

party was at fault. The estrangement exists, and this is the fact that must be dealt with.

Colombia has all along insisted upon arbitration. If this nation were willing to arbitrate, it would not be necessary to discuss terms of settlement because in the case of arbitration the parties accept the finding of the arbitrators and settle their differences according to the terms prescribed. It is not the policy of nations, however, to settle by arbitration questions like those arising between the United States and Colombia, and as arbitration is not resorted to, the settlement must be made by direct negotiations. Our nation, being much the larger nation and having refused to arbitrate, takes upon itself the responsibility of doing justice to Colombia. Not only is it our duty to do justice to Colombia, but in case of doubt as to what is just, we must resolve the doubt against ourselves and in favor of Colombia.

Colombia feels that she has been aggrieved, and whatever may be said as to whether or not this feeling is justified, no one will deny that she has sustained great financial loss in the separation of Panama from her. Before the separation took place, this government offered Colombia \$10,000,000 for the canal route and \$250,000 a year for one hundred years. This annuity might be capitalized at about \$7,500,000, so that this government's estimate of the loss suffered by Colombia could not be less than about \$17,500,000. But that estimate was made upon the supposition that Colombia would retain the state or department of Panama. The retention of Panama would have given to Colombia not only the value of Panama, but the incidental benefits to be derived from proximity to the canal. We cannot deny, therefore, that the actual loss to Colombia was considerably more than \$25,000,000.

But we have a later estimate to consider, namely, that placed upon the loss by the preceding administration. While there is a dispute as to whether Mr. DuBois exceeded his authority in the proposition that he made, there is no doubt that he was authorized to make known to Colombia that the United States would offer, as the basis of a treaty, if assured of acceptance by Colombia, \$10,000,000 for the Atrato river canal route and arbitration of the reversionary interest of Colombia in the railroad. This reversionary interest was valued at about \$16,000,000, which would have been the sum awarded to Colombia if the arbitration was decided in her favor. The \$10,000,000 for the Atrato route—and the \$10,000,000 was evidently intended more as liquidated damages than as the price of the canal route—together with the value of the reversionary interest in the railroad would amount to \$26,000,000.

But Mr. DuBois went further than this, and suggested arbitration of a canal lease, which might have added some \$17,000,000 more, and then, upon his own responsibility in order to sound Colombia as to her demand, asked if she would consider \$25,000,000 with the arbitration of the reversionary interest in the railroad and without granting any privileges whatever. This question, while unauthorized, could not but create in the minds of the people of Colombia the idea that this government was willing to go farther than its formal offer.

Reference is made to what has been done because former estimates created expectations which made it impossible to secure a treaty on more favorable terms than those embodied in the present treaty. The canal and canal zone concessions contained in the treaty are substantially those embodied in the Root-Cortez treaty, which was not ratified by Colombia, and the expression of regret is identical in meaning and almost identical in words with the expression to be found in the DuBois memorandum.

If cordial relations are to be restored with Colombia, they must be restored on a basis that is satisfactory to Colombia. Friendships can not rest upon force; neither can they rest upon acquiescence in the power of might. Even if Colombia, under protest and against the judgment of her people, accepted a less sum than that which we offer, it would not restore the relations that ought to exist. We must satisfy their sense of justice, although a less sum might satisfy our sense of justice. In every settlement there must be concessions, and our government has not conceded more than the requirements of the situation demand.

The ratification of the Colombian treaty will restore the friendly relations which for a century preceding 1903 existed between Colombia and the United States. It will also enable Colombia and Panama to settle their differences and deal with each other upon a neighborly basis. More than that, it will give prestige to

the United States throughout Spanish America. This nation can afford to be just; even more, it can afford to be generous in the settling of disputes, especially when by its generosity it can increase the friendliness of the many millions in Central and South America with whom our relations become daily more intimate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE OF WOOL INTERESTS

On June 2 the conference of wool growers and manufacturers was opened with an address by Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary. It was pointed out in this address that the annual wool clip of the United States had now reached a total value of \$60,000,000. If proper methods of grading and putting up the wool were followed, it is not unreasonable to expect that this total would be increased 10 per cent in a short time. At the present time, however, there is little inducement to the individual grower to adopt this standard since buyers will not change their prices for small clips. It was largely in order to stimulate growers and manufacturers to cooperative efforts in this direction that the present conference was called.

In this connection Dr. Galloway spoke of the work that the department of agriculture had done in establishing uniform and standard grades for cotton. Sets of nine official cotton grades can now be obtained from the United States authorities at \$20 a set and they are being more and more generally used throughout the trade. The time should soon come, said the assistant secretary, when wool grades will be equally standardized. Dr. Galloway also called the attention of the conference to the work of the biological survey in ridding sheep-raising sections of the country of predatory animals. The value of this work is now recognized as being very great. The conference continued for three days and various topics of interest to the wool trade were discussed by prominent growers and manufacturers.

As a result of the conference, growers and manufacturers are now urging a federal bounty system as a means to exterminate predatory animals on western ranges, the enactment of state laws to control dogs in farm states, the standardization of wool by the department of agriculture, the establishment of government sheep-breeding farms to determine the breeds of sheep best adapted to various conditions, and the creation of wool colleges for the promotion of more scientific methods in wool production.

In a report addressed to the secretary of agriculture by a committee, it has been pointed out that the sheep industry of the United States is now valued at approximately \$230,000,000, but that unfavorable conditions are causing the supply of sheep to decrease rapidly.

THE AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK

The yearbook of the department for 1913 has been issued and distributed to congressmen and such correspondents of the department as are entitled to receive copies. The new volume differs in several respects from its predecessors. The articles that it contains are in general of a more popular and instructive character, and although the book itself contains a smaller number of pages, it is safe to say that it has as much valuable material in it as ever.

In addition to the secretary's report there are 14 special articles by department experts and an appendix containing statistics of the principal crops; a table of the animals imported into the United States for breeding purposes for which certificates of pure breeding have been issued, and lists of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the United States together with the names of the state officials in charge of agriculture.

The book is illustrated by 54 full-page plates, of which a large number are reproduced in colors, and by 21 tables, maps, and line drawings.

ARSENIC IN JELLY AND CANDY

The accidental presence of arsenic in jelly, candy and chocolate and of lead in cream tartar, has caused one corporation to be fined \$100 and three corporations to be fined \$50 each for the shipment of such adulterated products in interstate commerce. In every case the arsenic and lead appear to have found their way into the products through either ignorance or carelessness on the part of the manufacturer. In order to protect himself, he should have procured materials guaranteed by his vendor under the food and drugs act, thus shifting the responsibility

from himself, or else made certain by a personal investigation that they contained no injurious ingredients.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BIRD LAWS

Amendments to the regulations for the protection of migratory birds have been proposed to take effect as soon as the three months' notice required by law has expired. This will be on October 1, 1914. In the meantime, copies of the regulations can be obtained from the biological survey in the department.

The effect of one of these changes is to permit, on the Missouri and the upper waters of the Mississippi, the shooting of all migratory game birds for which there is an open season from October 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915. After the latter date the prohibition will be in force again.

Other amendments deal principally with the closed season for water fowl in various localities.

WARNING AGAINST ALLEGED CURES

The department has received evidence of what appears to be a well-organized campaign to delude farmers throughout the country into buying an alleged cure for hog cholera under the impression that this has been investigated and approved by the United States government. Articles praising this medicine, Benetol by name, are being sent out broadcast to newspapers. These articles are so worded that it appears as if the department of agriculture had received reports from the state of Minnesota showing that the medicine had proved most beneficial. As a matter of fact the one report received by the department was an unofficial and unsolicited statement sent presumably from the promoters themselves. The department attaches no importance whatsoever to this statement. It has no reason to believe in the efficiency of any proprietary cure for hog cholera and does not recommend any. Under certain conditions it urges farmers to protect their stock with anti-hog cholera serum, but that is all.

In view of the evidence that the attempt to create this false impression is persistent and widespread, all hog owners are warned to communicate with the United States authorities before accepting as true any statement that the government recommends any treatment other than the serum already mentioned.

NO WATER MAY BE ADDED TO WINE

A wine decision has been promulgated (dated June 12, 1914) which abrogates food inspection decisions 109 and 120, defines wine, and prohibits the use of the name "wine" on products made by the addition of water to the juice, pomace, or pulp of grapes. Wine is defined to be "the product of the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of fresh, sound, ripe grapes, with the usual cellar treatment."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS

Part IV of a report on the lumber industry has been submitted to the president by the commissioner of corporations. It deals with the wholesale distribution of lumber, prices, and combinations among manufacturers and wholesalers to fix prices. A subsequent part of this report will deal with combinations among retail dealers.

Price combinations among lumber manufacturers have usually been affected through associations. Many years ago they began organizing and today there is no important region of production in which they do not have an association. Furthermore, they have an association that is national in its scope and which is a federation of a number of the local associations.

The prominent features of Part IV of the report are:

1. While some of the avowed purposes of the associations are to bring about and foster practices that are beneficial both to producer and consumer, the chief purpose apparently has been to increase profits by advancing prices.

2. The wholesale prices of lumber have been higher because of the associated activities of lumbermen.

3. In the earlier years many of the associations openly attempted to curtail the output and to fix the wholesale price of lumber; later, because of fear of the law, they disavowed any such purpose, but the practices they professed to abandon were continued by subterfuge and indirection through the same groups of men who had formerly done them in the associations.

4. The national lumber manufacturers association has been active in its efforts to shape legislation. In 1909 it maintained an aggres-