

MODEST FIRES AND THEIR PREVENTION

By K. L. Smith



Brush should be burned when snow is on the ground

Timber Experts Trying to Solve the Fire Problem

While we have had forest fires that reached gigantic proportions, as the Miramichi fire of 1825 where on two and a half million acres every living thing was killed, and the fish died along the river banks; the Peshtigo fire of 1871, which covered over two thousand square miles in Wisconsin and in which nearly fifteen hundred people perished; and the Hinkley fire of 1894, when that town and six other places were destroyed, in some ways the fires of 1908 were the worst known. Expert foresters who have since been over the ground state that it is impossible to figure the damage done and that the waste was enormous.

The loss by forest fires in our country in the average year reaches fifty million dollars. This figure was far exceeded last year. The drought, which was general, was chiefly contributory, but other adverse conditions helped, among them the indifference of the people to small fires. The government had much to do in fighting fires in the national forests, but preventive measures kept the loss down to a minimum. The damage in a forest fire cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. Though there was comparatively small loss of life in the 1908 fires, people for months lived in terror, fifty persons perished in Michigan and many suffered seriously from smoke. In the case of large trees, an estimate can be placed on the damage, which grows greater as timber becomes more valuable, but it is not so easy to calculate the destruction to young, growing forest trees. Some idea can be gained when one reflects that it costs from six to twenty dollars an acre to plant tiny seedlings. If a million acres are burned over and all young growth destroyed it is clear the waste is enormous.



Destructive Method of Lumbering, Showing the Great Quantities of Lumber Destroyed by Breaking Young Trees

It is evident a more adequate system of forest protection is needed and even the indifferent have at last been aroused to see the necessity of some systematic crusade. Fortunately, we have a United States Forest Service and most states have a forestry department. It is to them we must look for an adequate solution of the problem, but they cannot act efficiently without the co-operation of individuals, settlers and lumbermen, the passing of favorable laws and facilities in the way of ample appropriations. Our forests cover an area of about 689,500,000 acres. In the North-western states once stretched the great white pine forests, along the Atlantic and Gulf coast, lie the Southern pine trees, in the Mississippi Valley are hardwoods and oak, hickory, ash and gum and on the Pacific coast the giant redwood and firs. Some parts of these areas are set aside for federal forest reserves and these are under the Bureau of Forestry. This bureau, composed of trained officers to administer and improve the reserved forested lands is always ready to give advice to individuals and forest owners and they have adopted a fire-fighting system within the National Forest's boundaries which has materially reduced the annual losses.

As a first step toward instituting a crusade against a recurrence of the fires of 1908, a national government sent Paul G. Redington and Raymond W. Pullman, capable officials of the forest service, to probe the situation and devise means for improving conditions in the future. Mr. Pullman visited the Lake Umbagog area in the summer of 1907, when she lay for a week at Sydney alongside the schooner John R. Bradley, in which Dr. Cook was starting for the pole. The Erik that year went to Hudson Bay for the Canadian government. Whitten says that the Bradley was abundantly equipped for Cook's expedition, having supplies for at least three years. He confirms Dr. Cook's charge at Copenhagen that Peary's men took Peary's provisions, adding that no one did the work of the ship take Cook's supplies that were at Etah, but boats were sent to Annotok, thirty miles distant, to remove Cook's provisions which were stored there.

Whitten admitted that he did not know whether this removal was by arrangement between Rudolph Franke, who was left in charge of the provisions, and Peary, or Peary's representatives, but he thought that in any event it was a strange thing to do in view of the fact that Cook was then away on the ice floes and might return and find his provisions gone.

The boatman also made the statement that both Cook's and Franke's collections of ivory and skins, some of them very valuable, were likewise taken. He said that the trouble with Peary's previous expedition had been the lack of supplies. Instead of remaining away for three years, Commander Peary was compelled to return after about fifteen months, the real reason, Whitten declared, being that he did not have enough supplies to remain longer.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Temps today, discussing the sovereignty of the North Pole, expresses the opinion that the relative permanence of the ice there might properly raise the question whether this territory comes under the ordinary international rules applying to land and the high seas.

The paper insists, however, that exploring expeditions such as Cook's and Peary's cannot give title, and to this end it quotes Cable to the effect that the acquiring of sovereignty is involved with effective occupation, namely, accompanied or followed by the commencement of administrative organization or commercial and industrial exploitation. A majority of the authorities agree, the paper says, that the planting of the flag is not sufficient. It points out that this doctrine was affirmed by the international conference at Berlin of 1884 and that it was applied by the Pope when he acted as mediator between Germany and Spain in 1885 in the dispute regarding the Caroline Islands. The pontiff held that Spain was obliged to occupy the islands effectively. More recently the entire question between Turkey and Italy regarding Massouah hinged upon this point.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Temps also again severely criticizes Commander Peary's "broadest accusations" against Dr. Cook, as well as his "general grandiloquent attitude," saying in this connection:

"Peary's patriotic declaration about taking possession of the pole in the name of the President of the United States contrasts strangely with the commercial spirit he displayed in copyrighting the story."



After a Fire

COOK'S FRIENDS RALLY; CHARGES ARE MADE AGAINST PEARY

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 13.—The Associated Press tug Douglas Thomas arrived here this afternoon. Commander Peary's steamer Roosevelt was found to be in good condition and will leave Battle Harbor on Thursday or Friday for North Sydney. From that port the Roosevelt will proceed to New York, and if it is possible, she will take part in the naval parade at the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

New York, Sept. 13.—That Polar pioneers could not only generate but maintain unshaken such needed the proof of seeing and hearing to believe, but with Dr. Cook's much-heralded and Commander Peary now in touch with the correspondent, comment and criticism lack none today of their previous acuity and rather gained than lost in volume.

Previous assumption that Commander Peary would have the United States navy solidly behind him was not borne out in a letter from Rear Admiral Schley (retired) made public today by Captain B. S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club in America, of which Dr. Cook is a member. The letter under date of September 11 from Poco Manor (La.), reads in part as follows:

"I like Cook's attitude immensely in this unfortunate, unnecessary and unwise controversy. He certainly has been dignified and manly in the stand he has taken in this matter."

Captain Osborn followed up his letter from the admiral tonight with a lecture on "Who Discovered the North Pole?"

"Dr. Frederick A. Cook," he said, "was for two years my wife's physician. I saw him two or three times a week and we chatted many hours. He was secretary of the Arctic Club while I was chairman of the executive committee. If I have ever known a man of integrity, probity, sincerity and modesty, it is Dr. Cook."

"I have known also the other fellow—known him to depart from truth by large margins. A man who will open a cablegram and keep it four days from his superior; a man who could prevent the club from giving a dinner to the Duke of the Abruzzi, is capable of other things."

"He has also opened letters addressed to me. One letter opened by him he subscribed 'opened by Peary' and sent it to me. When this thing happened a second time I told him that if he opened more of my letters I should be very energetic with him."

"Dr. Cook's attitude in withholding details of his discovery was attributed to his desire not to anticipate the publication of his book."

"But as soon as the other claimant got within reach of the wireless," said the captain, he sent despatches to everybody he could think of, but delayed in informing the mother of the unfortunate Marvin, who perished during the expedition.

"Dr. Cook is but an ordinary physician," the speaker continued, "the other being in the navy is supposed to have received the training of a gentleman, yet when Cook heard that Peary had discovered the pole he congratulated him. When Peary heard of Cook's claim he wired that the doctor had handed the public a gold brick. Some men dig pits under themselves."

"There is a mystery in the disappearance of Mr. Whitney, who is coming home with Cook's papers. I think," Captain

AMERICANS DON'T LIKE PULP WOOD EXPORT BAN

New York, Sept. 13.—The province of Quebec has definitely decided to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood cut from crown lands.

In September, 1906, the premier of the province made a promise that the stumpage rates of sixty cents per cord on wood cut from crown lands would not be raised for a period of ten years. It is intended to carry out that pledge and no increase in stumpage charges will be made until September, 1910. The Canadian paper-makers are urging the provincial authorities to stop the exportation of pulpwood cut from crown lands, but the American owners of rights to cut timber on more than 12,000 square miles of those lands resent that the pledge of September, 1906, implies a right of importation for ten years and that in good faith no prohibition should be made until the lapse of that period. The Canadian paper and pulp interests retort that the pledges specifically related to stumpage taxes, not to exportation, and that the extension of that privilege to American owners for another year will retard Canadian plans and discriminate against Canadian manufacturers who now suffer because of the retaliatory clauses of the United States tariff on print paper.

The provincial authorities are balancing the question whether they should prohibit the exportation of pulpwood on Jan. 1, 1910, or Sept. 1, 1910. They calculate that the new policy will add over \$200,000 per annum in revenues. They are informed that the interests controlling the Berlin mills property in New Hampshire are planning to install a print paper mill plant at La Tuque (Que.), and that the International Paper Company has prepared plans for numerous locations for paper mills in Canada—that company having stopped the manufacture of print paper at a number of its more expensive mills in the United States.

ALDERMAN TELLS OF \$3,000 BRIBE OFFERED HIM

Montreal, Sept. 13.—A sensation was created at the royal commission this afternoon when Ald. Clearhue swore that Mark Workman had offered him \$3,000 to vote for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. contract.

Mr. Workman is one of the richest men in Montreal and a large holder of the common stock of the company. In his testimony this afternoon Ald. Clearhue said: "I gave that man such a tongue lashing that he was ashamed of himself."

MANY ESTIMATES OF FORTUNE LEFT BY E. H. HARRIMAN

New York, Sept. 13.—What is the exact fortune of Mr. Harriman? Since the death of the famous financier this question has been asked very often no doubt, but it is certainly impossible to answer it correctly. It is even a difficult matter to make an approximate estimate at its great total.

Wall Street estimates which have been associated with Harriman have given such estimates, but the nearest is between \$200,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

Other estimates, however, place his fortune at only fifty to one hundred million dollars.

The greatest part is composed of various stocks and bonds, not to speak of his immense grounds at Arden, estimated at about \$4,000,000.

The railroads which were controlled by the late financier are the following:

Union Pacific	5,916
Southern Pacific	9,731
Illinois Central	4,578
New York Central	12,282
Achison	9,280
St. Louis and San Francisco	6,356
St. Paul	8,087
Chicago & Northwestern	7,623
Baltimore & Ohio	4,462
Delaware & Hudson	845
Georgia Central	1,914
Wheeling & Lake Erie	442
Erie Railroad	2,333
Total	84,310

One of the first things which Mr. Harriman did when success came to him, was to purchase the property of the church and rectory where they were born, at Hempstead, L. I., and in dedicating it to the memory of their father and mother.

Mr. Harriman established the Boys' Club on the east side of New York, building the structure and equipping it at a cost of \$250,000. The maintenance charges amounting to several thousand dollars annually, were in large part met by him.

The club has a membership of over 10,000 and is one of the biggest of its kind on the continent. It provides healthy recreation, and admits boys without regard to their religious beliefs or social standing.

Three daughters and two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harriman. Their city house stands in an aristocratic section of Fifth Avenue. The family always spent a larger part of the year at Arden, N. Y., where in the beautiful Ramapo mountains, Mr. Harriman owned some 30,000 acres, including a stock farm.

TWENTY ARRESTS AFTER THE RIOTS AT GASPE

Dalhousie, N. B., Sept. 13.—The prompt action of the Quebec and Dominion authorities prevented serious trouble at Fox River and other points in Gaspé county, where several hundred fishermen undertook last week by force to have the merchants sign contracts to pay \$4 per quintal for the season's catch of codfish and besides to wipe their debts off their books.

The merchants complained to the two governments that they could not return to their places of business unless all the ringleaders of the riot were arrested and punished. Thereupon the Cruiser Canada, which had gone from Halifax en route to Montreal to be inspected by Admiral Kingsmill, was ordered to leave Quebec on Thursday last for Fox River, Gaspé county, the centre of the trouble, in charge of Commander Knowlton, with a military crew of sixty men.

The Canada arrived at Fox River on Saturday morning and twenty men were arrested and brought to the county jail at Percé, the shiretown of Gaspé county. The cruiser returned from Percé to Fox River where the remaining agitators will be brought to justice. There is great excitement on the Gaspé coast over the affair.

Arseneau of Prince Edward Island and Murphy of New Mills, were sent up for trial by Police Magistrate Trueman today for having raised a cheque. Arseneau confessed.

Word has been received here that a contract has been awarded to M. D. Reid, of Halifax, the lowest of five tenders to build the approaches to the Interprovincial passenger bridge at Metapedia. Work will be pushed with vigor and it is expected that the structure will be ready for traffic next year and will be of great value to the people residing in the western section of Restigouche and Bonaventure counties.

Later and corrected returns go to show that the Liberals elected seven councillors out of twelve in last week's municipal contest in Restigouche county—a gain of five seats. The Hazen road law is very unpopular on the North Shore.

The Conservatives of Restigouche county,

FAREWELL TO OFFICERS

At the Charlotte street barracks last evening a grand farewell meeting was held for Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish, who have recently been transferred to the west. Five cadets from the maritime provinces who will leave by this evening's train to enter the Salvation Army Training School in Toronto, were also formally farewelled.

The earlier part of the meeting was given over to the regular prayer meeting in which a number of those present spoke in appreciative terms of the adjutant and his work. Colonel Turner then called upon the five cadets to say a few words.

The nuptials of Frank Wry, of the C. P. R., telegraph office here, late of St. Stephen, and Miss Lillian Massie, sister of A. E. Massie, the well known commercial traveler, will be celebrated on Wednesday. The honeymoon will be spent in Portland and Boston.

A FEARFUL DEATH

Victoria Mines, Sept. 13.—In the smelter here at 1:30 Sunday morning, the water pocket surrounding the smelter broke and the contact of water and the white heat of the smelter caused expansion.

Three attendants, Polders, were close by, eating their midnight meal, and were, without a moment's warning, deluged with molten metal, bricks and scrap iron.

One man lived until 10 a. m. Sunday and died when they were placing him on a special train provided by the company to bring him to St. Joseph's Hospital. The second man was brought to the hospital in a special, but died at 2 o'clock last night. The third man will get better. The flesh of all three men was practically roasted off them.

5,000 NOW OUT

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 13.—The entire plant of the Fall River Iron Works controlled by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, which were shut down today following a strike of the weavers, will remain closed tomorrow and the 5,000 operatives will continue in idleness. The Iron Works plant comprises seven mills and is the largest concentrated cotton manufacturing plant in the world owned by a single individual.

BANK PRESIDENT SUICIDES

New York, Sept. 25.—John W. Castles, president of the Union Trust Company, of this city, a director of other well known corporations, and prominent in club and social life, committed suicide today by cutting his throat with a razor in the Grand Union hotel at Park avenue and 42nd street.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 13.—Carl Wilcox, of the sewing machine firm of Wilcox & Gibbs, New York, died suddenly of heart failure at his home here this afternoon. Mr. Wilcox was about sixty-five years old.

SAY IT!

Headaches. Biliousness. Constipation. Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. Easy to take. Don't forget.

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If your doctor says this is all right, then say it over and over again. Lowell, Mass.

THE TIMES DAILY PUZZLE PICTURE

ANIMAL PUZZLE

Add and subtract the names of objects as indicated and the result will be found to be the name of an animal.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE: Left side down, in chair.

E. D. C. BAZAAR EARLY NEXT MONTH

A general committee of more than forty ladies and gentlemen met at the Every Day Club last evening and decided to hold an autumn bazaar on Oct. 12, 13, 14 and 15, in the hall formerly occupied by the club on Waterloo street, which the proprietors have kindly let to the club for this purpose. It will be decorated with evergreen, autumn leaves, flags, hunting, etc., and booths will be erected. The intention is to make the hall brilliant with light, color and beauty. Tea will be served three evenings from 7 till 7 o'clock. There will be numerous attractions and a couple of voting contests. A musical programme will be provided each evening.

Some of the committees were appointed last night, as follows:

Tea table—Mrs. Belding, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Grant.

Ice cream—Miss Ethel Kerswell, Miss Humphrey and Miss Cother.

Candy table—Miss Kerswell and Miss Mabel Humphrey.

Lemonade booth—Miss Lulu Colwell.

Fancy table—Mrs. Covey, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Dixon.

Decoration committee—Messrs. Edgecombe, Jones, Dixon, Barker and Cother.

Publicity committee—Messrs. Belding and Covey.

Other committees will be appointed later. The general committee will meet again on Thursday evening.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT FOR PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. Sole Dealers: EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DIABETES, ETC.

23 THE PRODUCE MARKET