DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904.



the case of labor, because great corpor ations can become such only by engag-ing in interstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field the general government. It is an ab surdity to expect to eliminate the abus es in great corporations by state action It is difficulut to be patient with a argument that such matters should be left to the states, because more than one state pursues the policy of creat one state pursues the polety of orecting ing on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, ar demagogic spirit would, in all probabil ity, mean that-nothing whatever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accom-plished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown-that is, moderation good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry. In eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, proided only that each acts in a spiri of justice and decency toward his fel lows. Great corporations are necessary and only mean of great and singular mental power can manage such corpor ations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corpor-ations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

A DETERMINING FACTOR.

Yet we must never forget the determining factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage, and kindli-ness. More important than any legislation is the gradual growth of a fee ing of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage-workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage, workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body polltic. There are many captains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this. A recent speech by the president of one of our great railroad systems to the employes of that system contains sound common sense. It runs in part as follows:

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

"It is my belief we can better serve each other, better understand the man as well as his business, when meeting face to face, exchanging views, and realizing from personal contact we serve but one interest, that of our mutual prosperity.

ous misunderstandings can no

Ask your doctor about it, then do as he says If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your throat cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. Only get well as soon as you can. Delays are clways so dangerous in lung troubles. Lowsil, Mass

to the public if they are given their desires; for they are permitted to exist not that they may make money solely, but that they may effectively serve those from whom they derive their power,

HOW TO REMOVE IT.

"Publicity, and not secrecy, will win hereafter, and laws be construed by their intent and not by their letter, otherwise public utilities will be owned and operated by the public which cre ated them, even though the service be less efficient and the result less satisfactory from a financial standpoint."

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

Will Make Special Report on Beef Industry.

The bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef in-

dustry. The polloy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conserva-tive investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, busi-ness, the bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the cooperation of men engaged in legitimate business.

ASCERTAINS COST.

The bureau offers to the Congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The Congress will have all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION.

The bureau has also made exhaus. tive examinations into the legal condition under which corporate business is f on in the various states; into al udicial decisions on the subject; and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special atten-tion to the report of the chief of the bureau; and I carnestly ask that the Congress carefully consider the re-port and recommendations of the commissioner on this subject.

tors. In the first place, the people of this country should clearly understand that no amount of industrial prosperi ty and above all no leadership in in ternational industrial competition, can in any way atoms for the sapping of the vitality of those who are usually spoken of as the working classes. The farmers, the mechanics, the skilled and unskilled laborers, the small shop keep-ers, make up the bulk of the popula-tion of any country; and upon these oril-being, generation after stimerusthe race depends. Rapid development in wealth and industrial leadership is a good thing, but only if it goes hand in hand with improvement, and not deterowding of cities and the drahding or country districts are unhealthy and country districts are undealing and even dangerous symptoms in our mod-ern life. We should not permit over-crowding in cities. In certain Euro-pean cities it is provided by law that the population of towns shall not be allowed to exceed a very limited densi-ty for a given area so that the two ty for a given area, so that the ta-crease in density must be continually pushed back into a broad zone around the center of the town, this zone having great avenues or parks within it. The death rate statistics show a terris-ble increase in mortality, and especially Infant mortality, in overcrowded nements. The poorest families in nement houses live in one room, and tonements. it appears that in these one-room tens-monts the average death rate for a number of given cities at home and abroad is about twice what it is in a two-room tenement, four times what it is in a three-room tenement, and eight times what is is in a tenement consisting of four rooms, or over. These figures vary somewhat for different citles, but they pproximate in each city those given hove; and in all cases the increase of nortality, and especially of infant ma ality, with the decrease in the num ith the consequent overcrowding startling. The sum exacts a heavy to tal of death from those who dwel therein; and this is the case not mere ly in the great crowded slums of high buildings in New York and Chicago, the alley slums of Washington In Washington people can not afford to ignore the harm that this causes. No Christian and civilized community can

should be kept in mind by the legisla

afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of today; for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degredation in the tomor-row. There should be severe child-la-bor and factory inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of a man is to work, to be the bread-winner; the prime duty if the woman is to be the mother, the housewife. All questions of tariff and finance sink into utter insignificance when com-pared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying to shape conditions so that these two duties of the man and of the woman can be fulfilled under reasonable favorably circunstances. If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are unhealthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of momentary material prosperity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

POWER OF CONGRESS AMPLE.

The Congress has the same power of legislation for the District of Columbia which the state legislatures have for the various states. The problems incident to our highly complex modern industrial civilization, with its manifold and perplexing tendencies both for good and evil, are far less unted in the city

TEA Which is better, good tea or good butter; and which

is worse?

None ground second your money if you don't thisk so.

some citizenship in modern cities. - It a fuportant that the work inaugurated here through voluntary efforts should be taken up and extended through congressional appropriation of funds sufficient to equip and midntala numerous convenient small pla grounds upon land which can be se cured without purchase or rental. It is also desirable that small vacant places be purchased and reserved as small-park play grounds in densely settled sections of the city which now have no public open spaces and are destined soon to be built up solidly. All these needs should be met immediately. To meet them would entail expenses; but a corresponding saving could be made by stopping the building of streets and levelling of ground for purposes largely speculative in outlying parts of the city.

WIFE BEATERS.

There are certain offenders, whose criminality takes the shape of brutality and cruelty towards the weak, who need a special type of punishment. The wife-beater, for example, is innde-quately punished by imprisonment; for imprisonment may often mean nothing to him, while it may cause hunger and want to the wife and children who have went to the wife and children who have been the victims of his brutality. Prob-ably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting this kind of crime.

DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

Has Grown Into a Great Educational Institution.

The department of agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the scien-ces of production. The Congress ap-propriates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every state and this work. It reaches every state and territory in the Union and the islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the state experiment stations, and with many ther institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers has resulted

TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their en-ergies to growing things from the soll. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the Congress made pro-vision for it 40 years ago. During

these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over five thousand students are in attendance at our state agricultural colleges. The federal government expends ten millions of dollars annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several states and terri-tories. The department of agriculture

ing, to give object lessons to our peo-plo in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive. INSECT FRIENDS AND ENEMIES. The insect friends and enemies of the farmer are getting attention. The eneny of the San Jose scale was found near the Great Wall of China, and is rear the Great Wall of China, and is now cleaning up all our orchards. The ig-fertilizing insect imported from furkey has helped to establish an in-lustry in California that amounts to rom 50 to 100 tons of dried figs an-nually, and is extending over the Pa-

le coast. A parasitie fly from South Africa is keeping in subjection the black scale, the worst pest of the orange and lemon industry in California.

SILK INDUSTRY.

Careful preiminary work is being done towards producing our own silk. The mulberry is being distributed in large numbers, eggs are being imported and distributed, improved reels wer Imported from Europe last year, and two expert reelers were brought to Washington to reel the crop of cocoons and teach the art to our own people. CROP-REPORTING SYSTEM.

The crop-reporting system of the department of agriculture is be-ing brought closer to accuracy every year. It has two hundred and fifty thousand reporters selected from people in eight vocations in life. It has arrangements with most European countries for interchange of estlinates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete.

IRRIGATION.

Reclamation Act Found to be Remarkably Complete.

During the two and a half years that nave elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and exemnations of the opportunities for reclam-tion in the 12 states and three terri-tories of the arid west. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The operations are being carried on by the reclamation ser-vice, a corps of engineers selected through competitive civil-service examinations. This corps includes experi-enced consulting and constructing engineers as well as various experts in mechanical and legal matters, and is composed largely of men who have spent most of their lives in practical affairs connected with irrigation. The lrger problems have been solved, and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefululy considered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by compe-tent men and viewed from the standour own case. point of the creation of prosperous homes, and of promptly refunding to the treasury the cost of construction. he reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective. and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been possible under it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over again. FORESTS.

Forest Reserve Policy is that Reserves Are for Use.

It is the cardinal principle of the forest reserve policy of this administration that the reserves are for use. What-ever interferes with the use of their re-

be essential to the prosperity of settlers miners or others, the government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be with-drawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will The owners of the finite grants is an prevent the creation of so-called scrip. It was formerly the custom to make forest reserves without first getting definite and detailed information as to the character of land and timber within their boundaries. This method of ac tion often resulted in badly chosen boundaries and consequent injustice t settlers and others. Therefore this ad-ministration adopted the present methd of first withdrawing the land from lisposal, followed by careful examinaof detailed maps and descriptions, be-fore any forest reserve is created.

CONTROL OF FORESTRY WORK.

I have repeatedly called attention to he confusion which exists in government forest matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. The United States is the only one of the great nations in which the forest work of the government is not concentrated under one department, n consonance with the plainest dictates of good administration and common sense. The present arrangement is bad from every point of view. Merely to mention it is to prove that it should be terminated at once. As I have repeat-edly recommended, all the forest work of the government should be concentrated in the department of agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done, where practically all of the trained foresters of the govern-ment are employed, where chiefly in Work terms of the govern-Washington there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the problems of the reserves acquired on the ground, here all problems relating to growth from the soll are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and ef-fective co-opertion. These reasons are decisive in themselves, but it should be added that the great organizations of tizens whose interests are affected by the forest reserves, such as the Nation-al Livestock association, the National Wool Growers' association, the Amer can Mining congress, the National Ir igation congress, and the mational board of trade, have uniformly, em-batically, and most of them repeated-, expressed themselves in favor of acing all government forest work in department of agriculture becaus of the peculiar adaptation of that de-partment for it. It is true, also, that the forest services of nearly all the great nations of the world are under the respective departments of agriculture, while in but two of the smaller nations and in one colony are they un-der the department of the interior. This is the result of long and varied experi-ence and it agrees fully with the re-quirements of good administration in

IMPORTANT RESULTS.

The creation of a forest service in the department of agriculture will have for its important results:

BETTER HANDLING OF WORK. First .- A better handling of all for est work, because it will be under a single head, and because the vast and indispensable experience of the department in all matters pertaining to the forest reserves, to forestry in gen-eral, and to other forms of production from the soil, will be easily and rapidly accessible.

WILL BE MORE ESEFUL.

Second.—The reserves themselves, be-ing handled from the point of view of the man in the field, instead of the man in the office, will be more easily and more widely useful to the people of the J. E. COSGRIFF, E. W. WILSON, OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH west than has been the case hitherto. Commercial National Bank, WILL BE SELF SUPPORTING. An Exponent of Conservatism Com-bined with Enterprise, Third,-Within a comparatively short time the reserves will become self-supporting. This is important, because A. H. PEABODY, Asst. Cashler. continually and rapidly increasing ap-

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occur where personal good will exists and opportunity for personal explana-Tion is present.

AN EARLY EXPERIENCE.

"In my early business life I had experience with men of saffirs of a character to make me desire to avoid cre-ating a like feeling of resentment to myself and the interests in my charge should fortune ever place me in au-thority, and I am solicitous of a measure of confidence on the part of public and our employes that I shall hope may be warranted by the fairness and good fellowship I intend shall pre-vall in our relationship.

DUTY TO EMPLOYER.

"But do not feel I am disposed to grant unreasonable requests, spend the money of our company unnecessarily or without value received, nor expect the days of mistakes are disappearing or that cause for complaint will not continually occur: simply to correct such abuses as may be discovered, to better conditions as fast as reasonably muy be expected, constantly with varying success, for that improve ment we all desire, to convince you there is a force at work in the right direction, all the time making progress -is the disposition with which I have come among you, asking your good will and encouragement.

PUBLIC WILL.

"The day has gone by when a corporntion can be handled successfully in defiance of the public will, even though that will be unreasonable and wrong. A public may be led, but not driven, and I prefer to go with it and shape or modify. in a measure, its opinion, rather than be swept from my bearings, with loss to myself and the interests in my charge.

CAUSE OF PREJUDICE.

"Violent prejudice exists towards corporate activity and capital today, much of it founded in reason, more in apprehension, and a large measure is due to the personal traits of arbitrary, unreasonable, incompetent, and offen-sive men in positions of authority. The accomplishment of results by indirection, the endeavor to thwart the inten-tion, if not the expressed letter of the law (the will of the people), a disregard of the rights of others, a disposition to withhold what is due, to force by main strength or inactivity a result not justified, depending upon the weakness of the claimant and his innot disposition to become involved in litl-gation, has created a sentiment harmful in the extreme and a disposition to consider anything fair that gives gain to the individual at the expense of the

"If corporations are to continue to do world's work, as they are best fitted to, these qualities in their representatives that have resulted in the present prejudice against them must be relegated to the background. The corporations must come out into the open and see and be seen. They must take the public into their confidence and ask for what they want, and n more, and be prepared to explain satisfactorily, what advantage will accrue

APPEARING OLD

Acts as a Bar to Profitable Employmont.

You cannot afford to grow old. In these days of strenuous competi-tion it is necessary to maintain, as long ns possible, one's youthful appearance. It is impossible to do this without re-

taining a luxurious growth of hair The presence of dandruff indicates the presence of a burrowing germ which lives and thrives on the roots of the hair until it causes total baidness.

Newbro's Herpfelde is the only known destroyer of this pest, and it is as ef-fective as it is delightful to use.

Herpicide makes an elegant hair dressing as well as Dandruff cure.

Accept no substitute—there is none. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. In stamps for sample to The Herpleide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents. 24

INSURANCE.

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national and not local in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different states and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the Congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extend. d to cover interstate transactions in insurance.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMERCE. Must be Kept Open to All on

Equal Terms.

Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all re-Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; he rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private termina. track and side-track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth Congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept, or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than hat named in the turiffs published by the carrier must be enforced. For some time after the enactment of the act to regulate commerce it remained a mooted question whether that act conferred upon the interstate commerce commission the power, after it had found a challenged rate to be unreasonable, to declare what thereafter should, prima facie, be the reasonable maxinum rate for the transportation in dispute. The supreme court finally re-solved that question in the negative, so pute that as the law now stands the commission simply possess the bare power to denounce a particular rate as un-reasonable. While I am of the opinion that at the present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission with eral authority to fix railroad rates I do believe that, as a fair security to hippers, the commission should vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take ts place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately, and to orain unless and until it is revised by the court of review. The government must in increasing degree supervise and reguiste the workings of the railways enreased supervision is the only altenative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other. In my judgment the most important legislaact now needed as regards regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the interstate commerce commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in ef-fect unless and until the court of re-

view reverses it. Steamship companies engaged in in. terstate commerce and protected in our constwise trade, should be held to a strict observance of the interstate commerce act.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

To be Made an Example to American Municipalities.

In pursuing the set plan to make the city of Washington an example to other American municipalities several points

Vashington than in most other cities. r this very reason it is easier to deal with the various phases of these probems in Washington, and the District of olumbia government should be a model for the other municipal governments of the nation, in all such matters as supervision of the housing of the poor, the creation of small parks in the dia-tricts inhabited by the poor, in laws affecting labor, in laws providing for the taking care of children, in truant laws, and in providing schools

TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN.

In the vital matter of taking care of children, much advantage could be gained by a careful study of what has been accomplished in such states as IIlinois and Colorado by the juvenil courts. The work of the juvenile court a really a work of character building It is now generally recognized that young boys and young girls who go wrong should not be treated as criminals, not even necessarily as needing eformation, but rather as needing to have their characters formed, and for this end to have them tested and developed by a system of probabilon. Much admirable work has been done in many of our commonwealths by earnest men and women who have made a special study of the needs of those classes of children which furnish the greatest number of juvenile offenders, and therefore the greatest number of adult offenders; and by their aid, and adult offenders; and by their aid, and by profiting by the experiences of the differ ent states and cities in these matters, it would be easy to provide a good code for the District of Columbia.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Several conditions suggest the need for a systematic investigation into and oving of housing conditions in hington. The hidden residential Washington. loys are breeding grounds of vice and disease, and should be opened into minor streets. For a number of years influential citizens have joined with the district commissioners in the vain endeavor to secure laws permitting he condemnation of insanitary dwell-ngs. The local death rates, especially reventable diseases, are so un ly high as to suggest that the exceponal wholesomeness of Washington's better sections is offset by bad condi-tions in her poorer neighborhoods. A special "commission on housing and health conditions in the national caplwould not only bring about the rermation of existing evils, but would dso formulate an appropriate building ode to protect the city from mammoth lek tenements and other evils which broaten to develop here as they have other citles. That the nation's capi al should be made a model for other nunicipalities is an ideal which appeals patriotic citizens everywhere nd such a special commission might hap out and organize the city's future lines of civic si elopment In ce, just as Maj. L'Enfant and the recent park commission planned the arrangement of her streets and parks.

A MORTIFYING FACT.

It is mortifying to remember that Washington has no compulsory school attendance law and that careful inquir ies indicate the habitual absence from school of some 20 per cent of all children between the ages of eight and 14. It muse he evident to all who consider problems of neglected child life or the benefits of compulsory education in other elties that one of the most urgent needs of the national law requiring ndance of all capital 1.56 attendance school children, this law to be enforced by attendance agents directed by the board | serve a, good purpose of education.

PLAY GROUNDS NECESSARY. Public play grounds are necessary means for the development of whole-



has given facilities for post-graduate work to 500 young men during the last seven years, preparing them for ad-vanced lines of work in the department and in the state institutions.

METEROLOGICAL FACTS.

The facts concerning meterology and life its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically inquired into. emperature and moisture are controll ing factors in all agricultural opera tions. The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean sea and their paths are being forecasted with increasing accu-

The cold winds that come from acy. the north are anticipated and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners, and fruiterers in all southern localities.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS SOLD.

We sell \$250,000,000 worth of animals and animal products to foreign countries every year, in addition to supplying our own people more cheaply and bundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people cessful manufacturing depends prim-arily on cheap food, which accounts to a considerable extent for our growth in this direction. The department of agriculture, by careful inspection of meats, guards the health of our people and gives clean bills of health to de serving exports; it is prepared to deal romptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our flocks and herds in this respect. There should be an annual census of the live stock of the nation.

PLANT PRODUCTS SOLD.

We sell abroad about \$600,000,000 worth of plants and their products every year. Strenuous efforts are being made to

import from foreign countries such grains as are suitable to our varying Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice; by helping the rice growers on the gulf coast to secure seeds from the orient suited to their conditions, and by giving them adequate protection, they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean sea and to other ricegrowing countries. Wheat and other grains have been imported from lightrainfall countries to our lands in the west and southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition our cropping area and 0111 home-making territory that can not irrigated. Ten million bushels first-class macaroni wheat e grown from these experi-ital importations last year. be of verè mental fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the old world-the fig from Turkey, the almond from Spain, the date from Algeria, the mango from In-We are helping our fruit growers to get their crops into European markets by studying methods of preservation through refrigeration, packing, and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop growers by importing varieties that ripen earlier and later than the kinds they have been raising, thereby length-

ening the harvesting season. The ton crop of the country is threatened with root rot, the bollworm, and the boll weevil. Our pathologists will find mmune vareties that will resist the cot disease, and the bollworm can be dealt with, but the boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton crop. It is a Central American insect that has become acclimated in Texas and has done great damage. A scientist of the department of agriculture has found the weevil at home in Guatemala being kept in check by an ant, which has been brought to our cotton fields for observation. It is hoped that it may

SOILS OF THE COUNTRY.

The soils of the country are getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. We have duplicates of the soils that grow the wrapper tobacco in Sumatra and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of time when the large amounts paid to these countries will be paid to our own people. The reclamation of alkali, lands is prograss-

ources is to be avoided by every posalble means. But these resources be used in such a way as to make them permanent.

The forest policy of the government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the west, and to the people of the United States in gen-eral. 'The foest reserves themselves propriations will be necessary for the oper care of this exceedingly importare of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the ant interest of the nation, and they can and should be offset by returns from the national forests. Under similar estern public land states. They powcircumstances the forest possessions of rfully affect the use and disposal of he public lands. They are of special other great nations form an important aportance because they preserve ater supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the west.

WHY CREATED.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to reserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The princi-This is al users of the water thus preserved re irrigation ranchers and settlers, tles and towns to whom their mu licipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power, and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining, and other purposes. All these are rectly dependent upon the forest re-

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber supply for various classes of Among the more imporood users. ant of these are settlers under the roamation act and other acts, for whom cheap and accessible supply of tim er for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors, who ure in serious danger of losing their upply by fire or through export lumber companies when tim-lands adjacent to their mines iss into private ownership; lumber-en, transportation companies, builds, and commercial interests in gen-

Although the wisdom of creating rest reserves is nearly everywhere eartily recognized, yet in a few locales there has been misunderstanding The following stateand complaint. ment is therefore desirable:

NEED PEOPLE'S SUPPORT.

The forest reserve policy can be suc-essful only when it has the full suport of the people of the west. It can not safely, and should not in any case, imposed upon them against their vill. But neither can we accept the lews of those whose only interest in the forest is temporary; who are anx-ous to reap what they have not sown and then move away, leaving desolution behind them. On the contrary, it is evmywhere and always the interest of permanent settler and the permabusiness man, the man with a stake in the country, which n

limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to pre-vent the issue, under the act of June 4. 1897, of base for exchange or lieu



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erned is convinced of the necessity for the proposed consolidation of forest work in the department of agriculture and I myself have urged it more than once in former messages. Again commend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Congress. The interests of the nation at large and of the west in particular have suffered greatly because of the delay.

PUBLIC LANDS.

INTERES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. Attention Called to Report of Commission. R. I call the attention of the Congress

again to the report and recommenda-tion of the commission on the public lands forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. Th commission has prosecuted its investi-gations actively during the past season and a second report is now in an advanced stage of preparation.

GAME PRESERVES.

Should be Created for Preservation of Big Game. In connection with the work of the forest reserves I desire again to urge upon the Congress the Importance of authorizing the president to set aside certain portions of these reserves or other public lands as game refuges for the preservation of the bison, the waand other large beasts once so bundant in our woods and mountains and on our great plains, and now tend ing toward extinction. Every support should be given to the authorities of the Yellowstone park in their success ful efforts at preserving the large creatures therein; and at very little ex-pense portions of the public domain in other regions which are wholly unsuit-

to agricultural settlement could be similarly utilized. We owe it to future generations to keep alive the noble and beautiful creatures which by their pres-ence add such distinctive character to American wilderness. of the Yellowstone park should be extended southwards. The canyon of the Colorado should be made a national park; and the national-park system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of giant

PENSIONS.

Bureau Never More Satisfactory BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND Than Now. The veterans of the Civil war have a claim upon the nation such as no other (Continued on page 9.)

KENTUCKY THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST

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trees in California,

considered and which must decide. LIEU LAND SELECTION. The making of forest reserves within allroad and wagon-road land-grant

serves, THEIR USERS,

WISDOM OF THEIR CREATION.

