

MEAN and MATTERS IN THE FORE as the WORLD MOVES



The English Authors.

Special Correspondence.

novels under the pen name of Allan McCauley. HAYDEN CHURCH.

Forestry Problems.

This field season the Bureau of Forestry will complete certain studies of important commercial trees in the South. The species under investigation are yellow poplar, white, red, black and chestnut oak, chestnut, white pine and hemlock. A great mass of data has been collected as a basis for tables showing the proportion of these species in various types of the Appalachian forest, the volume of merchantable timber, and the rate of growth of the several species. This season trained men of the bureau will pay special attention to the silvicultural characteristics and the commercial possibilities of these trees. They will also apply the information collected by the bureau in the last two years, embodying it in practical suggestions for conservative forest management by timberland owners of the South.

The aim of a commercial tree study is to secure the information necessary for the successful application of forestry where the tree forms an important part of the forest crop. It involves, among other things, knowledge of its methods of reproduction, that it may continue to form a part, and very likely a larger part, of the forest, instead of being replaced, when lumbered, by less available trees; of its rate of growth, on which depends the calculation of future returns; of the conditions of light, soil, moisture, etc., under which it flourishes best; of its ability to compete with the various other species with which it is associated in the various types of forest in which it occurs and what management can do to improve conditions for it; of when it will pay to plant for it as part of a permanent timber-producing forest, and of how it ought to be lumbered to secure the largest present and future returns. In the light of the knowledge which such studies furnish, the forester is in a position to make an intelligent working plan for tracts in which the trees studied form or can be made to form a valuable part of the stand of timber. In that case lumbering does not mean ruining the forest, denuding the ground and leaving it barren or to grow up in worthless brush, but a regular timber output, while the forest constantly improves in character and the value of its growth.

Acting under its general co-operative offer, the Bureau of Forestry is now preparing detailed working plans for several tracts of timber belonging to private owners in the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Three of the problems of management presented may be briefly indicated. In Kentucky the owner of a 40,000-acre tract wishes to retain a large part of the property in forest for continuous production of lumber. In West Virginia a 20,000-acre tract, the property of a mining company, must be made to maintain a permanent supply of timbers for use in the mines. In the same State another working plan for 5000 acres of timberland aims to secure a steady income from the sale of the timber grown.

The problems of management presented the bureau differ with changing forest conditions and with the various purposes of its owners. The bureau field force examines the forests and counts and measures the trees to determine the stand of each species, the rate of growth and both present and prospective yield in board feet. Having this information, and knowing the habits of growth of different species, the bureau is then in position to give definite advice as to the proper course to pursue to attain by management any specified end.

This branch of the bureau's work is of importance not only to the owners of large timber tracts, but as well to those whose holdings consist of merely 50 or 100 acres. The purpose of the bureau is not to benefit any particular owner or set of owners, but to encourage and establish conservative forestry everywhere for the general good of the nation. Individuals derive direct benefits from this work, but the knowledge and experience thus gained by the bureau are for application to whole sections and contribute to the scientific knowledge and practice of forestry.

There are now twenty-eight experts conducting the commercial tree studies under way in the four States above mentioned. While these agents of the bureau are on the ground, owners of timberlands or small woodlots in those States should seize the opportunity, so conveniently at hand, for obtaining a preliminary examination of their holdings. This will be done by the bureau without cost to them and would certainly prove highly beneficial to their interests. The bureau is glad to receive applications for such examinations.

To Live a Century.

Sir James Sawyer, an English physician, has formulated the following nineteen rules for prolonging life to 100 years:

- 1. Eight hours' sleep. 2. Sleep on your right side. 3. Keep your bedroom window open all night. 4. Have a mat to your bedroom door. 5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall. 6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body. 7. Exercise before breakfast. 8. Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked. 9. (For adults.) Drink no milk. 10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells, which destroy disease germs. 11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells. 12. Daily exercise in the open air. 13. Allow no pet animals in your living room. They are apt to carry about disease germs. 14. Live in the country if you can. 15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains. 16. Have a change of occupation. 17. Take frequent and short holidays. 18. Limit your ambitions; and 19. Keep your temper.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor Address All Communications to JOHN McNAUGHT, Manager

Publication Office Third and Market Streets, S. F.

FRIDAY AUGUST 19, 1904

DAVIS IS NOTIFIED.

M. R. DAVIS, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, has been told of his nomination. Mr. Davis is fifty times a millionaire, and very properly the scene of his notification was White Sulphur Springs, an aristocratic resort in the mountains of West Virginia. Mr. John Sharp Williams was selected to spring the surprise on the venerable candidate, and did it in one of his characteristic speeches, composed of political badinage.

The venerable nominee responded. He has had much political experience, having served twelve years in the Senate. He refused re-election, went into partnership with Rockefeller in the Standard Oil trust, and proceeded to pile up his vast fortune. Like Rockefeller, he began life in a laborious position and poor, and like Rockefeller he is fond of boasting about it, and did not forget to do so in his speech of acceptance. That part of his speech into which he put the most emphasis relates to the cost and economy of government. He discovers a deficit in the treasury, because for the fiscal year ending June 30 the expenditures of the Government exceeded the revenues by \$41,000,000.

A candidate should not shuffle with figures nor misrepresent the fiscal condition of his country. The excess of expenditures over receipts was caused by the cash payment of \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal and railroad, and was paid out of the surplus remaining in the treasury from the previous year. Yet Mr. Davis says: "There could be no stronger evidence of the extravagance into which the Republican party has fallen and no more potent argument in behalf of a change to the party whose tenets have always embraced prudence and economy in administering the people's affairs. The cost of government has largely increased under Republican rule. The expenditures per capita for the last years respectively of the administrations given, taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows: In 1860, under Buchanan, \$2.01; in 1893, under Harrison, \$5.77; in 1897, under Cleveland, \$5.10; in 1901, under McKinley, \$6.56; in 1904, under Roosevelt, \$7.10."

The population of the country in 1860 was 31,000,000. In 1904 it is 80,000,000, more than two and a half times as great. Therefore, if the Federal expenditures in the latter year were only for the same objects as those of 1860, they should, to keep pace with the population be two and a half times as great as under Buchanan. This would bring the per capita up to \$5.005, with the Government doing no more for the navy, the army, and with no increase in the objects of expenditure over 1860.

But since then we have added to the Cabinet departments agriculture and commerce. In 1860 the Federal Government was not maintaining jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. It was not annually expending ten millions to levee that stream and keep it from destructively flooding the cotton, corn and cane lands of the South. It was not standing the cost of fighting the boll weevil to preserve the Southern cotton crop. It was not annually expending millions to improve the harbors of the country to accommodate our vastly increased commerce. It was not spending more millions to keep the Ohio from flooding the towns of West Virginia. It was not building and maintaining a first-class navy, and suffered for its neglect in the Civil War that came the following year, finding its commerce exposed to the destruction that was wrought by the Confederate cruisers.

It was not buying the Panama canal and giving the world's commerce a short cut between the great oceans. All of these and other objects of expenditure necessary to the general welfare were cared for in addition to the objects of expenditure in 1860. It is conceded that expenses increase with population when there is no increase in the objects of expenditure, so, every item remaining as in 1860, in 1904 the increase following population should have made the per capita \$5.005. With all the new objects of expenditure, including the canal and navy, Mr. Davis finds the per capita to be \$7.10, or an increase of only \$2.095 over the extended ratio of 1860.

If, however, he insist that any increase over the per capita of 1860 is evidence of waste and extravagance, Mr. Cleveland must have been a waster, for his per capita exceeded that of 1860 by \$3.09! As Cleveland's per capita was \$5.10, Roosevelt has exceeded it by only \$2, or \$1.09 less than Cleveland's excess over Buchanan. At \$7.10 expenditure per capita, our people are getting the attention of their Government to at least twice as many useful objects as under Buchanan. Their Federal Government is costing them now 59 cents a month per capita. That is 14 and three-fourths cents a week plus, or a little more than two cents a day. How much of that two cents does Mr. Davis agree to knock off? The Government is building a great navy, improving rivers and harbors, has bought the Panama canal, aided agriculture, inspected our meat exports, hunted down the boll weevil; furnished a preventive of blackleg in cattle and done more than any other people get from their government. Will Mr. Davis agree to keep it all going for less than 2 cents a day per capita?

This form of attack will be heard throughout the campaign. The citizen will be reminded that he is enslaved and oppressed, degraded and impoverished by the imposition of two cents a day, for the enjoyment of the greatest, freest, best and most useful government on earth. The cry is pitifully ridiculous.

Dutch soldiers campaigning in Sumatra have encountered the extraordinary obstacle of struggling against barriers of living women used by the natives as advance guards and protectors for their fighting men. This condition may be accepted with perfect confidence as one advance in the progress of lovely woman that will not become popular with the fair sex in its struggle for recognition in the new thought.

THE SERVICE OF WATER.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Colonel Lippincott, a supervising engineer of the Federal irrigation work, in regard to the service of water, in which he says that "There is not a place in California or anywhere else on earth where a miner's inch of water is made to irrigate 500 acres of land, or anywhere near it."

This is irrefragable confirmation of our statement, made in a review of the expectations roused by some theorists. Colonel Lippincott adds that: "In some districts in Southern California where the water is all distributed in pipe lines, or cement ditches, they occasionally make a miner's inch serve as much as ten acres, but usually where the water supply is not so limited a duty of a miner's inch to two, three or possibly five acres is customary. In most instances where we are planning irrigation works we are making an absolute determination, by a season's measurement, of the amount of water actually used in growing crops in that particular locality."

For instance, under the Yuma project we find there is used a pumping system, where each man pays for what

he gets, a depth of water sufficient to cover the land 5.7 feet, and that the ratio of land to water practically varies every month in the year. Under the Yuma project the midsummer use is estimated as a miner's inch to less than two acres of land, nearer to an acre and a half. In the Klamath district in Northern California, we find three irrigations per season practically all that were used, and that about six inches in depth is applied to each. This is at the rate of a miner's inch to two acres. You are entirely right in saying that the amount of water required varies with the soil, crop and climate."

The country will be glad to know from this high authority that the practical irrigators, in charge of the government work, know that no hard and fast rule can be made for the duty of water. Such a rule would cause great loss and widespread disappointment.

The Yaqui Indians are again making life a most uncomfortable uncertainty in Mexico, and more rigid measures of punishment are being taken by our southern neighbor. There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the only way in which to make the noble Yaquis good red men is the method pursued by the American pioneers. The remedy is severe, but results vindicate its effectiveness and justify its employment.

BALFOUR AND HIS BURDENS.

ENGLAND, traditionally reserved and conservative in the expression of political opinion, however heated her domestic controversies may be, is now in the midst of a political campaign that for violence of invective, for extravagance of censure or of praise, according to the point of view of partisans, may well rival the boasted history of the American stump. For insinuation of unworthy motives, for denunciation of public conduct and methods, for sweeping allegations of incompetency, we must look for models to our disturbed and agitated British cousins, who have passed through a barren but very bitter Parliamentary session and now await with impatience the election and formation of a new Government that may or may not satisfy the politicians and the people of the nation.

In the great parliamentary battle which has been fought for many months and which was ended by the King a few days ago three great figures, representing as many definitely defined public policies, were in the English eye. Far above the others in public praise or condemnation, lauded for qualities recognized by friendly followers, or denounced for failures construed by the desires of the opposition, was Mr. Balfour, the Premier. Hardly second in the agitated gaze of the English people, a master of empirical suggestion and reform or a dangerous theorist trifling with the country and its prosperity, as you please to look at him, was Joseph Chamberlain, the nearest approach in England to the manners and methods of an American statesman. And then came Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, in the fire of controversy, has been characterized as the leader of honest men, exposing the straightforward heresies of Chamberlain and the dishonest subtleties of Balfour.

Through a long series of great debates, during which seven desperate but futile attempts were made to oust the Government, these three men have been before the English public as the shining marks for indorsement or rebuke. And now, with Parliament adjourned, the country rings with speculation regarding the character and personnel of the next Government. A writer in the Contemporary Review, professing complete knowledge of the situation, assumes that the next administration will be a Liberal one, but as the presumption is evidently an expression of the hope of Lord Rosebery, it has been advanced only to be assailed bitterly and vigorously.

As far as English public opinion may be sifted there appear to be three available Liberal Prime Ministers, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Rosebery and Lord Spencer. Subsidiary to this suggestion is another that the King should send for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Spencer as leaders of the opposition and deputize the latter to form an administration. While this brilliant scheme is hatching the other forces are saying nothing to indicate their final purpose in the organization of a new Government. Meanwhile partisan papers are bristling with adjectives of abuse and giving to America a few examples that encroach upon our recognized supremacy in this field of political campaigning.

FREE SEAS FOR FOOD.

THE laws of modern war exempt non-combatants from its ravages. This exemption does not merely cover their exemption in actions at arms. It includes their right to life and their means of existence. Extending this principle, it means that they have the right to a sufficient and uninterrupted food supply. Were it otherwise non-combatants could be summarily starved to death, which is more horrible than to be stricken in battle.

Great Britain depends and will always depend upon an imported food supply. This accounts for her strenuous objection to Russia making food contraband. This question of food is a common tie of peculiar strength between the United States and Great Britain. We have the surplus food, she has the demand for it. No wonder, then, that she insists that the exclusion of non-combatants from the sphere of military vengeance shall cover their right to have food and to live. If Russia, backed by the sympathy of Continental Europe, insist upon making food contraband, it amounts to no less than a decision for the extinction of Great Britain.

The interest of the United States in the issue is scarcely second to that of Great Britain. Our prosperity depends upon a foreign market for our surplus food and fabrics and fiber. If these are contraband, every war anywhere is a blow at us, and we are made to suffer its destructive consequences, although not a party to it and innocent of its cause.

Russia is playing hard upon the Continental jealousy of the United States and Great Britain. The advocates of a united Continent to oppose the trade of the United States are ready allies in her endeavor to rewrite international law. Our demand for the protection of our commerce will have no European sympathy outside of Great Britain. With her our interests make common cause. The question is far more serious than at first appeared upon its face. It joins against us and Great Britain the political enemies of her empire and the commercial enemies of our trade. If Japan bring the war to a speedy conclusion the issue may pass without a decision. But, though Port Arthur fall and the Baltic fleet share the doleful fate of its two predecessors in Eastern waters, the possibility of getting help from other Continental nations by this appeal to their political and commercial ambitions may cause Russia to needlessly prolong the war. Our people should comprehend the gravity of the issue and prepare for action defensive of our interests.

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Hospitality Enforced.

Ed Wright, Tax Collector of Mendocino County, and Bob Duke, the well-known young lawyer of this city, have just returned from a hunting trip through the northern part of the State. Wright is authority for the following:

"Just before taking the trail we entered the hotel in a small town for luncheon. Seating ourselves at a table, Duke ordered a bottle of choice wine and two porterhouse steaks. Immediately afterward a typical backwoodsman and his helpmate drove up in a prairie schooner, behind which was tied a large hound. They entered the dining-room seated themselves at our table and ordered some cold meat, which they had almost finished when our repast was brought in. Duke poured a glass of wine for himself and one for me and we began eating. We had taken but a few mouthfuls when we were started to see our former friend reach for the bottle of wine—which he evidently thought was common property—and generously fill his capacious water tumbler and that of his wife from our private stock. Duke, having invited me to the wine, was much embarrassed, but said nothing.

"When the farmer had drunk the wine, however, and reached again for the remainder of the bottle, my friend's patience was exhausted, and, flushing up, he arose and left the table to seek the proprietor for an explanation. Before he had time to return the boozing gentleman, thinking Duke had finished, reached over and dumped the remainder of his steak into a paper, with a remark about the smallness of my friend's appetite and that the meat would be good for his dog. The couple then arose and drove off, just as Duke returned. My appreciation of the comedy was so keen that I was unable to answer his inquiries as to the whereabouts of the steak until the wagon was well out of sight, when it came about that he gave another but more varied order for refreshments, after which we went on our way."

The Priest's Curtains.

A well known attorney who lives in the Western Addition is blessed with a family of six boys. Willie, the youngest, is a great favorite of the parish priest, who frequently dines with the family. A few Sundays ago Willie was taken to church for the first time. He had been drilled how to behave himself and he was a good little boy, staring all around and never uttering a word.

When the priest entered in his robes Willie's eyes nearly bulged out of his head. He tried hard to follow his mother's advice to keep quiet but he could not restrain himself. Nudging so that he could be heard distinctly: "Ge, Jimmie, look at Father—wiv lace curtains on." He was promptly led out of the church by his chagrined mother and told that he was a very naughty boy.

The Quest.

Dear heart, I lately passed beneath the pines, The stately pines, the pines that sigh and sing; I climbed great mountains where the west winds bring, Faint odors from the vale of wheat and vines, In search of Peace, I stood where solenn lines Of forest Sierras rise, and torrents fling, Mad music to the crags where cedars cling, Above old Ophir's wealth of yellow mines; But could not see her face. And then I stood Where Merced, boasting of her awful leap Down the great cliffs of lone Yosemite— Eager to join old Josquin's turgid food— Sang as she passed me near a caverned steep: "Beyond the Hills of Time she waiteth thee." —George N. Love.

A Linguist.

A prominent Senator, who claims to be rather more cultivated than some of his colleagues, prides himself on his knowledge of Italian. During a recent visit to New York he patronized a street bootblacking stand, and as he got into the seat directed the bootblack, in his best Italian, to make haste, as he was trying to catch the train. The bootblack stared at the Senator for a moment in apparent perplexity, then answered briefly: "Me no speak English." A newsboy standing on the corner had witnessed the incident with interest. "He ain't no Italian," he observed, confidentially, as the Senator got down from the stand; "he's a bloomin' Dago. Talk Italian." —Harper's Weekly.

The Hoopskirt Problem.

The Kalamazoo Council has under consideration the dredging of Kalamazoo River from the city of Cooper, a distance of several miles, for the deepening of the bed in some places and the removal of sandbars in others. The estimated cost of a thorough job is \$20,000 and for half the money, it is believed, the situation can be materially improved and the damage by floods greatly lessened.

If the dredging is undertaken particular attention should be paid to that portion of the river within the corporation, which has never recovered, even with time's help, from the choking of the channel received during the hoopskirt era of forty years ago, when every castoff ermine found its way to as near the middle of the stream as a wounded and outraged male member of the household could throw it. Those old hoopskirts are there, yet save the comparatively few—which are many—raised out by fishermen with hook and line. They are there by the thou-

sand, a plague and pestilence breeder. They have dammed the river and been damned by riversiders.

The merits of these ancient skeleton balloons beat brushwood blind for straining water and retaining residuum. All sorts of floating wood trash found a foothold and lodged in them. They became shallows and the shallows of pestilence for which the hoopskirts were responsible. All these antiquities memories of the maids and mothers of many years ago should be scooped out of Kalamazoo and something done to put them out of action, though heaven knows how it can be done. Possibly a deep pit in some secluded place would hold them. They should be planted as near the center of the earth as possible lest some scientific researcher for prehistoric remains find and exploit them as the bones of the pre-Adamite Kalamazoozoles.—Detroit Tribune.

Roosevelt and Bismarck.

A Journal in the City of Mexico, after quoting President Roosevelt's utterance on the Monroe doctrine and imperialism made in his recent speech of acceptance, draws the following peculiar deduction:

"Could the formidable 'Iron Chancellor' have said more? In fact, he did practically say the same when he undertook the construction of Germany. It is not by Parliamentary speeches nor by votes on majorities, but by blood and fire, that great contemporaneous questions must be settled. After forty years the soul of Bismarck, the Minister of an ancient monarchy, has passed into the President of a youthful democracy. Does not this seem curious?"

Poite Ever.

The Japanese proprietor of a tea shop in the East End of London has been much annoyed by the incessant howling of his neighbor's dog under his window while he was trying to sleep. There came a night when his patience gave way. He raised the window, stuck his head out, and called to his neighbor in terms that indicated that his English environment was gradually undermining his native politeness. "Mist' Jones," he said, "will you do the kindness for request the honorable dog that he stop his honorable bark? If you don't, by gosh, I knock his jam head off!"—Irish Weekly Times.

Answers to Queries.

THE CITY HALL—A. O. S., San Jose, Cal. The highest point on the City Hall, San Francisco, is 325 feet from the level of the street.

IT IS LATIN—T. W. G., City. The phrase submitted is Latin and should be written in three words, "Ego amo te," which means, I love thee.

LIFE OF A NOTE—S. T. M. C., City. The life of a promissory note in California is four years if executed within the State and two years if executed outside of the State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—E. S., City. The residents of the city of Washington, D. C., have no direct voice in the appointments to office within the District, having no vote in District or national affairs.

A TIP—A. L. S., City. When a lady accepts the courtesy of a friend who is the owner of a private carriage to ride in that carriage, she would be guilty of a breach of etiquette to "tip" the driver of the carriage.

PATENT—Subscriber, City. Any one who receives a patent from the United States for any article has the exclusive right to manufacture such article, therefore no one would have the right to manufacture a patented article, even for his own use, without being liable to prosecution.

NEW STATES—W. F., McCloud, Cal. The last on the list of States admitted into the Union was Utah, January 4, 1896, and the last Territory organized was Hawaii, June 14, 1900. Attempts were made since November, 1900, to have Arizona and New Mexico admitted as States, but the measure failed.

SLANDER—Subscriber, Alameda, Cal. In law, slander is not a penal offense and, therefore, not the same as libel, which has been defined as "written slander." Slander is subject to an action to recover damages. The amount that might be awarded, if judgment was found for the plaintiff, would depend on conditions and the amount of damage resulting.

SLUGS—Subscriber, Port Costa, Cal. If the house you refer to in letter of inquiry is infested with slugs, it is because the building is very damp and the best way to rid the place of the slugs is to remove the cause of their presence, that is to do away with the moisture. Quicklime, also chloride of lime or common salt in quantities, will drive the slugs from the place, but they will appear somewhere else.

Finest arrangements, 15c to 50c. 734th st., front of Key's Celebrated Oyster House.

Townsend's California Glass fruits in artistic fire-etched boxes, 715 Market st. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 230 California Street. Telephone Main 1042.