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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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5.....	31,320	20.....	28,370
6.....	32,910	21.....	28,410
7.....	28,420	22.....	27,970
8.....	41,250	23.....	27,620
9.....	31,310	24.....	28,420
10.....	30,700	25.....	28,410
11.....	28,400	26.....	27,900
12.....	29,200	27.....	27,620
13.....	28,940	28.....	27,740
14.....	28,680	29.....	27,710
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Subscribed in my office and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, A. D., 1900.

M. B. HUNTING, Notary Public.

When preachers disagree laymen must decide for themselves.

Don't all rush for the state house picnic. The distribution will continue for some time yet.

A crusade has been started against saloons in Topeka, which is another proof that prohibition does not prohibit.

Rev. John Williams has sounded his trumpet once more. The trumpet of Rev. Mr. Williams is always within easy reach.

Electric tramways would be of great value to our business interests, but the question is, how to get the capital to build them?

It is barely possible the cadets at West Point may have taken undue liberties with Cadet Booz—just because the name has a suspicious sound.

It is needless to say that the brewers are unanimous in favor of the immediate repeal of the beer war tax without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

The Federation of Labor refuses to concur in the demand for a reduction of the tax on beer. The delegates, evidently, have no fear that the price of beer will go above 5 cents a glass, whatever may happen.

According to the World-Herald the exposure of the South Omaha election fraud is causing a great deal of merit among the fusion reformers. But they may find out when the legislature convenes that they have laughed first.

Several Nebraska towns are preparing to put in electric lighting plants. The state has never been so prosperous in its history and the people are evidently of the opinion that they can afford to have some of the luxuries as they go along.

Another prospective bridegroom has disappeared in Omaha. Women desirous of having the ceremony performed on schedule time should be careful about allowing their intended swains to come to view the allurement of the city.

It is announced by telegraph all the way from Louisville that Mr. Gompers will succeed himself as president of the American Federation of Labor. If that be true, the unexpected will not have happened. Mr. Gompers appears to have a life tenure to that office.

One reason why the Nebraska lawyers are all interested in relieving the supreme court is that contingent fees have to wait the final adjudication of the case and no lawyer likes to wait three or four years for returns on his investment of oratory and sheepskin.

Commissioner Kent has considerable to say about his free employment bureau. Such an institution might be a good thing in democratic times, but republican policies have furnished employment for labor without the necessity of requisitions on the state commissioner.

Justice Andrews of New York has rendered a judicial opinion that a woman should be at home by midnight. If the legal luminary will now pass on the question of how late it is admissible for a man to remain down town with an old college chum he will earn the everlasting gratitude of thousands of women, but might fall a re-election when the men get a chance at him.

The iron industry is generally conceded to be the barometer of trade conditions. Reports from this industry indicate that it was never in a more healthy condition. The production of pig iron for the month just passed shows an increase over the preceding one and the rail mills have contracted for a larger tonnage than last year, which was exceptionally good. There is every reason to believe that business conditions during the coming year will be even better than the last one.

PRELIMINARY TERMS AGREED TO.

The powers, it is announced, have come to an agreement as to the terms upon which they will negotiate with China for a final settlement. The State department at Washington has been advised by the American minister at Peking of a suggested amendment by the British government, but this is understood to be a mere change in form, which does not alter the scope of the agreement at any material point.

That portion of the statement of terms which relates to the infliction of the death penalty on certain ringleaders of the anti-foreign uprising is very likely erroneous, since our government took issue with England and Germany on this demand and it was the understanding that the view of the United States had prevailed. At any rate it may be assumed as certain that our government would not, after taking the position it did respecting this demand, with the approval of the country, concur in it. There are one or two other features of the reported terms which this government had accepted with certain reservations, made necessary by the limitations of executive authority, but agreement on these points is perhaps not absolutely necessary to the beginning of negotiations. It will undoubtedly be found, therefore, that the terms which were stated to the Reichstag nearly a month ago by the German imperial chancellor are in some very important respects different from those which the plenipotentiaries of the powers are said to have agreed to.

The agreement on terms should be followed very soon by the beginning of negotiations. The next step will be the formal presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries of the agreement arrived at, who will be given a reasonable time to consider the conditions laid down by the powers. It appears to be the general opinion that while some modification of the terms may be asked by the representatives of the Chinese government, they will offer no decided opposition to them. The disposition thus manifested by the imperial authorities is altogether conciliatory. They want peace and are anxious to arrive at a fair and honorable settlement.

There appears to be no doubt that they are prepared to do whatever is just, asking in return only that the powers will deal honorably and justly with China. Of this there is ample assurance so far as the United States is concerned and the good influence which this government has exerted in the matter of preliminary terms will undoubtedly continue to be felt in the negotiations for a final settlement.

The United States may confidently be expected to disapprove any proposition or plan which might menace, however remotely, the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire, or any scheme looking to the overthrow of the reigning dynasty. We shall demand the punishment, "within the rational limits of retributive justice," of those responsible for outrages, adequate indemnity and ample guarantees for peace and security in the future, but we shall countenance no schemes, wherever originating, for the spoliation or the dismemberment of China.

THE TAX ON BEER.

We think there will be very general concurrence in the view of the chairman of the house committee on ways and means that the beer tax should never be wiped out until every other vestige of the war taxes is removed. He points out that the democratic proposition, undoubtedly made for political effect, that the entire additional tax on beer be abolished, would reduce the revenues of the government to the extent of \$23,000,000 and would produce the grossest injustice. "What argument is there," said Chairman Payne, "in favor of reducing the tax on beer which does not apply with as great force to the reduction of the entire additional tax on tobacco, amounting to \$18,000,000, or the tax on bankers and brokers, amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, and the remaining taxes amounting to \$15,000,000?"

Why should the government relinquish one-fifth of its income under the war revenue act when the general public would not be benefited? The beer tax does not fall upon those who use the beverage, and the consumer would get no advantage from its abolition. Perhaps the retailer would get some benefit, but the principal gain would go to the brewers and it is they who are urging that the additional tax be abolished. There is no popular demand for it. The consumers of beer, so far as we are aware, are not asking it.

The brewing interest of the country is entitled to fair consideration, but in urging congress to cut off \$23,000,000 of revenue in behalf of that interest, under existing conditions, it is asking too much.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

A well-meaning but somewhat impracticable clergyman, whose sympathies have been aroused by the hypocritical vapors of a yellow journal about the alleged misery caused by the offensive garbage contract, has projected a scheme that will compel the garbage contractor to release his grip. This scheme involves nothing more nor less than an order from the mayor and council and sanitary boards compelling the garbage contractor to clean the streets, alleys and back yards, covering every foot of ground within the city limits, within ten days, and to respond to the call of every householder, for the removal of garbage, within forty-eight hours, at the risk of having his contract forfeited.

This is a very excellent plan, but it would involve an appeal to the courts and a decree forfeiting the contract before it could be executed, which would mean a delay for a longer period, perhaps, than the term of the unexpired contract.

A speedier and more certain remedy would be to require a jury of twelve men, each man averaging not less than 200 pounds, to sit upon the body of Garbage Contractor Macdonald, pronounce him guilty, suspend him by the neck from a telegraph pole for not less than one hour, take him down and pour a

quart of prussic acid down his throat, following this treatment by placing the body in a barrel filled with spikes, to be rolled down Dodge street hill; then soak the remains in quicklime and send the bones to competent osteopaths, who will make a report and submit the exhibit to a coroner's jury, which will find that he came to his death as a result of his own suicidal course; finally, serve official notice upon the mayor and council that the garbage contractor has abandoned his contract and will not again resume it.

This remedy, it is believed, would prove more effectual than any attempt to compel Macdonald to relinquish the contract by ordering him to do things which are physically impossible.

NOT AGAINST IMMIGRATION.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, at its session on Wednesday, rejected a resolution instructing the executive council to prepare and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill in congress for restricting immigration. This action on the part of the representatives of organized labor is noteworthy and is commended to the attention of those who are constantly agitating for the further restriction of immigration. It evidences the fact that the skilled labor represented in the federation does not fear that its interests and welfare will be jeopardized by the workers who come here from abroad, the most of whom sooner or later join the labor organizations. Undoubtedly a large percentage of the members of the federation came here from foreign lands.

During the last three years not much has been heard of the anti-immigration agitation, due to the fact that the demand for labor has most of that time been in excess of the supply, and as the outlook is favorable to a continued good demand for several years to come the agitation is not likely to be soon renewed. It will be heard again, however, as soon as a change in industrial conditions comes. Meanwhile immigration is not heavy as compared with that of some years ago. That of last year showed an increase over the preceding year and was considerably larger than in the period of industrial depression, but it was readily absorbed. Probably more people will come to the United States from Europe this year than last, but there is no reason to apprehend that this labor will work any injury to that already here. The action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was judicious and commendable.

If the incoming legislature should appropriate all the money the retiring state officials ask for what a howl about extravagance would go up from the popular camps when another election rolled around. The fact that these recommendations were made when the officials confidently expected to be returned to power or be succeeded by members of their own party only goes to show they were perfectly willing to load down the state treasury. Fortunately a republican legislature will make the appropriations and republican officials will control the expenditure of the money.

Ohio is just now competing for the championship in the robbery and holdup line. The Ohio men appear to have improved upon the wildest style of working the trick of touching up the banks, but what is needed is the importation of a few men like the Coffeyville (Kan.) liveyman, who laid out the Dalton gang, or the Goodland sheriff, who disposed of the train robbers. Ohio is losing to the glory of having the champion holdups, but if it desires an effective antidote it might send west for it.

American officers serving under General Chaffee in China are forbidden by him to receive any compensation for serving on the boards provided for the temporary government of the territory occupied other than their regular army pay. This may appear a little hard when these officers see those of other nations fattening on salaries which the Chinese are forced to put up, but they can have the satisfaction of knowing that their course meets with approval at home.

If Governor Plunger of Michigan fails to accomplish his object it will not be because he lacks in persistence. He has called the legislature of that state in special session for the third time in two years to act on measures regarding the taxation of railroads. If the present plan does not win he might try giving a continuous performance.

Everybody in Omaha would like to see more street cleaning, more street paving, more improvements of every description. But few people in Omaha who are taxpayers are willing to have their taxes increased. It takes a good deal of money to do the things that people would like to have done.

Reawakening the Ancients.

New York Tribune.
The shah of Persia has been traveling through his domains upon an automobile. He is about to visit the city of Teheran. He will be up to the grand lama of Tibet.

One Reason Overlooked.
Buffalo Express.
Four years ago there was \$7,000,000 back taxes carried on the books of the state of Nebraska. Now there is \$2,000,000. There is a hint of the reason why Nebraska went republican that Mr. Bryan overlooked.

Take the Middle Path.
Indianapolis Journal.
Bishop Potter says the greatest evil of the time is the greed for gain. Mr. Russell Sage says the greatest evil of the time is the lack of thrift. To save is a virtue, says Mr. Sage. Now, it is obvious that in order to save it is necessary first to gain, so what is a poor man to do in the face of such conflicting advice?

Special Coin for Antics.
Portland Oregonian.
The United States will coin trade dollars for the Philippines, because those wary people refuse to accept our standard coins. And yet our dollars contain 100 cents, bear the stamp of the United States, and are faced with the touchstone eagle. Here

Is Democracy Daft?

Unless the democratic party is hopelessly daft or is reconciled to death Mr. Bryan has written himself out of its leadership. Over his signature he declares that "the democratic party must be consistent"—even, apparently, to the point of repeating its suicide for the third time. "Defeat," he declares, "does not make it necessary for us to abandon anything for which we have fought"—not even 16 to 1.

The reasoning by which Mr. Bryan attempts to sustain this hopeless bournism is transparently superficial. Because the democrats were beaten, he says, "must we now endorse imperialism" and abate our opposition to a large standing army, to trusts, to a monopoly-fostering tariff? "It would," he argues, "be just as reasonable to insist that the democratic party should accept the republican position on these questions as to say that it must accept the republican position on the gold question."

To begin with, the so-called republican position on the gold question is precisely what the republican position on the time of Jefferson and Jackson and Benton to that of Tilden and Cleveland. But the hopelessness of Mr. Bryan's state of mind is his apparent inability to recognize, or at

least to admit, the difference between living questions and a dead question. Every other issue that he mentions is vital—but upon none of them were the people permitted a square vote, because Mr. Bryan, with fatal fatuity, interjected the money scare into the campaign. Nor is it as though this year was the first "Verdict of the people upon the silver question" since the acceptance of Waterbury in the democratic national convention in 1892 joined hands with the populists and free silver republicans the very next year and the fusion and the foiled waxed stronger and fiercer each year until the climax of electoral lunacy in the Chicago convention of 1896.

In seven successive elections the democratic party has been beaten on this component of ignorance and dishonesty, each more disastrously than the last, until now—after the completest Waterloo, when its candidate received only thirteen electoral votes outside the old solid south—Mr. Bryan bows up with the serenely sapient remark that "the democratic party must be consistent."

This is simply stark folly, of the kind that no amount of "braying in a mortar" will eliminate from its possessor. And we think the democratic party has had enough of it.

REBUKING THE LOOTERS.

Buffalo Express: General Chaffee has incurred the wrath of Count von Waldersee in a good cause if he has angered the German commander by protesting against the looting of the Pekin observatory.

Chicago Post: Chaffee may have allowed a little too much vigorous United States to creep into that letter to Waldersee, but it was scarcely too strong for the occasion. It was not the American general's language but his unflinching truthfulness that riled the German field marshal.

Minneapolis Tribune: Our General Chaffee in China jarred the sensibilities of the German commander, Count von Waldersee, the other day, by suggesting that the looting by the allied troops should stop, and although Chaffee afterwards made amends for the un diplomatic character of his language, it is noticeable that the looting has stopped. Since that little exchange between Admirals Dewey and Dietrich in Manila harbor what an American officer says generally goes.

New York Mail and Express: Above all, General Chaffee, the American commander in China, is a soldier, and his hearty contempt for the thefts committed by foreign troops under the orders or with the permission of Waldersee is such as a true soldier ought to feel. It is a pity that an officer of his traditions and instincts could not have been chosen to direct the international army of occupation, instead of a representative of a body of European officers whose most cherished military characteristic, as thus far demonstrated, seems to be an abnormally keen sense for loot; there would then have been less to regret in the "holy crusade" preached by the Kaiser.

It may be hoped that Waldersee's complacency in the far from heroic and German removing the Jesuit astronomical instruments from the Pekin city wall, but indignantly when Chaffee protested to him against the outrage, does not honor the distinctive ideals of a profession fostered by a century of militarism among the continental officers.

PERSONAL NOTES.

If Mr. Dooley and the czar both escape the fell destroyer, the world will have reason to congratulate itself on saving two important contributors to its light and glory.

The late Dr. Thomas Arnold of Dublin was about the last survivor of the associates of Cardinal Newman in the endeavor to found in that city an Irish Catholic university.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson has sold his ranch in Barber county, Kansas, and has bought one in the far West. Barber county was becoming too crowded for him. Next year he will travel for a Kansas City commission house, in which he is interested.

Pope Leo XIII is one of the most sparing of eaters among living men. A bliscuit steeped with black coffee usually serves for his breakfast, a little soup and a little chicken and fruit for his dinner and the remnants from this meal are generally converted into his supper.

The German emperor recently presented Baron Beech, chief of staff of the Austrian army, with a marble bust of himself. The bust is on a large scale and weighs 1,800 pounds. Baron Beech is having his house thoroughly overhauled by military engineers to test if there is any spot in it capable of bearing a weight so enormous.

A Cape Town correspondent has interviewed Mrs. Dewet, wife of the Boer general. She said: "You Englishmen will never catch my husband. He is going to the back for the English and Transvaalers what they have lost. He has enough food and ammunition to last for three years, and that is just how long the war is going to last."

London Truth has called attention to a lack of discipline in the British army which seems lacking in sense as anything can be. It appears that, however, near-sighted an officer may be, he will not wear spectacles. One officer, for example, mistook a herd of cattle not over half a mile away for a troop of cavalry. Needless to say, such a blunder obtains among the Boer and Transvaal soldiers according to Conan Doyle, goes around in blue goggles.

An old legal paper has been unearthed in the probroductory office in Wilkesbarre, Pa. It was the affidavit of defense prepared by the late Jay Gould, in his handwriting, and bears date of 1885. Gould was then in the tanning business at Gouldsboro, this state, and he had difficulty with his creditors. In his defense he claimed he had built the largest tannery in the world, and instead of being hounded by his creditors he thought he should receive encouragement for developing the resources of the country.

EPHMERAL FAME.

Solomon's Exclamation Borne Out in Modern Times.
It is only six years since Hon. William F. Vilas retired from the United States senate to resume the practice of his profession at Madison, yet this comparatively short period of time has sufficed to place him in the category of unknowns in the Washington postoffice. Such is the significance of an advertised letter in the list at the Washington postoffice, addressed to W. F. Vilas.

The secretary of the Washington postoffice evidently does not burden their minds with the names of former prominent men. A Washington correspondent tells the story of the Vilas letter as follows:

"A singular commentary on the Washington postoffice is in the list of advertised letters published today. By this list it seems that there is a letter in the office for one William F. Vilas, whose identity and whereabouts are unknown to the office. A few years ago Mr. Vilas was postmaster general. His word was law in the making of many thousands of postmasters, besides promulgating a certain political doctrine as to 'offensive partisanship' he instituted many improvements and reforms in the service. So well did he do his duty that when Mr. Lamar, the secretary of the interior, was made a justice

of the supreme court, Mr. Vilas was transferred to the interior department, whose importance in the matter of administrative control of Indian land and present business for a good lawyer and capable executive talent. Mr. Vilas was not forgotten when the first Cleveland administration went out, for his state, Wisconsin, sent him to the senate, where he distinguished himself as an orator and statesman. Yet, in that is generally regarded as the model postoffice of the country, supplied with the best postal accessories, system and expert talent, the name of Mr. Vilas goes into the advertised letter list. This often occurs with the name of George Washington, and it might with that of William Smith, for there are many Washingtons and not a few Smiths. But for the singular and prominent name of Vilas it argues the existence of something that Postmaster General Smith should give attention to if he does not wish to have his own name bulletined in the advertised list of the unknown and undefeatable. Mr. Vilas is practicing law at Madison, Wis."

The scarcity of democrats in the Washington postoffice may have something to do with the case of Mr. Vilas, yet one would think that even republican clerks would remember the name of a former postmaster general. The oblivion into which the former chief of the democracy has been driven by Bryanism is well illustrated by this incident. It may be necessary to equip the people more generally with the "Who's Who" books if our ex-statesmen are to stand any chance of being identified in the future.

THIRD OF A CENTURY RECORD.

Eagle Beacon.
The candidacy of Hon. Edward Rosewater for United States senator in meeting with a great deal of encouragement throughout the state. Mr. Rosewater has stood up for the republican party in Nebraska for almost a third of a century and has never asked for political preferment of so high a character. The influence of Mr. Rosewater and The Omaha Bee has been felt in many a campaign, as well as in the one just closed.

When you stop to consider all these matters carefully you are at once convinced that Mr. Rosewater has done a great deal for the party and has never been rewarded. All the other candidates north of the river, not a single one of them, but what has held office at different times. The Nebraska press, which assisted greatly in the late campaign, will feel that its work is recognized if Mr. Rosewater is elected.

IN THE CENTRAL WEST.

Political Phases of the November Vote Subjected to Analysis.
Philadelphia Press.

The vote in the central west was one of the most interesting and encouraging of the results of the recent presidential campaign. The seven states comprising this region are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For many years these were known as the "republican" and the two last were placed later among the northwestern states. But the development of the region between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains and the need of applying the territories to the need of the states included in it has compelled a new designation of the states in the northern half of the Mississippi river and Ohio river valleys. They are now appropriately known as the central west.

This great region is an empire in itself, having an area of 338,405 square miles and a population of 19,987,203. It has ninety-five representatives in congress and its growth in population during the past century will entitle it to an increased representation under the new apportionment. The attitude of so important a section of the country on the questions submitted to the people on November 6, 1896, is of national interest. The vote cast by the republicans and democrats in each of the states composing this region, both in 1896 and 1898 is given in the following table, the vote of Michigan alone being estimated:

1896				1898			
State	Rep.	Dem.	Total	State	Rep.	Dem.	Total
Ohio	397,967	591,975	989,942	Ohio	397,967	591,975	989,942
Indiana	388,988	389,884	778,872	Indiana	388,988	389,884	778,872
Illinois	397,808	398,255	796,063	Illinois	397,808	398,255	796,063
Michigan	388,988	389,884	778,872	Michigan	388,988	389,884	778,872
Wisconsin	388,988	389,884	778,872	Wisconsin	388,988	389,884	778,872
Minnesota	388,988	389,884	778,872	Minnesota	388,988	389,884	778,872
Ohio	388,988	389,884	778,872	Ohio	388,988	389,884	778,872
Michigan	388,988	389,884	778,872	Michigan	388,988	389,884	778,872
Totals	2,575,877	2,563,385	5,139,262	Totals	2,575,877	2,563,385	5,139,262

An analysis of the table shows that the sum of the votes cast by the republicans and democratic parties in the central west in 1896 was 4,514,688, and that the sum of the vote cast by the same two parties in 1898 was 4,570,988, an increase of 56,300, a comparatively small increase considering the growth in population in four years. In 1896 the democrats polled 2,013,203 votes and in 1898 they polled 1,996,811, a loss of 16,392 votes. The republicans polled in the same region four years later 2,563,385 votes and this year 2,573,877, an increase of 72,492 votes. The republicans increased their vote in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio and lost slightly in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The democrats increased their vote considerably in Wisconsin and slightly in Indiana and decreased their vote in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The plurality of McKinley decreased in Illinois, but increased in each of the other states. The total republican vote in these seven states in each four years ago, 4,582,884. This year it is 4,577,066, an increase of 88,984.

The fact that this great central region of the country, containing more than one-fourth of the population and casting nearly one-third of the vote polled last month, is soldly for an honest currency and against the demagogical theories known as Bryanism is one of the most encouraging results of the recent election. In 1875 this region was permeated by "soft money" ideas and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that it was prevented from going for an unlimited paper currency, but in two successive national elections now it has been soldly for a sound money, giving each election from two-thirds to three-fourths the total popular majority McKinley has obtained in the whole country. This is a significant evidence of the advance the people of the central west have made during the last quarter of a century and of how well adapted that region has become to act as the political balance wheel of the country.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

Commendable Efforts of the Government in this Direction.
Kansas City Star.

The United States geological survey which is investigating the forests of the country, finds that 27 per cent of the land is wooded. In the various states the percentages vary from 1 in South Dakota, to 7 in Kansas, to 18 in Illinois, to 22 in California, to 40 in Rhode Island, to 41 in Washington.

The vast amount of timber in each United States made people careless about taking measures for its preservation, and it is generally agreed that if things had been allowed to go on in their natural course a century ago the country would have been a forest. For several years past the government has been laboring to

avert such an outcome, and further steps in this direction are now agitated. A great scarcity of timber would be almost as unfortunate in its effect on the water supply as on the industries which use lumber. Humboldt's warning is still true: "In falling trees growing on the sides and summits of mountains, men under all climates prepare for subsequent generations two calamities at once—a lack of firewood and the lack of water." The forest that caused the Johnstown water in 1889 was attributed in part to the cutting of timber from the Mill creek watershed. The Johnstown Water company has had the region examined by the division of forestry and the experts have recommended that bare land be planted with trees and that the whole district be carefully guarded from fire. Such measures taken thirty years ago might have saved the lives lost at Johnstown, as well as the ten million dollars' worth of property destroyed. In addition to the prevention of floods, the policy of fostering forests is necessary for irrigation and for developing water power.

The government's efforts to protect timber by its system of forest reserves of national parks and forests, and of property familiar to westerners. Wooded areas of 70,000 acres have already been set aside on the Pacific coast and in the other western and northern states. It is now proposed to establish a grand canyon reservation in northern Minnesota at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and in western North Carolina among the Appalachian mountains. Advocates of a Minnesota park of 600,000 acres of land think that it is essential to Mississippi navigation. The Appalachian reservation would be of value in preserving the headwaters of important southern rivers. Both parks could be used as game preserves and as profitable timber land. If conditions are such that the government can purchase probably be called to at least one of the proposed plans during the present session, but one thing that congress is not likely to do is to remove the tariff from lumber, which would do more to preserve the forests in this country than anything else.

MAKES EXTRADITION EASIER

United States