSS INFLICTED

Winona and Other Cities and Towns Severely Visited—No Loss of Life so Far Reported

Kiester, Minn., Aug. 6.—Following a heavy hail storm here this afternoon, a tornado formed two miles west of here and laid waste a stripe of country twelve miles long and half a mile wide. At the gravel pit seven cars were wrecked and a number of workmen were injured, none, however, being fatally hurt. A herd of fifty cattle were lifted bodily and carried from one pasture to another. Many farm buildings were laid in ruins and the damage to crops is reported very extensive.

Mason City, Ia. Aug. 6.—Clear Lake, Hanlontown and Lake Mills were visited by a cyclone at 5 o'clock this evening, doing much damage. Reports from Hanlontown and Lake Mills are meagre, as all wires are down. Many barns and houses were destroyed. One person was killed and several injured at Hanlontown. At Clear Lake, the daughter of C. E. Rice was probably fatally hurt by flying boards of the cottage, which was blown to pieces. The residence of L. O. Verney and F. L. Rogers were destroyed. Park trees were levelled and shipping sent to the bottom of the lake. There were three distinct cyclones, all coming from the northeast.

St. Paul, Aug., 6.—A telephone message from Winona, Minn., says that a terrific wind and rain storm which broke over that city about 5 o'clock did damage which is estimated at $100,000. The city is in darkness tonight, and the street cars have been stopped, as it was deemed unsafe to turn on the current owing to the prostration of wires. Telegraphic communication is entirely cut off, and only one telephone is working in the city. So far as has been ascertained no lives were lost and no one was fatally injured. Many of the principal buildings were unroofed, plate glass was broken and much other damage done.

The new public baths which were presented to the city, which were to have been formally opened next Saturday, were entirely destroyed. A bridge on the Milwaukee road at Dakota City was blown away and traffic on that road is impeded. Across the river at East Winona the Green Bay and Winona depot was partially destroyed and a passenger train which was standing on the track was blown into the ditch. The passengers miraculously escaped serious injury. The storm lasted three-quarters of an hour, during which time torrents of rain fell. No communications have been had with the surrounding country, but it is feared that farmers suffered much damage to their crops and farm buildings.

St. Paul was visited by a severe hail storm at 3.15 p.m. today. The hail fell for but a few moments, but during that time the street paving was made white with globes of ice.

RAILWAY TO PENTICTON

Two Lines of Transportation Will Be Given the Similkameen Towns

The latest map of British Columbia got out by the C. P. R., giving the lines and projected lines of communication, shows the Spence's Bridge and Nicola branch extended in dotted lines from Quilchena to Princeton, Hedley, Keremeos and Fairview to Midway, says the Penticton Press. A branch is run in from Fairview to Okanagan Falls and Penticton. This route, if finally adopted, will give the Similkameen towns two lines of railway and place them, together with Fairview on the shortest lines of the C. P. R. to the coast. Fairview would become an important point of junction with the Penticton branch and main line.

This is probably the most practicable route that the road could follow as the C. P. R would then retain its share of the Similkameen trade and still control that of the Okanagan. The greater portion of the traffic in and out of Okanagan would pass through Penticton, it being shorter from most points than the S. & O. line. What this would mean to Penticton is not difficult to see. The town would at once spring to the foremost place in the entire valley. Its position as the terminus of water communication via Okanagan lake, with the fine country at its back, would ensure its rapid growth and future supremacy.

That such a line, or one similar to that outlined, will be constructed before long is quite evident. The V. V. & E., in pushing its way into Similkameen from the east will capture the trade from the mines, and it will thus be essential for the C. P. R. to complete its line to Midway in order to secure direct transportation for coking coal from the Crow's Nest and give the mines a shorter route of transportation to the smelters.

The Great Northern has its attention taken up at present with its Similkameen line. This railroad has now reached Keremeos within thirty-five miles of Penticton. With a branch into Penticton and a steamer on Okanagan lake J. J. Hill would secure a great portion of the Okanagan trade, giving the district a much shorter route of transportation for its produce to the east than that which is now supplied by the main line of the C. P. R. That a man of Hill's business ability has his eye upon the trade of this valley there can be no doubt, and we may expect developments at any moment. Two railroads into Penticton are, therefore, assured within a reasonably short space of time, and the place will then become the most desirable part of the province in which to reside.

Ottawa Fair Buildings Burned.

Ottawa, August 5.—The grand stand of the Central Canada Exhibition, with a seating capacity of 13,000 was totally destroyed by fire this evening, together with the smaller buildings near, namely the experimental farm building, the W. C. T. U. building and the Art building. The loss is estimated at $60,000 with insurance almost equal to the value of the building.

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IMMENSE DEAL IN TIMBER ACREAGE

Largest of Kind Ever Made Affecting Limits On Vancouver Island

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—During the past few weeks hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in Vancouver Island and Mainland timber limits by a recently organized syndicate composed of Minnesota and Iowa capitalists—mostly American sawmill-owners. The organization is known as the North American Timber Company, with head offices in St. Paul.

Its purchases to date comprise two hundred and sixty-one square miles of timber limits—of which a hundred square miles are located on the Mainland and the remainder on Vancouver Island. Negotiations for an additional hundred square miles are now in progress. The deals already closed were on a spot-cash basis.

At least six sawmills will be erected on the Island and on the Mainland. The former will cut exclusively for the export trade and the latter for the Canadian market. Shingle-mills will be included in the equipment of each plant. The company hopes to begin operations in October of next year.

What do the recent deals represent? A total of two hundred and sixty-one square miles means one hundred and sixty-seven thousand and forty acres: Putting the valuation at only $20 per acre, the company has already invested at the very least over $5,000,000.

"The gentlemen associated with me in the lumber business made extensive investments in Oregon timber limits over a year ago," said Mr. W. E. Simpson, president of the North American Timber Company, in conversation with The Province today. "Attracted later by the exceptional advantages offered in British Columbia we recently sold our Oregon holdings and decided to operate exclusively in Canada.

"I arrived here in June, accompanied by our timber cruisers. I found nothing had been misrepresented. Thus far the recently organized North American Timber Company has purchased for spot cash a total of two hundred and sixty-one square miles of limits on the Island and Mainland."

"Of our purchases to date, one hundred miles of them are on the Mainland within from sixty to two hundred miles from Vancouver; and the others, or one hundred and sixty-one square miles, are on the east and west coasts of Vancouver Island. At this minute we are negotiating for an additional one hundred square miles. This, however, is only a beginning, as we expect to pick up anywhere from four hundred to five hundred additional square miles of limits, realizing that timber will in future not fall in price. "Early in the spring—and probably sooner—we intend to erect six mills on the Island and Mainland at points not definitely selected. These plants will be designed to jointly cut from one million to one million and a half feet a day. This is exclusive of the shingle mills to be run in conjunction with the sawmills. On the Island we will cut for the export trade, and the product of our Mainland mills will be marketed in Canada, with possibly some of our shingle product."

CATHOLIC FORESTERS

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—Liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, and bartenders in saloons or other places where liquor is sold, will hereafter be prohibited from becoming members of the Catholic Order of Foresters. The international convention of that body, now in session at the old capital here, today adopted an amendment to the constitution by a large vote to that effect. A number of minor amendments were adopted, after which a discussion of the insurance rate, which was begun late Tuesday, was resumed. This discussion is expected to last all through today's session and well into the business of tomorrow. The report of the high secretary showed the present membership of the order to be 91,220 in the United States and 26,817 in Canada. The net gain for both countries for the past year being 3,500.