

WILL BE OPENED WITH CANADA

Sensational Story Regarding Boundary Question Given Quietly by Secy. Ade.

ENTIRELY WITHOUT BASIS.

New \$10 Bills Prove to be Undesirable—Forest Reserves Profitable To Government.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—A recent copy of a Canadian paper received in Washington contained a somewhat sensational story which seems to have escaped the American newspapers. The story was in the form of a special dispatch from Fort McMurray in the Yukon district and was to the effect that the international boundary commission had discovered an error in the line of the 141 meridian which will result in the transfer of a wedge shaped piece of territory to the Alaskan Yukon district being transferred from the authority of the Dominion government to that of the United States. The dispatch went on to say that this wedge shaped strip begins with a thin edge at the Yukon river boundary and runs south several hundred miles making the wedge grow wider. It is also asserted that the Fokker creek miners assert that many claims heretofore recorded as being on the Canadian side, may not be found on the American side and that they will ask the Canadian government for a refund of their license, royalties and renewal fees heretofore paid. The closing paragraph of the dispatch also claims that the new boundary line also crosses the Alaskan now copper fields now being exploited by Guggenheim company.

The attention of Acting Secy. of State Ade was called to this dispatch today and he was asked whether or not the state department has any information concerning this important discovery of the surveyors. To this inquiry Mr. Ade replied:

LINE FOLLOWS 141ST MERIDIAN

"The fact is that former surveys have been merely guess work and the line now follows the 141st meridian accurately. The stories that Canada or the United States would either gain or lose territory, are entirely without basis. Neither country will by any possibility gain or lose any territory worth considering. The line as it has been thus far run indicates only a difference of from 5 to 60 feet from the original guess work survey. There has been and will be no international complication growing out of the line of this boundary. Great Britain and the United States have by treaty agreed to stand by the divisional line as it may be determined by the joint commission who are conducting the survey. Thus far the original line which was practically imaginary has been proven almost absolutely correct and the small divergence will neither cause gain nor loss, to either Canada or this country.

UNDESIRABLE MONEY.

The issuance of the new ten dollar gold certificates has caused a great deal of annoyance and some loss to merchants throughout the country. In the City of Washington, where these new evidences of the government obligations are perhaps more common than elsewhere, numerous complaints have reached the treasury department concerning the danger of losing notes of the smaller denomination so similar in design and color to those of the higher. Heretofore, the "yellow back," so called, has commonly stood for a \$20 bill and the sudden loss of thousands of dollars' worth of \$10 certificates, led to many frauds which are the basis of the complaint. A casual glance at the back of the \$10 certificate leads to the impression that it may be a \$20 and numerous sharpers have profited by this fact through rushing into business places and asking for change for a \$20, at the same time depositing on the counter one of the new tens. During the past week no less than seven different business houses in Washington have complained that they have been defrauded by this means, and similar stories have come from other sections of the country. But the issue has already been floated and even if the treasury department should see its way clear to call in these new bills with a few to substituting for them a note less like the \$20 bills than they are, it would be difficult to do so. In fact, it has been the experience in the past that whenever an issue has been called in, years are required to get the outstanding obligations all back in the treasury department. The subject is likely to receive attention at an early cabinet meeting, and it is more than probable that change in the design may be effected, or else that the color will be varied so as to reduce to a minimum all danger of further fraud.

FORESTS PRODUCE REVENUE.

The national forests which were originally designated as forest reserve promises to be quite a profitable investment for the federal government and incidentally for the people who form that government. It was supposed when the forest policy was first established, that the result would simply be the trying up of vast areas of wooded land in the form of preserves which should be invaluable for any purpose whatever, but since the honorable Gifford Pinchot has been made chief forester, he has determined that millions of dollars can be annually taken from the forests owned by the government without destroying the timber value of the growing trunks. It is only within a year or two that any real financial returns have been received and indeed, the national forests scarcely pay the cost of maintenance, but that will come later. The forest surveys have just issued a statement showing the result of their labors from a financial standpoint during the last fiscal year. This statement shows that the total receipts from business on the national forests for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$229,517.93, more than double the receipts for the preceding fiscal year and the sum which goes to the states and territories, by law, to swell the county school and road funds where national forests are located—10 per cent of the total—is also more than double, reaching the considerable sum of \$153,017.75.

There is food for thought in the fact that, except for Arizona, California and Utah, the states which derive the greatest benefit from the returns of forest management are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, the six states in which Congress last year forbade the addition of new national forests except by its own vote. As compared with the figures for last year, Montana's share, \$20,655.42, is this year over three times larger; Idaho's \$19,122.92 almost three times; Oregon's \$18,920.89, almost twice; Wyoming's \$16,590.33, about two and one-half times.

OHIO POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Ohio political situation has been so subject of serious discussion among politicians in Washington, even though the dog days are upon us. The

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL FOOD

is prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. V. C. Price, whose name as a manufacturer of pure food products is national. No breakfast food can compare with it, as it contains all the elements found in the body.

10 cents a package. For sale by all Grocers

failure of Secy. Taft to receive the unanimous endorsement of the state central committee at its recent meeting is construed to mean a split in the Republican party in the Buckeye state and the eventual elimination of the war secretary as a presidential possibility. It means, according to the knowing ones, renewed factional strife in that state which cannot but seriously injure the chances of Republican success in the presidential campaign in 1908 and a realignment of the forces now in control of the grand old party.

The friends of Secy. Taft are claiming a victory and are shouting his name from the hilltops as the successor of Pres. Roosevelt, but the unemotional politician who is not "hooked up" with either wing of the Republican party does not see in the divided state committee of Ohio any legitimate reason for enthusiasm on either side, but rather a precursor of troublous days to come for both Taft and Foraker.

FORAKER NOT PLACATED.

Notwithstanding the vote of confidence given him by the committee, which endorsed Secy. Taft, as Ohio's candidate for the presidency by a two-thirds vote, Senator Foraker, like a Roman of old, refuses to be placated by a "sop," the endorsement of himself as his own successor in the senate, on the ground that the state central committee lacked authority to endorse any body, and that its business is fixed by party regulation, it being but the service of the master which in this instance was the state convention creating it.

The powers of a state central committee vary in several states with which I am familiar," said a United States senator, who was in Washington this week, "but I know of no Republican state committee clothed with power to endorse candidates previous to a state convention, and can conceive where a state committee might want to express itself upon some particular policy of party ethics, or a party policy, but the prerogatives of a state committee are limited to the powers with which it is clothed at the time of its creation. A state committee is but a governing body in the larger sense and really is an executive committee whose powers extend over from one convention to another. It is the business of the state central committee to conduct a campaign, to arrange for meetings and for speakers, to arrange for the financing of the campaign and, when the smoke of battle lifts—to arrange for the calling of another convention when, on the convening of that convention, another state central committee is made. I do not believe it is ever contemplated that a state central committee could blaze a path way for a state convention, and although I am a sincere admirer of Secy. Taft and will do all in my state to secure a delegation in his behalf, I think the friends of the secretary will rue their work when they called upon the state central committee of Ohio, to endorse William H. Taft a year before the presidential contest begins. I believe that Secy. Taft will wake up some fine morning and in the language of an older statesman say, 'God save me from my fool friends.'"

DEATH OF A PAYMASTER.

There died in the Philippines, in the last week of last month's notes, Eugene Coffin, a major and paymaster of the United States army, under exceptionally sad circumstances. Maj. Coffin was one of the most efficient paymasters in the service and he was marked for a splendid assignment after his term in the Philippines, by his friend and admiral, Paymaster General Culver C. Shiffen. Maj. Coffin, it is understood, died from the effects of blood-poisoning resulting from the handling of tainted greenbacks. His is not the first case by any manner of means, of men dying from the handling of tainted money, but it does seem that the life of a paymaster in the army should be seriously taken into account by the makers of our laws and something should be done at the next session of Congress to retire money that is in any way soiled.

Talking to Col. Charles H. Whipple of the pay department, a son of that splendid Christian gentleman—Bishop Whipple of Minnesota—about the death of his associate, Maj. Coffin, Col. Whipple said that while he was in the Philippines great quantities of money came in from the English banks and when opened, emitted a stench that almost paralyzed the office force. They fumigated the bills as best they could and in counting the greenbacks used on their spouses listerine and carbolic acid, the best known disinfectants, but still, with all their precautions, if one of the cashiers had a cut, or the slightest scratch on his hands, injurious results were bound to occur, because of the handling of this money.

NEW BILLS NEEDED.

England can give the United States cards and spades on the question of the newness of its banknotes. No matter how bright looking an English bank bill may be when it appears in the Bank of England, it is immediately destroyed and a new bill of the same denomination and the same serial number takes its place. We, in Washington, being near the treasury department, and the place where greenbacks are made, generally have new bills, but the people of the west, who are under the dominion of the national banks get



CITY HAS 20 000 SCHOOL CHILDREN

Result of Census Checked by Directory Estimate Gives Approximately That Number.

GAIN OVER LAST YEAR 875.

Salt Lake has a school population of 19,371. In other words close to 20,000 children attend school in this city. The gain over last year was 875, or 4.15 per cent. Secy. L. P. Judd is authority for these figures and they are checked up by Polk's new directory estimates. The gain, shown by precincts is as follows:

Precincts.	1906.	1907.	Gain.
First	5,252	5,462	210
Second	4,904	5,238	334
Third	3,561	3,704	143
Fourth	2,637	2,814	177
Fifth	2,142	2,153	11
Totals	18,496	19,371	875

DETAILS OF REPORT.

Interesting details of this report follow:

Totals—Boys, 9,518; girls, 9,853; grand total, 19,371.

Cannot read or write—Boys, 1,069; girls, 1,040; total, 2,109.

Can read and write—Boys, 8,449; girls, 8,813; total, 17,262.

Attended district school—Boys, 7,551; girls, 7,918; total, 15,469.

Attended private schools—Boys, 213; girls, 552; total, 765.

Attended no school—Boys, 1,374; girls, 1,835; total, 3,209.

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Protest Against Transferring of D. A. Nelson Falls—Assignment Of Teachers.

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