

MACHINE BOSS SEEKS SCALPS OF ENEMIES

Tim Sullivan Lays Plans to Down Lynch and Elect Whole Republican Ticket

BY GEORGE A. VAN SMITH

Johnny Lynch will not be permitted to organize a republican county committee which he can use to elect P. H. McCarthy mayor of San Francisco. Take that from Tim Sullivan, boss of the machine wing of the incumbent republican committee and triumphant gladiator of the machine hippodrome in the thirty-seventh district. And let it be considered in passing that if the courts do not upset the results of the primary fight in the thirty-seventh, Tim Sullivan will be in position to make good on that little promise.

Sullivan trimmed the Wolfe-Fisk combine in the thirty-seventh. He has a right to smile broadly when he thinks about putting his ancient enemies down for the count. True, he won because the independent republicans failed to take advantage of the fight between himself and Wolfe, but—on any event he won. Sullivan's smile, like Porthos' slaken cap, covers an ill hidden sorrow. Unlike Porthos, Sullivan does not wear a ruff of the garment. On the contrary he is quite willing to raise it a bit himself. Porthos was never madder than is Sullivan about the tatters underneath.

Sullivan is not content to prevent the consummation of what he says is Johnny Lynch's plot to throw down Crocker and elect P. H. McCarthy. Sullivan is going to elect the whole republican ticket in the thirty-seventh, and the first act in the confusion of the champions who no longer eat salt with him is to be the organization of a proper county committee.

MACHINISTS' CAMP LACKS HARMONY

All has not been lovely in the camp of the machine for several weeks. The failure of the Wolfe-Fisk combination in co-operation with Johnny Lynch to elect Sullivan to the down and out club has done next to nothing to soothe the machine's anger. The machine sky is dark with heavy clouds of war. Sullivan is not exactly spoiling for a fight, but—well, if Lynch is not so strong a fighter, Sullivan is not some fighter, and Sullivan peek at the returns from the thirty-seventh.

The charges of "double cross" and treachery, which flew thick before the primary election, were multiplied by at least seven on Tuesday. Sullivan did not like the color of Lynch's hair since the day after the businessmen's committee was organized. Despite the fact of a specialist's diagnosis that he has not been right since his stomach has not been right since that memorable day when L. W. Hellman inquired "Who the— is Tim Sullivan?"

His malady was aggravated when Lynch's man stuck Eddie Wolfe's delegate ticket in the businessmen's letter circulated in the thirty-seventh. His agonies became heart rending when he discovered the fact that the letter had been sent to the thirty-seventh and forty-third. Nor was this all; according to Sullivan, Lynch's men worked openly for Maury.

Sullivan's explanation is that Lynch wanted to elect Maury because he believed the independent's candidate would be easier picking for McCarthy. He can see now another dark Lynch plot to organize the new county committee on lines that Sullivan has important underboss in the work of landing McCarthy in the mayor's chair.

SULLIVAN ON THE JOB

Lynch's foul purpose is not to be accomplished. Sullivan is on the job. The new county committee is to be a body in which the republicans of San Francisco may take real pride. Moreover, it is to be a body of genuine republicans who will work tooth and nail for the election of Crocker and the ticket and the utter rout of the notorious Lynches and Wolfes. Sullivan said yesterday:

"There will be no trouble about the county committee. It will be a real committee of real republicans, and it will not be used by Mr. Lynch to elect P. H. McCarthy. We are going to elect the republican ticket. If you think there is to be any trouble about the makeup of the committee or if Lynch thinks so, just let him look the situation over and see where the balance of power lies."

Mr. Lynch forbade Sullivan making anything more than a delicate suggestion that the balance of power lay in Sullivan. On the face of the returns that is just where it does lie, and one Tim Sullivan is in position to do anything with either side in the convention. Furthermore, that business will be transacted pretty much on his own terms when it comes down to the matter of committee building.

The beating Sullivan gave Wolfe and Fisk in the thirty-seventh yields him 20 delegates. Theoretically they are his absolutely, and the theory will probably be borne out by practical demonstration when the convention meets. On the face of the same returns the regulars have elected 72 delegates, exclusive of Sullivan's 20. The independents are tied with a total of 72. George D. Clark was on both the independent's and Wolfe's tickets in the thirty-seventh. Slip Clark to either side, and it is a 72-72 proposition. Perhaps Sullivan hasn't a right to consider himself the real sweetmeat youth in a situation of that kind!

Instead of trimming Sullivan, the efforts of the Wolfe-Fisk and Lynch combination, exemplified by the intelligence of the reformers, have made him absolute master of the situation. He is in a position to call all the hard names he chooses and make the other fellow say he likes it.

SULLIVAN IS RESENTFUL

Sullivan is not boastful. He is vigorously resentful. He believes, or says he believes, that Lynch was never "on the square" for Crocker. Tentatively, Sullivan's plans contemplate a county committee which will be a completely representative of all the factions in the republican party to insure harmony.

Of course, anything else would mean party suicide. The independents won four of the biggest republican districts in San Francisco. They won four districts south of Market street and they won them, thanks to the efforts of the district workers. Those men must necessarily receive an even break when the committee is made up, or the reformers will have kept the committee in a turmoil for two years will be a whisp-er lost in the commanding of a real war which will reach to the polls.

Take, for instance, A. D. Fretz and the thirty-fifth district crowd which cleaned up Johnny Daly, the milkman. Daly has been almost czar of the thirty-fifth for a quarter of a century. He always preferred playing his politics directly with Herrin and in the hunt for patronage gave the county committee of which he was a member the oversight. He snuffed and snarled at Fretz from the day of the latter's appointment to the county committee. On one occasion he publicly tendered his resignation from the county committee because Fretz was a member. Fretz, who could clean up Daly as a situation to be overlooked with impunity.

Substantially the same situation exists in the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-ninth districts. It will be a new deal on the thirty-ninth, but there can be no overlook for the reformers. They are republican

BRUSH DISPOSAL EXPERIMENTS MADE

Forestry Department Seeks to Determine Best Method of Handling Undergrowth

Scheme of Scattering Brush Over Soil as Protection From Sun to Be Tried

Is yellow pine reproduction better where the brush is cut up and scattered over the ground, or where it is piled and burned? This is a question which the forest service hopes to answer through experiments which have just been started on the Fremont national forest in Oregon.

Whenever the government sells timber from the national forests an essential provision of the contract is that the brush must be disposed of. In the yellow pine region it is usually piled and burned. In the Douglas fir region the whole cutover area is burned broadcast under careful guards and after fire lines have been constructed about the area.

The primary object of the disposing of the brush on cutover areas by burning is to get rid of a firetrap, but in some types of forest, particularly in the Douglas fir forests, it serves another very beneficial purpose, that is, it promotes the natural seeding up of the area and the starting of another crop of Douglas fir.

In the yellow pine forests, however, such as are found over in eastern Oregon and Washington and in the southwest, the effect of burning brush may be detrimental rather than helpful to the young growth. In these semiarid regions the soil dries out very rapidly and natural reproduction of yellow pine is in some localities very poor on this account. Thick brush is quite effective in protecting the soil from the intense sunshine and helps to conserve the soil moisture. It may be wiser, therefore, to leave the brush unburned in these dry stands of yellow pine.

It is to settle this question in this latter type of forest that the present experiments have been begun. On an area from which about half of the merchantable timber is now being cut by the Oregon Valley land company two representative plots of about eight acres each were selected. Each was divided in two parts in such a way that the conditions on one half were just about the same as conditions on the other half. On one the brush will be piled and burned, on the other it will be cut up and scattered over the ground. Here, with the two methods being tried side by side, is a good opportunity to prove their relative merits.

This fall there will be abundant yellow pine seed, so that by next summer the results of the experiment should begin to show. These plots will be examined by officers of the forest service from time to time. If there are more seedlings at the end of two or three years on the half in which the brush is scattered than on the half in which the brush is burned, it will indicate that, in order to secure the best growth of young seedlings, it is better not to burn the brush.

If the experiment does turn out this way, it is probable that in this yellow pine region, where the soil is liable to dry out and natural reproduction is poor, the brush will be scattered over the ground in logging operations on the national forests hereafter. Wherever the danger from fire is great, however, the brush will have to be piled and burned, even though this method may be less favorable to reproduction. The essential consideration is to prevent the brush on cutover lands from being a fire menace. In most types of forest slashings are a menace for years after logging unless the brush is disposed of.

The burning of brush on cutover land is becoming a common practice, not only by the forest service, but by lumbermen on their own lands. In fact, in some of the eastern states the burning of brush after logging is made compulsory by law.

ORIGIN OF THE BLUE COLLAR OF JACK TAR

Sprung From Wearing of Pig-tails, Says English Admiral

In the course of an after dinner chat recorded in Sir Algernon West's "Recollections," the late Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, who served in the navy under four sovereigns, said that the blue collars worn by English sailors had their origin in the dressing of the pig-tails. Sir Harry recollected being in use—when a blue cloth was put on the men's shoulders to keep the grease off their jackets. The pig-tails disappeared, but the collars remain to this day.

BURGLARIES AND THEFT—A burglar broke the glass in the front door of Mrs. M. Switzer's residence, 1717 Bush street, about 2 a. m. yesterday, and was awarded by the jury in the burglar box. Mrs. Noah Kerrigan's fat at 106 Germania avenue was entered by burglars Wednesday night and \$45, two silver and gold rings were stolen. Mrs. O. A. Randolph of 16 North First street, San Jose, was relieved of a diamond pin at the Chutes Wednesday night.

PEAT MAY FURNISH LIGHT, HEAT, POWER

Plants Will Supply Many Cities of Country by Transmission From Bogs

Value of Deposits in the United States Estimated at Thirty-eight Billion Dollars

A number of cities and towns in the United States may obtain their light, heat and power direct from peat bogs in the near future. The statement is made by federal experts that millions of dollars' worth of fuel lies undeveloped in the swamps and bogs of the country, awaiting only the genius and business ability of the American before it drives the wheels of progress. Its value, on a basis of \$3 a ton, roughly guessed at by experts of the geological survey, is more than \$38,000,000,000—more money than is represented in all the property, stock, implements and buildings owned by the farmers of the United States.

An important fact which leads the experts to believe that peat will soon come into quite general use in certain parts of the country is that it is abundant and found in quantities in regions far removed from the coal fields, so far that the cost of transporting the coal amounts to several times the cost of the fuel itself at the mines.

The states containing the greatest quality of peat are the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, the New England states, New Jersey, portions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

A thorough investigation of the peat resources is now being undertaken by the geological survey, not only as to the amount of peat and its location, but also its use. Prof. Charles A. Davis of the technical branch has generally been in the investigations, while Prof. Robert H. Fernald, consulting engineer in charge of gas producer tests, is endeavoring to find the value of peat as a fuel for heating and power purposes. The latter but recently returned from a trip to Europe, where he investigated the uses of peat and found the older countries much farther advanced along this line than the United States.

In Ireland he found that peat was being generally used for domestic purposes, but not by the manufacturing establishments. "Sweden is dotted with peat deposits and its bogs are now being extensively utilized for power purposes," says Professor Fernald.

"During the last eight years new bogs have been constantly added to the list until bogs producing from 2,000 to 5,000 tons of dry peat for power purposes a year are found on every hand. The consulting engineers who have installed some of these plants are unquestionably working in the right direction, placing the power plant directly in the peat bog and transmitting the electric current to the surrounding area."

"Another development in the line of peat industry which promises splendid returns is the use of peat in by-product recovery gas plants. From these plants both gas for power and sulphate of ammonia can be obtained in commercially paying quantities."

Professor Davis, who has just issued jointly with Edison A. Bastin a bulletin on peat, is optimistic on the future of peat, yet he believes the development of the industry should be accompanied by great caution.

"The operation of a gas engine at the experiment plant on peat in one or two tests has shown that this fuel is but little inferior to many grades of soft coal now on the market, and superior to some in the quantity of power gas produced," says Professor Davis.

"I believe the day is coming soon when cities located near the peat bogs and away from the coal fields will obtain their power and light from peat. I understand that Florida is to have a power plant soon that will use peat as fuel and will transmit the electricity to Jacksonville.

"The burning of peat for power, heat or light is but one of its many uses. The by-products of the value include coke, illuminating oils, lubricating oils, paraffin wax, phenol, asphalt, wood alcohol, acetic acid, ammonia sulphate and combustible gases of fuel value.

"Paper is now being made from peat in Michigan. Possibly 5 per cent of the total peat in the United States, or \$44,400,000 tons, is suitable for the manufacture of coarse paper and pasteboard, which will reduce the consumption of wood by whatever amount it displaces wood pulp in the manufacture of such articles."

FORESTS OF INDIA ARE WELL GUARDED

Twenty-four Per Cent of British Territory Covered by Wooded Land

Annual Revenue Grows From \$240,000 to More Than \$3,300,000

The forests of India in the territory under British control cover nearly 180,000,000 acres, or 24 per cent of British territory. Of this a little over 149,000,000 acres are state lands, principally under forest.

The rest of India, comprising 600,000 square miles, is made up of native states under British suzerainty, some of which have as much as 24 per cent under forest. The value of forest products annually exported is over \$155,000,000. The annual net revenue from the state forests has risen in 40 years from \$240,000 to \$3,300,000.

WORLD'S BEST SERVICE

The Indian forest service is one of the most efficient in the world. The right of the state to intervene for the general welfare by protecting and developing the forest has been clearly recognized and successfully applied. This is the reverse of the case in Great Britain.

Large areas must be kept under forest in India in order to supply local demands. Its lack of available coal and the dependence of the people upon wood for fuel and other purposes require that the timber resources be conserved to the utmost.

The first comprehensive forest policy for India was laid down in 1856 by Lord Dalhousie, who, at the close of his administration, appointed the celebrated Sir Dietrich Brandis to the post of superintendent of forests of Pegu, which had been annexed by England.

By dint of persistent efforts Brandis succeeded in carrying through measures to protect the supplies of teak in the Burma forests, which now yield an annual net revenue of \$10,000. He was the first inspector general of forests.

Protective measures against fires have reached their highest development in India, and an area of 3,500,000 acres, or 26 per cent, has been so improved with firebreaks as to be effectively protected against fires. This protected area is steadily increasing.

PLANTING 60 YEARS

Forest planting was begun more than 60 years ago and 128,000 acres have been planted, about half of which consists of teak, which will materially increase the output of that product from Burma.

The state forests are handled on the principle of a sustained and increasing yield. Both natural reproduction and artificial planting are used to keep up the forest growth as areas are cut over. The large increase of the net returns shows how effectively this system of management is working.

Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Russia, Sweden and the United States were, in 1908, represented among the 12 expeditions which were struggling toward the pole.

According to Bacon, elephants live 50 years. Carps have been known to exist at least 150 years, while dolphins, sturgeons and sharks live more than a century.

VAST FORESTS OF RUSSIA CONSERVED

Forestry Principles First Applied More Than 250 Years Ago

Abolition of Serfdom in 1861 Led to Inauguration of Present Laws

Russia's forests are of vast extent. More than 575,000,000 acres, or 39 per cent of European Russia is forest, and the Siberian forests of Asiatic Russia contain about 350,000,000 acres. In the more wooded provinces of European Russia the government owns about 89 per cent of the forest land. It owns 65.7 per cent of the total forest area.

In general, the untouched timber resources of Russia comprise two-thirds of the whole forest area of Europe. More than \$30,000,000 worth of wood is exported annually.

Russians began to apply forestry principles before the time of what had arrived. More than 250 years ago Czar Michael and Alexis undertook to settle property rights and make provision against fire and theft. At the beginning of the eighteenth century more careful use of the forests yielding ship timbers was insisted upon by Peter the Great.

The immediate cause which led to the present administration was the forest devastation which followed the abolition of serfdom (1861), and the partition among the liberated serfs of much forest property. Complaints were rife in 1864 and several laws were after-ward promulgated. The last of which passed in 1883, provided a comprehensive plan for the conservation of both public and private forests.

Forests which hold shifting sands or protect the shores of rivers, canals and other waters, as well as those which serve to prevent erosion and avalanches in the mountain districts, are classed as protection forests, which may not be converted to agriculture or cleared or used as pasture. If of natural growth, protection forests are free from taxation forever; if planted, they are not taxed for 30 years.

Private forests not classed as protection may be cleared only on certain conditions, which, as a rule, provide for returning the land to forest or at least for offsetting the clearing by growing a plantation. Private forest owners may secure expert advice on forestry without charge. Seedlings are distributed and working plans for protective forests are made free of cost.

LESS CRIME NOW IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Improvement Attributed to Better Reformation System

In 1881 out of every 435 people in New South Wales one was in jail. The number now is one in 1,070. The population increased by over 300,000 in 30 years, and if the prisoners had increased with the population there would have been 435 prisoners last year instead of a daily average of 1,460. This result is, says the British Australasian, attributed to the progressive reformation system now in operation.

Great Britain's coal output in 1908 shows a decrease of 2.35 per cent, or 6,306,473 tons.

CLERK'S ERROR CHANGED THE VOTE

Crocker Given 1,000 and McDougald 10,000 Less Than the Count Revealed

Owing to a clerical error on the part of a registration clerk the semi-official returns deprived William Crocker of 1,000, which should have been credited to him. Crocker's plurality over Byron Mauzy was 1,596 instead of 596, as announced Wednesday by the registrar. Crocker's total vote was 9,726.

A similar error robbed John E. McDougald of 10,000 of his vote. McDougald's total vote was 20,344 instead of 10,344. Both of these mistakes were discovered yesterday.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE DELEGATES DISPERSE

State Convention Was in All Respects Successful

SAN JOSE, Aug. 19.—After four days of enthusiastic business and social activities the state convention of the Young Men's Institute concluded its session last night with a banquet at the Hotel St. James, and today the great majority of the delegates left for their respective homes. Some scores of them, however, will remain a day or two longer to see more of the valley. All agree that it was the most harmonious and successful convention ever held by the organization.



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Sunday, August 22, at North Fair Oaks Are You One of the Fortunate 53?

You certainly want to be one of the 53 people who each get \$100 at North Fair Oaks this coming Sunday. With a few minutes' reading you will learn the easiest way you ever had in your life to pick up \$100 and make a small fortune on top of it.

The safest way to save and the best investment for big profits is real estate. Your money can't get away. You buy low. Something big happens. People want your land. They can't get it except at your price.

The history of every large city is replete with stories of lost opportunities and of fortunes made in real estate. There are hundreds of people living in San Francisco today who can recall when the

Western Addition was composed of sandhills and the sections known as the Sunset and Richmond Districts were considered so much outside land. Yet today these sections are built up solidly with homes of every description and prices have advanced to such an extent that only a favored few can afford to purchase. Down at Palo Alto 10 years ago lots fronting on the railroad could be bought for \$700 to \$1,000. You can't buy those lots today under \$7,000 to \$10,000.

History repeats itself. It will repeat itself at North Fair Oaks. Big things are scheduled to happen there. Lots that are selling for a few hundred dollars today will be worth as many thousands in the next few years. There are many reasons why this choice section will grow rapidly.

North Fair Oaks is located at the junction of the Southern Pacific main line and the Dumbarton Cut-Off, 40 minutes from San Francisco. In a few months trains from the East will enter San Francisco over the Dumbarton Cut-Off, cutting out the Ferry now in use. The Santa Fe and Western Pacific have a right of way into San Francisco over this Dumbarton Cut-Off.

The long expected Peninsula Electric Railway (headed by E. H. Harriman) has begun operations. This new railway will give Redwood City, North Fair Oaks, Palo Alto and San Jose a fast interurban electric railway service into San Francisco. This new electric line runs right down the Middlefield road, through North Fair Oaks.

Two Harriman transcontinental lines now join here. Two other transcontinental lines must eventually pass here. An interurban electric line will run through here. Wherever main lines join a junction city is bound to spring up. Warehouses, shops and

freight yards of necessity locate here. This has happened at every big junction in the United States. For this very reason the Southern Pacific railroad bought 42 acres at this junction.

Two miles due east is the San Francisco Bay. Factory sites have been bought here by big interests on account of the splendid deep water facilities. With this remarkable railroad activity about to burst upon North Fair Oaks, the eyes of San Francisco are upon it. Big opportunities lie waiting for shrewd investors. An unusual opportunity is offered this coming Sunday to 53 people. Opportunities generally come but once. A few see them and make money. Many let them go by and tell in after years how they had a chance to make money.

NOW, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE! There are 53 lots in North Fair Oaks on the Middlefield road. They face on the new interurban electric line. The prices on these lots have always been astonishingly low—\$400 for 30x120 lots. These prices are much lower than those of any similarly located land on the Peninsula. On this coming Sunday (August 22d) I shall give \$100 on each of these 53 lots. This will be your one and only opportunity to get such lots at such a ground floor price.

Pay \$10 down and the rest in small monthly payments. No taxes or interest to pay. I put in the streets, sidewalks and water mains. Come down to North Fair Oaks at my expense this coming Sunday. Better call at my office, 609 Phelan Bldg., and reserve a lot so that you will be sure to be one of the fortunate 53. When you go down with me Sunday should you not desire to keep your reservation, there will be plenty others there eager to get it.

Call today or tomorrow for your transportation. If you can not call present this coupon to me at the Third and Townsend Depot, Sunday at 10 o'clock, and I will give you railroad tickets free. The train leaves at 10:20, returning at 3 o'clock. This golden opportunity is only open to 53 people. Whether you make a reservation or not you have an equal chance to be one of the fortunate 53.

Office Open Evenings Till 9 O'Clock

S. M. SNYDER, 609 Phelan Bld., S. F.

Send me tickets for transportation to North Fair Oaks, Sunday, August 22.

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Relative Position of North Fair Oaks to San Francisco



Position of Lots at North Fair Oaks