STANDS STRONGLY FOR CONSERVATION

President Toff's Address Before Congress at St. Paul.

DANGER IN CONTINUED WASTE

Chief Executive Outlines Plans Which He Believes Should Be Adopted-Statistics Make Speech Comprohonsive to Hearers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sent. L.-President Taft delivered his long-expected speech before the National Conservation congress here today. Substantially it was as follows:

litical serm has some to mean the presersage of examp lands belonging to the
station of our natural resources for states or private owners, because, if

The dataper to the maste and do the peo-ple at large from the waste and dissipa-area of cultivation. I deprecate the agithem of our national wealth is not one tation in favor of such legislation. It is ple of the older communities, because its spect obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer liv private capital or at the instance of part of the country the sympathy with the state. In these days there is a dispoexputation and development is so strong sition to look too much to the federal flast the flanger is soulled at or ignored. government for everything. I am liberal Attempt scientific men and theoretical ob- in the construction of the Constitution servers, however, the danger has always with reference to federal power; but been gressent; but it needed some one to am firmly convinced that the only safe bring home the crying need for a remedy course for us to pursue is to hold fast of this will so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of to regard as sacred the powers of the public spinion and action by the representatives of the people. Therefore Rosselfres and at the same time have prewell took up this task in the last two served with judicial exactness the re-nears of his second administration, and strictions of the Constitution. There is well did be perform it.

and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my ecutive can do to belp a great people emmervation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do. not as president of a party, but as president of the whole people. Conservation be not a operation of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that eur children and our children's children logs of this sort whiese we needle to are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all proper motives, and unless we judicially consider every measure of Nothing can be more important in the method proposed with a view to its effect matter of conservation than the treatment Steness in actilering our common pur-pose, and wholly without regard to who proposes it or who will chim the credit for its adoption. The problems are of a built in the waste of our re-nources. This say great difficulty and call for the was recognized by congress by an act calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented try, and it is possible that in their soluway and then another. What I wish to the timber lands of the government. exphasize, however, is that a satisfartory conclusion can only be reached acres in two forests in Alaska) are 191-promptly if we awaid acrimony, imputations of had faith, and political contro-

United States, including all the and including Alasko, amounted in all to about 188,880,980 across. Of this there is belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry. side of Almska spmetting like 700,000 000 of owns many tracts of land lying along the margine of streams that have water

beads of its agricultural lands; its minergi inode-that is, lands containing metalliderous minerals; (i) forest lands; real lands: (is oil and gas lands; and

Apricultural Lands. ser land have for the entry of agricul-

rai lands are norr as follows: The original homestead law, with the requirements of residence and cultivation for five years, much more strictly en-forced than ever before. The enlarged homestead art, applying nontrrigable lands only, requiring fix

years' residence and continuous cultiva-The desert-land net, which requires on the part of the purchaser the ownership of a water right and thorough reciamation of the land by irrigation, and the

The donation or Curry act, under which for its reclamation, and the title weets in the settler who resides upon the land and cultivates it and pays the cost of the fiel coal lands amounting to

The national reclamation homestead law, requiring fine years' residence and endiforation by the settler on the land irriguted by the government, and payment the reclusionation.

great importance, severing the ownership of roal by the government in the ground from the surface and permitting homestead entries upon the surface of the land, which when perfected, give the settler the right to form the surface, while the coul beneath the surface is retained in ownership by the government and may be disposed of by it under other

There is no crying need for radical re-form in the methods of dispessing of went are really agricultural lands. The presest laws turn worked soil. The larged homestend law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semithe nerwilliars department as to how these suburid kinds may be to the not preserved for sweful . . ture are of the serv execute of conservation. Then conservation of agricultural lends in by irrigation and I should devote a few

and he doing to this report. Rectamation.

By the reclamation art a front has b rested of the proceeds of the public construct works for storing great bodies of states at proper altitudes from which, by a sumable system of carals and discharid and subarid lands of the government to be sold to nettlers at a price sufficie to pay for the improvements. Frimarily, ement of public lands. Incidentally, grivate hand is also within reach 1998. For the year ending March 21, though, as we have seen, the estimate of the agent of the geological survey would

owners by the government is held by the federal court of appeals not to be a osurpation of power. But certainly this ought not to be done except from sursugar not to be some except from but-tion water, not needed for government land. The total sum already accumula-ted in the reclamation fund is \$50,271. 28.72 and of that all but \$6.50.503.34 has atements made by experts that there projects could not be promptly comhand or with the funds likely to accrue over, that there are many settlers who have been fed into taking up lands with the hope and budgestanding of having ledi in a most distressing situation. be given to the secretary of the interior sured earnings by the projects, so that the projects, worthy and feasible, might be promptly completed, and the settlers might be relieved from their present inconvenience and hardship. In authorizing the issue of these projects, cangress limited the application of their proceeds to those projects which a board of army engireers, to be appointed by the president, should examine and determine to be feasible and worthy of completion. The board has been appointed and soon will

Gentlemen of the National Conservation | make its report. Conservation as an economic and po-United States ought to aid in the drainwas all the so as to secure the great- | drained, they would be exceedingly valinviting the general government into contribution from its treasury toward enan ener way in which the Constitution As president of the United States I can be vielated by congress without fudicial fabilition, to-wit, by appropriations from the national treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this

Mineral Lands.

By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called metal-liferous minerals. The rules of ownerslip and disputition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and then were embodied in the law, and they swill that I do not think it is wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.

of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands as nutional forests Speaking generally. there has been reserved of the existing Within these forests (including 20,000,000 acres are in the United States proper and nclude within their boundaries thing like 22,000,000 of acres that belong to the state or to private individuals. We essions from those of the thirteen states have then, excluding Alaska forests, a had made consions to the United States total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests

The government timber in this connscreen of this the national forest re-screen in the United States proper em-brace in the United States proper em-brace in the rest is largely enable. Conly three per cent. of that which will afford certainly fool,000,000 is in refeate ownership is looked after tons of coal, more than half of which b aggertanity for agriculture by dry farm- properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual de- of anthracite, it is estimated to be worth, structive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by private persons and corporations. It is estimated to be worth, in the ground, one-half a cent a ton, which makes its value per acre from \$80 to \$200. The coking-coal lands of Pennsylvania are worth from \$80 to \$1,000 an maragement of forests not on public land is berond the jurisdiction of the fed-I shall divide my discussion under the eral government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enpublic interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of causes of waste in the management of coal a year is used there. It is estimated forests owned by private individuals and that the coal could be laid down at Se-

ns to federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the motection to nutlonal forests and an act make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

tant for our consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classiacres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17.-\$5,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 77,648,666 acres, making a total withdrawal of \$6.535,600 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,271,000 have been classified and found not to contain coal, and have been re-stored to agricultural entry, and 4,354,000 acres have been classified as coal leads: while 29.788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 230,000 acres have been classi-fied as coni lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10.168,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the dispoettion of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is \$10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulations governing appraisal, approved April 8, 195, the minimum was \$10. as provided by law, and the maximum was \$300, and the highest price actually placed upon any land sold was \$75. I'm. der the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1966, the maximum price was increased to \$30, except in regions where there are large mines, where so maximum limit is fixed and the price is determined by the estimated tens of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been 26%. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and coal lands are laints in likely to be old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4 200.903 sores, valued under the old regu-lations at \$77.644.25, an average of \$18 an were; and 5.854.702 acress classified and swined under the new regulation at \$334. 96.16, or a total of 10.105.525 acres, tal-

For the year ending March 21, 1809, 227 coal entries were made, embracing an area of \$2.23 acres, which sold for \$62.-

cast or profit of this water to private area of 53.413 acres, which sold for \$803. | carry up the maximum of value to \$500 | that time 2.475.412 acres have been recommend by the S13; and down to August, 1910, there were an acre. In my judgment it is essential stored for settlement of the original four \$13; and down to August, 1910, there were but 17 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres. in the proper development of Alaska that which sold for \$33,910.60, making a disposition of the coal lands in the last two these coal lands should be opened, and that the Pacific slope should be given the benefit of the comparatively cheap coal years of about 60,000 acres for \$1,305,000. The present congress, as already said, of fine quality which can be furnished at as separated the surface of coal lands, a reasonable price from these fields; but either classified or withdrawn for classipublic, through the government, fication, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries ought certainly to retain a wise control and interest in these coal deposits, and I think it may do so safely if congress will upon the surface of lands useful for ag-riculture and to reserve the ownership authorize the granting of leases, as alin the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered lands in the United States, with proviwhether the existing law for the sale of sions forbidding the transfer of the leases except with the consent of the the coal in the ground should continue in force or be repealed and a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal be-neath the surface passes to the granter upon limitations as to the area to be inof the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons and at a certain moderate rental, with revalties upon the coal mined proporof coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings tioned to the market value of the coal either at Seattle or at San Francisco. Of course such leases should contain condi-tions requiring the erection of proper will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment neces plants, the proper development by guesswork, and the government parts with the ownership of the cost in the ern mining methods of the properties eased, and the use of every known and ground absolutely. Authorities of the gepractical means and device for saving the slogical survey estimate that in the United States today there is a supply of Oil and Gas Lands about three thousand billions of tons of In the last administration there were coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the oth er two thousand billions are within private ownership and under no more control as to the use or the prices at which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord

would, and imposes conditions in its leases like those which are now imposed

by the owners in fee of coal mines in the

various coal regions of the east, then it

would retain over the disposition of the

coal deposits a choice as to the assignee of the lease, or of resuming possession at the end of the term of the lease, which

might easily be framed to enable it to

exercise a limited but effective control

In the disposition and sate of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the

this country, and that its adoption would

largely interfere with the investment of

capital and the proper development and opening up of the coal resources. I ven-

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one

individual or corporation, is not free from difficulty: but in view of the fact that

the government retains control as owner.

I think there might be some liberality in

the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres

terms upon which the coal shall be held

by the tenant, either at the end of each

lease or at periods during the term, the

sharing in the increased price of coal and

the additional profit made by the tenant

By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the

mines, the government may control the character of the development of the

mines and the treatment of employes with

reference to safety. By denying the

right to transfer the lease except by the

written permission of the governmental

authorities, it may withhold the needed

consent when it is proposed to transfer

the leasehold to persons interested in es-tablishing a monopoly of coal production

in any state or neighborhood. The change

from the absolute grant to the leasing

system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of

leases; but the change will be a good

the interest of conservation, and I am

Alaska Coal Lands

The investigation of the geological sur-

vey show that the coal properties in Alaska cover about 1,200 square miles,

and that there are known to be available

about 15,000,000,000 tons. This is, however,

an underestimate of the coal in Alaska,

because further developments will prob-

ably increase this amount many times; but we can say with considerable cer-

tainty that there are two fields on the

Pacific slope which can be reached by

of a very high grade of bituminous and

acre, while other Appalachian fields as

worth from \$10 to \$356 an acre, and the fields in the central states from \$10 to

\$2,000 an acre, and in the Rocky moun-

tains the to \$500 an acre. The demand for

coal on the Pacific coast is for about

4,500,000 tons a year. It would encounter

the competition of chanp fuel oil, of which the equivalent of 12,000,000 tons of

attle or San Francisco, a high-grade bi-

55 or \$ a ten. The price of coal on the Pacific slope varies greatly from time to

time in the year and from year to year-from \$4 to \$12 a ton. With a regular coal supply established, the expert of the

geological survey. Mr. Brooks, who has

made a report on the subject, does not

think there would be an excessive proft

in the Alaska coal mining because the

would be considerably lowered by compe

tition from these fields and by the pres-ence of crude fuel oil. The history of the

laws affecting the disposition of Alaska

coal lands shows them to need amend

On November 12, 1996, President Roose

welt issued an executive order with

drawing all coal lands from location and

entry in Alaska. On May 16, 1997, he

modified the order so as to permit valid

locations made prior to the withdrawal on November 12, 1996, to proceed to entry

and patent. Prior to that date some 900 claims had been filed, most of them said

to be illegal because either made fraudu-

lently by dummy entrymen in the inter

est of one individual or corporation, or because of agreements made prior to lo-

cation between the applicants to co-operate in developing the lands. There are 33 claims for 160 scres each, known as the "Conningham claims," which are claimed to be valid on the ground that they were

made by an attorney for 33 different

and bona fide claimants who, as

proper steps to locate their entries and

preject them. The representatives of the government in the hearings before the

land office have attacked the validity of

these Curningham claims on the ground

that prior to their location there was an

understanding between the claimants to

pool their claims after they had been perfected and unite them in one com-

pany. The trend of decision seems to

show that such an agreement would in

validate the claims, although under the subsequent law of May 28, 1908, the con-

and other Alaska claims is likely to be but it ought to be distinctly understood

that no private claims for Alaska coal

lands have as yet been allowed or per-

fected, and also that whatever the result as to pending claims, the existing coal-

land laws of Alaska are most unsatisfac

tory and should be radically amended. To begin with, the purchase price of the land is a flat rate of \$10 per acre. al-

ment badly.

price at which the coal could be sold

tuminous, at # a ton and anthracite at

one and can be made. The change is in

glad to approve it.

experts in the matter of making proper

government may secure the benefit

would not be too great a maximum.

By the opportunity to readjust

ture to differ entirely from this view,

withdrawn from agricultural entry 2,829,-000 acres of supposed oll land in California; about a million and a half acres in Louisiana, of which only 6.500 acres were known to be vacant unappropriated land; 75,000 acres in Oregon and 174,-000 acres in Wyoming, making a total of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In September, 1902, I directed that all public oil lands, whether then withdrawn or not, should be withheld from disposition pending congressional action, for the reason that the existing placer mining law, although made applicable to deposits of this character, is not suitable to such lands, and for the further reason that it seemed desirable to reserve certain fuel-oil deposits for the use of the American navy. Accordingly the form of all existing withdrawals was changed, and new withdrawals aggregating 2,750,000 acres were made in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Field examinations during the year showed that of the original withdrawals, 2,170,-00 acres were not valuable for oil, and they were restored for agricultural entry. Meantime, other withdrawals of public oil lands in these states were made, so that July 1, 1910, the outstanding withdrawals then amounted to 4,50,000 acres. The needed oil and gas law is essential-

ly a leasing law. In their natural occurrence, oil and gas cannot be measured in terms of acres, like coal, and it follows that exclusive title to these products can normally be secured only after they reach the surface. Oll should be disposed of as a commodity in terms of barrels of transportable product rather than in acres of real estate. This is, of course, the reason for the practically universal adoption of the leasing system wherever oil land is in private ownership. The government thus would not be entering on an experiment, but simply putting into effect a plan successfully operated in private contracts. Why should not the government as a landowner deal directly with the oil producer rather than through the intervention of a middleman to whom the government gives title to the land? beneficial control rather than the

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of tion of revenue. As not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy. the federal government is directly concerned both in encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil sup-

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields the oll seems to be in a common reservoir, or series of reservolrs, communicating through the sands, so that the excessive draining of oil at one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property.
It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that permits be issued to a prospector for oil giving him the right to prospect for two | bills have been introduced in compears over a certain tract of government | providing that whenever the state land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which he pays a small sum. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a cerwould acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is adopted, then he would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above successed. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government

gas lands Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potash. three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in us-ful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States tains the greatest known deposits of this rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands are confined to Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1999, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time, 2,322,000 acres of the land thus withdrawn was found not to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1.678.000 acres was classified properly as phosphate lands. During drawn and classified 477,000 acres, so that oday there is classified as phosphate rock land 2.115,000 acres. This rock is most to improve the soil, and as the future is certain to create an enormous demand throughout this coun'ry for fertilization, as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a careful policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a its, together with a provision for the separation of the surface and mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of ecal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural lands of the west. If it is thought desirable to d'acourage the exporof it for our a lands, this purpose lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease granted by the government to its lessees. Of course, under the constiution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phesibate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessees might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites. Prior to March 4, 1919, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamaentry, because they were regarded as useful for water-power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultral lands. tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the sites on 29 rivers in nine states. Since

stored for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites; and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1.245.892 acres on vacant public land and 211,607 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,456,339 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included ready suggested for government coal in carrying out practical conservation.

in the first withdrawals, and many more on 105 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves on of the most difficult questions presented The statute of 1891 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public government, thus preventing their acqui-sition by a combination or monopoly and lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may tuded in any one lease to one individual, he incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical companies, but this statute is woefully in the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in enterprise founded on a permit revocable

It is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and de velopment of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent m will prevent extertionate charges, which are the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the sites to the water, the fall and flow of which create the power. In the states where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and with in the grant of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the pos-session of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should use this advantage and lease lands for power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power, when transmuted, is to be furnished to the public, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the lease save by consent of the government Serious difficulties are anticipated some in such an attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that through its mere proprietary right in the site, the central government lice jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights I question the validity of this objection The government may impose any conditions that it chooses in its lease of its own property, even though it may have the same purpose, and in effect accom-plish just what the state would accom-plish by the exercise of its sovereignty. There are those (and the director of the geological survey, Mr. Smith, who has given a great deal of attention to this matter, is one of them) who insist that this matter of transmuting water power into electricity, which can be conveyed all over the country and across state lines, is a matter that ought to be re tained by the general government, and that it should avail itself of the owner ship of these power sites for the very purpose of co-ordinating in one general plan the power generated from these

Arguments Against Idea. On the other hand, it is contended that it would relieve a complicated situation if the control of the water-power site viz., the states, and then were disposed of for development to private lessees under the restrictions needed to preserve tions and abuses of monopoly. Therefore bills have been introduced in congress thorities deem a water power useful they may apply to the government of the United States for a grant to the state of the aljacent land for a water-power site, and that this grant from the fedtain a condition that the state shall never part with the title to the waterpower site or the water power, but shall lease it only for a term of year ceeding ffty, with provisions lease by which the rental and the rates for which the power is furnished to the public shall be readjusted at periods less than the term of the lease, say, every ten years. The argument is orged against this disposition of power sites that legislators and state authorities are more sub ject to corporate influence and control than would be the central government; ir reply it is claimed that a readjustment of the terms of leasehold every ten years would secure to the public and the state just and equitable terms.

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other

of the two plans be adopted. I have referred to the course of the last administration and of the present one in making withdrawals of government lands from entry under homestead and other laws and of congress in removing all doubt as to the validity of these withdrawals as a great step in the direction of practical conservation. But it is only should be our purpose. It has produced revocable disposition of the lands until the method for their proper disp can be formulated. But it is of the utmost importance that such withdrawals should not be regarded as the final step in the course of conservation, and that the idea should not be allowed to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present general human com-fort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to servation as a cause, and if it were a correct expression of the purpose of con-servationists it ought to arouse this opposition. As I have said elsewhere, the problem is how to save and how to utiltze, how to conserve and still develop; for no same person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's bless-ings should be stored only for unborn generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedies; that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discus-sions may flow into chanels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining, without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their yield of 15½ bushels to the acre. representatives in congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

Behind the Times.

Uppen Dewing-Sudden! It's nearship is only two minutes?

Sign of Quality. "I'm sure that there is some won derful quality in my daughter's voice." "What makes you think so?" "None of the neighbors have na

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans In Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

agreeable. Those who are studying low to the people of Alberta, it is fair the economics of the day tell us that to the province throughout. the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It but certainly independence.

was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmone, too, by the way-ripening for the always be produced. reapers' work. The evenness of the | As some evidence of the feeling of crop, covering field after field, attract- the farmers, are submitted letters ed attention, as did also the neatness | written by farmers but a few days of the surroundings, the well-built sub- ago, and they offer the best proof that stantial story-and-a-half log house, and can be given. the well-rounded sides of the cattle. in order to make the power useful, gives His broken English-he was a French Canadian-was easily understandable nee, Wis., four years ago, with my and pleasant to listen to. He had parents and two brothers. We all locome there from Montreal a year ago, cated homesteads at that time and had paid \$20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it seen. We have had good crops each had. He had never farmed before, yet | year and in 1909 they were exceedinghis crop was excellent, giving evi- ly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 dence as to the quality of the soil, and | bushels per acre and oats from 40 to the good judgment that had been used 80. We are well pleased with the in its preparation. And brains count country and do not care to return to in farming as well as "braw." Asked our native state. I certainly believe how he liked it there, he straightened that Saskatchewan is just the place his broad shoulders, and with hand for a hustler to get a start and make outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, labor range from \$35 to \$45 per model of symmetrical build, replied: month. "Be gosh, yes, we like him-the farmin'-well, don't we, Jeannette?" work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! who's on the ground. We enjoy splen-

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT | a Texan.



mores of Yield of Wheat in West 1913 More Than One Hundred Mill

de' right, an' de farmer be say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to and then he waved his hand again no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' "the him—the farmin". And that was said in part: a good definition of independence.

dred miles in the agricultural district to the south of us-a land which is of Western Canada, the writer found akin to us by blood and tradition. I the farmers in excellent spirits, an hope that in coming from a free counoptimistic feeling being prevalent try you realize that you come also to everywhere. It will be interesting to another free country, and that althe thousands on the American side though you came from a republic you of the line to know that their rela- have come to what is a crowned tives and friends are doing well there, democracy. The King, our sovereign, that they have made their home in a has perhaps not so many powers as country that stands up so splendidly the President of the United States. under what has been trying conditions but whether we are on the one side in most of the northwestern part of of the line or the other, we are all the farming districts of the continent. brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties With the exception of some portions of relationship. In coming here as of Southern Alberta, and also a por- you have come and becoming naturaltion of Manitoba and Southern Sas- ized citizens of this country no one dekatchewan the grain crops could be sires you to forget the land of your described as fair, good and excellent. ancestors. It would be a poor man The same drought that affected North who would not always have in his and South Dakota, Montana, Minne heart a fond affection for the land sota, Wisconsin and other of the which he came from The two greatest northern central states extended over countries today are certainly the into a portion of Canada just men- United Kingdom of Great Britain and tioned. But in these portions the Ireland and the Republic of the Unitcrops for the past four or five, years ed States. Let them be united towere splendid and the yields good. gether and the peace of the world

The great province of Saskatchewan will be forever assured. has suffered less from drought in pro- ,"I hope that in coming here as you

been re-sown to feed. There are todividual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which wist drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible Farm produce today is remunera- to deal with the province as a whole tive, and this helps to make farm life and while the estimate may seem very

When the very fight rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canameans independence, often affinence, dian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is Calling at a farm house, near one of less than 18 million bushels short of the numerous thriving towns of Al- the crop of 1909. It is for the West berta, in Western Canada, the writer generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods er's land had a crop-and a splendid of conserving the moisture, a crop can

Maldstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10. I came to Maidstone from Menominow have our patents. The soil is & rich black loam as good as I have ever himself a home. Wages here for farm Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910. I am a native of Texas, the largest as he smilingly turned to the young and one of the very best states of the wife standing near. She had accom- Union. I have been here three years panied him from Montreal to his far- and have not one desire to return to west home, to assist him by her wifely the States to live. There is no place help and companionship, in making a I know of that offers such splendid new home in this new land. "Yes, we inducements for capital, brain and come here wan year ago, and we never | brawn. I would like to say to all who farm before. Near Montreal, me are not satisfied where you are, make father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de a trip to Western Canada; if you do rardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de not like it you will feel well repaid theese factor' too. He work, an' me for your trip. Take this from one Is work for de farmer; well 'den, did government, laws, school, railway sometin' go not always w'at you call facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than Y have ever seen, especially the oats. ier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie. Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Amer-

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of -well, anyway he tarn mad. Now," his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settowards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, tled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers when me want to, me can say to de joined with the others in an address oder fellow! you go-! Well, we of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred

"I understand that many of you Throughout a trip of several hun- have come from the great Republic

portion to her area under cultivation have, you have found liberty, justice than either of the other provinces. On and equality of rights. In this counthe other hand, instead of the drought | try, as in your own, you know nothing being confined very largely to the of separation of creed and race, for south of the main line of the C. P. R. vou are all Canadians here. And if remedy, that you invite them to point it is to be found in patches right out the specific evils and the specific through the center of northern Sasthrough the center of northern Sas- would become as good Canadians as katchewan also. In spite of this, how- you have been good Americans and ever, Saskatchewan has a splendid that you may yet remain good Amercrop. A careful checking of the aver- icans. We do not want you to forget ages of yield, with the acreages in the what you have been; but we want you different districts, gives an average to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the you the sincere expression of my winter wheat will not be cut, or has warmest gratitude for your reception."

Serving Two Masters.

"Can a man serve two masters?" exciaimed John M. Callahan, candi- was talkin, apropos of the Jeffriesdate for the Democratic nomination Johnson fight, of training. for secretary of state, at a meeting in Eagles' hall the other night. "I obedience is required. Whenever I say he cannot, and that reminds me of think of the theory of training I think the answer I got from an Irish friend of Dash, who, after 18 years of maror mine when I asked him the same

question. "Kin a man serve two masters, is ut," says my Irish friend. "Oi only Dash, old man, how do you take marknowed wan man that could do ut, and ried life?" in the ind they sent him to jail ter bigamy!"-Milwaukee Wisconsin.

William Muldoon, the noted trainer,

"In training," he said, "the strictest ried life, is one of the best and hap-

piest husbands in the world.
"'Dash,' I once said to him, 'well,

"'According to directions,' he re-

He Was Mistaken. "This country would be all right." said the traveler in a heathen land.

"but it ten't civilized " That's where you go lame, strancer," rejoined the untive "Two per cent of the population owns 50 per five husbands, and doesn't want any | marry you. rest, of the land. What more civilization do you want "

A Pull Somewhere. He-So you finished the novel 1 cht you. How did it come out? sall; I can't see any other way.

She Was Settled.

Mrs. Uppson-! don't want another giddy girl. Can't you get me a settled

woman? Employment Agent-1 think I can. ma'am. I know of one who has had

A Pleasant Memory.

mure

The veteran pulled at his pipe and stared thoughtfully into the glowing embers. "Yes," he said, "we made the The author must have had a enemy ron that day But, thank deal more in contributing to the beeven, they didn't catch us."

Different Matter. Pretty Daughter-But, papa, I don't see why you should be so down on

Harold. He is willing to die for me Papa-Oh, well, I don't object to his doing that. I thought he wanted to

Yellow. Friend-I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the Author-Yes. but there's a great

misleading ones.-Puck.

No Con parison. The portly dame in the back seat of the hotel back waxed impatient. "He's the slowest driver I ever saw!" she exclaimed.

a pile driver at work." Neve Can Live It Down. "They say she is a woman with a

"That only shows ma'am" said the imperturbable jehu, speaking in his own behalf, "that rou've never seen

"Yes. Once in a game of bridge she falled to play the heart convention."

Lettice Denby-But this is so sud-

ly two weeks! Young lady, don't you know that the modern, up-to-date, Robert W. Chalmers period of court-

jected to her practising."