

the family home, and are not in any way looked upon as worn out or undesirable relations. Such conditions have obtained for hundreds of years and suggest the thought that, wanting as the Chinese have of late been found in the fighting arena, as home rulers they can give points to the remainder of the universe."—*London People*, May 19, 1895.

MUCH LAND LEFT.

The Indian division of the Interior department, says the *Denver Times* in a Washington special, has for some time been wrestling with various problems in connection with the allotment of lands to the Uncompangre Ute Indians in Utah. It was soon discovered that after all these Indians had been settled upon the territory set apart for them in Utah, there would still be a large tract of land remaining unoccupied. A great many people in western Colorado and in Utah wished this land opened to settlement or entry, but the officials of the department at first did not desire to do this.

After considering the matter, however, they have come to the conclusion that as this land cannot be allotted to the Indians, as the Uncompangres have already received their full allotment of land, and the land is also not agricultural, that certain portions of it might just as well be thrown open to entry. Several large tracts of this reservation are known to be rich in deposits of asphalt, which has come to be such an important factor in street paving, and it is also believed that there are deposits of minerals of different kinds.

The secretary of the Interior has decided to recommend to the President that a proclamation be issued opening about 40,000 acres of this reservation to settlement, or rather to entry, as the land is said to be valueless except for its asphalt and mineral products.

No date has yet been fixed on for opening this land to entry and the matter has not been brought to the attention of the President at all. Some action will be taken, however, in a very short time. The land to be thus disposed of lies in the north east corner of the reservation.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

1. Is there any wild or native timber growing in your county?
2. If so, what is its extent in acres or square miles?
3. Where is it located?
4. How is it situated in relation to your principal irrigating streams?
5. Of what kinds of trees is it chiefly composed?
6. Is the land on which the timber is found densely or sparsely covered by it?
7. Is there much or little underbrush?
8. Does rain or snow fall to a greater or less extent on the timbered land than on adjacent land without timber, or is the downfall the same on both?
9. What is the general character of the surface land covered with timber as to ruggedness, accessibility, elevation, general inclination from a horizontal or level standpoint, and what is the face direction of such inclination in reference to the points of the compass?
10. Are there any timber lands in your county on which the timber is being carelessly, wantonly, or in any way unnecessarily destroyed?

11. If so, what possible ways can you suggest by which such destruction can be arrested?

12. Have there been any forest fires in your county; if so, when did they occur and what was their origin or probable cause?

13. Can you suggest any feasible way to prevent them or lessen their frequency?

14. What is the extent of the area devastated by such fires?

15. What is the present condition of the burnt district: whether hopelessly desolate, or whether there is an encouraging prospect of a revival of the timber destroyed; and if new vegetation is springing up, what is its general character; and are the trees and other plants of the new growth of the same kind or species as the old or original growth, or are they of a different species?

16. When forest areas have been denuded in other ways than by fire, in what condition are such areas as to growth of new vegetation; if a new growth follows, what is its kind and character?

17. If the mountains or lands adjacent to the headwaters of streams in your county have been stripped of timber from any cause, what has been the effect on the amount and frequency of rain and snow fall; on the amount of water supply from streams; on the longer or shorter continuance of water in those streams each year; on the frequency and destructive character of floods; and on the number and flow of springs?

18. How has the removal of timber from such woodlands affected the depth of soil; that is, has it been, or is it likely to be, entirely washed away?

19. What has been the effect of sheep grazing on forest areas in your county?

20. The same inquiry in regard to cattle grazing?

21. What has been the effect of such grazing on lands denuded of timber, as to the revival of timber growth?

22. To what extent have trees other than fruit trees been planted and cultivated in your county?

23. When and for what purpose were such trees planted?

24. Of what varieties, or what kinds of trees were they?

25. What kinds of trees have been found to flourish best as shade trees in your county?

26. The same as to serviceable timber trees?

27. Have trees been utilized, under any circumstances, as wind-breaks, in your county; if so, what has been the experience connected therewith?

28. In what places in your county could trees be grown to do good service as wind-breaks?

29. Is any record kept of the amount of rain and snow fall in your county; if so, by whom?

30. Are there areas of land in your county, many or few, greater or less in extent, not otherwise used, on which the waste water of irrigating streams could be distributed in winter and spring?

31. Are there any trees or bushes growing along the irrigating canals and ditches in your county?

32. If so, have they been planted or is their growth spontaneous; in either case, what are the kinds of trees or bushes?

33. Is Arbor Day observed as a holiday in your county?

AGAINST AMERICANS.

Elder J. W. Damron, of Millard county, and W. A. Seegmiller, of Sevier county, have arrived home from a mission to the Society Islands. They bring the information that the Latter-day Saints and other Ameri-

cans on the islands are forbidden to engage in religious worship there, notwithstanding the treaty with France which guarantees to Americans full religious toleration. This arbitrary and unlawful action has been taken by the French governors against the protest of the American consul. The following, from the *San Francisco Call*, gives a fair statement of matters touched upon therein. Further information is given in our editorial columns:

People are getting to be very unsocial on the Society Islands. The ones who are suffering are the Mormons. For over forty years they have had a large following in Tahiti and in the Tuamotu group. Now the French governors are working to suppress the missionaries and are accomplishing their ends through threats of fine, imprisonment and banishment.

Four Mormon missionaries arrived yesterday on the schooner *Tropic Bird*. They were J. W. Damron, W. A. Seegmiller, his assistant, and Acting Elder T. Jones. The fourth was J. A. Gilbert, a Josephite or member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Both sects of the Mormon Church are being persecuted with equal severity.

"Our troubles began last November," said Mr. Damron. "The world should know of the action of these French governors; yet, I hesitate to tell you the story, for fear that it might increase the severity with which my brethren are being treated."

He held a hurried consultation with Mr. Seegmiller and Mr. Jones. He then decided to tell of some of the circumstances, but soon became so indignant and so in earnest that he disclosed his whole tale of woe:

We have labored among the natives for a long time without restraint. In fact, Governor Tahanu, the executive officer of the Tuamotu group, encouraged us, as he said the natives who were under the Mormon teaching were more reliable and less given to drunkenness than the others.

But about a year ago last May the French government changed the governors and put in Governor Paploo at Tahiti and Governor Martin at Fakarava, the capital of the Tuamatu group.

Up to that time the Mormons had grown in strength during forty years. Then a change came. The two governors were not openly hostile at first, but they gave little evidences of unfriendliness by their discourteous reception of the missionaries.

When the schooner *Evangelist* arrived last November their opposition became open. This vessel was brought from San Francisco by the "Reorganized" branch of the Church, who are known in Tuamotu as the Latter-day Saints. They intended to use it to carry missionaries from one island to another.

Governor Martin forbade the vessel to carry the French flag, which practically prohibited it going among the islands. The American consul interfered and the governor had to withdraw from his position. He issued an edict first, though, that the vessel should not be used in transporting missionaries from island to island. Again he was forced by the American consul to revoke his order.

This, of course, incensed Governor Martin highly. He then prohibited