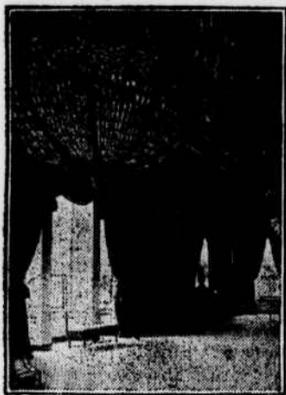


NATURAL WEALTH OF THE NATION

Its Conservation the Subject of an Important Conference at Washington. Governors of States and Territories Invited.

Irrigation, Forest Preservation and Maintenance of Waterways Among Topics to Be Considered.

THE conference which is to be held at the White House beginning May 12 is in many respects a unique and unprecedented affair. Its object is the conservation of the national resources, and this, of course, is a very broad subject. It includes forest preservation, improvement and maintenance of the inland waterways, irrigation of arid lands, preservation of public mineral lands or supervision of their development and many related topics. Americans have become accustomed to thinking of their country as possessing boundless natural resources. But it does not, and unless scientific measures are employed to preserve and maintain those which remain the nation ere many years will begin to feel the results of a policy of shortsightedness and neglect; hence the interest taken by all far-sighted public men in this conference. It was called in consequence of the deep interest taken in the subject by the president himself. It is a well known fact that during Mr. Roosevelt's administration a great deal has been done in the way of protection of the interests of the future in



EAST ROOM, WHITE HOUSE.

this matter. The president's trip down the Mississippi to attend the deep waterways convention at Memphis impressed this fact on the public in general. His utterances during this tour and before the experts assembled at Memphis pertained largely to the necessity of wisdom and forethought in respect to problems of this nature.

The conference is to be attended by the governors of nearly all the states of the Union, by the members of the inland waterways commission, by members of the cabinet and supreme court, by the vice president and the speaker of the house of representatives and by such other members of congress as can attend without interference with their duties as legislators. In addition to these, President Roosevelt, who will preside at the conference, has sent personal invitations to five distinguished citizens in private life—Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, John Mitchell and James J. Hill. Each governor is entitled to bring with him three delegates, so that the gathering will be a large and representative one. It will be entirely nonpartisan both on account of the nature of the subjects to be considered and on account of the varied partisan affiliations of those in attendance. It is the first time a gathering of this kind was ever held at the White House, and it is felt that it will do much to strengthen the bonds of unity between sections and break down the barriers of section and party.

The meetings of the conference will be held in the east room of the executive mansion, where so many historic assemblages have gathered, but it will be the first time that apartment has held quite so representative a body, for practically all the governors of the different commonwealths, together with all the leading candidates for president and the only living ex-president, will meet with the head of the national government for the consideration of problems of national import. The governors of the various states and the five specially invited guests will be entertained at dinner by President Roosevelt on the evening of May 12, and the conferences will begin the next morning and continue for three days.

A general idea of the objects sought by the conference may be obtained by dividing the subjects to be considered under these heads:

- First.—To conserve the national forests for the use of the people.
- Second.—To furnish homes for the farmer in the desert by reclaiming the soil through irrigation.
- Third.—To maintain unimpaired the public ranges for the grazing of live stock.
- Fourth.—To retain control by the government of the public coal lands, to the end that the people may be insured of their proper use.
- Fifth.—To place a homesteader on every plot of arable land, whether that plot be in a national forest, a public range or among the mineral lands.

Add to this the related subject of improvement of the inland waterways, and a fair view can be had of the general aims of the gathering.

The problems of this conference are among the most important before the nation today, and many of them appeal more closely to the people than some of a political nature which perhaps occupy a much larger share of

public attention. Take the one subject of irrigation, for instance. In the east there is comparatively little realization of its importance. But reclamation of the American deserts means the foundation of new industrial empires and provision of new territory for our teeming millions. The Carey act has been described as "the new birthright of American citizens." Its purpose was to enable a man of modest means to secure a farm and home and make the farm pay for itself while supporting the family. Congress has passed few laws which in their working out have conferred more benefit on the country than this, and its good effects are only just beginning to be realized generally. The possibilities in the direction of peopling these deserts with a busy and prosperous population are just beginning to be understood. As an instance of the operation of the law the conditions in southern Idaho may be cited. It is about three years since irrigation was begun in one tract in this part of Idaho embracing some 240,000 acres. It was an uninhabited sage plain in 1904. Now the entire tract has been fled upon by settlers numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 people. Main street, Twin Falls, in the center of this section, has the appearance of a street in a long established city. Cars of household goods arrived during the present spring at the rate of ten a day. Some of the homes in the district look like houses in the fashionable suburbs of the large cities, they are so up to date in architecture and surroundings. Twin Falls has electric lighting and sewer and water systems, fire department and telephone system, banks, churches and hospital and several fine school buildings, one costing \$80,000. All this exists where there was nothing three years ago. And this is but a sample of what is going on through the reclamation of the deserts of the west.

Farming on irrigated land is in many respects an ideal occupation. Much of the drudgery of old fashioned farm life is eliminated. There are no droughts and no crop failures. The sunshine which makes all vegetation, when watered, grow to the highest perfection is not interrupted by days of clouds when once the growing season begins. More than 300 days of sunshine a year are the rule in southern Idaho, and it is a rare day in any season when the sun does not show his face. Rains do not interfere with plowing, planting, cultivation or harvesting. Each farmer, by controlling the irrigating system of his own farm, controls the growing and perfecting of his crops. Irrigation has removed from the business of farming its uncertainty.

The preservation of the forests is a matter intimately connected with irrigation and with the maintenance of inland waterways as highways of commerce. The government's chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, whose enthusiasm in the cause of the trees has been influential in securing a well organized national system for their protection and culture, will be prominent in the doings of the conference. It is said that the United States is now making inroads upon its forests at the astonishing rate of 100,000,000 board feet a year. The annual growth is not in excess of 40,000,000,000 feet. This makes the net annual drain upon the forests 60,000,000,000 feet, and at this rate in about thirty years, unless the system of protection to the forests is



ONE OF OSBORN'S BIG TREES.

extended, the country will have practically nothing left in the way of such natural resources.

The desire of those interested in the conference at Washington is to make the policies of the nation and its several commonwealths structurally right in all that pertains to conservation of the natural resources of the people. Once established there will be little danger of such policies being overturned, no matter what political party may chance to be in power.

NEW KENTUCKY MEMBER.

Unique Character and Career of Senator Elect William O. Bradley. Ex-Governor William O. Bradley, who was recently chosen to the United States senate from Kentucky, was the first Republican ever elected chief executive of the state. His choice for this office occurred in 1893, and he filled it for the four years succeeding. There are a number of unusual things about his career. Born in Girard, Ky., in 1847, he had little opportunity as a boy for gaining knowledge, yet at eighteen he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature. When only twenty-three he was chosen prosecuting attorney of his county. He tried as a boy of fifteen to enter the Federal army while the civil war was in progress, but could not get in until he was eighteen and had served only a few months when



SENATOR ELECT WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

the war came to a close. When he was twenty-five he made a canvass for election to congress as a Republican, his district being at that time hopelessly Democratic. He ran for congress time and again, and he was his party's candidate for senator four times before he was chosen to that office. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor, and in 1888 he received 103 votes for the Republican nomination for vice president. He was one of the famous 303 who stood out for a third term for General Grant at the Republican national convention of 1880. He is a typical old school Kentuckian, as his father was before him. The elder Bradley rose from the position of a poor farmer's boy to that of leadership at the bar. As a gawky lad he once visited the county seat.

"What is that?" he asked of some man who chanced to be passing. "That's the courthouse, you fool," was the response. "And who is that talking so loud?" "That's a lawyer making a speech." "Can I go in?" "Yes."

Bradley sneaked in and took a seat on the rear bench. The eloquence of the speaker so impressed him that he decided then and there to be a lawyer.

KEEP HER PROMISE.

Rosie Boote Said She Would Wed a Nobleman and Did So.

The Marchioness of Headfort, who is visiting this country with her husband, was formerly a music hall favorite. The Marquis of Headfort, a nobleman who, with the exception of the Duke of Abercorn and Duke of Leinster, enjoys the highest title in Ireland, fell madly in love with her when as Rosie Boote she was doing the part of Mazie in "The Messenger Boy" at the London Gaiety. He determined to wed the fascinating actress despite the protests of his mother, the colonel of the Life guards, of which he was a member, and the king himself.



THE MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT.

When the marchioness was singing at the Gaiety and before she had met her present husband she had a particularly fetching song which ran thus: Some day I mean to wed a duke—don't doubt me!

And none will dare to hint rebuke about me. The biggest swells will come to me On Thursday afternoons for tea, And emperors will make their bows When I'm at Cowes.

When the marquis heard her sing the lines he determined to help her fulfill her promise. Among the obstacles in the way was the opposition of the king. This led to the nobleman's writing the famous note to his majesty which concluded thus: "The lady I am about to marry is Miss Rosie Boote of the Gaiety theater, who doubtless is known to your majesty." The marquis was reprimanded by the colonel of the Life guards on account of this letter. He was ordered to duty in India, but resigned from his regiment rather than give up his fiancée.

QUININE FOR INFLUENZA.

King Edward's Physician Regards It as an Excellent Preventive.

In a paper on the treatment and prevention of influenza Sir William Broadbent, surgeon in ordinary to the king of England, is quoted by What to Eat as saying:

"As a prophylactic (preventive) I early ordered two grains of quinine every morning during the prevalence of the epidemic, and the results appear to be good. Of course the patients who were taking quinine did occasionally get influenza, but I have known very many instances in which this dose has made a complete difference in the patient's liability to infection and even in the general mode of life.

"I have, moreover, had opportunities of obtaining extraordinary evidence of its protective power. In a large public school it was ordered to be taken every morning.

"Some of the boys in the school were home boarders, and it was found that while the boarders at the school took the quinine in the presence of the master every morning there were scarcely any cases of influenza among them, although the home boarders suffered nearly as much as before.

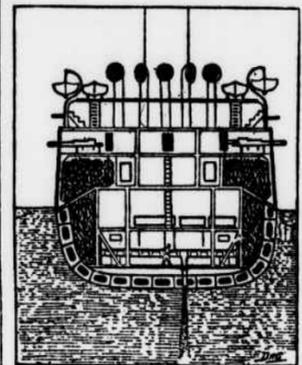
"In a large girls' school near London the same thing was ordered, and the girls and mistresses took their morning dose, but the servants were forgotten. The result was that scarcely any girl or mistress suffered, while the servants were all down with the influenza."

NEW ASH EXPELLER.

Fire Room Waste Shot Through Bottom of Steamships.

A new way of disposing of the large amount of ashes and clinkers which materialize every day in the stokehole of a ship has been found in this machine, which expels the ashes and clinkers straight down through the bottom of the ship instead of from the side, says Popular Mechanics. The latter method has many disadvantages, such as the necessity of studying the weather conditions on deck, working ashes up on the leeward side of the vessel or holding the ashes below until the weather changes.

The underline expeller, which is driven by air motor, eliminates all



UNDERLINE ASH EXPELLER.

these advantages. The machine is absolutely silent in its workings, all its parts are at all times accessible for examination, and the ashes are projected with sufficient velocity to carry them deep enough to clear all obstructions. It is also claimed that there is absolutely no scouring action of ashes on the hull or possibility of their coming in contact with the stern tube.

Accuracy of Clocks.

The urgent need of greater accuracy in the indications of the average clock gives importance to the suggestion of J. Jorgensen of London that both public and private clocks can be synchronized at slight expense through either the gas or electric mains of the town. The gas works, for instance, may have the regulator clock, which is connected to the gas main by a simple attachment that has been invented. A simple mechanism is attached to each clock entered in the system and is connected by a small tube to the nearest gas pipe. At any convenient time of day or night a lever at the regulating station is pulled for a fraction of a second. This slightly reduces the pressure in the mains and causes every connected clock throughout the town to be set at precisely the same time. With electric mains and connections the clocks are similarly set at uniform time once daily by breaking the circuit or reducing voltage.

Would Save Cost of Lighthouses.

The new coast lighting service proposed to the Kiel National society by Corvet Captain Arenalold, a retired German officer, is designed to make unnecessary the present expensive lighthouses. Naval searchlight signals, projected at an angle of forty-five degrees, are visible at a distance of fifty nautical miles, and he believes that a cone of light reflected perpendicularly upward could be seen at least eighty nautical miles—much farther than the more powerful horizontal pencil of light from a tower 65 to 100 feet high. The different beacons could be made recognizable by different colors and different forms for the light sheaf.

Effect of Vanadium on Steel.

In order to test the effect of vanadium upon steel a mild steel free from phosphorus, with a tensile strength of thirty tons per square inch and 17 per cent of elongation, was melted in a graphite crucible. It thereupon came carbonized and showed sixty-one tons of tensile and 23 per cent of elongation. On adding 1 per cent of vanadium the tensile strength was raised to sixty-nine tons, with an elastic limit of fifty tons and 7.3 per cent of elongation.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Theories are much more enticing than facts because they leave so much to the imagination.

Some bachelors are romantic, but most of them are more antic than anything else.

The devil continues to do business at the old stand whether we are willing to give him his due or not.

If you are foolish enough to ask for advice take it, else pay for it and let it alone.

There is one thing that it is impossible to exactly duplicate, and that is a man of good common sense.

A well dressed man is always a credit to his wife and frequently to his tailor and too often remains so.

It is an extremely clever homely girl who always looks pretty.

It is often very hard work to keep idle, but many people succeed in it beautifully.

There is no use in having the blues, but there is no use having a lot of other things that we treasure.

As Usual.



"Giving up anything during Lent?" "Yes; my salary."

Our Sacrifices.

The gentlemen who bear for us The burden of the day, Who monkey with the government And board the powers that prey, May not be for their toll and pains Appreciated quite, But still they draw a salary, And that may help a sight.

They let their private business slide, Their happy homes desert And journey down to Washington With useful laws to flit; They watch around with sleepless eye, Like faithful Old Dog Tray, And only get for all their work The honor and the pay.

While we sit pleasantly at home, Enjoying more or less Our grand and gracious government, Removed from all distress, Our statesmen, sternly standing pat On some fine, wholesome law, Work twenty-six long hours a day And only one pay draw.

We ought to treat these noble ones As though they were our friends, Instead of pelting them with names, Tin cans and odds and ends. See all the things they do for us And all the things they dare And only draw three times the pay They could command elsewhere.

Thought So Too.

"There is young Puffup, tremendously stuck on himself. He thinks any woman he might ask would marry him."

"I didn't know he had had as much experience as that," softly replied the bachelor cynic.

Always So.

"That fellow doesn't know much." "Then you can gamble on one thing." "What?" "What he does know he knows awful hard."



Natural Enemies.

"Is your child fond of cats?" "No. He's a boy."

Spring Fever.

When the pussy's on the willow And the balm is in the air, Somehow have to press the pillow Or sit lollin' in the chair.

Don't want nothin' to disturb us, Ain't got nothin' to resent; Then a two-year-old could curb us If we was on trouble bent.

When the bullfrog in the meadow Gits a-callin' to his mate Just before he takes a header Down where she is wont to wait.

Then there ain't no use in washin' That we didn't have to work. Just have got to go a-fishin' Down where bass and bullfrogs lurk.

Strange Dialect.

"You claim to understand women?" "I do when they are talking natural. I confess when they are using their society dialect that they have me guessing sometimes."

Discouraging.

He gayly strummed the light guitar, And then he heard a shout. It was her father from above Who hollered, "Cut it out!"

Good Evidence.

"Is Biler a married man?" "I guess not. He told me his wants were few and simple."

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

No Sympathy Wanted.

There is a Baltimore man, a member of the city council, who, his friends aver, is one of the most unreasonable grumblers in the Monumental City.

Not long ago he had a slight attack of rheumatism, during which he was carefully and skillfully nursed by his wife.

One day the good woman was so moved by the sufferings of her spouse that she burst into tears as she sat by his bedside. This recurred several times, much to the disgust and annoyance of the husband.

"How are you getting on?" asked a friend who had dropped in to see the sufferer.

"Very badly indeed," was the reply. "And it's all my wife's fault."

"What!" demanded the friend, astonished. "Yes. The doctor said that humidity was bad for me, and yet she sits there and weeps and weeps!"—Lippincott's.

Training Him.

Ascum—I saw you punishing your boy today. What was it all about? Popley—I caught him in a lie.

Ascum—Oh, well, you can't expect a boy to tell the truth all the time.

Popley—No, but when he doesn't tell the truth I want him to be bright enough not to be caught at it.—Catholic Standard and Times.

An Odd Comparison.

"Do you like to hear her sing and play?"

"Well, frankly, her singing reminds me of a merry-go-round."

"How is that?" "The music with which she accompanies herself is bad."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Knew.

"Now," said Mr. Bunker, who was instructing her in the mysteries of golf, "you know what a 'tee' is. Now, then, the duties of a caddy!"

"Oh, of course," she interrupted, "the caddy's what you put the tea in. I know what a tea caddy is."—Philadelphia Press.

"A Middleweight."



Bucolic Humor.

"I read in the paper, Bijer, that a feller in town died from a bile on his neck 't'other day."

"Socks a-humpin'! Ain't that sing'lar, Hiram?"

"Not partic'lar, Bijer. It was one o' these ortymobiles."—Bohemian.

Knew of One.

Detective—I never saw your husband, you know, madam. Has he any peculiar features or marks about him?

Deserted Wife—Yes, sir; just above his right ear I think you will find a mark shaped like the corner of a flat-iron.—Minnesota Journal.

The Rich Culprit.

"I am sorry to inconvenience you," said the policeman, "but your machine was going forty miles an hour."

"Don't apologize," replied Mr. Goulderbilt. "Always do your duty. John, go right along with the officer and be fined."—Philadelphia Ledger.

From One Walk to Another.

"What would you do if you were one o' dese millionaires?" said Meandering Mike.

"I s'pose," answered Plodding Pete, "dat I'd get meself a golf outfit an' walk fur pleasure instid o' from necessity."—Washington Star.

No Longer Interesting.

"Is the industrial stringency apparent to you in any way?"

"Yes, indeed. The women of our card club no longer take up the time chattering about the difficulty they have in getting servants."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Evidence of It Yet.

Moe Rose—Do you think the automobile is replacing the horse?

Joe Cose—Well, no, entirely any way. I haven't found automobile in my bologna as yet.—Browning's Magazine.

Down to Earth.

Knicker—I know a man who can certainly sweep the state.

Mrs. Knicker—Well, I want you to go to the intelligence office and get a girl who can sweep the parlor.—New York Sun.

Gymnastics.

"Yes, I admit when I proposed I got on my knees."

"Well?" "And shortly after marriage I got on my uppers."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Best He Could Do.

The One—Yes, sir. I'd have you know I'm a self-made man.

The Other—That's too bad. Couldn't you borrow anybody's pattern?—Detroit Tribune.