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ROOSEVELT ON LAND LAWS

EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 26.—In a message sent to congress on the land laws, the president says:
"The developments of the past year emphasize with increasing force the need of vigorous and immediate action to recast the public land laws and adapt them to the actual situation. The timber and stone acts have demonstrated conclusively that its effect is to turn over the public timber lands to great corporations. It has done enormous harm, it is no longer needed and it should be repealed."

"The desert land act results so frequently in fraud and comparatively seldom in making homes on the land that it demands radical amendment. That provision which permits assignment before patent should be repealed and the entryman should be required to live for not less than two years at home on the land before patent is issued. The present law allows speculators and other large holders to get control of land and water on the public domain by indefensible means."

"The commutation clause of the homestead act, serves, in a majority of cases, to defeat the purpose of the homestead act itself, which is to facilitate settlement and create homes. In theory the commutation clause should assist the honest settler, and doubtless in some cases it does so. Far more often it supplies the means by which speculators and loan and mortgage companies secure possession of the land. Actual—not constructive—living at home on the land for three years should be required for commutation. Unless it should appear wise to repeal the commutation clause altogether."

"These matters are more fully discussed in the records of the public land commission to which I again call your attention. I am gravely concerned at the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the public land laws and at the prevalence of fraud under their present provisions. For much of this fraud the present laws are chiefly responsible. There is but one way by which the fraudulent acquisition of these lands can be definitely stopped and therefore I have directed the secretary of the interior to allow no patent to be issued or public lands under any law until by an examination on the ground actual compliance with that law has been found to exist. For this purpose an increase of special agents in the land office is urgently required unless given, long file sections would be put to grave inconvenience or else the fraudulent part would go on. Further, the secretary of the interior should be enabled to employ enough mining experts to examine the validity of all mineral land claims and to undertake the supervision and control of the use of mineral lands still belonging to the government. The present coal law limiting the individual entry to 160 acres puts a premium on fraudulent entries, making it im-

WHY THE WORLD MUST WORK.

All the Accumulated Wealth of Time Would Not Suffice for Three Years of Idleness.

In a speech delivered in the city of New York Speaker Cannon said: "We have made remarkable progress in the accumulation of wealth. But, as Edward Atkinson said—and I have taken pains to verify his figures myself—if all the wealth and capital accumulated in the world in the last 6,000 years could be converted into food and clothing and the whole world cease to labor at the end of three years there would not be one cent of that accumulation remaining."

This is a striking statement of the fact which economists have emphasized for many years, that we consume all but a small percentage of the wealth we produce from year to year and would not be far from extreme want if we should cease to reproduce. We the people of all the world—must work and keep on working or we must cease to live.

Only the comparatively small number who live where the earth spontaneously produces food the year round and where there is no need of artificial protection against cold and storm can live without work and few of us could change places with them if we could. They have only the bare necessities of existence, while nearly all of us have or can obtain besides necessities hundreds of things which we enjoy but which are not absolutely necessary.

Those who propose to revolutionize the world, peaceably or otherwise, because they command less of the accumulated wealth of the world than they would like do not realize how near we would all be to want and even extermination if there should be an equal division of all that is available for the supply of recurring wants.

Mr. Atkinson's statement, striking as it was, exaggerated the length of time the wealth so available would hold out if men should stop work. His estimate was based upon the supposition that all accumulated wealth could be converted into food and clothing. But that is impossible, as he, of course, knew. A very large part of what has been accumulated and is in the hands of the few, is in the form of non convertible into food and clothing. This is true of structures and tools and machinery of every kind. Neither these things nor land would be wealth at all if men should cease to work, except as they afford shelter and a field for aimless locomotion.

The truth is more startling even than Mr. Atkinson's statement. If all the accumulations needed to sustain life were made equally available to all according to their needs and all should cease to work not a solitary member of the human family outside the limited areas of spontaneous production could survive for two years.

Prevention and Mastery of Disease.

It is probable that most of us have heard more or less about the remarkable success which attended the efforts of the Japanese to prevent and control disease among their armies in Manchuria; but it has remained for Major Louis L. Seaman to place the full facts before the world in a work to which he has given the appropriate title "Real Triumph of Japan."

The high reputation of Major Seaman as an army surgeon, and the fact that his assertions are based upon personal observation during his presence with the armies in Manchuria, place the statements contained in his work, extraordinary though they be, beyond all question as to their veracity and accuracy.

It is shown by Longman's tables that for nearly two centuries past, in wars that extended over any great period of time on an average at least four men have perished from disease to every one who has died of wounds while 63,644 were invalidated home by disease. Major Seaman quotes from Vital Statistics for 1898, in which the Surgeon-General of our army shows that while deaths from battle casualties were 293, those from disease amounted to 3,681, or 14 from disease to 1 from casualty. These surprising figures are compared with the record made by the Japanese. The Japanese statistics show that from February, 1904, to May, 1905, although 52,946 were killed or died from wounds, only 11,992 died from various diseases. That is to say only one died from sickness to every four and one-half men who died in battle from wounds.

This complete reversal of the statistics of the two leading nations of western civilization constitutes, according to Major Seaman, the real triumph of Japan; for it is a fact that in their war with China only ten years before, the Japanese lost about the same average as that which prevailed during our own civil war, namely, three from disease to one from bullets. In that war they realized that disease was even more fatal than the enemy's weapons, and in the intervening years they set out to master the invisible foe with a success to which the statistics, as above given, bear eloquent testimony. These results were obtained by careful study of military sanitation and hygiene, and by a thorough bacteriological examination of the water along the line of march and in the vicinity of the camps. The water-testing outfit formed part of every sanitary detachment, and every foraging and scouting department was accompanied by a medical officer, who made an examination of the water to be used by the troops. In view of the extraordinary facts developed as the result of Major Seaman's investigation, it is not putting the case too strongly to say that, as matters now stand, the medical corps has as much, if not more, to do with the winning of campaigns and the mitigation of the horrors of war as any other department of the army.—Scientific American.

Cure for Sore Nipples.
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How Diphtheria is Contracted.
One often hears the expression, "My child caught a severe cold which developed into diphtheria, when the truth was that the cold had simply left the little one particularly susceptible to the wandering diphtheria germ. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given it quickly cures the cold and lessens the danger of diphtheria or any other germ disease being contracted. For sale by all druggists. Ch.

Read the Argus for the news.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

By local applications as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutionally remedying the cause.

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We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free. F. J. CHENEY, CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One of Dublin's Glories.
The old Irish parliament house, which according to rumor may be occupied by a national council under a devolution scheme ere long, is one of the architectural glories of Dublin. In its exterior aspect it remains the same as it was when in the possession of the lords and commons of Ireland, but internally it has been knocked about to meet the requirements of the Bank of Ireland, into whose hands it passed after the act of the union. The legislative hall of the commons, which once resounded with the eloquence of Grattan, Curran, Plunkett and Flood, has been practically destroyed and the present public banking chamber occupies part of its site. But the house of lords remains intact, just as it was at the time of the union, and is the most interesting and attractive part of the building to visitors.—London Chronicle.

Passed Examination Successfully.
James Donahue, New Britain, Conn., writes: "I tried several kidney remedies, and was treated by our best physician for diabetes, but did not improve until I took Foley's Kidney Cure. After the second bottle I showed improvement, and five bottles cured me completely. I have since passed a rigid examination for life insurance." Foley's Kidney Cure cures back-ache and all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. C. H. Williams, Fo.

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Ladies fine jersey ribbed, fleece lined vests, regular price 90c, sale price 50c	Ladies' fine jersey ribbed fleece lined vests, regular price 90c, sale price 45c	Children's SIMPLEX UNDERWEAR. No straps, no buttons, no hole with garment, no turning of baby, only two safety pins needed.	Ladies superior finish, steam shrunk, Australian sanitary vests, regular price \$1.50, sale price 70c
Children's jersey ribbed vests, regular price 40c, sale price 20c	Ladies' FITWELL jersey ribbed vests, regular price \$1.25, sale price 60c	Children's Simplex Underwear, In the wool, regular price 80c, sale price 40c	Ladies' superior finish, steam shrunk, Australian sanitary drawers, regular price \$1.50, sale price 70c

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