

CHIEF TOPICS AND SPEAKERS AT CONFERENCE FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OHIO STATE NEWS

Latest Happenings of Interest Prepared for Our Readers.

Peril of the Turnstile Door. It is surprising that the turnstile door has not long ago aroused a strong protest on the ground that it constitutes a menace to public safety.

Contracts have been awarded by the war department for three flying machines heavier than air. If the machines do not fly they will not be accepted; but the contractors—Wright Bros. of Dayton, O., A. M. Herring of New York, and J. F. Scott of Chicago—are confident that they will succeed.

China is a silent country, and new facts are constantly coming to light to show that half the story of the great tragedy enacted at Peking, when the foreign troops looted the imperial palaces, has never been told.

The only living American ex-president celebrated his seventy-first birthday last month. Grover Cleveland had been a private citizen for 11 years. Benjamin Harrison lived eight years after his retirement, but President Arthur survived less than 20 months.

An Indiana man of 83 years of age is starting for Alaska on his forty-fifth unsuccessful pilgrimage for gold. His life, remarks the New York Herald, teaches young men two valuable lessons—the nobility of perseverance and the elusiveness of riches.

A Manitoba man has announced his intention of retiring from politics to spend the balance of his life running a saw mill. He doubtless sees the folly of trying to saw wood and meddle with politics at the same time.

Among other conveniences which are clamoring to be discovered by some capable inventor is an asbestos mattress, as well as fireproof blankets and sheets, for the use of the man who insists on smoking in bed.

The home for many years of the poet Cowper at Olney, Bucks, has just undergone a thorough renovation, conducted on reverent lines, at the hands of the trustees in whom it is vested as a museum.

Natural Resources Conference

Topics Under Discussion

Ingenious news photograph, showing at a glance a most remarkable, epoch-making conference, the first of its kind in the history of civilization.

When the conference of governors of states and men distinguished in political life of the nation met at the White House in Washington, May 13-14-15, in behalf of the preservation of the country's natural resources, the strangest, and, perhaps, the most important convention ever held in the capitol was inaugurated.

Among those invited to attend by President Roosevelt himself were members of the cabinet, judges of the supreme court of the United States, governors of all the states in the union, including the executives of Alaska and Hawaii, and Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, John Mitchell, the labor leader, and prominent scientists and business men from all over the country.

Political differences, opposing issues of national questions and business rivalry were laid aside to discuss the ways and means of conserving the natural resources of the country.

President Roosevelt opened the convention with an exposition of the why and wherefore of the conference and an outline of his views of the matter. While on his trip down the Mississippi river last fall, with the governors of the inland waterways association, he is said to have obtained the nucleus of the idea which resulted in the present conference.

It will be remembered that President Roosevelt on that trip expressed the opinion that the question of the conservation of the natural resources of the country was of more importance than the regulation of the rate question.

A number of papers, prepared at the president's request, were read and discussed. James J. Hill, the railroad king, spoke on "Relations Between Rail and Water Transportation." His paper dealt with such subjects as the growth of rail transportation, its distribution and extent of systems, cost and present value, traffic and earning capacity, estimated cost of the cultivation of trees for railroad ties and their preservation, increasing railroads to meet prospective requirements, etc.

Under the general head of land resources, Prof. T. C. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago, in a paper on "Soil," dealt with its origin, natural products, progressive enrichment, effects of cultivation, erosion, and general estimates of loss to the country through needlessly reduced

fertility and decreased production. The question of "Forests" was expounded by R. A. Long, president of the Long-Bell Lumber company of Kansas City, Mo., who explained their early use and destruction, present extent and value, rate of consumption, estimated duration, prospective prices of forest products, the influence of forests on soil, ground water and springs, rivers, floods and low water, waterway improvement and navigation, and the relation between forest control and crop production, commerce and population.

Dr. George W. Kober of Washington in a paper on "Sanitation" spoke of the development of systems of community water supply, relation between purity and clarity of water for community supply, mortality and disease due to impure water, and the action required in the interests of the public health.

"Reclamation," by Hon. George C. Pardee of Oakland, Cal., dealt with the extent of arid and semi-arid regions, development and extent of irrigation, growth of concepts concerning water-rights and water as a basis of property, influence of irrigation on production, commerce, population, consumption of water and other resources, reclamation and stream control by drainage, and extent of swamp and overflow lands and increased value available by drainage, protection and flood prevention.

Judge Joseph H. Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., in a paper on "Land Laws," dealt with their early policy of disposal, transfer under state charters, special grants, etc., development, effect of creation of national parks, forests and other reserves, advantages of making this a nation of homes and home owners, state and federal action required, etc.

Hon. H. A. Jastro, president of the National Live Stock association of Bakersfield, Cal., delivered a paper on "Grazing and Stock Raising." He treated on the development of the industries in the United States, their extent and value, grazing in the arid and semi-arid regions, methods and results, comparative cost and profit and relation between stock raising and commerce.

Under the general head of mineral resources, Dr. L. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia, in speaking of mineral fuels, dealt with the coal fields of the United States, methods of mining, losses in mining, estimated duration of present methods of mining and use, improvements in mining and use, connection with coal production and transportation, relation between coal and other resources, petroleum and rock gas and possible substitutes for fuel.

Andrew Carnegie spoke on "Ores and Related Minerals," their production in the United States, price, estimates of available quantity, duration of supply, processes of mining and quarrying and probable consequences of exhaustion of standard minerals. On May 12 President Roosevelt entertained at dinner the cabinet, the members of the supreme court, the governors and the other more distinguished guests. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division, gave a reception to the governors and the Inland Waterways association on May 14. On the afternoon of May 15 Mrs. Roosevelt gave a garden party on the White House grounds for all the delegates to the convention. At the various hotels in Washington arrangements were made for smaller receptions and dinners.

All of the governors who accompanied President Roosevelt on his Mississippi river trip last fall were present. They are: Comer of Alabama, Broward of Florida, Deneen of Illinois, Cummins of Iowa, Hock of Kansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Folk of Missouri, Shelton of Nebraska, Cury of North Dakota, Franz of Oklahoma, Chamberlain of Oregon, Davidson of Wisconsin and Brooks of Wyoming.

That the conference attracted world-wide interest was evidenced by the fact that many of the foreign diplomats at Washington followed the affairs of the convention closely.

Those who were in close touch with the conference arrangements declare they have never known another movement which has been greeted with such quick and enthusiastic popular approval.

An indication of public opinion was afforded by the great mass of correspondence which poured into the White House on this subject. Organizations of all sorts expressed realization of the greatness of the enterprise.

That conservation of national resources is nothing about which the political parties wish to raise an issue is indicated by the attitude of the Democratic leaders. Both William J. Bryan and Gov. John A. Johnson, leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, wrote to President Roosevelt expressing their approval. Equally emphatic endorsement, it is understood, has been voiced by Grover Cleveland. Mr. Bryan's letter to the president read: "I greatly appreciate your kind invitation and shall take pleasure in attending the conference on the conservation of natural resources. I am, I beg to assure you, in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the conference, and I have no doubt that the discussion of the subject will be very helpful to us all."

Gov. Johnson's letter read: "To assure you that I heartily agree with your conclusion that the conservation of the natural resources of our country presents a problem demanding the best thought of our times is superfluous. We have been exploiting our resources with no thought of the morrow, and the claims of posterity upon us should certainly be taken into account."

In his letter of invitation to the conference President Roosevelt said: "There is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of conservation of our natural resources, and it is the plain duty of us who, for the moment, are responsible to take inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast the needs of the future, and so handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants."

It is illustrated by a few facts vouched for by investigators. Government experts say that between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 tons of coal were lost in 1906 by penny wise and pound foolish methods, and that the total so wasted since the beginning of the industry is 50,000,000,000 tons. Millions are going to waste through failure properly to utilize and conserve the waterpower of the United States.

The construction of reservoirs at the sources of streams in which flood waters may be stored to be released at periods of low water is expected not only to keep the waters at a continuous level, but prevent the destruction of property by floods, maintain constant levels for navigation and to develop water power.

At the present rate of timber consumption it is estimated that the price of every kind of lumber will be about double the present price only one decade to ten days.

It is said that the total iron ore available in the world today is 25,000,000,000 tons, of which three-fifths is in the United States. Should the rate of consumption continue to increase in the United States in the same ratio that it has in the course of the last score of years, at the end of two centuries there would be no more ore to be mined.

In the United States there is an area of 175,000,000 acres of land susceptible to reclamation by irrigation, and 500,000,000 acres of western public range which may be made available for increased production of meat by restricting the grazing and reseeding portions which have been destroyed by unregulated grazing. With this area made available once more, it is estimated that its meat producing capacity will be nearly doubled.

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WARFARE PLANNED Against the Baby Farms By State Board of Health.

Toledo, O.—Vigorous warfare is to be waged by the state board of health against "baby farms" in Ohio. The board met here for the purpose of considering the recent laws passed by the legislature, and the first question taken up was that of licensing certain hospitals and boarding houses. It is the purpose of the board to get into communication with every probate judge and police chief in the cities and towns of the state and to locate these places. They will then compel the proprietors to take out a license or will put the place out of business.

It is stipulated in the Adler act that places of this character must not only be licensed, but a qualified and registered physician and nurses must be in attendance. No license fee will be charged, but a violation of the act will be punished by a fine of \$300 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

WITHOUT GOVERNOR'S NAME Paine Bill, Providing For Federal Plan, Becomes Law.

Columbus, O.—The Paine bill, providing for return to the federal plan of government for cities of Ohio in place of the present board plan, became a law without the signature of Gov. Harris, by reason of the expiration of the ten days the governor has had in time to consider the measure.

The bill was filed in the office of secretary of State Thompson by the governor's private secretary just before noon, which was the final act of converting the measure into a law. It does not go into effect until January 1, 1910, so some of the present members of the city boards elected by the people will not be disturbed until the expiration of their terms.

Gov. Harris has not yet taken any action on the Espy small school board bill. He probably will not sign it, nor is he likely to veto it. Thus it will, in all likelihood, become a law on May 21 by expiration of the ten-day veto limit.

Agree On Scale For Miners. Athens, O.—The subcommittee of the joint scale committee of the miners and operators of the Hocking district, which has been in session the last two weeks, has reached an agreement, and the same was reported to the general joint scale committee. It is believed by the miners and operators alike that the report will be accepted by the general committee. The terms are not made public.

Baseball Date Won. Cleveland, O.—Miss Alta Weiss, a girl baseball pitcher, was to have been graduated from the Rogersville high school on June 6, but Miss Weiss will pitch a game of ball at Dayton, O., June 7, so, in order to give her an opportunity to reach there, the commencement date has been changed to May 21.

Inspectors Appointed. Columbus, O.—State Insurance Commissioner Lerner made the following appointments: George W. Splenman, Fairfield county, was made warden for the department, to succeed Charles E. Moore, Hardin; David Jones, Franklin county, inspector clerk, and E. P. McCorkle, Trumbull county, inspector of building and loan associations.

Wilcox Begins Sentence. Columbus, O.—Wm. Wilcox, former superintendent of the Municipal Lighting plant, began his four-year sentence in the penitentiary for grafting. Wilcox, with the agent of a lumber company, who is serving a similar sentence, issued false bills and vouchers for poles that were never delivered.

Story of a Stone. Bellefontaine, O.—Forty-seven years ago, when Wm. Botkin, of St. Marys, was 12 years old, he noticed a peculiar hole in the trunk of a maple tree, into which he and his brother threw a stone. Last week the tree was cut down, and the stone was found imbedded in four inches of wood.

Troops Fired Upon. Columbus, O.—A patrol of Troop B of Columbus, was fired upon from a farmhouse near Higginsport. The owner of the house, James McAfee, was arrested. He claimed he thought the soldiers were burglars and fired upon them for that reason.

A Widow's Find. Chillicothe, O.—Mrs. Kate Dally, the widow of Ed Dally, a merchant of Bainbridge, while cleaning the cellar at her home came across an old broad can buried just under the floor with \$700 in it.

Applied Torch Under Troops' Noses. West Union, O.—Night riders applied a torch to the large barn of Wm. Shell, four miles west of this city, almost under the very noses of soldiers under command of Capt. Darnell. The property loss is \$3,500.

Ohioans Buy Paper Mill. Hamilton, O.—A party of Middle-town capitalists bought the old Tytus paper mill at Middletown from the United States Boxboard Co. and will improve it at a cost of \$150,000. It will give employment to 150 men.

Gets Fifteen Years in Pen. Dayton, O.—Fifteen years in prison was the sentence imposed by Judge Brown on Hiram Huffine, 58, convicted of criminal assault. The county authorities claim to have evidence connecting him with assaults upon girls of tender ages.

Wonders Names Engineer. Columbus, O.—State Highway Commissioner Wonders announced the appointment of Harwood Lersch, of Elyria, as assistant engineer of the department at a salary of \$1,500, with \$750 for traveling expenses.

"SQUIRREL HUNTERS" Are To Receive "Hero Money," Beginning About July 1, 'Tis Said.

Columbus, O.—Col. W. L. Curry, commissioner of soldiers' claims, is receiving innumerable letters relative to the distribution of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the "Squirrel Hunters," or volunteers, who enlisted with the state to hold back Kirby Smith from crossing the Mason and Dixon line in September, 1862.

Each of the survivors of this band is entitled to \$13 for his services. As soon as the proper books are prepared in which to keep the records, Col. Curry will begin to pay off.

As an example of the ravages of time, of the 15,000 or 16,000 who enlisted in this army, there is estimated to be about 1,500 living. Widows or children are not entitled to the pay, nor are those who took part against the Morgan raiders. The distribution of the money will be begun about July 1, Col. Curry says.

TO TEST PROBE LEGALITY. Ellis Will Pay Attorneys' Fees From His Office Fund.

Columbus, O.—It has been definitely decided to settle the status of the Cincinnati and Cleveland probes through proceedings in the courts. This was the action taken at a conference between Auditor of State Guilbert, Attorney General Ellis and Senators Ben F. Gayman, of Canal Winchester, chairman, and J. Edward Russell, of Sidney, the republican member from the senate of the Cincinnati committee. Attorneys are to be selected by both sides, and the method of procedure will be decided upon at a meeting next Friday. Because the committee has no funds Attorney General Ellis has promised to pay the fees of the attorneys for the committee out of his office fund for special counsel in case the courts knock out the probes.

Dynamite Wrecks Columbus Home. Columbus, O.—"Black Hands" made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a dwelling occupied by Italian fruit dealers, Agostina Iannarino and his brother, in Mt. Vernon avenue. The steps were wrecked and also a portion of the lower part of the house. Iannarino said that he received "Black Hand" letters about a month ago demanding \$10,000. Later letters were received demanding \$2,000 and threatening to blow up his home in case he did not respond with the money. He paid no attention to the letters.

First Parole Officer. Columbus, O.—By the action of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary Harry Ogle, superintendent of the state shop, will be the first parole officer that institution has had in its history. Acting under the new law, the board appointed Ogle to the position. His duty will be to look after all paroled prisoners through the state and assist them in the paths of righteousness. J. W. Creager, superintendent of halls, was promoted to the vacancy made by Ogle's appointment.

Crazed Man At Marion. Marion, O.—Naked, an aged, crazed man, believed to be Daniel Cox, of Cincinnati, ran amuck at the Union station, creating much excitement among waiting passengers. Blushes mantled the cheeks of women as they turned their gaze in an opposite direction. The stranger claims to have been robbed of an estate and title by an English lord.

Sues For \$250,000. Columbus, O.—The Smith Agricultural Co. of this city, brought suit against the individual members of the state board of agriculture and Secretary Thos. L. Calvert and his assistant, James W. Fleming, for damages in the sum of \$250,000.

Cutts For Congress. Wellston, O.—At the republican convention called by the Bannan forces in this city Joseph C. Cutts, millionaire furnace man, was unanimously endorsed for congress. Three sets of delegates—senatorial, congressional and district—were chosen.

Business Dispute Causes a Tragedy. Chillicothe, O.—John St. Clair, 60, shot his wife, Rebecca, and then shot himself, both dying. They had been living apart, but St. Clair returned home and the tragedy followed. Trouble over business matters is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

A Baby Giant. Bellefontaine, O.—Marion Edward Cowen, a Lockington baby, 6 months old, weighs 35 pounds. He is growing in gigantic proportions and is expected to tip the scales at 350 pounds at the end of his fifth year.

May Split Diocese. Toledo, O.—The death of Bishop Horstmann has revived with increased force the rumors that another diocese would be formed out of the diocese of Cleveland, and that Toledo would be the site of the new See.

Death of Bishop Horstmann. Canton, O.—Bishop Ignatius Horstmann, D.D., of Cleveland, O., died at the parsonage of St. John's church, in this city. Death was due to exhaustion, caused by overwork and heart failure.

Noted Woman Slept. Marion, O.—Mrs. Helen E. Moses, 55, of Indianapolis, founder of the famous missionary training school at Irvington, Ill., and president of the National Society of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, was buried in Marion cemetery here.

Killed By a Fall. Gallipolis, O.—Peter Smetzer, prominent and well-known farmer, near here, was thrown or fell from his horse, breaking his neck. He was later found dead by his wife in the field.

DRINK OF OLD-TIME GOLFERS.

Whisky Not Popular with Devotees of the Ancient Game.

"Though the majority of the old golf clubs were mainly Scots," says a correspondent of a London magazine, "it does not seem from the ancient records that the national beverage (whisky) was a customary drink at their festive gatherings. Claret, punch, port and champagne were apparently preferred. Take the old Blackheath club as an illustration. Its history goes back to 1608, and its minutes are available from early in the eighteenth century. The membership, judging by the highland and lowland names, was over 90 per cent. Scottish—Scots who had come to England for the benefit of the empire. These old golfers dined every medal day, and they made it a penal offense against the members to miss the club dinner. Yet they eschewed their native liquor, except perhaps as a subsidiary help to the long-drawn-out toast list.

ladies and gentlemen of the heath and its neighborhood." They ordered two rounds of beef, two hams, one fillet of veal, 12 pairs of chickens, with melons, grapes, apricots, apples and pears and 'cakes of sorts.' But let the list of liquors be noted. They were 'punch, sherry, port, elder, porter—and water.' No mention of usquebaugh. "Besides, all the infractions of club etiquette were levied under the formula of 'a gallon of claret,' the equivalent being one guinea (five dollars). When old Scottish members far removed from the links made a present of liquor to their old friends it generally took the form of a riddle of claret, a hoghead of Jamaica rum or a case of champagne."

Dickering. "Yes," said the steamship agent, "that's our best rate for a second-cabin passage to Liverpool." "But," asked the prospective tourist, "don't you make any rebate?" "For what?" "Well, say, for nine meals. I'm at ways sick it's just three days out."