

EXPERIMENT STATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Government Locates One at Flagstaff For The Purpose of Improving the Forests Of the Country and Furnishing Information to Lumbermen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Forest experiment stations will soon be established in a number of the national forest states of the west, according to reports which have just been completed by the United States Forest Service. The new stations are expected to do much for the development of American forests as agricultural experiment stations have done for the improvement of the country's farms.

As a first step in this work an experiment station has already been established on the Coconino National Forest, with headquarters at Flagstaff, Arizona. Stations in other national forest states will be established later, and the intention ultimately to have at least one experiment station in each of the silvicultural regions of the west.

One of the most important parts of the work of the new experiment stations will be the maintenance of model plots typical of the region. These plots will furnish the most valuable and instructive object lessons for the silviculturist in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen, and owners of forest land, and especially to the technical and administrative officers of the national forests.

In the recently established station on the Coconino National Forest one of the first problems to be taken up will be the study of the reproduction of western yellow pine and the causes of its success and failure. A solution of this problem of how to obtain satisfactory reproduction of the yellow pine is of the greatest practical importance to the southwest, since the yellow pine, which is by far the most valuable tree there, is in many cases at forming a satisfactory second growth. The study will be carried on largely by means of sample plots, which will be laid out for future observation to determine the effects of grazing, of the different methods of cutting and disposing of the brush, and of other factors on the success of reproduction.

Other studies which will be taken up are a study of the light requirements of different species at different altitudes and the construction of a scale of tolerance which will be based on the actual measurements of the light intensity, and not only, as has hitherto been the case, on general observations alone; the taking of meteorological observations to determine the effect of the forest upon temperature, humidity, melting of snow, wind velocity, etc.; a study of the relative value of the germinating power of seeds from trees of different sizes, ages, and degrees of health; and similar studies of value to the region. A complete collection of the flora of the forest will be made to form a herbarium, which will be kept on the forest and will be available for reference at any time.

These stations will carry on scientific experiments and studies which will lead to a full and exact knowledge of American silviculture, and the indirect benefits of the forests and will deal particularly with those problems of particular importance to the regions in which they are located.

While work of this character is new in this country, it is not without precedent abroad. The value of the systematic organization of forest research work was officially recognized in Germany in 1870, when the first forest experiment station was established in Baden, in connection with the Polytechnicum at Karlsruhe. Half a dozen of the German states followed the example, instituting main experiment stations in connection with forest schools, and branches in various forest districts. The work done is intensely scientific, and the policy of forest experiment stations is steadily growing in favor.

In India, where after half a century of administration the status of the forest is hardly better than in the United States at present, the work of research has been almost wholly neglected, and the result is apparent in the poor progress of technical forestry. Very lately, however, the need has been recognized by the government, and an Imperial Forest Research Institute and College has been created at Dehra Dun, with a faculty chosen from the Imperial Forest Service.

In the United States considerable research work has already been done in connection with forest problems,

but the chief trouble so far has been the lack of persistence and permanence which has characterized the work, and failure frequently to consider all the factors which are involved. The new system provides for the permanent assignment in a given region of specially trained men who will have an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with their region, and the work will thus be conducted with the greatest effectiveness and least expense.

The work will be not only scientific in character, but will also be extremely practical, and will aim in every case to solve problems of most importance to the lumberman, the forester, and the people as a whole. Valuable results will undoubtedly be obtained in this way which were not possible under the old system of general observations.

OLD REGIME IN SENATE IS PASSING AWAY

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own party, he no longer is physically able to make the fights in which he has gloried in the past. His term of service expires in March, 1911. Much may happen within those two years.

Aldrich, a younger man, and in better physical trim, being but 67, growing tired of the political battle he has waged so successfully for many years, has announced that he will retire at the end of his present term, two years hence. Aldrich entered the senate the same year with the two senators from Maine, but in the following October. He is the authority among the republicans on all questions of finance and tariff. As chairman of the committee dealing with these subjects he has forced his personal views upon every piece of legislation in the past twenty years. He is a high protectionist and his business relations are interwoven with some of the greatest industries in the country. It may happen that he will be persuaded to accept one more term, although if the republicans revise the tariff in the Sixty-first congress, which will be the last two years of Mr. Aldrich's term of office, he may be able to control that task so satisfactorily to himself that there will be no need for him longer to assume the burdens of statesmanship.

Messrs. Hale and Aldrich, however, are apt to find it a very difficult task when the Sixty-first Congress convenes to compel such obedience to the wishes of the remaining small guard of conservatives as they have been accustomed to in the past. Radicalism is growing with remarkable rapidity in the senate and the personnel of the entire body has undergone almost a complete change since Messrs. Hale and Aldrich became members. There are today only seven men who were in the senate prior to 1890. Sixty of the present membership have come into it since 1890, only eight years ago, and of that total, twenty-one new senators have entered the body since the first of last year. New blood is pouring in fast and it is to be wondered but little that the few veterans who remain foresee a gloomy picture in the future.

Five of the present senators have failed to obtain the approval of their party for reelection. These men are Ankeny, of Washington; Fulton, of Oregon; Hansborough, of North Dakota; Kittredge, of South Dakota, and Long of Kansas. In almost every case they have fallen before the onslaughts of candidates more or less incited with radicalism. One will be succeeded by a democrat and the rest by republicans. But as the republicans gain a senator in Kentucky, the total, so far as results accomplished are concerned, has not been changed.

The conditions in Indiana are somewhat troubled and in this state Senator Hemenway is fighting for his own return. In Illinois Senator Hopkins is finding considerable opposition to himself and what the legislature there may do is somewhat problematical, as the primary vote on senator was badly split between several candidates. If Colorado goes republican this year Mr. Teller, one of the old guard, formerly a republican but since the free silver fight of 1890 a democrat, will be retired. It is generally admitted that on

account of his age and the peculiar circumstances existing in the republican party in New York that Senator T. C. Platt, whose term expires next March, will retire to private life.

All these changes look to the substitution of younger and more aggressive men in the senate and as radicalism becomes more firmly entrenched it is but fair to assume that it will demand the power that comes with numbers. If Governor Cummins, of Iowa, should succeed the late Senator Allison, Senator LaFollette will have an ally who will increase his effectiveness in his fight for what the Wisconsin senator holds to be needed reforms in the conduct of business of the United States senate. Already there exists in this body the nucleus of a determined band of insurgents who have succeeded in worrying the old time leaders, the efforts of Mr. LaFollette having been frequently aided by Senators Borah, Bourne, Brown and Heyburn.

RALPH CAMERON IS CERTAIN TO WIN

PHOENIX, Sept. 19.—The Gazette says: More confident than ever of the election of Hon. Ralph Cameron as Arizona's next delegate to congress, Hoyal A. Smith, chairman of the territorial republican committee, and George U. Young, secretary of the same organization, are in the city. Both gentlemen have just returned from their home cities, Bisbee and Prescott, respectively, and both saw and heard many things to encourage them.

"Cameron is elected this morning," said Secretary Young to the Gazette today. "If tomorrow was election day we would elect our man. But the election does not come until November, and we have a month and a half in which to do our campaigning and more solidly unite the republican party. We are going after votes and intend to get them by every honest means. If there is a yellow dog who can swing a vote for Cameron we are going to fix it with the bow-wow!"

Secretary Young remarked further that if any danger at all exists for Cameron it is within his own party. "This is no time for personal animosities," he said. "Republicans must get together this year. Let every man submerge himself in the party and work not for his own good and pleasure, but for the good of the party. I am not given to making optimistic predictions and I am seldom wrong in my estimate of a political situation, but I say without equivocation that Cameron will be elected if his friends do the right thing."

Since leaving Phoenix last Friday, the day after the big Cameron meeting at the city hall plaza, Chairman Smith has been through Graham, Coconino and Santa Cruz counties. In speaking of the situation, he said:

"There is an ever-increasing Cameron sentiment throughout Cochise, Santa Cruz and Graham. I don't think there is anything new I can tell you, but it looks better every day now. And the way the people are talking about him is something wonderful. To get voters to earnestly discuss a candidate is to have the battle half won."

"There will be a meeting of the territorial executive committee in this city tomorrow. Nothing of a special nature is expected to come up, but general plans for the campaign will be discussed. Cameron is not to be left to his own campaigning. No matter where he may be, he is to have agents working for his interests in every part of the territory."

Every member of the executive committee has promised to be on hand and the meeting will be a large one.

GREAT SHOWING IN TOM AND DICK MINE

(From Sunday's Daily)

B. F. Peters, director of the Juanita Mining Company, who arrived here yesterday from his company's camp in the Crook Canyon district, is enthusiastic over the showing in the Tom and Dick mine. He says the shoot of rich ore recently struck in the north drift of the 100 foot level is now opened seventy feet in length with seven feet of ore on the face. The shoot varies in thickness from three to seven feet, carrying good values in gold.

A mill and hoisting plant will be installed as soon as the road through Crook Canyon, washed out by the July storms, is rebuilt and repaired. He also states that the ore is so easily mined that two miners can break enough ore to keep a five-stamp mill running steadily day and night.

The Juanita group, comprising ten claims, is located a mile and half south of Palace station, adjoining the Bodie, in which large ore bodies are blocked out to a depth of several hundred feet.

Mr. Peters was accompanied here by Mrs. Peters and family. She and the children left on the night train for Phoenix, where she will spend the winter months at their home there.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EDUCATOR OF ARIZONA

(From Sunday's Daily)

Dr. James McNaughton, formerly superintendent of the city schools here and later president of the Temple Normal School, died at his home in Pasadena, California, a week ago today. His remains were interred under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, in Mountain View Cemetery, Pasadena, Tuesday. He was aged 71 years and a native of New York.

Dr. J. F. Chaffee, life long friend

of deceased, pays the following tribute to Dr. McNaughton in the Pasadena Star:

James McNaughton, who died at his home, 334 Santa Lake avenue, last Saturday evening, was born near Chattanooga Lake, N. Y., 1837. Like so many others who have achieved distinction, he had to fight his way. He graduated from Allegheny College, Pa., of which Calvin Kingsley, afterwards bishop, was president. Like his great president, Mr. McNaughton excelled in mathematics. A few years after his graduation he received from his alma mater the degree of master of arts. His persistence is seen in the fact that he won his degree of doctor of philosophy by mastering a three years course of study in the Illinois Wesleyan University while discharging the full duties of superintendent of city schools.

His career as an educator, which really began when he was only 17 years of age, while it may not be entitled to be called brilliant, was, nevertheless, of a solid and enduring character. He was superintendent of schools in Fairbault, Minn., Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in San Jose, California. He also taught in Dakota, and in Winona, Minn. At Council Bluffs he held the position of superintendent for seven years.

Perhaps his greatest work as a teacher was done in Arizona in connection with the building up of the Arizona Normal School, of which he was president.

As a man, Mr. McNaughton was not showy, or what would be called brilliant, but a plodding, sincere man, whose conscience would not allow him to compromise with what he thought to be error, and whose tenacity sometimes brought him what such qualities always make possible, and even probable, if not also certain. But he had this advantage, he knew that he was sleeping with a clean man.

From early years a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his life did not give the lie to his profession. He was as good on all the days of the week as he was on Sunday, and his secular life, happily, did not contradict his religious life. In fact, he was a man to be depended upon.

MARK SMITH IS FROTHING IN HIS BLIND RAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

The speaker did not gain any friends by referring contemptuously to Ralph Cameron as an inexperienced man. In a bombastic and egotistical manner he said: "There is not a man in this audience, no matter how highly educated he may be, who can go to Congress and face the responsibilities I tremulously assume in framing the destinies of a new state," and even Colonel Wilson who was on the stage turned purple in the face as Mark Smith inferentially depreciated his own abilities as a statesman.

"Shall all these experiences of mine be given up," he continued, "and turned over to the inexperienced Ralph Cameron?"

But unconsciously Mr. Smith became humorous. In speaking of national issues—for he never alluded to those of Arizona—he referred to Bryan as a man "we have nominated twice and who has never changed the color of his principles."

Men in the audience smiled and nudged each other at this, for it is well known that the Boy Orator of the Platte is one of the most skillful side-steps in the political ring. There were further desultory remarks concerning national political topics, but in his thirty minute talk, the speaker never advanced a single reason why he deserves reelection to congress.

The Mark Smith of today is not the Mark Smith of ten or twenty years ago, was the almost unanimous verdict of the audience as it left the theater. Requiescat in pace.

MIAMI VALUES NOT INCREASING WITH DEPTH

With depth the grade of ore at the property of the Miami company is apparently decreasing. The ore struck on the 570-foot level from the Red Rock shaft is averaging 2 1/2 per cent copper, as against an average of better than 3 per cent in the upper levels. It is believed that the bottom of the big lense of ore which has been developed from the 270-foot level to the 470-foot level will be reached between the 570 and 670-foot levels.

The ore body of the Miami company is a big copper lense which was never expected to go to very great depth. While its thickness may be determined after 6,000,000 tons have been put in sight by the present underground workings, the length of the lense has not as yet been determined in any of the levels opened below 270 feet.

The company is sinking another three compartment shaft (other than its big four compartment working shaft) 2150 feet to the west of the Red Rock shaft, and at a depth of 270 feet, it has gone through an oxidized material with carbonate of copper through it, which would indicate a near approach to the sulphides. This new shaft is named the Red Spring shaft, and the striking of sulphide ores in this shaft 2150 feet from the present Red Rock shaft would indicate an extension of the big Miami copper lense between the two shafts. This would add millions of tons of ore to the Miami reserves.

It is the expectation of the management that this extension of the ore body will be found and in anticipation of this, options have been secured on adjoining territory to the west which might possibly carry this ore body for a still greater distance.—Boston News Bureau.

Journal-Miner for high class job work.

The Social Mirror

Mrs. Leroy Anderson's dinner Thursday evening at the Yavapai Club, in honor of Mr. Anderson's birthday, was an unusually pretty affair. The table was profusely decorated with yellow flowers, and yellow satin ribbon, with little white daisies scattered over the cloth. The table was lighted by candles in crystal candlesticks. Those who enjoyed the delicious menu were Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wright, the Misses Winnifreda Gale, Dorothy Iddings, Elsie Bean, Ethel Wood, Theresa Fredericks, Lora Bitnar, Louise Gibbs, Winnifred Fredericks and the Messrs. Forsman, G. G. Watson, Edward Thompson, Harry Leland, Orleans Longacre, Jr., Roy J. Hutchins, C. S. Hoyt, and Lawrence Keeler.

Judge and Mrs. R. E. Sloan were dinner guests on Saturday evening, in honor of Mrs. C. C. Walcutt's birthday. A pretty color scheme of lavender made a very effective decoration and was carried out by a large center piece of lavender sweet peas. Covers were laid for Judge and Mrs. R. E. Sloan, Major and Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Richards and the Misses Eleanor and Mary Sloan.

Mrs. Paul Burks and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges.

Thursday afternoon Miss Emily Daniel was a luncheon hostess at the Yavapai Club and had as her guests Mrs. Frederick P. Cruise, Mrs. Paul Burks and Mrs. John Mason Ross.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., entertained very pleasantly at bridge and had as her guests Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Mrs. John C. Herndon and Mrs. G. E. Meany.

A very jolly crowd of young people enjoyed the regular monthly hop at the Yavapai Club on Thursday evening, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Cheverton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Anderson, the Misses Dorothy Iddings, Winnifred Fredericks, Lora Bitnar, Edith Armitage, Winnifreda Gale, Ann McKensie, Theresa Fredericks, Ethel Wood, Elsie Bean, Louise Gibbs, Clare Cline, and the Messrs. Forsman, Hart, G. G. Watson, Edward Thompson, George Thomas, Fred Kessler, Miller Harry Leland, Orleans Longacre, Jr., Roy J. Hutchins, C. S. Hoyt and Lawrence Keeler.

Mrs. J. J. Hawkins and her sister, Mrs. Harrison of Kansas City, Miss Olive Harrison, Miss Edith Hawkins, and the Messrs. Roy J. Hutchins and Edward Lejeune left Thursday for a few days camping trip to be spent at the Montezuma Castle.

Miss Alice Adams left Sunday for Andover, Mass., where she will attend the Abbot's Academy. Miss Adams stopped at Flagstaff for a two days' visit with her sister, Mrs. George Colton.

Judge R. E. Sloan accompanied his daughter, Miss Eleanor Sloan, as far as Flagstaff. Miss Sloan goes to Vassar College to resume her studies.

Mrs. John C. Herndon and her daughter, Miss Florence Herndon, have given up the Thomas house and are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Norris. Mrs. Harry M. Taomas returned home Thursday evening from a three months' visit with her parents.

Mrs. G. E. Meany entertained the Prescott Bridge Club very pleasantly on Tuesday afternoon and had as her guests Mrs. Francis L. Wright, Mrs. H. D. Aitken, Mrs. Thomas G. Norris, Mrs. J. J. Fisher, Mrs. Frank M. Dreseher, Miss Theresa Fredericks and Miss Emma Dutcher.

The Whipple Bridge Club was entertained by Miss Harriet Jean Oliver on Tuesday afternoon and those present were Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Mrs. R. E. Sloan, Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., Mrs. J. J. Hawkins, Mrs. Robert H. Burmister,

SOUTHERN YAVAPAI STRONG FOR CAMERON

(From Tuesday's Daily)

"Every voter I met in Martinez, Weaver and Wickenburg districts is for the election of Ralph Cameron as delegate to congress." This was the statement made to a Journal-Miner man yesterday by John S. Reilly, who returned from an extended mine inspection trip through Southern Yavapai county.

"Democrats and republicans alike are vying with each other in boosting Cameron," he said. "On every hand is heard the remark, 'it is time for a change.' All admit that Smith has been in congress too long and has outlived his usefulness. There is a surprise in store for the democrats who are boosting Mark when the votes are counted November 3."

Changing the conversation to the outlook of the mining industry in the sections visited, Reilly said that healthy conditions prevailed there.

"Operations are being pushed in two working shafts of the Alvarado Gold Mining Company," he continued, "and the company has a force of men reconstructing the mill and installing a new cyanide plant of the agitation process. The management expects to get satisfactory results from the ores by this treatment in seven hours. The company had a number of claims surveyed for patent recently and is also negotiating for the purchase of other properties in the immediate neighbor-

hood, according to local reports.

"E. L. Bartholomew has a force of men developing a property near the Yarnall mine. He is meeting with satisfactory results and has a large tonnage of good ore in the dumps."

"A new shaft is being sunk on the Czarnowski property. There is good ore in the bottom of the shaft improving as depth is gained."

"At the Octave a number of men are employed putting in concrete foundations for the new electrical machinery to be installed as soon as delivered. The machinery will be supplied with power by the Central Arizona Electric Company, now installing a large hydro electric plant at Wickenburg. The latter concern has a force of men getting the site of the new plant in shape for the installation of the machinery as soon as delivered. The machinery will be supplied with power by the Central Arizona Electric Company, now installing a large hydro electric plant at Wickenburg. The latter concern has a force of men getting the site of the new plant in shape for the installation of the machinery as soon as it is delivered on the ground."

Reilly also said that he met several New York capitalists at Congress Junction on their way to the Octave neighborhood to have an expert examination made of a group of mines with a view of purchasing the property and starting large development operations.

FACES \$3,000 FINE BECAUSE HE OWNS THE POSTOFFICE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The case of Congressman Charles D. Carter, of the Fourth Oklahoma district, has again impressed upon administration officials the desirability of some change in the law respecting the relations of senators and representatives to federal contracts. Carter is guilty of an offense against the United States punishable by a fine of \$3,000, yet clearly no moral turpitude is involved in his offense.

It seems that Carter is owner of the building at Ardmore, Oklahoma, in which the postoffice is located. Carter has been owner of the building and the postoffice has been located there under lease since 1903, or for more than four years before Carter became a member of congress. It is manifestly absurd that when Oklahoma was admitted as a state and Carter was elected a member of congress he should be compelled to dispose of the building in which the postoffice he had located and find new quarters, yet the law is specific and allows of no evasion.

It is a good principle, of course, that members of congress should not be allowed to use their positions to their

own advantage and to others' disadvantage, but it is recognized that the law governing the subject should have more flexibility. In this case the lease was made before Carter had any prospect of being a member of congress and if it was an advantageous lease for the government to make in 1903 it undoubtedly is an advantageous lease for the government to maintain now. A bill probably will be introduced at the next session of congress providing that any contract with the government may continue to its expiration, even if during its term a party to the contract should become a member of congress.

CALIFORNIAN WINS BIG SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—In one of the most stirring finishes ever seen on a bicycle track, Floyd McFarland, of the team of McFarland and Downing, of San Jose, California, won the six day team race, two hours a day, at Madison Square Garden tonight. Clark, of Australia, of the team of Clark and Lawson, was second, but was placed third because he didn't keep within the wheel line. Kramer, of the New York team of Kramer and Bedell, was given second, being a few inches behind Clark.