Willmar Tribune.

By The Tribune Printing Co.

WILLMAR. - - - MINN.

BRIEF REVIEW OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

RECORD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN ITEMIZED FORM.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Civilized World and Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

THE HAYWOOD TRIAL.

The Haywood defense carried the cross-examination of Orchard down to the Steunenberg murder. The witness told of a plot to kidnap the children of a rich miner for ransom and said it was suggested by David Coates, former lieutenant governor of Colorado.

Harry Orchard, on the stand for his sixth day in the Haywood trial, firmly withstood all the attempts of the defense to discredit his story. He denied that the Federation leaders left him without money. He told of a plot to blow up 150 non-union men in Globville which was stopped by Haywood.

Into the further cross-examination of Harry Orchard counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly threw the suggestion of a great counter conspiracy, formulated and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners, and indicated a determination to construct their main line of defense on that field. Orchard was firm in his denial of this theory.

Counsel for William D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard and centered their strongest assault on the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between the witness and the leaders of the Federation of Miners in Denver. Orchard stood the test and strain very well and held tenaciously to the story he had related.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The army of Salvador defeated the force of rebels and Nicaraguans that had captured Acajutla and made prisoner John Moissant, a wealthy American who organized the expedition.

President Roosevelt and his family arrived at their summer home at Sagamore Hill, being warmly welcomed by the people of Oyster Bay.

Because a nonunion band had been engaged to take part all the union bands engaged at the Ohio Grand Army encampment at Canton withdrew just as the parade started.

Chinese insurgents attacked the village of Yungchun, in the prefecture of Weichou, where they burned the military yamen.

Sarah L. E. Read was awarded $101,789 for the loss of her husband, who was killed by a New York Central & Hudson River railroad train in New York.

An unknown man was fatally burned, Mrs. Annie Roundtree suffered a broken leg and serious burns and several others were less seriously injured as the result of a midnight fire in a Detroit lodging house.

August Gottwald, the biggest Elk in America, died at his home in Defiance, O., of pneumonia. Gottwald was 40 years old and weighed 450 pounds.

Gov. Folk of Missouri commuted the sentence of David Long, who was to have been hanged at Caruthersville on June 15, to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Long was convicted of having killed John Still, a neighbor.

Physicians in attendance on Gov. John S. Little of Arkansas said there was no hope of his recovery.

Carrie Nation, after haranging a crowd in front of a Washington saloon, was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct. She was released on $20 collateral.

Mayor David S. Griffiths, of Springfield, Ill., drowned while endeavoring to ford on horseback a stream of water ten miles southeast of the city.

Walter Volz, a Swiss explorer, was captured and burned to death by natives of Liberia.

A severe wind and electrical storm passed over southern Indiana, doing much damage.

Ex-Chief Claremore, head of the Claremore band of Osage Indians, died suddenly. He had a wide acquaintance among the Indians, as well as the whites throughout southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

Frank T. Elson, a lodging house keeper in Los Angeles, Cal., shot his wife and instantly killed her and then blew his head off. They came from Oskaloosa, Ia.

William Hart Hemenover, 86 years old, formerly mayor of Canton, Ill., and twice judge of the city court, died.

Because his mother had spanked him, Calif McCoy, aged 11 years, shot and instantly killed her at their farm, nine miles north of Bassett, Neb.

Judge Chamberlin at Concord, N. H., announced he would appoint a master to take testimony to determine whether Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy is competent to manage her own affairs.

All the saloons in Leavenworth, Kan., were closed by the authorities.

Indian Inspector J. George Wright was appointed commissioner to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, vice Tams Bixby.

Thirty persons were killed, many hurt and great property damage done by windstorms and cloudbursts in Kentucky, southern Illinois and Iowa.

Dr. Andrew Christian, of Boston, advocates the killing of babies which show signs of deficiency and a board of overseers of marriages as a measure to preserve the human race.

Secretary Root accepted an invitation from President Diaz to visit Mexico late this summer.

Prof. J. H. Freeman resigned as superintendent for the blind at Jacksonville, Ill.

Taking of testimony closed in the trial of Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, after Abe Ruef swore he gave the mayor half the money paid him by the French restaurant keepers.

Four hundred members of the American Association of Nurserymen convened at Detroit, President Orlando Harrison presiding.

New Orleans business men and wealthy Italians combined to put a stop to "Black Hand" outrages in that city.

Los Angeles Japanese, who threatened to bring mandamus proceedings against the county clerk to get the right to vote, have abandoned the attempt to become citizens.

The Japanese government has unearthed an alleged immigration graft by which 3,000 laborers were imported to work on the Grand Trunk railroad at $1.25 a day and were paid only $1.10 by the emigration company.

Robert Jolly, aged 45 years, living at 1011 North Senate avenue, Indianapolis, killed his daughter Gladys, aged nine years, by forcing carbolic acid down her throat.

Word has been received from Tientsin, China, that Chinese Boxers in America fitted out an armed expedition and are on the way to the orient in a special steamer.

Jewels valued at $10,000 were reported stolen from the yacht Adroit, owned by Russell Hopkins, a banker of Atlanta, Ga., in New York harbor.

Fire destroyed ten business houses, two dwellings and an apartment house at Girard, O. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Thomas Baldwin, slayer of four persons and awaiting trial for murder in Bloomington, Ill., was found dead in his cell.

Enforcement of the Missouri law imposing a 25 cent tax on each transaction in grain futures was enjoined by United States District Judge McPherson.

Six midshipmen and five seamen from the battleship Minnesota are believed to have been drowned in Hampton Roads, the launch in which they were returning to the vessel having been run down by a steamer.

United States Senator John Tyler Morgan of Alabama, for 30 years a member of the upper house of congress, chairman of the senate committee on the interoceanic canals, and prominent as a brigadier general in the confederate army, died at his home in Washington of angina pectoris.

The second of a series of June cyclones predicted for Southern Illinois swept over Duquoin and the surrounding country doing great damage. It was believed a man and child were killed.

The large electric swing at Electric park, a new amusement resort in Kansas City, fell to the ground with a crash, injuring eight persons, one seriously.

A steamer whose identity has not been conclusively established, went ashore in the Strait of Bertheaume, France. The boiler blew up and it is feared that all hands were lost.

While King Edward and Queen Alexandra were in attendance at a gala performance of the opera, with the king and queen of Denmark as their guests, Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, extra equerry to the king, died suddenly.

Two women were killed and three other persons were seriously hurt in Indianapolis when a traction car struck and wrecked the automobile of J. F. Himes.

Faustino Ablen, head chief of the Pulajanes on the Island of Leyte, was wounded and captured by Lieut. Jones with a detachment of eight infantrymen and Philippine scouts. Under Chiefs Uldarice, Rota and Lucia were also captured.

Nicaragua has begun war on Salvador, Gen. Rivas, assisted by revolutionists, having bombarded and captured the Salvadorean port of Acajutla.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baumgartner were found dead in Cincinnati after they had quarreled over an inheritance of $4,500. It is not known which fired the fatal shots.

The government prepared to file a petition against the anthracite coal roads accusing them of conspiring to kill competition.

The sppreme court of Mississippi affirmed the sentence of Mrs. Angie Birdsong, slayer of Dr. Thomas Butler.

The Paris Matin publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that two wealthy American Catholics recently informed the pope that Catholicism would make great strides in America if Archbishop Ireland were made a cardinal, and that they would at once donate $1,000,000 to the church. The pope, according to the correspondent, was most indignant at the suggestion of such a bargain.

Acting Secretary of War Oliver has warned the governors of states that the militia must be reorganized to conform to the organization of the regular army by January 1, 1908.

The green bug is ruining the oats crop in parts of Ohio.

Thomas Heffner, of Sheepshead Bay, was killed in Brooklyn when his automobile collided with a carriage. James Sweeney, a hotel keeper of Saratoga, N. Y., was fatally injured and nine other persons were hurt.

President Roosevelt went to the Jamestown exposition to deliver addresses at the dedication of the Georgia building and before the National Editorial association.

Entangled in the ropes of his parachute John Puepura, an aeronaut of Utica, N. Y., met death by drowning in the Minnesota river near Granite Falls, Minn.

Two passengers, a man and a woman, were almost instantly killed and upwards of 15 others were injured in a trolley car wreck at Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Julia Magruder, the novelist, died at Richmond, Va., after a protracted illness. She was 51 years old.

The Kansas supreme court granted a judgment of ouster against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company and held that the recent appointment of receivers for the property in that state of foreign brewing companies was legal.

Illinois railroad representatives in session in Chicago to consider recent two-cent fare legislation voted to withdraw all special rates heretofore offered to convention delegates, clergymen, agents of charitable institutions, and attendants at merchants' conventions.

Justice Brewer, of the supreme court of the United States, denied an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the contempt case of H. H. Tucker, Jr., former secretary of the Uncle Sam Oil company of Kansas, on the ground that the case should have gone to the court of appeals on a writ of error.

Gustave A. Gerard, who was formerly employed in the cashier's department of the firm of G. M. Minzesheimer & Co., of 30 Broad street, New York, was arrested on a bench warrant charging him with grand larceny. It is alleged that Gerard stole $8,000 worth of bonds belonging to the firm.

The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart at Ottawa, Ont., was destroyed by fire. The church cost about $200,000.

Count Boni de Castellane's appeal from the verdict of divorce obtained by the countess, formerly Anna Gould, of New York, has been granted by the French courts and the case will go before a higher tribunal.

Acting on instructions from Washington, United States District Attorney Thompson, at Philadelphia, will move against the so-called umbrella trust.

Clifford Kirkpatrick committed suicide in Detroit because Mrs. David Walters, whom he loved, was killed by her husband.

Thousands of dollars are being raised by the Japanese of the Pacific coast to carry out the compact they have entered into with the progressive party of Japan for the overthrow of the Saionji ministry, the annulment of the exclusion clause in the immigration bill, and the guarantee of the naturalization rights of the Japanese subjects residing in this country.

In a motor car accident at Edge Hill, near Banbury, England, a Mr. Johnston of California was killed and a Mr. Blake of Philadelphia was mortally injured. Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Blake, who were of the party, sustained grave injuries.

Georgia day at the Jamestown exposition was made notable by the second visit of President Roosevelt, who delivered two addresses.

Mayors and councils of many French towns resigned and announced a civil strike to aid the cause of the wine growers.

A stray torpedo struck and badly damaged the German coasting steamer August while she was passing the practice range at Kiel, Germany.

Six thousand dollars was demanded as ransom for eight-year-old Walter Lamana, son of a well-to-do Italian undertaker of New Orleans, who was kidnaped.

Nearly 20 persons were injured in the wreck of a Texas Pacific passenger train near Edgewood, Tex.

Six Slav miners were frightfully burned, three perhaps fatally, as the result of an explosion that took place in a boarding house at Grenwich mine No. 2 near Barnesboro, Pa.

Frank Hagerman, of Kansas City, representing 18 railroads, served notice on Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, that he will ask the federal court to enjoin the enforcement of the two-cent fare law.

A premature explosion of dynamite took place at Pedro Miguel, on the line of the Panama canal, and resulted in the instant death of seven men and the wounding of several others.

Rocco Laquino, 12 years old, was killed in Buffalo by an elephant he tormented in a street parade of a circus.

Frank Cook, the oldest jeweler in Wisconsin, is dead from injuries received in an automobile accident.

Application was made for receivers for Milliken Bros. of New York, large steel manufacturers and contractors, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed by the firm's creditors.

The grave of Michael Pasha, Turkish admiral, who died last January, has been desecrated by thieves, who stole the body. They expected to find jewels in the tomb.

Investigation of the International Harvester company, a corporation with business interests estimated in the aggregate at $100,000,000, will engage the attention of the federal grand jury in Chicago.

The famous Princess Anne hotel at Virginia Beach, Va., built 25 years ago and one of the handsomest summer resort hotels along the middle Atlantic seaboard, was destroyed by fire and one guest was believed to have perished.

Viscount Tani, leader of the opposition in the Japanese house of peers, demanded war with America if diplomacy fails to secure reparation for the San Francisco attacks. The Japanese of the Pacific coast and the progressives, a political party of Japan, have entered into an alliance with the overthrow of the present ministry in Japan and the annulment of the clause in the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States as the ultimate objects.

The government is about to sue prominent persons in the Indian Territory for alleged fraud in the acquiring of land from the Creek nation.

Herman Koeh, his wife and baby six months old, were drowned in Beaver Dam lake, Wisconsin, and Minnie Haag and Delphia Koerring, each about 16 years old, were drowned at Belvidere, Ill.

Judge F. K. Dunn, of Charleston, Ill., the Republican nominee, was elected to the Illinois supreme court from the Third judicial district, to succeed the late Judge Jacob W. Wilkin, of Danville.

Judge Artman, at Lebanon, Ind., declared George Rhodius, of Indianapolis, to be insane and appointed James M. Berryhill as his guardian. Rhodius owns real estate in Indianapolis worth $800,000. January 21 he was married at Louisville to Elma Dare, a keeper of a resort in Indianapolis. It was charged that the Dare woman kidnaped him.

The Twenty-fifth infantry, one of whose battalions figured in the Brownsville incident, was ordered to sail for the Philippines from San Francisco on the transport Buford on July 25.

DARK KIDNAPING PLOT

ORCHARD TELLS OF SCHEME TO STEAL CHILDREN.

LAYS IT TO DAVID COATES

Explains the Poverty That Drove Him to Mean Crimes—Cross-Examination Reaches Steunenberg Murder.

Boise, Idaho.—The defense Wednesday carried the cross-examination of Harry Orchard down to the actual crime charged against William D. Haywood—the murder of Frank Steunenberg—and as it progressed assailed the testimony and the theory of the state resting upon it.

The Steunenberg crime was reached at midday, and counsel for the defense directed their efforts to an attempt to cloud the earlier purposes and movements of Orchard with uncertainty and indefiniteness. Then they emphasized the abandonment of all effort to kill after Orchard first tracked Steunenberg to a hotel in Boise and, with a skeleton key had gained entrance to the very room in which the governor was living. Here they delayed for a moment to prove that Orchard twice wrote and once telephoned to Bill Easterly at Silver City to urge him to come and join in the crime, and the direct implication was that Orchard was endeavoring to inveigle another federation man into the crime which would bring discredit and dishonor to the organization.

Then the Steunenberg crime was temporarily thrust into the background and the witness carried over his long journey into north Idaho, and his crimes there, including the dark plot to kidnap and hold for ransom the Paulson children, were forcefully emphasized. Orchard swore that David Coates, former lieutenant governor of Colorado, and then a publisher in Wallace, Idaho, first suggested the kidnaping to Pettibone and himself at Denver.

Then the defense showed the witness in the commission of a series of mean crimes and reduced to poverty, in which he had to resort to a pawnshop, borrowing and theft to live for a long period.

The defense wanted to know why, if he were in Idaho on a mission of murder for Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, and with unlimited credit from them, he did not send to them for more money, instead of borrowing and stealing.

Orchard replied that he did send a letter to Moyer at Butte and got $100, but he did not send for more because he was temporarily off the Steunenberg murder errand and away from where Steunenberg lived, and he did not want to send for more money until he could show that he was back to work

PRESIDENT AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Oyster Bay Gives the Roosevelts a Heary Welcome.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt and his family are at home at Sagamore Hill. The trip from Washington, which was begun Wednesday morning in a drizzling rain, ended in sunshine at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

At Jersey City and Long Island City crowds surrounded the car, shouting greetings to the president, and when the train drew in here the station platform was thronged with neighbors, who extended Oyster Bay's usual demonstrative welcome.

After both the president and Mrs. Roosevelt had shaken hands with everyone, the family entered a carriage and were driven to Sagamore Hill. A chorus of cheers followed them.

INVADERS ARE DRIVEN BACK.

Salvador's Army Defeats the Nicaraguans and Revolutionists.

Mexico City.—According to a cablegram received in this city late Wednesday afternoon, the Salvadorean army has defeated the invading forces which captured the port of Acajutla Tuesday and has driven them back to the coast.

One of the leaders of the invading army was John Moisant, a former resident of San Francisco and an American citizen. He is reported to have been captured by the forces of President Figueroa.

Explorer Butchered in Liberia.

Berne, Switzerland.—The government has received information of the murder in the Hinterland of Liberia of Walter Volz, the well-known Swiss explorer. Volz was captured by natives, fettered and imprisoned in a hut in which he was burned alive. A portion of his charred body was recovered.

Severe Storm in Indiana.

Evansville, Ind.—Another severe wind and electrical storm passed over southern Indiana Wednesday afternoon, doing much damage.

Sues to Preserve Indian Graves.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Lydia B. Conley filed a suit in the United States circuit court here Wednesday to enjoin Secretary of the Interior Garfield from disturbing the graves in the Huron cemetery, Kansas City, Kan., an old Indian burying ground. Following an act of congress, Secretary Garfield recently appointed three commissioners to sell the property, and the effect of the suit will be to tie up the sale. Miss Conley is a descendant of the Wyandotte Indians and a lawyer.

Murderer Dies in His Cell.

Bloomington, Ill.—Thomas Baldwin, awaiting trial for the murder of an entire family in this county, was found dead in his cell at the county jail here Wednesday. He had been in poor health since his capture.

Bands Quit G. A. R. Parade.

Canton, O.—Because a nonunion band had been engaged to take a part all the union bands engaged here at the state Grand Army encampment withdrew Wednesday afternoon just as the parade started.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Line Up for Land.

Duluth.—Although the next land opening at the local office will not take place for three weeks, a line already has been started. Anton Daskari was the first man to take up his position in front of the office. A companion of Daskari, who has been investigating the land, returned today in time to take the second place in the line.

The land which will be opened for settlement July 1 includes 2,000 acres of ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the Fon du Lac reservation. Altogether there is land for about twelve claims. Some of the land is said to be fine agricultural land and it is likely that before the three weeks are up a half a hundred or more applicants will be in line awaiting a chance to file.

Mayors Must Enforce the Laws.

St. Paul.—Attorney General E. T. Young has won the St. Cloud "lid" case in the supreme court. A decision by Justice Brown was filed affirming the lower court in the quo warranto action against J. E. C. Robinson, former mayor of St. Cloud.

The decision holds that any mayor is under obligation to see that the state laws are enforced. It he fails, the attorney general may sue for civil damages, and may also bring proceedings to have the mayor ousted from office.

The Robinson case was appealed on a demurrer and will now go back to the lower court for trial. Only the civil case will be tried, as Robinson's term as mayor has expired. He is now a member of the state senate.

New Experimental Farm.

St. Paul.—Minnesota is to have an experimental fruit farm, where work similar to that conducted in California by Luther Burbank may be carried on. The last legislature provided an appropriation of $16,000 to buy land, with a suitable maintenance fund, and those interested are looking for a place where the farm may be located. Two or three sites have been looked at, but none has yet been selected.

The land, which is to consist of a quarter section, is to be purchased by the board of regents of the state university, with the approval of the horticultural society. It will have to be located at some place not far from the Twin Cities, so that it may be accessible for supervision.

Receipts From State Institutions.

St. Paul.—Receipts from the state penal and charitable institutions for May amounting to $52,903.05 have been received by the state auditor, and include the money of the inmates, as provided under the new laws. The individual receipts follow: Anoka asylum, $1,410.09; Hastings asylum, $1,501.33; Fergus Falls hospital, $3,839.05; Rochester hospital, $4,595.27; St. Peter hospital, $2,046.62; Fairbault school for the feeble-minded, $4,747.77; Owatonna state public school, $1,842.35; Red Wing training school, $647.82; state prison at Stillwater, $21,199.74; twine receipts, $11,073.01.

The actual receipts from the various institutions amounted to $25,490,20, and the money belonging to the inmates totaled $27,412.85.

Aeronaut is Drowned.

Granite Falls.—Entangled in the ropes of his parachute, John Puepura, an aeronaut of Utica, N. Y., met death by drowning in the Minnesota river near this city.

Puepura, who was employed by a carnival company made the ascension at 6 o'clock in the evening. The wind quickly carried the balloon up the river, and when he had traversed about half a mile the aeronaut detached his parachute.

In some unexplained manner his arms and legs became entangled in the ropes, and when the parachute struck the water he was unable to save himself. The body was recovered later.

Pioneer Mason Dies.

Minneapolis.—Maj. Thomas Montgomery, grand secretary of the Minnesota grand lodge of Masons, died at St. Luke's hospital after a short illness.

Maj. Mason was born in Mountcharles, Donegal county, Ireland, on June 4, 1841, and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1856. He enlisted in the Seventh regiment, Minnesota volunteer infantry, in August, 1862, and served through the Indian and Civil wars. He was appointed in 1889 grand secretary of the grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., and has been elected to that office each successive year.

Burned by Varnish.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. M. Krouth, living at St. Anthony Park, was seriously burned at her home. A can of varnish which she had placed on the stove exploded and caught fire. Mrs. Krouth's clothing became ignited and before neighbors, to whom she screamed for help, could extinguish the flames, she was badly burned.

Fell From a Train.

Hanley Falls. — George Lowe of Cottonwood, returning from a ball game at Granite on the night train on the Great Northern, stepped off the cars into space, falling twenty-five feet, narrowly missing a rock pile on the river's edge. He thought the train was at the station when in fact it had stopped for a crossing and his coach was on the bridge crossing Yellow Medicine river. He was not discovered until late the next morning. Several broken ribs and internal injuries may result fatally.

St. Paul.—The Minnesota Steel company, which is to build the great steel mills at Duluth, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is $10,000,000, for which the filing fee was $5,025.

Austin.—Golden Rule, the famous performing horse which has been traveling with a circus, dropped dead here just after the afternoon performance. Death was due to tobacco heart, the horse having been in the habit of chewing tobacco and smoking cigarettes.

THE PRESIDENT TO EDITORS

Roosevelt Delivers a Notable Address at Jamestown, Va.

Speaks Before the Delegates to the National Editorial Association---Touches Upon Important National Questions.

Jamestown, Va.—The following is the address of President Roosevelt before the National Editorial association at the exposition here:

It is of course a mere truism to say that no other body of our countrymen wield as extensive an influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that such power implies the gravest responsibility, and the man exercising it should hold himself accountable, and should be held by others accountable, precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your duties to-day, save that I shall permit myself to point out one matter where it seems to me that the need of our people is vital. It is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes in the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. But in thus assailing wrongdoing and wickedness, there are two conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfulfilled, harm and not good will result. In the first place, be sure of your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to every scoundrel, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, be sure that you base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing.

So much for what I have to say to you in your capacity of molders and guides of public thought. In addition I want to speak to you on two great movements in our public life which I feel must necessarily occupy no inconsiderable part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the question of, in certain ways, reshaping our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Need of Foresight.

In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. Unfortunately, foresight is not usually characteristic of a young and vigorous people, and it is obviously not a marked characteristic of us in the United States. Yet assuredly it should be the growing nation with a future which takes the long look ahead; and no other nation is growing so rapidly as ours or has a future so full of promise. No other nation enjoys so wonderful a measure of present prosperity which can of right be treated as an earnest of future success, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foretold.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. Unless we maintain an adequate material basis for our civilization, we can not maintain the institutions in which we take so great and just a pride; and to waste and destroy our natural resources means to undermine this material basis. During the last five years efforts have been made in several new directions in the government service to get our people to look ahead, to exercise foresight, and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in the place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. The effort has been made through several agencies.

In 1902 the reclamation service began to develop the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation. The work includes all the states from the great plains through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific slope. It has been conducted with the clear and definite purpose of using the valuable water resources of the public land for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run; in other words, for the purpose of putting upon the land permanent home makers who will use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been opposition, of course, to this work of the reclamation service; for we have been obliged to antagonize certain men whose interest it was to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit natural resources which ought to be developed through use, so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole. But there will be no halt in the work of preserving the waters which head in the Rocky mountain region so as to make them of most use to the people as a whole; for the policy is essential to our national welfare.

Operations of Land Laws.

The public lands of the United States should be utilized in similar fashion. Our present public land laws were passed when there was a vast surplus of vacant public land. The chief desire was to secure settlers thereon, and comparatively slight attention was paid as to exactly how the lands were disposed of in detail. In consequence, lax execution of the laws became the rule both in the land office and in the public mind, and land frauds were common and little noted. This was especially true when a system originally designed for the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west was applied to the dryer regions of the great plains and to the mountains and the Pacific coast. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; but both the law and its administration were defective and needed to be changed. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and the facts and to recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great frauds upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public land by putting it to its best use. Attention was especially called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public lands into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing on the open range; a system of using the natural forage on the public domain which amounts to putting a premium on its destruction. The recommendations of the public lands commission were sound, for they were especially in the interest of the actual home maker; and where the small home maker could not utilize the land, it was provided that the government should keep control of it so that it could not be monopolized by a few wealthy men. Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, except for the repeal of the iniquitous lieu-land law. But the recommendations are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted.

In 1891 congress authorized the president to create national forests in the public domain. These forests reserves remained for a long time in charge of the general land office, which had no men properly trained in forestry. But another department, that of agriculture, possessed the trained men. In other words, the government forests were without foresters and the government foresters without forests. Waste of effort and waste of forests inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1905 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forests, and made them useful; so that our forests are now being managed on a coherent plan, and in a way that augurs well for the future.

Preserve Mineral Resources.

The mineral fuels of the eastern United States have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. This should not be, for such mineral resources belong in a peculiar degree to the whole people. Under private control there is much waste from the shortsighted methods of working, and the complete utilization is often sacrificed for a greater immediate profit. The mineral fuels under our present conditions are as essential to our prosperity as the forests will always be. The difference is that the supply is definitely limited, for coal does not grow and trees do. It is obvious that the mineral fuels should be conserved, not wasted, and that enough of them should remain in the hands of the government to protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the regulation of the great oil fields of the Indian territory offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. Last summer, accordingly, I withdrew most of the coal-bearing public lands temporarily from disposal, and asked for the legislation necessary to protect the public interest by the conservation of the mineral fuels; that is, for the power to keep the fee in the government and to lease the coal, oil, and gas rights under proper regulation. No such legislation was passed, but I still hope that we shall ultimately get it.

Prevention of Frauds.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The appropriation asked for last winter, if granted, would have put an end to the squandering of the public domain, while it would have prevented any need of causing hardship to individual settlers by holding up their claims. However, the appropriation was not given us, and in consequence it is not possible to secure, as I would like to secure, the natural resources of the public land from fraud, waste and encroachment.

So much for what we are trying to do in utilizing our public lands for the public; in securing the use of the water, the forage, the coal and the timber for the public. In all four movements my chief adviser, and the man first to suggest to me the courses which have actually proved so beneficial, was Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the chief of the national forest service. Mr. Pinchot also suggested to me a movement supplementary to all of these movements; one which will itself lead the way in the general movement which he represents and with which he is actively identified, for the conservation of all our natural resources. This was the appointment of the inland waterways commission.

The inability of the railroads of the United States to meet the demands upon them has drawn public attention forcibly to the use of our waterways for trasportation. But it is obvious that this is only one of their many uses, and that a planned and orderly development is impossible except by taking into account all the services they are capable of rendering. It was upon this ground that the inland waterways commission was recently appointed. Their duty is to propose a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of those great waterways which are the great potential highways of the country. Their duty is also to bring together the points of view of all users of streams, and to submit a general plan for the development and conservation of the vast natural resources of the waterways of the United States. Clearly it is impossible for the waterways commission to accomplish its great task without considering the relation of streams to the conservation and use of all other natural resources, and I have asked that it do so. Here, then, for the first time, the orderly developemnt and planned conservative use of all our natural resources is presented as a single problem. One by one the individual tasks in this great problem have already been undertaken. One by one in practical fashion the methods of dealing with them were worked out. National irrigation has proved itself a success by its actual working. Again, actual experience has shown that the national forests will fulfill the larger purpose for which they were created. All who have thoughtfully studied the subject have come to see that the solution of the public lands question lies with the home maker, with the settler who lives on his land and that government control of the mineral fuels and the public grazing lands is necessary and inevitable. Each of these conclusions represented a movement of vast importance which would confer large benefits upon the nation, but which stood by itself. They are connected together into one great fundamental problem—that of the conservation of all our natural resources. Upon the wise solution of this, much of our future obviously depends. Even such questions as the regulation of railway rates and the control of corporations are in reality subsidiary to the primal problem of the preservation in the interests of the whole people of the resources that nature has given us. If we fail to solve this problem, no skill in solving the others will in the end avail us very greatly.

Now as to the matter of taxation. Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment both should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a five to four vote; and in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical workings, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very man whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would of course be worse than no tax at all, as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable peramnent feature of federal taxation, and I still hope that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

Inheritance Tax.

In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is, of course, elementary that the nation has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws on our own statute books, and they have repeatedly been declared constitutional by the courts. I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened; and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving from the man giving or devising. The principle of this progressive taxation of inheritance has not only been authoriatively recognized by the legislation of congress, but it is now universally adopted in the leading civilized nations of the world—in, for instance, Great Britain, France and Germany. Switzerland led off with the imposition of high progressive rates. Great Britain was the first of the great nations to follow suit, and within the last few years both France and Germany have adopted the principle. In Great Britain all estates worth $5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds $5,000,000 in value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the government receives nearly 18 per cent. In France, under the progressive system, so much of an inheritance as exceeds $10,000,000 pays over 20 per cent. to the state if it passes to a distant relative, and five per cent. if it passes to a direct heir. In Germany very small inheritance are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that an inheritance not in agricultural or forest lands which exceeds $250,000, if it goes to distant relatives, is taxed at the rate of about 25 per cent. The German law is of special interest, because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allotting to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. In the United States the national government has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and in the last instance about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent.; and, as a matter of fact, several states adopted inheritance tax laws for the first time while the national law was still in force and unrepealed. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plain is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to its logical conclusion in a maximum rate of nearly 100 per cent. for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the inheritance; for each increase in rate would apply only to the amount above a certain maximum.

SMYRNA CARPETS.

Employment Given to Thousands of Needy People in Aiden.

The celebrated "Smyrna carpet" is not made in Smyrna; it is a product of the vilayet of Aiden, of which Smyrna is the capital, says a consular report. The chief places of manufacture are the villages of Uschak, Koule, Ghiardis, Makri, Melessos, Kirkagatsch, Axar and Demirdji. The industry gives employment to thousands of needy people, especially women, who are obliged to do the work almost entirely, while the men spend their time in the coffee-houses drinking strong coffee and smoking numberless cigarettes, all in true oriental fashion. Little girls are compelled to take up the work early, at seven or ten years of age at the latest, and they keep at it unceasingly until they go to their graves.

The market for the wools is held every Thursday from dawn to sunset in the bazar of Uschak, which is then filled with purchasers who have arrived on buffaloes, camels, donkeys and other picturesque beasts of burden. The spun wools are not dyed by the weavers themselves, but by special dyers.

More than 3,000 female weavers are employed at Uschak in the preparation of carpets. The operators are generally members of the same family, but there are a number of girls who earn about six to seven cents per day. The Ghiardis carpets are generally smaller than those of Uschak. Very fine prayer carpets, closely woven and of harmonious colors, are produced in imitation of the Persian carpets.

Carpets are made into bales of 280 pounds each and covered with goatskins. The caravans pass the night in the open country at the foot of some hill, the drivers under tents and the camels and their loads in the open air. Very large carpets, too heavy to be packed, are folded and thrown across the backs of the camels in the form of a covering. When the carpets arrive in Smyrna they are spread out, beaten, broomed and repacked in bales weighing 500 to 600 pounds each for exportation.

World's Finest Cigars.

The best cigars manufactured come from Cuba, the tobacco for which is cultivated in the famous Vuelta de Abajo district, west of Havana. This favored spot is on the banks of a river, the nature of the soil being such that in no other part of the world can leaves of such excellence be produced.

Beggar Alone Spoke English.

People make a great mistake as to the prevalence of English on the continent, says Rev. A. N. Cooper in Chambers' Journal. "In my walk to Rome, a journey of some 900 miles, I only once met a man on the road who could speak English, and he was the only man who begged of me."

Amusement for Travelers.

Games of chess and checkers for travelers on long journeys have been introduced by the English Midland Railway company. There is no charge made by the company, and when the game is finished the conductor collects the pieces.