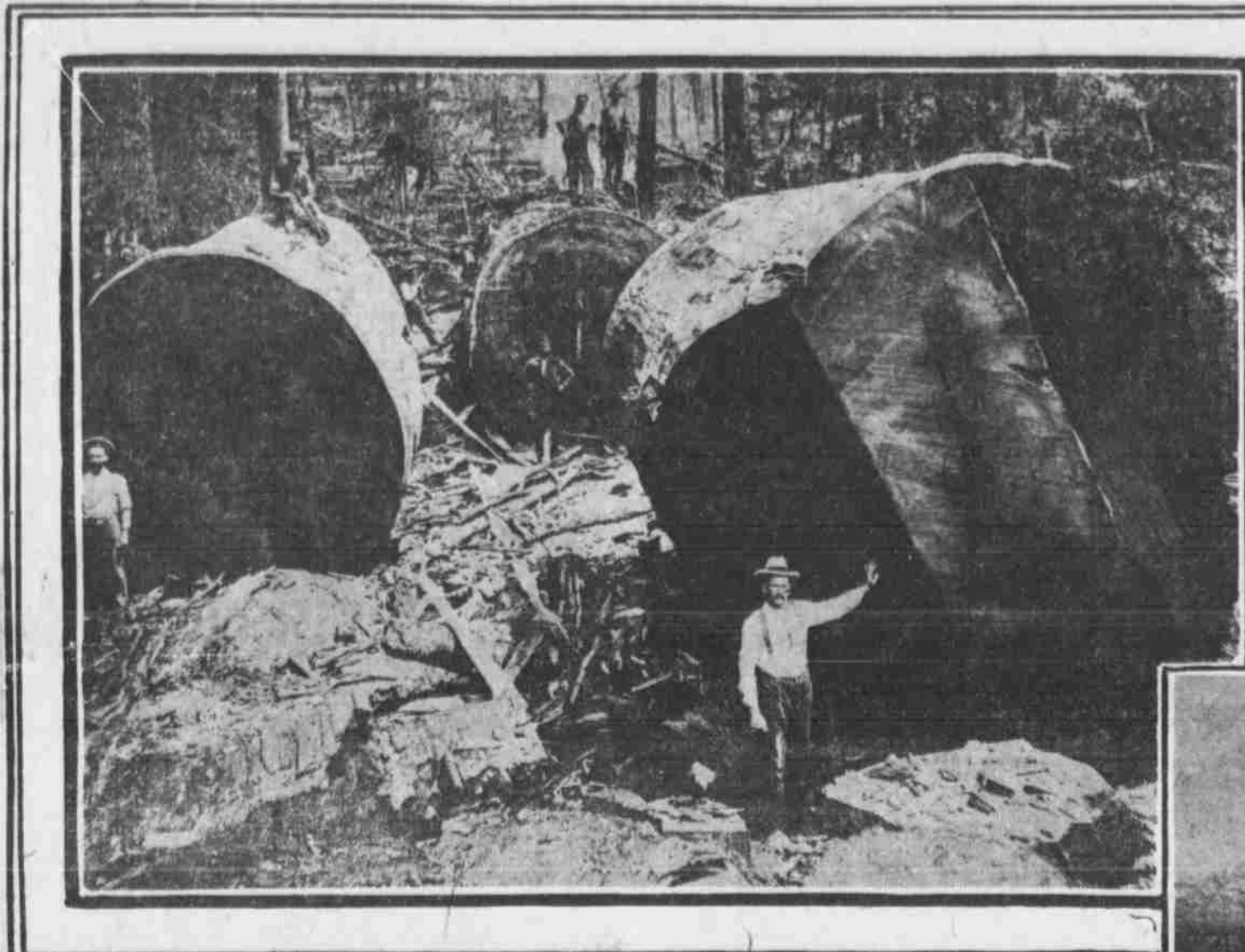
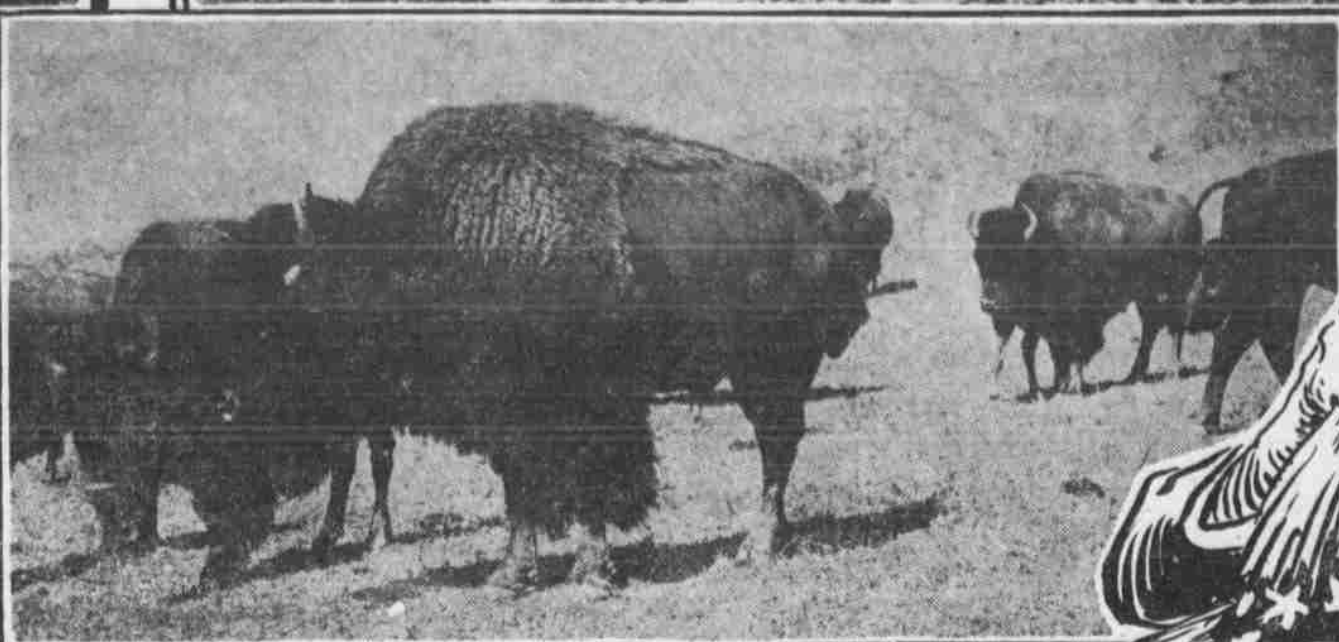


Uncle Sam, Patriarch--What He is Doing for His Children



500 BILLION FEET OF TIMBER STILL IN NATIONAL FORESTS



UNCLE SAM WILL OPEN A BUFFALO FARM

THIS ORANGE GROVE IS WORTH \$1000 AN ACRE.



(Copyright, 1911, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—This is the first of a series of letters which I shall write from Sunday to Sunday upon Uncle Sam, patriarch. A dozen years ago our great national relative was merely the business manager for the American people. He was a hard-fisted, nonthinking machine to collect taxes and keep order. He took in the revenues and paid the employes, giving no attention to the conservation or development of the country. He allowed himself to be used by the interests, and our public lands by the hundreds of millions of acres went to the railroads and individuals, and corporations got our forests and mines for a song. At the same time an incalculable waste went on in every branch of industry and every condition of life, making a loss so great that it cannot be counted.

Uncle Sam, Patriarch.
 That was the condition until a decade or so ago, when Uncle Sam had an awakening. He then began to assume the position of a father to his American children, and he has now become a great creative force working for the betterment and protection of all the people. He is a real patriarch, devoting himself to the personal welfare of each of his subjects and developing the family estate for all it is worth.

These new movements are along a hundred different lines, and they embrace every part of our country from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the gulf. They effect every branch of business, every grade of society and every man, woman and child. The schemes involve an expenditure of hundreds of millions, and some will add billions to our national wealth. Let me mention a few of them.

The Deserts and the Swamps.
 Take for instance the great mango trick of making golden crops spring up on soil of our waste lands. You have read something of it in the opening of the Roosevelt dam. Uncle Sam has \$80,000,000 in hand to water the deserts, and his reclamation fund for our arid lands is fast approximating a hundred millions or more. He is tunneling the mountains, damming the streams and carrying the waters in flumes over the canyons. He has more than 1,300 miles of canals already dug. The Roosevelt dam alone will redeem a quarter of a million acres and there are thirty-four other projects, each of which will reclaim thousands. All that land is to be set aside for his American children, and anyone who applies can have forty acres of it for the asking. I shall tell you what those lands are worth, and how you may get them.

Another big scheme is draining the swamps. We have millions of acres of wet lands that can be turned into farms. They are scattered over the union from California to Maine. They are as rich as Holland, and will feed tens of millions. It is estimated that it will cost \$2 an acre to drain them and that the crops they will yield will bring in a billion dollars a year. Where these swamps are and how they are to be handled is another project of Uncle Sam, patriarch.

Harnessing the Waters.
 This is another big scheme, bills in the aid of which are now before congress. The government scientists are testing the matter, and they have collected a vast deal of new information. This project includes the water powers which the experts say are equal to 60,000,000 million horses, or twice enough to run every mill, drive every train and light every house in the country. This power can be increased to 200,000,000. Much of it comes from water falls controlled by the government, the concession of which the trusts are trying to get.

A part of this same scheme is the development of our rivers. We have 295 of them in the United States, with navigable waters long enough to encircle the globe. The great lakes are the busiest freight routes upon earth, and boats can go on the Mississippi for 2,000 miles. We have already built 4,500 miles of canals and we have schemes which propose the joining of the great lakes with the Mississippi, and also with the sea. One scheme is a canal from the great lakes to the gulf.

Doubling Our Farms.
 When our forefathers took possession of the United States almost the whole of the land belonged to the government. Year by year these public lands have been given away. More than 1,400,000,000 acres have been sold or set aside as reservations and there are comparatively few left. Nevertheless, Uncle Sam, patriarch, is at work upon schemes which will practically double our farms. He is testing the soil and showing how by fertilizing and proper farming the crops can be increased two or more fold. This is equal to putting another farm on top of every farm in the United States.

Much of this work is done by means of bacteria, so small that a handful would number more than all the people in the world. Uncle Sam is setting these little devils to work and he shows you just how to

treat them. He is also testing new seeds and plants and his explorers are traveling over the world seeking new crops. We have already made millions by his introduction of rice and macaroni wheat, and are inaugurating tropical agriculture in the irrigated deserts of the west.

These new crops are of many kinds and farmers cannot be given of things out of which any farmer can make money.

Uncle Sam's Plans for the Miner.
 Many of the latest schemes relate to the mines and the miners. Uncle Sam has plans for saving our minerals. We have the greatest coal lands upon earth and there are billions of tons left upon government property. The amounts are so vast that they will bring in hundreds of millions of dollars and they are to be sold on estimates made as to the amounts they contain. The geological surveyors are now prospecting and sizing up these coal lands, and the government is selling them in forty-acre tracts at from \$50 to \$100 and upward per acre. In connection with this there are about fifteen billion tons of available coal in Alaska which will soon be thrown open to those who apply. Some of this coal is that which it is said the Guggenheims tried hard to grab.

As to our other minerals they bring in many millions a year and Uncle Sam's records will show just what they are and where.

In this same connection are the new measures now being introduced for protecting the miner. The government is testing all sorts of explosives and doing all it can to save life in the mines. Experiments are going on in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and also in the gold and silver mines of the west.

Uncle Sam's Plans for Corn and Cotton.
 Some of the biggest schemes of the government relate to the cotton belt and cornfields. The government is teaching corn breeding and corn seeding. Our corn brought in last year over \$1,500,000,000 and the cotton brought in about \$800,000,000 or \$900,000,000. The corn crop can be doubled and the cotton materially increased. We are improving both crops and Uncle Sam has cotton-breeding plantations where he is crossing the cottons to make a staple which will be longer and bring more money. He is

doing the same with other crops, including our fruits. This material will include stories of apple lands worth \$1,000 an acre, of orange groves improved by the government which are equally valuable and of how dates, oranges and figs are being grown on the new irrigated grounds of the southwest. On some of the Arizona farms they raise five crops of cabbages a year.

More Money From Live Stock.
 But few people know that the government has gone into the stock-raising business. Uncle Sam has recently established breeding farms in different parts of the Union. He is raising Morgan horses and fine cattle, including Jerseys, Shorthorns and others. Our farm animals are now bringing us in about \$2,000,000,000 a year and the government believes that this amount, by careful breeding, can be increased \$500,000,000 or more. This should bring down the price

of meats and it is interesting to every householder.

In the same connection is the breeding of game. The government is introducing partridges and pheasants. It proposes to open a buffalo farm, and it has herds of reindeer in Alaska. A curious feature is the probable introduction of the hippopotamuses for the swamps of the south. I am told also that one man has made a fortune in skunks which he rears for their skins.

We have thousands of men and women nursing chickens. Uncle Sam has new methods of fowl raising and quite a number of people are making a living by breeding guineas for game. Our poultry crop is worth as much as the cotton crop, the hay crop or the wheat crop.

Uncle Sam Doctor.
 Another interesting work of Uncle Sam is the care he is now exercising over the health of his children. The government has scores of scientists investigating diseases of animal and men. We are wiping out the mosquitoes and slaughtering the flies that bring typhoid fever. We take the temperatures of the cows to learn whether they have consumption, and we tell just how their milk should be treated. Uncle Sam is also inspecting the drugs and meats. He protects you from bad liquor and tells just how much alcohol there is in every bottle of wine and beer.

He is also testing foods and food values and lays down rules by which you may grow lean or fat. He has cooking schools which are studying how to prepare meats and vegetables, and tells you just what to become the best man physically and mentally.

Our National Assets.
 The government is now figuring up how much we are worth. For the last several years it has had an army of investigators estimating our crops, animals and foods, and these figures are now about ready for use. They show that we have 300,000 factories with a capital of \$15,000,000,000. They give the wages of every state of the Union as well as a full count of Uncle Sam's children. This has been done by the census, the work of which includes new facts of great human interest.

Uncle Sam, Detective.
 One of the interesting phases of Uncle Sam's work is the pursuit of crime and his efforts to protect his children from frauds. This has been inaugurated within the last few years and it now forms a great network which gathers in the robbers, from the counterfeiters to the trust magnates. There are hundreds of these detectives and spies. There are the corporation detectives who are looking into the books of the trusts and the railroads; there are detectives who are examining false weights and measures; custom house spies who are after the smugglers; internal revenue spies who are hunting the moonshiners and treasury detectives who are chasing the counterfeiters. This sphere of crime is very extensive and the officials are increasing their work of prevention. Some of the most interesting revelations of the present are those which relate to frauds through the mails and to the destruction of fake mining schemes, land schemes and plantation schemes of one kind or another.

Government Schemes for the Sailor.
 The government is also doing a great deal for the sailors. It has a life-saving service with 459 stations. It guards our coasts by 1,200 lighthouses and it has forty-six lightships and 2,000 buoys. This service saved about \$16,000,000,000 worth of property last year, including vessels worth \$12,000,000. It saved also 6,000 lives.

I want to tell how the coasts and harbors are being surveyed and describe our enormous shipping

interests, including a carrying trade amounting to \$2,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000 per annum.

Uncle Sam, Exporter.
 What our patriarchal relative is doing to sell our crops and manufactures abroad is worth noting. In the last two or three years he has organized a new system for the development of our foreign commerce and he now has his national trade drummers and government agents in almost every country. He has inspectors who go from land to land studying the pushing of special crops and he is also working the army of American consuls. Our foreign commerce now amounts to about \$3,000,000,000 a year, and our exports alone are over \$16,000,000. This business is just at its beginning, and nevertheless it is the greatest commerce of any nation.

Our Big Lumber Trade.
 It is a live question as to what Uncle Sam will do with the forests of the union, and whether they should not be given over to the people. He has still about 500,000,000,000 board feet of standing timber, and in many of the national forests he is cutting the trees and sawing them into lumber. The forestry bureau claims that our wood will be gone within twenty years, and with it will go our lumber industry, which now brings in \$1,000,000,000 a year and pays \$100,000,000 in wages. How to prevent the loss of this, how to plant new forests and how to take care of those now standing are among the special projects which the government is studying.

New Roads and How to Make Them.
 Another big thing concerns the roads of the United States. The government is teaching the people how to improve their highways; this is interesting to the farmer, to the automobilist and to every man who goes over the road. Twenty-two object lesson roads have already been built and over 700 miles of new roadways are in course of construction. This also affects the rural mail carriers, who travel by carriage more than 1,000,000 miles every day and serve more than 20,000,000 of people.

Uncle Sam and His Flying Machines.
 The government is interested in aviation and is testing all sorts of balloons and flying machines for the army and navy. Some secret experiments: "the dirigible balloon;" Will we ever carry mails through the air? These are some of the subjects of study.

Connected with this are the new discoveries which have been made as to the upper air by means of box kites. This work is going on at Mount Weather, in the Blue Ridge, where kites are flown daily and aerial flights of various kinds made. Uncle Sam is now spending \$1,500,000 per annum in forecasting the weather, and Dr. Willis Moore claims that he is saving the farmer, manufacturer and exporter \$50,000,000 a year.

The New United States.
 But I might fill several columns with the mere mention of the great enterprises which our patriarchal uncle has under way or in contemplation. They mean the reorganization and development of the whole country—the creation, in fact, of a new United States; they mean more money, more business and better conditions for every one of Uncle Sam's children, and the knowledge of them will, I believe, make us all better patriots. The most important schemes will be taken up in their turn, and with pen and camera their live features described. The materials for the articles will be gotten from the fountain head at Washington and from various places over the country where certain work is going on.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Ancient Fight for Women's Rights

PEOPLE the world over are prone to think that the movement for women's rights is of modern origin, but the fact is that it is not only older than any nation extant, but even as old as Rome, says the Washington Star. The most direct information that women of ancient times were contending for equality with men comes from Cato, the censor, whose thunderings against them, as he opposed in the Roman forum the repeal of the Opplian law, constitute one of his greatest masterpieces of oratory and is quoted in several of the most noted works on that subject.

It is true that the women of Rome did not actually contend for the ballot, but, nevertheless, they insisted on their rights as vigorously as any suffragette that ever stormed the English Parliament. Some of the most powerful men of the Roman empire were arrayed against the repeal of the Opplian law, but all of their threats and influence only went to make the women of Rome the more determined. The detested law was finally stricken off the statutes.

The Opplian law was enacted during the Punic wars, and declared that "no woman shall possess more than a half ounce of gold or wear a garment of various colors, or ride in a carriage drawn by horses in a city or in a town, or any place nearer thereto than one mile, except on some public religious solemnity."

Just what would be the fate of any United States senator or representative who even introduced such a law is hardly conjectural—it is certain. But the women of Rome seem to have let the law-makers slip up on their rights during the wars, and when they finally attempted to resist the restrictions of "mere man" in the Roman forum they were met with the strong hand of the law.

But what did the women of Rome do? Did they sit down and mope? Hardly. They got right down to business and waged a campaign that for many days made things hot for the haughty statesmen who opposed them. They not only held Papa Roman, Brother Roman and Husband Roman by the lapels of their coats while they made them swear to support the cause, but they broke all ancient precedents and made public speeches.

The consideration of the repeal of the Opplian law took up at least two days of the time of the forum, which gives a significant idea of the importance then attached to giving women their "rights." They packed the streets while Cato, the censor, was tiring against their cause. Livy, the historian of the affair, says:

"They could not be kept at home either by advice or shame, or the commands of their husbands. They

beset every street and pass in the city, beseeching the men as they went down to the forum."

Another authority says: "They came in from nearby villages and towns and got so bold as to urge their cause on the consuls, praetors and magistrates. After the discussion was ended the women the next day poured out in even greater numbers and beset the doors of the tribunes who had opposed the repeal of the law." And when it was repealed the victorious women of Rome marched through the streets bedecked in all of the jewels and finery they possessed.

In opposing the repeal of the law Cato did not spare the feelings of the women any more than the feelings of the modern women's rights advocates are spared by some of our public men. Yet there were many gallant passages in his speech, in which he said: "If, Romans, every individual among us had made it a rule to maintain the prerogative and authority of a husband with respect to his own wife we should have less trouble with the whole sex. But now, our privileges, overpowered at home by female contumacy, are, even here in the forum, spurned and trodden under foot, and because we are unable to withstand each separately we now dread their collective body. I was once accustomed to think it a fabulous and fictitious tale that in a certain island the whole race of males was utterly extirpated by a conspiracy of women."

"As to the outrageous behavior of these women, I know not whether it reflects greater disgrace on you tribunes or on the consuls. On you, certainly, if you have brought these women here to raise tribunitian seditions; on us (consuls) if we suffer laws to be imposed on us by a secession of women, as was done formerly by that of the common people."

"Had I not been restrained by respect for the modesty and dignity of some individuals among them, rather than of the whole number, and been unwilling that they should be seen rebuked by a consul, I should not have refrained from saying to them: 'What sort of practice is this of running out into the streets and addressing other women's husbands? Could not each have made the same request of her husband at home? Although, if females would let their modesty confine them within the limits of their own rights, it does not become you, even at home, to concern yourselves about any laws that might be passed or repealed here.'"

Students of the women's rights movement of the present day will see in this last remark of Cato's exactly the same sentiment that has often been expressed by public men opposed to woman suffrage in the twentieth century. Yet, Cato was speaking 215 years before Christ.