

## MINNESOTA GOVERNOR EXPLAINS THE REAL CONSERVATION IDEA

(Continued From Page One.)

voices cheered his appearance on the stage to address the Conservation congress. His speech completed, the president left the great auditorium midst a storm of applause. He again entered an automobile and was conveyed to the new St. Paul hotel, where he was shown to his suite for a short rest.

Following luncheon with the governors and other prominent men, the president again entered an automobile and was conveyed to the state fair grounds where he spoke before a mammoth crowd in the grandstand.

Governor O. A. Eberhart, of Minnesota, delivered the address of welcome to the president on behalf of the state in the auditorium and mayor Keller welcomed him for the citizens of St. Paul.

**Conservation Congress Opens.**  
The congress opened at 10 o'clock when Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, president, called the delegates to order. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered the invocation.

There was every prospect of a warm fight for control between the "states rights" delegates and those favoring national control, when the congress opened. Before the convention was called to order, the delegates freely discussed Gifford Pinchot's move of last night in forming a national commission for the purpose of systematizing the work of the state commissions and bringing them into harmony with the national congress.

**Senator Nelson Speaks.**  
Following the address of the president, United States senator Knute Nelson, chairman of the committee on public lands, spoke on "Our Public Lands."

At the afternoon session, governor Stubbs, of Kansas, was the presiding officer. The governors met in conference and there was no set program, the chair recognizing the various governors in order as they arose to express their views on conservation. It was believed by the officers of the congress that these addresses by the various governors would tend to show what may be expected in the way of a contest over the various subjects that are to be discussed in the next four days on the floor of the convention.

**"States' Rights" Bob Up.**  
The recent conference of the governors of northeastern states at Salt Lake City was attacked by state executives who believe the resources should be controlled by the states and not the government and this question of states' rights is expected to be the great problem for this congress to solve. The speech of the president today and the one to be delivered by Col. Roosevelt tomorrow show just where these leaders stand on the matter. That they disagree is already known.

**Gov. Eberhart's Speech.**  
Governor Eberhart in his address said:

"The conservation of natural resources does not consist merely in the preservation of these resources for the benefit of future generations, but rather such present use thereof as will result in the greatest general good and yet maintain that productive power which insures continued future enjoyment. While it is true that exhaustive resources like mineral wealth cannot be conserved for both future and present use, except by economic regulations and the prevention of wasteful methods, conservation deals with their distribution in such a way as to prevent their control by grasping corporations and individuals, who would monopolize them for their own exclusive benefit at the expense of the general public.

"In its broadest sense, the conservation movement is not limited merely to the consideration of natural resources. Every great convention called to consider the problems involved has widened the scope of the movement so that today it includes the elimination of wasteful methods in almost every field of human activity and the conservation of all human endeavor so as to confer on all mankind the greatest blessings that a bounteous nature and 20 centuries of enlightenment can bestow.

**What Conservation Is.**  
"Every consideration of natural resources for the purpose of eliminating wasteful methods, preserving and increasing productive power, as well as regulating operation and control, has for its ultimate object the conservation of human energy, health and life, the securing of equal opportunities for all, and such dissemination of knowledge as will guarantee the continual possession and enjoyment of these blessings.

"By far the most important of all natural resources is the soil, and the maintenance and increase of its fertility must, therefore, be given the greatest consideration. As long as food is necessary to human life, agriculture must continue to be the most vital industry

of man, and the farm will be the most general and indispensable theater of his activity.

**New Agricultural Birth.**  
"This new birth of agricultural progress comes at a most psychological moment. We have developed American manufactures until the \$16,000,000,000 product of our mills and factories exceeds that of Germany, France and the United Kingdom combined. We have built railroads by liberal public and private enterprise, until the United States has about one-half of all the railway mileage and tonnage of the world. We have developed banking enterprise and home trade, until we have the greatest banking power on earth and an internal commerce which far exceeds the entire foreign commerce of the globe. But, the loss in farm values in nearly all of the older states as shown by the census records from 1880 to 1900, varies from \$1,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in each state and aggregates the enormous total of more than \$1,000,000,000. Is this not sufficient to arouse the entire nation and cause such a wave of reform as will put into activity every agency and instrumentality for scientific and progressive methods of agricultural reconstruction.

**Increasing Soil Fertility.**  
"Of still more vital importance, if possible, is the maintenance and increase of soil fertility as a source of support for future generations. The soil is the only permanent asset of the farmer, and its net returns in crops constitute his annual dividends. Any impairment of this asset will not only reduce the dividends upon which his support depends, but will destroy the productive power of the soil to such an extent as to deprive future owners of the most essential means of livelihood. A loss of \$1,000,000,000 in farm values, such as the older states have already suffered, does not mean merely that this vast sum of money has been wasted, but that its annual earning capacity upon which thousands should depend for support has been entirely destroyed.

**Forest Protection.**  
"Several of the north central border states were the chief shippers of lumber only a few years ago. Now our great forests are largely depleted and scientific reforestation has become an absolute necessity. One of the most important duties the states as well as the nation have to perform is the transformation of this vast stumpage area into forests and farms. The dry season of 1910 has particularly emphasized the important duty of protection of our forests and settlers from fires. It is a well known fact that enough timber has been destroyed by fire within the last four months to pay for the adequate protection of all our forests for a period of ten years or more, not to mention the great loss of human life.

Since mineral wealth is exhaustible, it follows that the interest of the people in this important resource should be guarded against the encroachments of greed with the utmost care.

"No commercial nation can long retain supremacy unless it has unlimited supplies of cheap heat and power. We must not waste our coal and water power.

"We have saved millions of dollars annually by guarding against plant and animal disease and are just beginning to take note of the untold millions wasted every month through neglect of preventable and curable disease, impure foods, defective sanitation and health inspection in homes and schools, unsuitable playgrounds for children and the lack of safeguards against railway, mine and factory accidents, all of which come properly within the conservation scope."

### KNUTE NELSON PRAISES PINCHOT

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, prefaced a careful review of public lands acts before the National Conservation congress by the statement that the natural resources of the country should be conserved by the individual, the state and the nation—the farmer his soil, the state its lands, its forests and its waters and the federal government the resources of its mines, its forests and its lands with their appurtenances.

He then sketched the situation at the close of the revolution when the money poor, land rich government sought to dispose of its lands. The small means laws enacted, he said, resulted in small gain to the country and big profit to the speculators, who did not hesitate at shady methods to increase their wealth.

Senator Nelson then reviewed the whole list of land laws. The homestead law, passed by congress in 1862, he said was "of all our public land laws the most beneficent and productive of the best results."

He criticized the commutation privilege of this law, granting the right to prove up and pay for the land at \$1.25 per acre after 14 months occupancy, on the ground that settlers who took advantage of this provision left their land to become more valuable solely through the effort of their neighbors. The provisions of the timber and stone act, passed in 1878 and still in force he said had led in practical operation "to much fraud and painful results."

"Enormous quantities of our most valuable timber lands," he declared, "have been secured by fraudulent methods by the great timber speculators under its provisions."

"This law should have been repealed as soon as the fraudulent methods were discovered. Some five years ago the senate passed a bill repealing the act but it failed to pass in the house."

The new policy of the interior department in appraising the land instead of letting it go at a flat price of \$2.50 per acre, the minimum under the law, was commended by senator Nelson.

Alluding to forest reserves, senator Nelson referred in words of praise to Gifford Pinchot. He said there was no systematic effort to preserve the forests until 1891 and again in 1897.

"Under this legislation nearly 200,000,000 acres of public land in various states and territories, including Alaska, have been withdrawn and set apart for forestry purposes and are now embraced in the national forests," he said, "and their administration placed on a sound, workable and safe basis through the initiation, prudence and wisdom of our great forester, Mr. Pinchot."

"This legislative and administrative action came none too soon. Had there been more delay, our timber lands would long before this have passed into private ownership and there would have been nothing left to conserve. No land legislation of recent times has been productive of such beneficent and far reaching blessing as our forestry legislation."

# An Open Letter

## Regarding the Organization of The Aztec Fire Insurance Co. of El Paso

El Paso, Texas Sept. 3rd, 1910.

### To the Public



The undersigned, having been requested by some of their fellow citizens to act as Trustees in the formation of a Fire Insurance Company have consented to act in that capacity until the entire body of incorporators and stock subscribers are in position to select a board of management and take out a charter for such company.

In view of the very general interest which has been manifested in such an enterprise it is perhaps needless for us to say anything to the public concerning the advantages of such an institution in our midst, but a brief summary of some of them will not be amiss.

A somewhat careful investigation of the reports of the fire insurance companies operating in this field has convinced us and will, we think, convince any one who investigates them, that the profits derived from the stock in such companies is one of the largest dividend paying investments that can be found.

The percentage of risk and losses is now so definitely known that there are but two avenues to failure and they are easily avoided. The first avenue to failure would be through dishonest management. The plan of this organization is for a representative board of directors to be chosen by all the subscribers from the business men of El Paso and the Southwest, and the character of such a board will be the best guaranty of honest management. The second danger of failure would arise from the assumption of large risks in a particular locality. This it is the policy of all fire insurance companies now, even the largest, to avoid, no risk in excess of a few thousand dollars being placed in one risk. It would be the policy of this organization to faithfully follow this precaution.

The laws of this state as well as of almost all the States and Territories now surround the management of insurance companies with similar safeguards to those surrounding banking, thus making the action of State Insurance Commissioners and Inspectors a constant safeguard to the investor in insurance stocks as well as to the insuring public.

The investigations of recent years which have revealed to the general public the enormous aggregate of the sums yearly paid out in insurance premiums and the great dividends paid to stockholders, as well as the great sums accumulated by the companies as Surplus, have directed the attention of people generally to the fact that so long as one city or section of the country is allowed to continue a monopoly of this business, just so long will the balance of the country be drained to pay these premiums and dividends and to accumulate these Surpluses. To remedy this condition all cities throughout the west are organizing insurance companies and if the people of El Paso and the Southwest do not take steps to protect their own interests they will have only their own neglect for their reward.

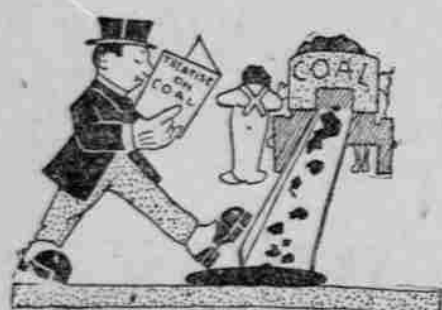
It is proposed to organize a company with an authorized capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, though organization will be affected when stock to the extent of One Hundred Thousand shall have been subscribed. Under the laws of Texas the stock must be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars, but no share in the company will be sold for less than two hundred dollars per share. This is the plan uniformly followed in the organization of new companies. It provides a surplus such as the law requires as a condition to the commencement of business and it provides a means of defraying the reasonable costs of organization without infringing upon the face value of the stock or needlessly depleting the surplus.

The Trustees have entered into arrangements with Messrs. Cruzen & Jones to place the first one hundred thousand dollars of the stock at the price of two hundred thousand dollars, or two hundred dollars per share. The commissions and costs of organization have been reduced to a minimum and will, we believe, be found as low as any company recently organized or now organizing.

It is the desire of those interested that the stock shall be as widely distributed as possible and that the stockholders and directors of the company will be representative of all of the business interests of the Southwest.

We deem it not improper to add that our decision to act as Trustees has been based solely on the desire to aid in the inauguration of what we believe to be a business enterprise of universal interest in this section and we shall serve without pay. The funds subscribed will be deposited as received with the banks of this city as a special trust fund and we pledge to those interested our best efforts in behalf of the company.

J. J. MUNDY.  
J. M. GOGGIN.  
RICHARD F. BURGESS.



### Near Sighted People

May possibly overlook the fact that you are unsightlyly attired, but don't let this unfortunate minority influence your actions. If you have awakened to the fact that becoming apparel is a business asset in this exacting age, don't try and excuse your remissness by concluding that everybody is near sighted. On the other hand, the keen eyed business man has an eye to your general "get up" and you cannot hope to engage his attention unless you are properly attired. This establishment makes a specialty of dressing men as they should be dressed—and it costs no more.

**Geo. A. Mansfield  
& Co.**

206 Mesa Ave.

**Get the Habit  
Pay Cash**