A Great Timber Famine is Imminent By Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of

the United States.

GREAT timber famine is not only in sight; it is approaching with

bewildering speed. After the first national forest (then called forest reserves) were created under the act of March 8d, 1891, it began to appear that a few rich men were getting control of vast areas of public timber land, often by methods which I need not stop to describe. These men saw not only that there was going to be a great shortage of timber, but also that when the shortage came it would be enormously profitable for them to control what

State TREPARTE ALL IN SITE

timber there was. Their reasoning was good, and they went vigorously to darry it into effect. But President Roosevelt was awake to the situation. He saw that it would be vastly better to have some of the timber in the government's hands for the benefit of all the people rather than to have it all in the hands of a few great owners strictly for their own benefit. Action was needed. He acted and created many million acres of national forest. In view of this action of the president, taken to prevent monopoly and consequent excessive price of lumber, it is curious to find some good men honestly convinced that the creation of national forests is a bad thing because, they say, it is raising the price of lumber to the consumer. It is the general searcity of timber, not the national forests, that is raising the price of lumthe to the consumer, and this is proved by the fact that prices have risen far more rapidly in the east, where there are no national forests than in the west where there are many.

Prosperity Depends Upon Sanity

By Vice.President Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, New York.



TERE is no inherent reason in the conditions of agriculture, trade, industry and finance in the United States that would make necessary a period of further disturbance and depression. There are a thousand influences that should lead toward continued prosperity and renewed accomplishments, throughout the fields of industry and commerce. The business of the country will turn into one of these roads, solely as the result of

whether or not the public and the public's legislative representatives are wise and patient or are hasty and inconsiderate. If the intricate problem of railway regulation is worked out in a spirit of fairness and intelligence, if the wastness of the problem is recognized, if the invoked relationships encounstered are taken into account and the far-reaching effects of paternal regu-Sations, when appiled to so great and complicated a network are reckoned with, and if an intelligent understanding of the complications will lead to a patient attitude toward results, then I believe we will resume the road noward further prosperity. The moment that investors have become convinced that the problem is to have fair and patient consideration in its solution, we will start on that road again with full measured pace. But if we are to have degislation based upon political advantage, if we are to adopt socialistic theories which will amount to the confiscation of property rights, if we are to have reprisal for past wrongs, no matter how real, if action is the one thing wanted first, and the consideration of the intelligence and fairness of such action is to come afterward, then I believe it is possible that the whole business structure may be facing a danger the proportion of which will be measured by the same vast figures as have been the totals that have marked the extent of our prosperity.

-Cartoon by Rogers, in the New York Herald.

FARMERSREBEL ATPURE MILKRULE

Health Department Says Hair on Cow's Tail and Flank Must Be Cut and Lights Put in Troughs--Clean Suits For Milkers.

Florida, N. Y.-Farmers in New As a general thing the farmers do York State are receiving from the not believe that epidemic of disease New York Department of Health let-ters setting forth the requirements of the milk they have sent to the marthe department necessary to insure a ket, and they consider that the Health pure milk supply for the New York Department's demands are beyond

REPUBLICANS NAME FOR UNCLE SAM LAUGHS LAST. ROCKEFELLER OWNS Resigns From Supreme Court to p For Governor in New Jersey 247,692 OIL SHARES Trenton, N. J.-Justice Franklin Fort, of Essex, was h nated for Governor by the Reput State Convention in Taylor **Boeks of the Standard Indicate** House. He is ex-Justice now being brought before the conve There Are 2000 Stockholders. but before he proceeded to ac nomination, he handed his res tion to Gov. Stokes, who sat DOZEN MEN IN FULL CONTROL platform. Former Attorney. John W. Griggs was temporar permanent chairman. Light Thrown on Monopoly's Im-Justice Fort obtained 752 mense Income at Hearing of Gov-, on the informal ballot. The more than a clear majority, ernment's Suit in New York City were 1157 delegates. A m make the nomination by and prevailed. New York City .--- For the first time The platform indorses the Na in the history of Standard Oil the and State administrations of identity of the largest stockholders in dent Roosevelt, and Goy

the trust was divulged. This was one claims all the credit for all the trust was divulged. This was one legislation and good things do of many surprises in the testimony the State. It favors an amend brought out by Frank B. Kellogg, of the United States Constitution counsel for the Government in its suit | viding for the direct election of ed States Senators, promises m to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on the ground favors vesting in the judician that it is a trust and is operating in power to review primary and a violation to the Sherman anti-trust elections, to order a recount an law. Proper legislation for the contr

It was known that John D. Rockefeller was by far the largest holder of Standard Oil stock, and that his stock in fact represented about onefourth of the total amount in the solidation of departments and company, but as to other stock ownermissions of the State government ship the public could only guess. declared wise. Mr. Kellogg says he will show by

The New Idea planks as to e the list of present stock ownership and public utilities measures that the most important stockholders more specific and definite, but of to-day are the same as in the old voted down.

1	LEADING HOLDINGS	IN OIL	TRUST:	725	4 IV. 7	
CO.	Second Strength	THEIR	VALUE	AT	PRESENT	PRICE.
a res a	In the course of th	e day's p	Proceedin	gs i	a the hearing	g of the

United States Government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust, the Federal representative, Deputy Attorney-General Frank B. Kellogg, developed the following interesting list of leading shareholders of record last month. The value of their respective holdings at current quotation is also given:

legislation relative to grand in

seat the properly elected cand

public utilities is promised, as is

lar legislation on excise. The

tion of Assemblymen by distric

favored. Fiscal reforms and the

		JAY ULL.
A HE WAR AND A COURT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A	No. of	Worth at
Tohn D. Boshofallan	Shares.	\$440 a Share.
John D. Rockefeller		\$108,984,480
Charles H. Pratt	. 52,582	23,186,080
D. M. Harkness estate	. 42,000	18,480,000
Oliver H. Payne	. 40,000	17,600,000
Henry M. Fingler	90 500	13,420,000
O. B. Jennings estate	. 17,000	7,480,000
H. H. Kogers	18 000	7,048,800
J. A. BOSTWICK estate	15 000	6,600,000
William Rockefeller	11 700	5,148,000
U. M. Brewster estate	10 000	4,400,000
Charles Lockhart.		3,740,000
L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney	0000	3,520,000
william C. Whitney estate	8 000	3,520,000
wesley H. Thiord.	6 000	2,640,000
Joan D. Archbold	6 000	2,640,000
W. G. Worden	Kere	2,377,520
University of Chicago	5 000	2,200,000
Unaries M. Fratt.	5 000	2,200,000
Daniel O'Day estate.	2.655	1,168,200
Standard Oil's Capital	000 000	\$432,688,520

Society and the Home.

By Mary Stewart Cutting.

T is a singular thing that to stand on one's own rights, in which it would appear that there ought to be a certain justic always, in fact, to be a very narrowing process, death-dealing to any fine enlightenment. The special structure itself rests on the consideration of the rights of others, and all social life in the home rests on it. Nothing is in itself good for anything except in the good that we get out of it, so that the most beautifully

furnished house, the most finely cultured people, may not make for anything with, anything that stimulates the imagination or the heart or the intellect; they may not give any of the spiritual comfort which is informed with heart-Tolessing interest. No one who goes to such a house gets anything from it as a household, but food and drink and comfortable chairs, and outside conversation. There is nothing more to give-you could get the same in a club ar a hired drawing-room. Yet the smallest living-room may have that aspect the melife in it which shows it to be the real thing and a power-a power because the action and retroaction of intimate and sympathetic and unselfish interest among the members of a family generate some spiritual thing which know the difference between the person who is conventionally delightful in society and the person who is delightful in society because she is delightful at home.-Harper's Bazar.

Our Appalling **Industrial Death-Roll**

By Edgar T, Davies, Chief Factory Inspector of Chicago.



HE United States is justly suffering the reproach of permitting the most reckless waste of human life of any civilized country in the world. This sad fact is amply sustained by our own statistics. Other industrial countries which we have completely outstripped in the race for the world's business have considered special regulation of dangerous trades and machinery a positive necessity of modern industry. We have done practically noth-

ing. It is high time that these facts became known to our people, that the monditions be understood, and the public conscience aroused so that proper remedies may be applied for at the hands of our legislatures with some promise of success. The people of the United States, somewhat inflated with an inordinate sense of their own greatness and their wonderful material prosperity, stupidly refuse in these times of peace to keep abreast of the enlightened humane countries of the world, but go on killing every four years, according to reliable estimates, some 80,000 people more than all who fell in battle and died of wounds during the entire period of our civil war. In other words, we are now killing in industrial accidents over fifty per cent. more people than two great armies would destroy in the same period of time accoutred with all the horrible implements of death which modern invention has produced.

Surrenders of State Rights To the Federal Government By Hon. John A. Tawney, Chairman House Appropriations Committee, HE recent surrender by the southern States to the Federal government of the exercise of the right reserved to them by the constitution to maintain, control and regulate local quarantine, primarily because of the expense of a State guarantine; the practical surrender by the State of Maryland of sovereignty over her oyster beds that the State might be relieved of the expense of an accurate and necessary survey; the Federal inspection of the products of private manufacturing establishments and the sepitary inspection and control of the establishments themselves; the Federal meniry into woman and child labor in local industrial occupations, with a view to securing Federal legislation and control; the inspection of cattle and in other agricultural products, the investigation of soils in which the Fedgovernment has no interest; the care and disposition of timber on State lands; the actual breeding of horses and cattle primarily for the benefit of the few fancy-stock raisers of the country; the making of topographic and geological surveys of States in which the Federal government owns no land; the making of topographic surveys of cities and countries primarily for the Denefit of municipalities, private owners of waterworks, and interurban and sther electric railways; the free testing of coal for the benefit of private owners of coal mines; the free testing of building maserials, for the benefit of private individuals, contractors and consulting engimeers; the work of gauging streams that are non-navigable and where the Wederal government has no lands for the benefit of prospective investors in water power, and the investigation of the business methods of private individuals and corporations-these and many other undertakings which belong exclusively to the States or to private interests to do and to pay for have Thean authorized by congress and must be paid for out of the Federal treasury.

City market. The requirements run reason. Already some are deterall the way from cleaning the window mined not to send their milk to New panes of the cowpen to cutting the | York City, and are arranging to send cow's hair.

One farmer who had received a list | Health Department's Requirements. of the department's requirements declares that if some of the rules are carried out there will be a serious shortage of milk in the market, as to obey orders would mean a great expense and require so much time attending to the animals that very little profit would result to theowners. The farmer said:

While the price of milk for the coming six months by one big controlling concern has been advanced sixteen per cent. over last year's price, it must be taken into consideration that the price of the principal feeds has gone up twenty-five per cent.'

The same man pointed out that to meet the requirements more help would be required and that all this would eat up the little profit that the cow raiser now makes. In addition it is hard to get competent help.

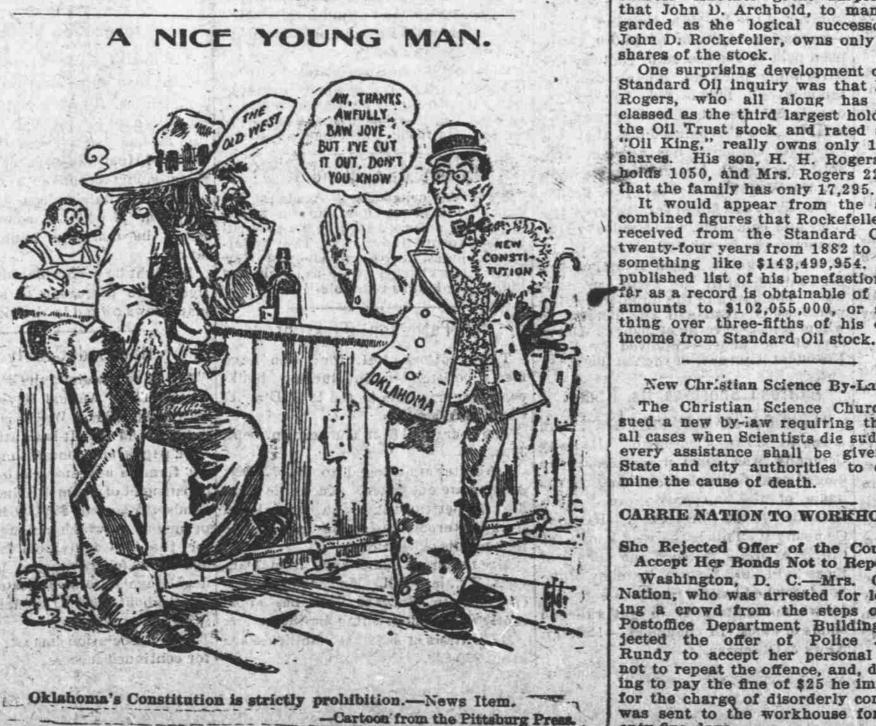
Too Early For Cleaning.

One requirement to which local farmers make strenuous objection is that requiring that the cowshed be times. thoroughly cleaned before the cows are milked. As the milking is done very early each morning, perhaps long before daylight, it can be seen that the cleaning process will be almost an impossibility. The farmer is not wealthy, and many of them have not the cash to make the required improvements about their

premises. "Where are our very small present milk. profits to come in?" said an owner of

several head after reading the department circular. "Where is the money to come from to put in a 'nonabsorbent' floor and six-inch gutters with rounded corners of the non-absorbent material? Are we required to put in lights, so that the feeding troughs be lighted? I am unable to see where it insures pure milk to have the cow see what she is eating, or perhaps have the window clean so that she may gaze pensively over the barnyard while she chews her cud.

"Another requirement is that all the help be provided with clean suits when they go in to make the cows comfortable or relieve them of their to do."



it elsewhere or dispose of it locally.

Some of the requirements of the lew York Department of Health fol-

That the floors be constructed of concrete or some non-absorbent material.

That the floors be made water tight and properly graded.

That the drops or gutters be constructed of concrete, stone, or some non-absorbent material. That they be at least six inches in depth, with all corners munded.

That the feeding troughs, platforms and cribs be well lighted and kept clean at all times.

That additional windows be installed in the cow barn to provide sufficient light. (Two square feet of window space for each cow to be the minimum).

That the window panes be washed and kept clean at all times.

That the walls and ledges be thoroughly swept down and kept free from dust, dirt or cobwebs at all

That an inspection of the herd by a veterinarian be made and a copy of his report forwarded to this department.

That the long hairs on the flanks and tail be clipped and kept short at all times.

That clean, special suits be provided for all the attendants engaged in the production and handling of

That the milk at all times be strained at the milk house, and in an atmosphere free from dust or odors. That the milk pails used be of the

small-mouthed design, so constructed that they can be readily and thoroughly cleaned, and top opening not to exceed eight inches in diameter.

That racks be provided in some suitable place so as to expose the milk pails to the sun or to live steam.

That a milk house be built and located on elevated ground, with no hog pen within 100 feet.

The New York Health Department's instructions tell the farmer in conclusion that no milk on his premises will be permitted to be brought milk. My wife would object to that, into the city of New York unless conand farmers' wives never have much ditions are remedied within a certain time.

unlawful corporation, and that there have been but few changes either in stock holdings or management since the old Oil Trust was dissolved.

Payne 40,000, Henry M. Flagler 30,-

shown that William Rockefeller,

By this list, which is the stockhold-

by ten men and estates.

and earnings.

000.

Mr. Roosevelt to Have Seventee More than one-half of the shares Days of Uninterrupted Recreation.

PRESIDENT WILL HUNT.

of the Standard Oil Company of New Oyster Bay, N. Y .- The Preside Jersey, which earned profits of nearly announced his formal acceptance \$500,000,000 in eight years, are held the invitation extended to him son time ago to go on a hunting trip Accountants who are working un-Louisiana during his projected down der the direction of Kellogg have the-Mississippi journey, and in con found also that since the formation quence of that acceptance he will of the original combination in Ohio, in the canebrakes from October 4 in 1882, the profits of the oil monop-21. The details of the Louisiana oly have amounted to \$900,000,000. journ, which is to be called a "can From the books of the New Jersey ing expedition," have not yet be Standard Kellogg brought to light worked out and the exact spot whe the present stock holdings of the oil the President and his friends maghates. There are in round numpitch their tents is not annound bers 2000 stockholders, but a round It is said that it will be somewhere dozen men absolutely control the orthe northeastern section of the Sta ganization with all its vast capital

near enough to a telegraph wire h Assistant Secretary Latta, who John D. Rockefeller heads the list be stationed within reach, to put l with 247,692 shares, indicating that in touch with official business if the Oil King has reduced his holdings need arises, yet far enough away by 9162 shares, his portion of the the President to enjoy seventeen d liquidating certificates, reported in a of uninterrupted recreation with recent paper, was allotted to him. friends if public business does The estate of Charles H. Pratt conrequire his attention. trols 52,582 shares, the D. M. Harkness estate 42,000 shares, Oliver H.

YOUNG ROCKEFELLER QUITS

ers' record of August 17, 1907, it is Victim of Nervous Dyspepsia, Wh Made Father Retire.

brother of le Roi du Petroleum, as the French call John D., owns only 11,-New York City .- John D. Rot 700, and H. H. Rogers, to the surprise feller, Jr., thirty-four years of of the Street, only 16,020. John D. and the wealthiest man in the wol Rockefeller, Jr., possesses only 120 of his age, has succumbed to of shares, and his wife 32, while H. H. | work and is bordering on a comple Rogers, Jr., has to his credit 1050 breakdown from nervous dyspep shares. Another great surprise is such as forced the retirement of that John D. Archbold, to many re- elder Rockefeller a dozen years garded as the logical successor to and drove him to a bread and wa John D. Rockefeller, owns only 6000 | diet.

The fact of young Mr. Rockelel One surprising development of the condition became known simulta Standard Oil inquiry was that H. H. jously with the announcement that Rogers, who all along has been no longer would be the leader of classed as the third largest holder of Young Men's Bible Class of the Fi the Oil Trust stock and rated as an Avenue Baptist Church. The "Oil King," really owns only 16,020 millionaire admits his frail health shares. His son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., the letter of resignation sent to t holds 1050, and Mrs. Rogers 225, so Bible Class.

N. Y. CENTRAL MAIL FINE.



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combined figures that Rockefeller has received from the Standard Oil in twenty-four years from 1882 to 1906. something like \$143,499,954. The published list of his benefactions, so far as a record is obtainable of them, amounts to \$102,055,000, or something over three-fifths of his entire income from Standard Oil stock. New Christian Science By-Law. The Christian Science Church is-

enty-five days.

It would appear from the above

Penalty For Delayed Trains-A Every Railroad Mulcted.

Washington, D. C .- Delayed mi trains cost the New York Cent nearly \$37,000 during the quart ended March 31 of this year. Prach cally every railroad in the count was similarly mulcted, although th amounts vary. The Pennsylvan came in for its share, losing seven thousands from its mail-carrying sued a new by-iaw requiring that in on one route alone. One division all cases when Scientists die suddenly the Southern dropped about \$700 every assistance shall be given the All told, the ratiroads of the count State and city authorities to deter- lost over \$800,000 last year throw unsatisfactory handling of the mai

CARRIE NATION TO WORKHOUSE. AERONAUT'S FATAL FALL. She Rejected Offer of the Court to Five Thousand See Tragedy at Mi Accept Her Bonds Not to Repeat. Washington, D. C .- Mrs. Carrie County Fair, Ohio. Nation, who was arrested for lectur-Troy, Ohio .- Edward Richard, ing a crowd from the steps of the Dayton, an aeronaut, plunged to Postoffice Department Building, re-jected the offer of Police Judge Rundy to accept her personal bond he was descending from a balloo he was descending from the Mian death from the parachute in whith

not to repeat the offence, and, declin- during an ascension from the Mism ing to pay the fine of \$25 he imposed County fair grounds here. Five those for the charge of direction in the imposed for the charge of direction in the second the charge of direction in the second sand persons watched in horror th for the charge of disorderly conduct, was sent to the workhouse for sev-1000-foot drop which ended in th young man's instant death.