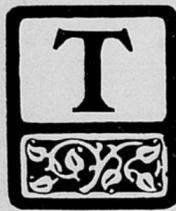


The Forester and the Lumberman

By GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester, United States Department of Agriculture.



THE old idea that the forester was the enemy of the lumberman, and, above all, the enemy of cutting timber, disappeared long ago from the minds of foresters, or rather friends of forestry—for no true forester ever held it—and is rapidly disappearing from the minds of lumbermen. And that is perhaps the happiest aspect of the whole situation, for the perpetuation alike of the industry and of forestry depends upon their attitude toward this single question: Do they or do they not intend to get a second crop?

I am very far from wanting to discuss the supplies of standing timber or the prospect of a timber famine—questions with which the lumbermen are more familiar than I am; but it is perfectly obvious that the supplies of certain kinds of timber are rapidly disappearing, that the lumber trade is falling back year by year on poorer material and longer hauls, and that the question of its continuance is already demanding an answer.

This is purely a business proposition, to be considered, accepted, or rejected on a business basis. Forestry deals with the forest in some ways with which the lumbermen have but an indirect interest. I am not talking now about the effect of forests on the flow of streams, on winds, or on the general prosperity—matters of vital importance in their places; but the question I want to bring is simply this: Is it worth the lumbermen's while, from a commercial point of view, to consider the forest as a part of their plant; and from that point of view should they cut off their timber and let the land go back for taxes?

The bureau of forestry offers certain assistance to lumbermen in preparing the basis upon which such questions can be most intelligently decided. What it does is simply to put a certain amount of trained skill at their command. They pay the expense and we prepare for them the necessary figures. The way we do it is to send a man to the spot who finds out what there is on the ground, with special reference to the smaller sizes—how fast each diameter class of trees grows, how much will be left of certain sizes after cutting out others, and how much will be standing to the acre after a definite number of years. We put the thing purely and entirely on a business basis.

These methods of forestry are not at present as fully applicable everywhere in the United States as they will be later on, and it is as far from me as possible to want to urge any man to adopt the methods of forestry unless they are going to pay. The arrangement we make with timber owners is never that they shall be compelled to apply the plans we submit, but always that they shall apply them or not as they find it wisest to do. I would be exceedingly sorry if any man should take up a proposition in forestry and apply it if he was not confident it would turn out well, because this is not a question of a few days or merely for present conditions.

There has been too long a feeling that the foresters were trying to force the lumbermen to do something or other against the lumbermen's will. I think it is time for the lumbermen to give the bureau of forestry a chance to do some things which they would like to have it do.

Cruelty an Indian Characteristic

By GEN. ANDREW A. BURT, U. S. A.

ALL that the United States authorities and the various societies of the country have done and are doing toward the civilization of the redmen of the plains cannot and does not take from the Indian that cruelty in his composition.

The cruelty of the Indian is inexplicable except on the hypothesis that cruelty is a normal trait of humanity. Wild beasts are not cruel; for, although the wolf may tear and devour the entrails of a deer while the animal is yet alive, he does it from greediness alone. The members of the cat family play with and torment their victims, but they undoubtedly do this as practice in catching. Besides, if we are to believe the men who have been in the jaws of these animals, nature has kindly compensated this exceptional apparent cruelty by inflicting on the victims of the feline race a nervous paralysis which not only deprives them of any sense of pain but prevents a realization of the horror of their position.

The cruelty of the Indian is inborn and inbred, and it clings to him through life as a distinguishing characteristic of his humanity. As a boy his special delight is the torture of every bird or animal he can get hold of alive. As a man the torture of a human being gives him more pleasure than any other act of his life, and at no time is his laughter so joyous and heartfelt as when some special ingenuity wrings a groan or cry of anguish.

Shortening the College Course

By PRESIDENT ELIOT,
of Harvard University.



THE question of a three instead of a four-year course for the degree of A. B. has arisen. If such degree in arts or science is to be required for admission to university professional schools, the road to such degree should be as smooth and broad as possible. It is the intent of society and the interest of the individual that young men should be enabled to enter, well-trained, upon the practice of a profession by the time they are 25 years old, and it follows, therefore, that the period of training preliminary or preparatory to professional training should come to its end by the time the young men are 21 years old.

The principle on which the Harvard faculty has acted is this: They propose, in reducing the time required for the A. B. degree to three years, to make no reduction whatever in the amount of work required for the A. B. degree. In other words, they propose that the degree of A. B., taken in three years, shall represent the same amount of attainment or power acquired, which the A. B. taken in four years has heretofore represented.

While this change was going on in Harvard college, the university took the important step of requiring the A. B. for admission to its three oldest professional schools, first in the divinity school, then in the law school, and lastly in the medical school. It had already established the graduate school in arts and sciences, for admission to which a preliminary degree was, of course, required. It is unnecessary to point out that this action gives the strongest possible support to the A. B. If taken by the universities of the country at large it would settle at once in the affirmative the question of the continued existence of the American college.

What Fall Fashions May Bring



OF course it is too early to think about fall gowns and other modes that will not be in place for some little time, but a peep into the future is never out of place, and I am going to give a few hints of what we may expect, and at the same time appease the wrath of my readers for such a digression by showing in the illustration some of the more charming models of the late summer modes that must speak for themselves.

After all Dame Fashion is inclined to show her continued approval of prevailing styles by fashioning the fall modes along the same lines so far as they are applicable to the heavier materials. But shirtings, puffings, flouncings, ruchings, etc., so fascinating in sheer summer fabrics, will not lend themselves to zibeline and cloth and velvet. Of course, house frocks and evening frocks for winter will be in materials soft enough and sheer enough to adapt themselves to any handling, but just what compromise will be effected in the heavier fabrics remains to be seen. The canny woman will not be in a hurry to select her winter outfit and will wait until tentative modes have settled into well-defined certainties.

There is a rumor that severely tailored street frocks will forge to the front once more, though the dressy creation which French dressmakers call a tailor gown will still be needed for more formal wear. With this severe tailor frock, if prophecy is fulfilled, will come a reaction against the plaited walking skirt and the unlined skirt.

A many-gored skirt—having as many as 17 gores and rippling in somewhat exaggerated fashion around the feet—will have a prominent place and will be lined and stiffened around the bottom. Of the coat to accompany this skirt little that is definite is told save that it will be severe in lines and finish, have the conventional tailor turnover collar and mannish sleeves and vary in length to suit the wearer.

All this is of course mere rumor, and were it not for the fact that man rather than woman designs our gowns we should rather expect several changes before the fall season is actually upon us. All this is of course mere rumor, and were it not for the fact that man rather than woman designs our gowns we should rather expect several changes before the fall season is actually upon us.

brown, particularly in the dark shades, but ranging all the way to lightest fawn, is prominent. Foliage greens and clear emerald shadings, blue, in the corn flower shadings; geranium and poppy reds, the reddish purples called fuchsia, dahlia, plum and aubergine (egg plant), the clear silvery grays—these are all in evidence in the samples, and among the more delicate shadings the pastel tints hold their own.

Pure white, it is said, will be less popular, but all the off color whites—oyster, mushroom, breadcrumb, etc., will have great vogue. Two-tone effects will be pushed in wool fabrics and French manufacturers threaten us with mixtures of bright colors which they call cake walk mixtures.

As for materials, broadcloth is being largely ordered and zibeline in countless varieties will be a feature of the season. Scotch plaids and the soft-lined, subdued French interpretations of tartan plaid will appear again.

But to go back for a time to that which is more in order, let us glance at the summer skirts. Paquin, followed by lesser lights of the dressmaking world, has shown a strong liking for tucks as trimming for the full skirt of soft material, and many of the costumes seen at the Paris races, where is said the last definite word on summer styles, were made with these skirts. The tucks are deep, and usually four or five in number.

The lowest is perhaps six inches in depth and the others are graduated, the top one being about three inches deep. No other trimming is used upon these skirts. They usually fall full from the waistband and all elaboration is reserved for the bodice trimming.

The double and triple skirts gain in popularity, and many of the new skirts show vertical tucks or plaits in groups, rather than continued all around the skirts. Among the skirts that are plaited all around the band are a number whose plaits are pressed or caught down flat across the front, but falling loose and free from the band across sides and back.

The hip yoke is by no means abandoned, and it must be thoroughly understood that the full skirt of to-day is in none of its forms the straight, full peasant skirt of olden time. A slender line must be preserved, even in the fullness, and the full skirts are cut en forme and most carefully shaped to avoid bunchiness.

Lingerie Hats Are Favorites



LINGERIE hats are the crowning feature of the summer styles. The summer girl takes to them as she does to the ocean wave, though not at the same time, and why should she not, pray, for they are far more beautiful than in any previous season, which is saying much. The illustrations give an idea of the numerous models, and how difficult it is to choose when one may have but one. Some of the hats are all of softest sheers batiste or mull, shirred, tucked, inset with lace, embroidered, made appallingly expensive by wealth of handwork, and further adorned by cleverly adjusted clusters or sprays of flowers.

Other hats have only the lingerie brims, while the crowns are a mass of flowers. One French model had lace edged frills of mousseline around a crown of apple blossoms and under the picturesque frilled brim was a bandeau and knot of soft pink. Instead of the frilled brim the lingerie hat may have a mold brim, plain or shirred, or the hat may be a perfectly flat plateau, leaved into intricacy by handwork, lace edged and drooping over a bandeau. Sometimes flat wreaths of small flowers or scattered small flowers trim the plateau.

Embroidered linen, and broderie Anglaise plateaux are other expressions of the lingerie hat idea and are exceedingly smart with linen morning frocks.

The flat, broad flopping hat is seen

in almost all materials known to millinery, and, if it is doomed, is at least ending its career in a blaze of glory. Sprayed field flowers, wreaths of tiny roses or forget-me-nots, vistarina are all favorite trimmings, and of late one sees some of these big flat hats sporting narrow velvet strings which do not tie in front, but merely cross from one side of the brim to the other, passing under the chin.

His Idea of It.
Johnny's mother believed that pineapple was not wholesome for little boys, so the lad never ate any of the fruit until he visited his aunt. When it was put before him, he looked at it with suspicion, and then cautiously tasted it.

"Do you know what it is?" said his aunt.
"I think," answered Johnny, evidently satisfied that he liked it, "that it is wooden lemonade."—N. Y. Times.

Cherry Fingers.
Stone, crush and drain fine, ripe cherries; add one-fourth the quantity of finely-chopped blanched almonds, a little lemon juice, and sugar to make very sweet. Cut brown bread and butter into narrow strips, and spread the cherries between. Very dainty for a five o'clock tea.—Country Gentleman.

Her Test.
"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d' ye tell them twins apart?"
"Aw, 'tis aisy—I stick me finger in Dinah's mouth, an' if he bites I know it's Molke."—Harvard Lampoon.

WASHINGTON LETTER

People and Events Talked Of at the National Capital.

A NEW DISEASE DISCOVERED

Mrs. James G. Blaine's Place in National Politics—A New Generation in Power in the Army—Other Items.

Washington.—Elisha S. Theall, the young attorney who acted as counsel for Admiral Sampson during the Schley court of inquiry, has attracted attention in army and navy circles by announcing the discovery of a new disease to which only those officers are subject who have served in the far east. The disease is known as guamitis. It takes its name from the island of Guam, where the germ is most prevalent, but it is not unknown in the Philippines.

Mr. Theall has been defending a young prognosticator of the navy who was brought up before a court-martial at the Washington navy yard on charges growing out of carelessness with his accounts, and in order to clear his client he cited official reports and brought forward examples of officers who after service in Guam for a year or more had been found to be entirely unfitted for duty.

Guam is the most isolated of all the American military stations in the far east. A few naval and marine officers and a small detachment of marines constitute the entire English-speaking population, and the climate is so enervating that even the most ambitious quickly succumb and lead a life of irksome routine unembellished with outside interests. The result is physical, mental and sometimes moral deterioration. Dozens of young officers who have had a tour of duty on the island find themselves on their return to civilization quite unfitted to take up the ordinary service to which they have been accustomed. They are subject to physical weakness and to mental depression which makes them irresponsible for their actions.

Since Mr. Theall has called public attention to a condition which has been understood for some time in the service there is a proposition to require every officer returned from service in Guam to undergo special medical treatment before being detailed to active duty elsewhere.

Holiday Provisions.
Clerks in the war and navy departments, and in fact all government clerks in Washington are jubilant over the turn which has been given to the attempt of Secretaries Root and Moody to enforce the law with regard to hours of labor.

For many years it has been the custom during the hot days of summer to close the departments at three o'clock every Saturday afternoon, instead of at four o'clock, as on other days. Secretaries Root and Moody discovered that the law provided that clerks should work seven hours every day except Sundays and holidays and, after mature deliberation, they regrettably determined that it was beyond their discretion to close the war and navy departments early on Saturday.

For a day or two there was great grief. Then some ingenious clerk bethought himself of a paragraph hidden away in the new code of District of Columbia statutes adopted by congress two years ago. That paragraph, in dealing with negotiable instruments, declares that besides the usually recognized holidays—the Fourth of July, Christmas, New Year's, Decoration day, Washington's Birthday and Labor day—"every Saturday after 12 o'clock, noon," shall be a holiday in the District of Columbia for all purposes. That was a poser for the cabinet lawyers. They turned it over to their own legal advisers to investigate, and now the clerks who had expected to be deprived of their extra hour once a week during the summer, are looking forward to a Saturday half holiday all the year round.

New Generation of Soldiers.
The retirement of Lieut. Gen. Miles on August 8 and the simultaneous promotion and retirement of some 30 other high officers may be said to be the dividing line between the ascendancy of an old and a new generation in the United States army—just as the death of McKinley and the incoming of Roosevelt was the dividing line between the old and a new generation in republican politics.

Miles is the last of the commanding generals of the army who achieved fame in the civil war, and when the 30

newly created brigadiers go out of the service within the next 30 days there will be left among the officers of the army less than 100 of any rank whatever who saw military service of any kind between 1861 and 1865.

Gen. Young, who will succeed Miles as lieutenant general, and Chaffee, who will succeed Young, both, it is true, saw service in the civil war, but without achieving distinction. Their rank and reputation grew out of their service in the war with Spain, and later. Should MacArthur succeed Chaffee he will be the last of the lieutenant generals with even a reminiscence of the struggle between the states in his record. At best, Young, Chaffee and MacArthur will remain in the service only a few years, and then will come a generation—most of whom were babies when Miles, Schofield, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant were winning fame.

Nobody can tell yet whether Leonard Wood, who comes by regular promotion to be a major general, will in due course of seniority rise to the higher rank upon MacArthur's retirement, but whether he does or not, the lieutenant generalship will then fall to some officer who is in no way Wood's superior in length of active war service.

Mrs. Blaine and Politics.
A woman who played a great part in national politics against her own will has recently passed from the scene of action in the death of the widow of James G. Blaine. Mrs. Blaine was not consciously a political factor, and yet no woman of her time wielded a greater influence in shaping the destinies of republican leaders among whom her brilliant husband was chief.



Hon. James G. Blaine.

She was a brilliant, brainy woman with a mind as keen as a razor's edge, and if her tastes had run in the direction of politics—if she had been consciously a politician—it is hard to say what she might not have achieved in the great game which is continually playing here in social life at the capital.

But instead of a liking for politics she cherished an aversion to it. Every step in advance which James G. Blaine took, while it gratified her pride in him, was a source of regret to her in that she saw herself constantly thrust forward into a personal prominence which was distasteful, and compelled to combat the ever-growing demand that for political reasons she should mingle with all sorts of people in whom she could not simulate an interest. Combined with a seclusive temper she had that most dangerous of accomplishments, a quick wit and a ready tongue. She resented and resisted the curtailment of individual liberty which her husband's official position was constantly threatening.

When Blaine was secretary of state she made many enemies for both by refusing to return the innumerable calls made upon her on public reception days—a practice which, silly as it was, had grown to be regarded as an official duty. She had to bear the brunt of the criticisms for the innovation which subsequently all cabinet women were forced to follow in self-protection. She made a bitter life-long enemy of the wife of Benjamin Harrison, who afterwards became mistress of the white house by some cutting comment she gave utterance to when both Blaine and Harrison were in the senate; and that difference led to the tragic candidacy of Blaine for the republican nomination in 1892 and had much to do with the party coolness that resulted in Harrison's defeat.

She had her limited circle of friends, close and devoted, but she entirely lacked the insincerity that would have led those for whom she did not care to count her as their friend. Her last years were clouded with tragedy and sorrow, and death came to her as a relief.

Remedied the Defects.
A mischievous messenger boy put in his spare time a few days ago in plugging with putty the eyes and noses of several of the marble statues in the Statway hall and now he is suffering punishment for "vandalism."

The first statue that this youthful offender fixed up was that of Daniel Webster, which stares out of countenance every unfortunate who passes through Statuary hall, going from the house of representatives to the senate; he was so well pleased with his achievement that he went on to improve several more. He would have touched up the entire collection of monstrosities if his putty had not given out.

It is needless to say that the sympathy of the Washington public is with the boy; for in his ineffective way he was simply trying to remedy a few of the defects which have worried visitors to the capitol for many years.

No more grotesque assemblage of marble freaks was ever brought together than the one in Statuary hall. Only two or three of the commemorative statues by any stretch of the imagination can be called works of art, and a spot which might have been made as inspiring as Westminster abbey has developed a dignity a few degrees removed from Jarley's wax works or the Eden Musee.

LOUIS A. COOLIDGE.