

Will Repay the Settlers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Under the plan of settlement devised by Secretary Ballinger, all settlers on government irrigation projects who assisted in building the same, and were paid off in water users' certificates, will be repaid for their labor, if their certificates have not heretofore been accepted as part payment for water rights. The fiscal agent on each project where these cooperative certificates were issued will immediately be authorized to pay, by government check, all settlers who performed such work, the check to be equivalent to the face value of the certificates presented. No such payment, however, will be made to speculators holding certificates. Their only recourse will be to reach an understanding with the settler whose certificates they bought at less than face value. The secretary of the interior issued the following statement explanatory of his refunding plan:

"Secretary Ballinger has approved a tentative plan for the settlement of claims outstanding against the reclamation fund for work done under the cooperative agreements, whereby such certificates as do not show on their face that they have been assigned may be accepted as evidence that the holder performed the service or paid some one else to perform it for him, payments to be made on the project by check drawn by the local fiscal agent.

"The method to be followed in making such settlements contemplates the surrender of certificates by the water users' associations and all parties who have certificates or claims on account of work done or materials furnished, or the filing of claims for the work done where certificates have not been issued.

"Upon the receipt of such certificates, vouchers will be prepared on the usual forms in the name of the persons to receive payment for the amount found to be due, evidenced by attached cooperative certificates of various denominations; in case the liability is not represented by the certificates surrendered, the detail of work done or material furnished to be shown with unit rates in lieu thereof, with proper deductions for settlements previously made. These vouchers are to be certified to by the claimants, by the project engineer, and approved in the usual manner and submitted to the special fiscal agent for payment.

"All certificates heretofore surrendered and filed in the department, but not wholly applied, will be forwarded to the project engineer and the credit yet remaining in favor of the persons surrendering them included in the vouchers presented.

"Water users who desire may avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this plan for making settlement of construction, maintenance, and operation charges due the government. This may be done, on their request, by the payment of the amount due by two checks, one representing an amount equal to the charges for construction, maintenance and operation, the other covering the balance of the claims and the endorsement by the water user of the one check, which latter he will turn over to the fiscal agent or forward direct to the receiver of the local land office in settlement of his charges.

"It is estimated that about \$381,000 worth of these cooperative certificates are outstanding. Supervising and project engineers will be fully advised as to the details of the above plan at an early date."

Forests of United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—"The Forests of the United States; Their Use," is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the forest service. It contains some food for thought; it also presents some ground for argument. The following extracts are made without comment:

"Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. The original forests covered not less than 850,000,000 acres.

"Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Privately owned forests contain four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is generally more valuable than that owned by the government. The Pacific coast forests probably contained originally 30,000,000 acres with a stand of 1,400,000,000 feet. The Rocky Mountain forests covered about 119,500,000 acres with a stand of 400,000,000 feet. The Pacific forests now cover 80,000,000 acres, or 89 per cent of the original acreage; the Rocky Mountain forests cover 100,000,000 acres, or 91 per cent.

"Our industries which subsist wholly or mainly upon wood pay the wages of more than 1,500,000 men and women. The industries which use wood wholly or mainly in manufacture represent an investment of over \$2,250,000,000 and yield each year a product worth \$3,900,000,000.

"The national forests in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions afford summer ranges to over 12 per cent of the cattle and 21 per cent of the sheep in the states in which they lie.

"Forests publicly owned contain over 100,000,000 acres of merchantable timber, with a stand of 484,200,000 feet B. M., distributed as follows:

Board feet	484,200,000,000
National parks	390,000,000,000
National forests	11,000,000,000
Unreserved public lands	14,000,000,000
Indian reservations	34,000,000,000
Military reservations	300,000,000
State forests	35,000,000,000

"Corporate holdings with the large individual holdings contain about 1,700,000,000 feet of timber. This is on the average, the most valuable timber in the United States. Forestry is practiced on less than 1 per cent of this area.

"We take from our forests annually including waste in logging and in manufacture, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood. We use in a normal year 30,000,000 cords of firewood, 40,000,000 board feet of lumber, 118,000,000 hewn ties, 1,500,000 staves, over 133,000,000 sets of headings, nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,000,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of mine timbers, and 1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation.

"Forest fires burn over millions of acres and destroy billions of feet of timber annually. The young growth destroyed by fire is worth far more than the merchantable timber burned. The loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds of the timber saved. The loss in the mill product through seasoning and fitting for use is from one-seventh to one-fourth. Great damage is done by insects to forests and forest product. An average of only 320 feet of lumber is used for each 1,000 feet which stood in the forest.

"We take from our forests each year, not counting the loss by fire three times their yearly growth. We take 36 cubic feet per acre for each 12 cubic feet grown; we take 230 cubic feet per capita while Germany uses 37 cubic feet and France 27 cubic feet.

"The condition of the world supply of timber makes us already dependent upon what we can produce. We send out of our country one and one-half times as much timber as we bring in. Except for finishing woods relatively insignificant in quantity, we must grow our own supply or go without. We have taken our dividends out of our forest capital, until we have greatly reduced the capital itself. We have 65,000,000 acres of cut-over and burned-over forest land, upon which actual planting will be necessary to produce a merchantable crop

of timber. Of the 9,500,000 acres of forest cut over each year, 1,000,000 acres is cleared for farms; 5,750,000 acres is restocked naturally, and 2,750,000 acres go to increase our national timber stock in forest planting.

"Douglas fir and yellow pine, now our chief source of supply, are going far quicker than they grow. Douglas fir cost 65 per cent more at the mill in 1907 than it did in 1900.

"We invite by over-taxation the misuse of our forests under the general property tax, a method of taxation abandoned long ago by every other great nation. The taxation of forest lands has been excessive and has led to waste by forcing the destructive logging of mature forests, as well as through the abandonment of cut-over lands for taxes. That this has not been more general is due to under-assessment, to lax administration of the law, but to no virtue of the law itself.

"From now on the relation of taxation to the permanent usefulness of the forests will be vital. The value of forest lands should be based either on the yield when cut or on the earning power of the forest. The former would mean a tax on the land alone, plus a tax on the timber when harvested; the latter would mean an annual tax on the capital value of the forest calculated upon the net returns expected from it. The former method is well adapted to the actual conditions of forest investment and is practicable and certain. It would insure a permanent revenue from the forest in the aggregate far greater than is now collected, and yet be less burdensome upon the state and the owner. It is better that the forest land should yield a moderate tax permanently than that it should yield an excessive tax temporarily and then cease to yield at all.

"We have manufactured more lumber than we require. We have established a consumption per capita based not merely on actual need, but on a lavishness, a disregard for possible substitutes, and a scale of waste in the use of wood equaled in no other country. The cost of growing trees has always been left out. That there is, in the economic sense, overproduction of lumber is wholly true, because we manufacture more lumber than our forests can yield permanently.

"We pay generally less for lumber than it is worth, with a slight present gain to ourselves individually, and by so doing we discourage the right use of the forests and greatly increase the cost of lumber to ourselves later on, and to those who come after us. We must recognize the actual value of timber now or pay an excessive price for it in the near future, and we have carried destruction so far that we shall probably have to do both.

"On national forests which have been sold yearly for the last three years an average of about 25,000,000 feet of timber, the timber was sold at prices no lower than those paid for timber of the same kind and quality on private forest lands. If lumbermen can with profit buy timber at what it is worth from the forest lands of the people and log it conservatively, they can do it at least as well with their own land.

"If all the wood wanted in the manufacture of lumber from spruce, hemlock, poplar and cottonwood in 1907 had been used for paper making it would have furnished all the paper made from wood in that year.

"By reasonable thrift we can produce a constant timber supply beyond our present need and with it conserve the usefulness of our streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation and power.

"We shall suffer for timber to meet our needs until our forests have had time to grow again. But if we act vigorously and at once we shall escape permanent timber scarcity."

To save time of horsemen is the object of a Californian, who has patented a combined curry comb and brush, so arranged that one follows the other over the side of a horse, obviating the necessity of going over the animal twice.

Insecticides and Fungicides

At the last session of congress a bill was introduced in both the senate and house providing for the government control of the purity of insecticides and fungicides in much the same manner as the purity of foods and drugs is now controlled. This bill was introduced at the instance of the Association of Economic Entomologists. With the increased use of manufactured insecticides and fungicides, it has become very necessary that their quality should be standardized so that definite recommendations for their use may be made with accuracy and so that adulterated and inferior articles may not be imposed upon the farmer. In view of the fact that many states are enacting such legislation, the manufacturers are warmly in favor of a national law which will govern interstate traffic and which will tend to secure greater uniformity of the state legislation. While the passage of such a national law would not prevent state legislation, it would in most cases make special legislation by the states unnecessary, and where states desire to legislate they would tend to pass laws similar to the national law. Several conferences of entomologists, agricultural chemists and manufacturers have been held and practically all of the large manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides are heartily in favor of the measure which is drawn to protect the legitimate interests of both the consumer and the reputable manufacturer.

The measure has again been introduced at the present congress in the house (H. R. 2218) by Hon. E. A. Hayes of California and has been referred to the committee on interstate commerce. The bill will also be introduced in the senate and an earnest effort will be made by the executive committee representing the entomologists, chemists and manufacturers to bring the measure to a vote before congress. Practically all the leading horticultural and agricultural organizations of the country have endorsed the measure. It seems probable that the bill will be passed by congress if the members of congress become convinced that the people wish and need such legislation. At the last session of congress the bill was favorably reported by the senate committee on agriculture, but this report was so late in the session that pressure of other business prevented a vote at the

short session. In their report this committee stated as follows:

"The bill was referred to the secretary of agriculture with the request for his views thereon and the measure as amended is exactly in line with his recommendation. The legislation has the unanimous endorsement of practically all the organizations of practical growers in the country as well as the National Grange, the National Apple Growers' Congress, the American Association of Economic Entomologists and in fact all the organizations representing the consumers. On the other hand practically all the leading manufacturers are heartily in favor of the measure. Your committee considers the legislation of vital interest to the fruit and truck growers of the country and recommends its enactment in a law."

We hear very frequent complaint of impure or ineffective insecticides. In many cases these complaints are unwarranted and lack of success is due to improper usage rather than poor quality, but there is no question that inferior goods are on the market as shown by the publication of analyses by some of the experiment stations. In the last Yearbook of the United States department of agriculture it is stated that the bureau of chemistry has analyzed samples of arsenate of lead which were practically nothing but white arsenic. This would, of course, be quite injurious to foliage. The sale of such an article is not only unfair to the consumer but hurts the sale of properly made arsenate of lead, than which there is no better arsenical insecticide. If the fruit and truck growers and farmers of the country desire such legislation for the control of the purity of insecticides and fungicides they should let their congressmen hear from them in favor of the passage of this measure (H. R. 2218) at once and make their position clear as to the need of such a law.

If you are interested in this, write your congressmen at once, stating that the bill is before the committee on interstate commerce and you wish their influence toward favorable report by the committee and prompt action by the house. Write at once if you are being pushed for speedy consideration. If every one interested will thus show their interest the law can probably be passed.

Armament Is the Price of Peace

(Special to The Gazette.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Former Senator James B. McCreary of Kentucky, president of the American Peace and Arbitration league, is in this city. He came on to bid goodbye to Ernest Beckman the noted Swedish liberal, who recently sailed for home.

Senator McCreary is enthusiastic as to the prospects of the peace and arbitration movement.

He said to the Publishers' Press: "I was much pleased to find that Mr. Beckman as well as other prominent statesmen of other countries take a deep interest in the work of our league, the program of which has been approved by former President Roosevelt, by President Taft, Admiral Dewey, Secretary Knox, former Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, General Horace Porter, ex-ambassador to France, American delegate to the national Hague conference, United States Senators Clark, Daniels, William Alden Smith, Robert L. Taylor, and a number of other prominent men who have associated themselves with the work of the league, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Champ Clark, Henry Clews, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Brig. Gen. George E. Davis, delegate to the second Hague conference, and others.

"President Roosevelt declared that the formulation of this program was a new departure in the general peace movement which entitled its authors and advocates to the gratitude and support of the whole American people. This program is 'adequate armament and effective arbitration, correlative agencies for national security and justice and for international peace.'"

"Wherein does this program differ from the programs of other peace societies? Some other societies favor national disarmament or decreasing of armaments, while many people declare that immense armaments are the best or even the only way to secure international peace.

"The program of the league recognizes the value of both national armament and international arbitration as agents for peace and justice. It calls for adequate 'armament.' By this is meant such armament as will enable the nation to protect its rights and the rights of its citizens from forcible attacks by any government that will not recognize its rights in theory and respect them in practice. The United States came into existence through making war in order to secure certain rights for its people and when the existence of the union was threatened by the Civil war the nation made every sacrifice of men or money that was found necessary to preserve the union by force of arms. In the light of this fact can this government for the mere sake of preserving peace be expected to allow any foreign nation to trample upon American rights that were secured and then protected by great sacrifices upon the field of battle?"

"But the league is not willing to look only to an armament plan for the preservation of national rights and of international peace, any more than for the preservation of individual and state rights. The principles of law are due to the declaration of the constitution and adjudication and enforcement of these principles are required by the league as the chief means of preserving peace and the administration of justice, between the individual citizen and between the states of the American Union.

"The league requires that similar agencies of an international character must be the main hope of preserv-

ing peace and the administering of justice among nations.

"Certainly our men (both policemen and soldiers) are part of these agencies of domestic law, order and peace but congress and courts are also and it may be truly said the more customary means of securing justice and keeping the peace."

"The United States government proposed at the second Hague conference that a properly constituted international congress and court of justice be created as a means of securing international peace and justice. The other nations are unwilling to make at this time, the arrangement proposed by the United States. This fact has led the American Peace and Arbitration league to advocate for the present, such an arbitration program as will be most likely to win the approval of this and other governments and to assist in the nations who all consent to the creation of the most approved and modern machinery for peace and justice on an international scale and for international uses.

"When proper arbitration treaties have been concluded between all nations and when arbitration in this form has been sufficiently tried and found adequate for the protection of national rights the people of all nations will see the safety of national courts and congresses with ample power and jurisdiction.

"The American Peace and Arbitration league invites all good citizens to assist in taking as long and rapid steps as possible on this safe way to peace and justice and in the meantime keep the United States adequately armed so as to protect America and American rights against any aggression that may manifest itself in any part of the world.

"This program seems to be a practical one. Its promulgation was a great step forward and its approval by the former and present presidents of the United States is of the utmost importance. Proper support of financial, business men and the people generally will be another long step on the way of permanent international peace and security.

"Preparing proper international organizations for securing national rights and for administering international justice is absolutely necessary before it will be possible to relieve the people of the burden of armaments, made necessary by the international peace and justice.

"The American Peace and Arbitration league expects to do its part in this good work. Its officers and directors hope this part will be a large one and that it will be worthily done considering the vast and vital interests involved."

TARIFF JOKERS.

No doubt those who are interested in the various trades affected know pretty well by this time how the new tariff operates. But the general public is necessarily slower to discover the various tricks by which duties have been raised. A few days ago attention was called in this column to the sneaking way in which the duty on structural steel had been lifted. Students of the measure have called attention to the raising of duties in the cotton schedule, notably on mercerized cloth. Primarily, too, with the tax on lead imposed for the benefit of the smelting trust. We know how, by the maintenance of the old color classification, it has been made impossible to import any sugar except that in the thieving sugar trust brings in to refine. And now it develops that the tax on sawed lumber has been greatly

Woodmen to Spend Half Million on Consumptives



TUBERCULOSIS CAMP, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Half a million dollars is the sum which the Modern Woodmen of America will spend within the next few years in providing the order with a permanent and practical weapon with which to wage the battle against tuberculosis among its 1,000,000 members. Near Colorado Springs, Colo., the order has purchased an ideal site of 1,200 acres, where already it has provided accommodations for upward of 100 patients, at an initial expenditure of more than \$100,000. Plans for the institution have been drawn on a broad and comprehensive scale, and provision was made at the last head camp meeting for a permanent annual income of \$100,000 through a per capita tax of 10 cents a year.

The site was selected to secure not only the undoubted beneficial effects of Colorado's curative climate, but with a view to its economic usefulness as well. The sanitarium has a most beautiful environment. Located in the foothills 10 miles north of and in direct communication with Colorado Springs, the tract is a part of Monument Park, which with its curiously shaped monumental rock formations has long been one of the scenic attractions of the Pike's Peak region. Included in the tract are productive farm lands, an apple orchard, a coal mine, and an excellent water supply, thus providing the sanitarium with much of its own supplies, fuel, water and power at a minimum cost. The buildings are located on a central plateau and are approached from the south and east by splendid drives through pines and crags.

The institution represents a distinctive plan. It is being built on the unit system in order that it may never become unwieldy, no matter how

large it may grow to be. It is to consist of six (or more if needed) cottage tent colonies, each containing 60 tents. In the center of each colony is a utility building, providing, with the exception of meals, for practically all the needs of the group, their nurses and a doctor. A large central building contains the dining hall and culinary departments, while for those patients unable to be up there is an infirmary with its own diet kitchen. On one side of the central building will be the amusement hall and on the other the medical buildings. With these buildings, constructed of rustic stone, standing at the head of the central plaza, the effect is most dignified and imposing.

The tents are octagonal in shape, built on concrete bases with hardwood floors, green shingle roofs, windows and doors, with closet and dresser built in the tent. Besides being cheaper than rooms in buildings, the tent cottages have the advantages of individual privacy and of providing the necessary fresh air combined with every comfort. At the head of each bed is an electric bell, and a power plant will ultimately furnish electric light and steam heat. A steam laundry and ice plant are also to be a part of the equipment. The help are cared for in tent colonies of a different type. The physicians and department heads have small cottages along the hills.

Several years will be required to carry out the plans now made for the institution. Plans are so elastically made, however, that they permit the work of caring for the patients to progress during construction. One colony of 60 patients has been in operation since January, 1909, and construction work on the second colony

is rapidly nearing completion. Many camps throughout the country are donating \$250, the sum required for the building and equipment of a single tent.

Treatment is conducted along practical lines, emphasis being placed on the outdoor features, so that almost any day the patients may be seen basking in the Colorado sunshine. The executive council has decided to conduct the sanitarium free of charge to all members afflicted with tuberculosis, but the provision has been made that only those who are curable or whose lives may be prolonged a considerable length of time will be admitted. This rule is expected to bring members to a realization of the necessity of beginning of the fight against the disease in its earliest stages.

In an educational way, the sanitarium will do an important work. From it will be disseminated by pamphlet, by lecturers and the monthly journal knowledge which will be a potent factor in the world-wide campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis. The staff of lecturers recently held a meeting at the sanitarium for the purpose of studying its methods and spreading information throughout the country.

Aside from the humanitarian features the sanitarium is considered by the head officers to be a financial economy. It is figured that each life it saves represents \$1,700, the average amount of policies in force, at an expense for treatment of one-twentieth that sum. Official reports show that from 1891 to 1907, 14.5 per cent of the total mortality, or 5,156 deaths, were charged to tuberculosis and that 13.9 per cent of the insurance losses of these years, or \$9,065,000, resulted from this cause.

Windsor Castle Is Well Guarded Always

The presence of King Manuel at Windsor castle has been the cause of considerable quiet energy at Scotland yard, and known anarchists have been watched for at the ports, and those whose presence is known in this country have been shadowed. The precautions, however, taken for the safety of King Edward are so nearly perfect that little remains to be done in the actual guardianship of Windsor castle.

For an unauthorized person to gain an entrance into one of the king's palaces is nearly an impossibility. It has been done, but the number of times could be almost counted on the fingers of a hand.

Within the walls of Windsor castle are treasures of priceless value and even if the court is not in residence no one can enter without his presence being known to the police.

Although the royal residences are so well guarded at all times the guard is strongest when a foreign sovereign pays a state visit to this country. Then a detachment of every man in a detachment within a mile or two of Windsor castle, and no one who is not well-known has the slightest chance of getting within easy reach of the royal apartments.

When the king is in residence at Windsor the guards are doubled. Instead of one man marching up and down with bayonet fixed between sentry box and sentry box, there are two.

Then there are the metropolitan policemen on duty at each gateway, as well as royal gatekeepers in scarlet and gold livery. In addition to that there are plain clothes detectives and night watchmen.

A lunatic seldom gets farther than Henry VIII's gateway at Windsor. The little police office is just inside the gate and here is officially recorded every day anything of note that takes place within the precincts of the castle.

A few yards inside the gateway are also the quarters of the officer who is in command of the castle guard. Telephones are installed all over the castle, and the different entrances are connected with the main switchboard, near the equerries' entrance.

A paper knife were taken out of the castle today it would be missed tomorrow. Every treasure and piece of furniture in Windsor castle is entered into huge books and photographs are kept of all the most valuable articles.

The sentries were always provided with ball cartridges until a guardman fired three bullets into a stone elephant on the east terrace of Wind-

sor castle, which he mistook for a ghost in the mists of the early morning. Now they have to depend on their bayonets.

It is very seldom that thefts take place at royal residences. The police have power to search all bags or parcels being conveyed from the royal palaces. Many years ago a sentry at Windsor castle managed to hook down a valuable gold watch and chain from one of the royal apartments with his bayonet on the end of his rifle, but he was quickly found out and punished.

A night watchman goes on duty inside the castle at Windsor every night and comes off in the morning. In case of fire, he would at once give the alarm, and in a very few moments the royal firemen and castle guard would be on the spot, and all entrances would be closed and guarded. The same system prevails at the chief of the other royal residences.

The sentries used to be sentries at Frogmore in the early part of the last century, but there are none now. Around the royal mausoleum at Frogmore, where Queen Victoria's remains repose, the metropolitan police are on duty all through the 24 hours.

The penalty for a soldier failing to perform his duty when on guard outside royal residences is so severe that there are very few cases indeed on record of men having to be taken off their posts.

Two hours on and four hours off duty are the allotted times in the 24 hours' round, and men are very seldom discovered asleep. When the court is in residence at the chief royal palaces the strain of duty is very severe at times.

The royal household police, of course, take turns at night and day duty, and when important functions are on they have a very busy time.

In addition to the soldiers, police, and detectives, there are, of course, the royal servants and lodgekeepers, who know a stranger at once.

Even if a visitor got through the strong cordon around royal residences he would still have to face the six-foot footmen in scarlet and gold, who sit just inside the chief entrances. Near at their hand is a telephone, and if they have the least suspicion of a visitor the police are acquainted in a trice.

A stranger would have the greatest difficulty, even if he successfully eluded the hall porter, to find his way about such buildings as Windsor castle and Buckingham.—London Daily Mail.

RAILROADER VIOLENTLY INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Bernard Baile, second vice president and general freight traffic manager of the Philadelphia & Reading company, became violently insane today in his office in the Reading terminal, and after a struggle was removed to a hospital. It is believed overwork was the cause of Mr. Baile's breakdown.