

# Tribute to An Explorer

Honors That Will Be Paid to the Discoverer of Lake Champlain on the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Historic Event.

Elaborate Preparations for Celebrating Famous Section's History. President Taft and Several Distinguished Men to Attend.

THE centenary in this year of years are so thick it is hard to keep track of them. Not only notable births and deaths are commemorated, but discoveries and even inventions. Now it is the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, and a little later it will be the like anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river, coupled with which will be the centenary of Fulton's first steamboat and its memorable trip on the same river.

The discovery of Lake Champlain occurred on July 4—prophetic day!—in the year 1609. The discoverer was Samuel de Champlain, a Frenchman who had founded the city of Quebec the previous year. These facts are stated not in an effort to compete with the school historians, but only because they furnish the reason for the celebration. Lake Champlain is rich not only in beautiful scenery—mountains on both sides, rugged shores and abrupt islands—but in historical associations. As the gateway to Canada it became a battleground of the French and English in their early struggles to control the continent and later between the Americans and the English in the Revolution and the war of 1812.

The celebration is meant to cover all of this. It is not a memorial of the discovery alone, but of the great events that have occurred since the discovery. It includes Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold and their sunken ships, Maconochie and his inspiring victory. It is to be a panorama of three centuries. It carries the beholder from savagery to twentieth century civilization, from the virgin wilderness to the parked estates and the

you should read Champlain's narrative. Perhaps you have already perused it in your school histories. At any rate, it is a fearful and wonderful tale, and were it for the fact that Champlain discovered that lake and that he stands so high in other ways he would lay himself open to the charge of trying to rival Munchausen. According to his thrilling account, he landed at blunderbuss with a lot of bullets and at the first shot killed—oh, I don't know how many chiefs, but it was either three or four.

The Iroquois were naturally stupefied by this new kind of boom-dre weapon that slaughtered their chiefs at one bang—as much surprised, no doubt, as are those African animals at the shooting of Iwema Tumbo—and after one of Champlain's companions had also let off his gun the noble red man indignantly turned tail and broke down the brush in his mad stampede. It was a glorious victory for the Algonquins, but not for the French, as after events went to prove. The powerful Iroquois never forgot that day, and their hatred for the French endured forever. They became allies of the English and assisted materially in keeping the French from capturing what is now New York and portions of New England and eventually aided the British in their struggle with the French for control of the continent. On that eventful trip Champlain not only discovered a lake for which he was not looking, but set in motion causes that changed the current of history. The unconscious agents have done more in writing the annals of the human race than those who planned their own way carefully beforehand. When Julius Caesar whipped "all Gaul that is divided into three parts" he

with rocks and trees in the most realistic fashion, on which the Indian fight will take place, Champlain participating, even killing his four chiefs at one shot. These Indians are to be descendants of the very ones that sailed on the original expedition. The Indian version of "Hawatha" is also to be reenacted. The island is to be towed about from place to place during the progress of the fête. Benedict Arnold's old ship Revenge has been raised out of the water where it will be resting since he sunk it after the fight with the British and will be added to the pageant. Fort Ticonderoga, which Ethan Allen took "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," is to be restored, at least partially, and will figure in the celebration. Maconochie's victory over the British in 1814 will play its part, and on Isle Lamotte the cornerstone of the great lighthouse already mentioned will be laid.

## The Week's Program.

The celebration is the result of the joint sections of the states of New York and Vermont, and its official program will be something as follows: The fête commences at Burlington, Vt., on the 4th with special religious observance. Champlain was a devout adherent of the Catholic faith. In view of this, the religious services will be under the supervision of that church. Cardinal Gibbons and a large body of the clergy, including a delegation from the Canadian hierarchy, will participate in the elaborate observances. The holiday proper will begin at Crown Point Monday, July 5. Here are the ruins of a fort which figures in the history of the French and Indian wars and the Revolutionary war. At this point there will be literary exercises, and the pageant will be presented in the afternoon and again at night. During the week there will be presentations at these various points twenty-four hours of the history of the Iroquois confederacy down to the arrival of the Dutch in this section of the country and fifteen illustrating the religious ceremonies and social customs of the Iroquois and Algonquins in war and peace. The most interesting of the subjects to be depicted are perhaps the two chief incidents in the progress of the explorer—namely, his discovery of the lake which bears his name and the battle between the Huron-Algonquin allies and the fighting Iroquois, in which he had a hand.

The Indian pageant of the Indian drama, written specially for the event, will be repeated on the floating island at Ticonderoga, the island being towed from Crown Point to "Old TI," about twenty miles south. Here the Pells, multimillionaires of New York, are reconstructing from ancient cuts and documents the famous fort that was the scene of brave old Ethan Allen's memorable coup in 1775. The governor of New York and the New York legislature and the governor of Vermont will be present at this event.

## Plattsburg and Burlington.

Wednesday, July 7, is Plattsburg's day. Near that city Benedict Arnold fought and lost the first naval action of the American Revolution. His flagship, the Royal Savage, has been lying where she sank in that fight for 133 years. What remains of the old fighter is in a fair state of preservation. It is a part of the program to raise the hull and rig it up so as to give it a place in the show. The large Revenge, one of the fleet, has been raised and will be in the pageant. It was at Plattsburg that McComb on land and Maconochie on water won their victory Sept. 11, 1814, which earned them the thanks of congress and the gold medal of the nation. President Taft and his party and the French ambassador and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be entertained at a hotel on the 7th. A banquet, water sports, fireworks and illuminations will occur in conjunction with the other events of the occasion.

The pageant, with all of its incidental attractions, will be repeated at Burlington, Vt., on Thursday, July 8. Vermont's old home week will be observed at the same time.

Friday, July 9, the celebration will be continued at Isle Lamotte, near the head of the lake. This place is where Champlain first encamped. Besides the pageant at this point, there will be patriotic exercises conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames. These exercises will include the dedication of a boulevard to the memory of the Revolutionary heroes Colonel Seth Warner and Captain Remember Baker. Warner was second in command under Allen in the taking of Ticonderoga, and on the day following he took Crown Point. He was also with Montgomery in Canada. Baker was a scout and was killed while doing duty.

St. Albans and other towns in the Champlain valley will also observe the occasion. The lake has water connections with the Hudson, and two torpedo boats are to be sent through the connection to take part in the event and the war department will exhibit its dirigible balloons at Burlington.

## Artillery Against Air Craft.

The balloons and airships have made it necessary for artillerymen to work out a new set of mathematical tables for firing at air craft," writes Newton Forest in Harper's Weekly. In the defense against aerial attack the firing of the gun must necessarily be of the high angle kind, and the weapon must be capable of rapid training in a wide arc. Such a weapon has been designed and manufactured by the Krupp works at Essen, says the author, and has been placed at the disposal of the German war office. The height is of 2 1/2 calibers and fires a nine pound shell with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and there is also a weapon designed for fortifications or shipboard.

## Shaving.

When asked whether Napoleon shaved himself Talleyrand replied: "Yes. One born to be a king has some one to shave him, but they who acquire kingdoms shave themselves." Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, not daring to commit himself to a barber's hands, is said to have shaved his own beard with glowing walnut shells.

Pleasure once tasted satisfies less than the desire experienced for it.

## A STORY WITH TEETH

Introducing a Mysterious Woman With a Strange Mission.

By M. QUAD. (Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.)

The village of Brinkly was and is today a place of about 1,200 inhabitants, and the country is thickly settled with farmers for seven miles around before coming to another village, but only one dentist has ever made it pay there since the place was founded. He didn't stay but a couple of months, but he carried away a roll of money as large as a log.

It wouldn't be polite to say that the villager and the farmer do not give proper attention to their teeth, but they are never in a great hurry about it. They hate to part with the old roots and snags and keep putting off the evil day when they have got to get into the executioner's chair. It might have been said of Brinkly and the surrounding country that not an adult had a good set of teeth and that up to a certain day no one was giving dentistry any serious thought. Then on a Monday morning a change took place. A traveling dentist who had his office in a van drove into town and opened shop. For two days no one went near him, although he hung out a sign of the most painless kind of painful dentistry.

Then a strange woman arrived. She was dark complexioned, dressed like a gypsy and passed for one. She was a mysterious woman on a mysterious errand. She had come to that locality to search for a great buried treasure. She couldn't search for it by her lonesome, so the spirits guarding it had put a ban on her, but the gold was to be found through some one else. That some one else must have a tooth drawn to propitiate the spirits. Then he would be led to the treasure and would whack up with her. The hours for finding the treasure were between midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning, and the searcher must on no consideration say a word to any one about what he was after. If not finding the

treasure the first night he must have a second tooth pulled. He might have to lose three, but that would be the end.

Had the woman gone about among the women telling this yarn she would have been laughed out of their houses. She did exactly the contrary. She interviewed the men. Her very first victim was known as the hardest headed old chap for fifteen miles around. "I was so stung and mean that when he had the mumps he refused to let any of his neighbors catch them free of cost. He bit at once. If there was any buried treasure around there he wanted his half of it. Indeed, he wanted it all if he could get it. He had heard about the traveling dentist, and within two hours of his talk with the woman he was at the van. It was 50 cents a pull, and the dentist selected a front tooth that might have continued business for several years longer. The pulling hurt like blazes, but as the man carried the molar away in his pocket he felt that the treasure was his. On a Sunday night, which was a week ahead, he was to stand alongside of an elm tree and watch for the flash of a firefly. Two feet under ground beneath the flash the box of gold would be found.

The next day the dentist pulled teeth for no less than five different men. Some of them met each other at the van and made all sorts of excuses for being there. Devon Spooner said he had been thinking of parting with a tooth for the last fifteen years, and Elder Tompkins said that he had a loose tooth that had prevented him from eating boiled dinners ever since he became a widower. Each had a slight suspicion of the other, but tried to act carelessly and gave no information. The dentist numbered patients as well as villagers among the callers, and when Saturday night came he could figure that he had performed on forty-eight men. On Sunday night between the hours named those forty-eight men were looking for elm trees and fireflies. The village was pretty well shrouded in elms, but there were not enough to go round. In some instances two men found themselves under the same elm. Then they lied to each other like troopers as they watched for fireflies. The firefly is seen only on a certain night, when the weather has some quality about it that calls them out, and this was one of the months when they are never seen at all. None of the searchers took this into consideration, but waited and watched and grew nervous as they thought of the treasure.

## THE MUSTACHE.

Ridiculed in England When It First Came into Fashion.

The custom of wearing mustaches did not prevail in France until the reign of Louis Philippe, when it became obligatory in the whole French army. In England the mustache was worn by Hussars after the peace of 1815, and it was not until the close of the Crimean war that English civilians as well as English soldiers in general wore hair on the lip.

Shortly after the mustache came to favor among gentlemen Horace Mayhew was passing through an English country town when he was immediately noted and followed by a small army of children, who pointed to his lip and called out derisively: "He's got whiskers under his snout! He's got whiskers under his snout!" For a long time the mustache was the subject of raillery, even after it was becoming common, and the famous caricaturist Leech printed in Punch a picture of two old-fashioned women who when they were spoken to by bearded railway guards, fell on their knees and cried out: "Take all that we have, gentlemen, but spare our lives!"—Westminster Gazette.

Some years ago a young man of St. Petersburg, Ivan Fedorovsk, quarreled with his sweetheart and then took his grief out of the country. About a year after he wrote to the girl asking her to "make up" and telling her if she forgave him to insert a "personal" to that effect in a St. Petersburg paper not later than a certain date. The girl was repentant, too, and she promptly got the "personal" ready, and all would have been well had it not been for the lynx-eyed censor, who believed it to be some sort of nihilist message and refused to allow its publication. After awhile, however, the "personal" was harmless, and it was printed four days later. It was a little while after when the girl received word that her lover, having failed to see the message in print on the day he had set, had shot himself two days before it saw the light.

## Greatest Net Fes From Shame.

The transatlantic power and fame with which great goals has at different periods endowed various men do not always insure them from after misery and shame. This was strikingly exemplified in the cases of the four greatest military conquerors—Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon. The general judgment of mankind has conceded them the first place in the lines of action for which they were severely distinguished. Yet they all met with melancholy deaths. Two of them suffered for years the keenest humiliations which a total destruction of their hopes could bring. Two perished at the zenith of their power, just as they might have expected a long enjoyment of the fruits of their tremendous achievements.—Exchange.

## The Greatest Wealth.

Is there any compensation in money for a starved, stunted, dwarfed mind? Can lands and houses, stocks and bonds, pay a man for living a narrow, ratty, sordid life? How much money would match the wealth of a trained mind, of unfolded possibilities? Is the capacity for the appreciation of the meaning of life, of the lessons of civilization, worth no more than one's bread and butter and roof? Can any one conceive of greater possessions than an intellect well trained and disciplined, than a broad, deep, full orbed mind responsive to all beauty, all good?—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

three patients left over when darkness fell and he closed his van. The new ones on this day had been sold by the woman to stand under beech trees. There was just as big a crowd on Tuesday, and it was not fairly dispersed until Thursday. Of course it had got noised around the village that there was something up, but not a man peached. There was something more than suspicion among them to each other. They did lie. Men who had always scorned the slightest evasion now came out and lied as easily as if they had always made it a business. They lied to each other and to their wives, and some of them had three teeth drawn all at once, so as to have the jaw on the one and two tooth fellows.

Half a mile west of the village was a beech grove. Outside of that there wasn't a beech tree within two miles. On Sunday night more than 100 men were in that grove before the clocks were through striking midnight. They rubbed elbows and they crowded each other. Some pretended that they were walking in their sleep and others that they were looking for stray hogs or cows. When an hour had gone by some one saw or thought he saw a light moving about beyond the creek that skirted one side of the grove. There were a yell and a rush. As men ran they punched and kicked each other. They even jumped upon each other's back. Fifty men fell into the creek and fifty more on top of them. It was a grand battle royal, from which no one escaped scathless. Next day some of the crowd wanted to consult the woman and get closer particulars; but, though they drove all over the country, she was not to be found.

And then arose another complication. Five men, disregarding Sunday nights and elm and beech trees, began a day-time hunt for the treasure. They even went so far as to spade up each other's garden. It was three days before the search ended and the excitement died away, and then the burlesqued began to think of their teeth, though, strangely enough, they did not touch them. The dentist was ready. He could replace teeth as well as displace them. He sent for an assistant and had all the work he could do for two months, and his prices were just double those charged in the city. He didn't get out of all he had operated on before, but it is still contended in Brinkly that he went to Europe, bought an old castle and is still reveling in power and luxury. Now and then in the dreary season a man goes out at midnight and leans against an elm or beech tree, but if guided to any certain spot the most he finds by digging is an old oyster-shell or the skull of a dead and gone horse.

Perfect in its beauty, the great reading room represents to a nicety the thoughtful creation of Professor Bruno Paul. It is located on the upper promenade deck, which is entirely given over to the public assembly rooms except for a few cabins of the first class. The reading room is in subdued tones, without external ornamentation, giving an air of distinguished restfulness. By reason of its simplicity the idea of spaciousness is much enhanced. An ingenious arrangement of the furniture adds to the architectural effect. The bookcases are let into the walls between the permanently fixed writing tables, utilizing every nook and corner to the best advantage.

For those who wish the very name of luxury while traveling are two imperial suites, as they are technically known. These consist of drawing room, breakfast and dining room, bath, together with all toilet accessories. There are thirty-one cabins with baths attached, and all the saloons and deck cabins have been fitted with large windows. The loftiness of the liner between decks and the large electric fans in all the saloons combine to keep the ship well ventilated.

Nearly all the first cabin rooms are so high above the water line that the windows may be left open even in the roughest weather, insuring an abundance of fresh air and light. The vessel is divided into thirteen water tight compartments, and two stairways are provided for every compartment below the saloon deck, so that all water tight doors can be closed during a fog without cutting off communication with the other parts of the ship.

The second and third class and steerage accommodations on the George Washington have been fitted out in the same comfortable manner as the first cabin, according to the respective classes. The liner has a second crew's nest suspended from the crossbeams on the foremast so that the lookout men will feel the ice in a fog off the banks of Newfoundland quicker than the man below in the crow's nest by the foretop.

The George Washington was built at the yards of the Stettiner Vulcan company in Bremen. Her dimensions are: Length 722 feet 5 inches, beam 78 feet, depth from awning deck 89 feet, speed 18.5 knots, displacement at thirty-three feet draft 37,000 tons, gross register tonnage 27,000, horsepower 20,000 and cargo capacity 13,000 tons.

The liner has seven decks and is equipped with Marconi wireless apparatus, submarine signaling, Stone-Lloyd for closing the water tight bulkhead doors. This device enables the doors to be closed by the simple turning of a wheel on the bridge deck. These doors may be closed and the ship practically hermetically sealed within fifteen seconds. Another safeguard is a bell system for fire extinguishing purposes.

Some of the innovations of the George Washington are the elimination in the cabins of the first class of upper berths, children's play room, two electrically worked elevators for passengers, complete electrical equipment, very wide berths, hot and cold fresh and salt water, running water in rooms, dark room for the use of amateur photographers, and on the boat deck are twenty specially constructed dog kennels, in charge of a competent kennel master, where the pets of passengers may be placed during the trip and receive the best of care.

## Britain's Greatest Precipice.

Writing to the Newcastle Journal in regard to the drowning of three bird catchers at St. Kilda, a correspondent says the wild fowls of St. Kilda find nesting places that enable them to bid defiance to the sportsman and to the most daring of bird catchers. There is, for example, the precipice called Conagher, the same being far and away the greatest precipice in the British Isles, the deepest perpendicular precipice. It rises from the sea level to a clear height of 1,220 feet. Consider that a man might jump from the top of Conagher into the sea without getting a scratch by the way.

## BIGGEST GERMAN SHIP

George Washington a Palatial Vessel With Many Innovations.

THE THIRD LARGEST AFLOAT.

New North German Lloyd Liner Has Thirty-one Cabins With Baths Attached—Style of Decoration Simple, but Elegant—Several Safety Devices Installed.

The new North German Lloyd liner George Washington, which recently arrived at New York on her maiden voyage from Bremen, in addition to being the largest German ship and the third largest vessel afloat, is different in every way in her interior decorations from any liner that has ever been in New York. The roominess of the cabins and saloons harmonizes with the colonial style of the decorations. The dining saloon, which has a seating capacity of 250 persons, is decorated in white and gold, with red Morocco chairs and a gilded dome, while the sides are adorned with floral designs on a blue background. Each table has been arranged to seat from two to six persons, and the chairs are roomy and movable. On either side of the saloon there are a number of white painted colonial pillars that give it more the appearance of a southern hotel dining room rather than that of a saloon of an Atlantic liner. A cold buffet at one end is another of the numerous innovations on board.

One of the most attractive parts of the first cabin accommodation is the smoking room, which is divided in two sections, upper and lower, which are connected by a broad staircase. A full length oil painting of George Washington occupies the center of the upper smoking room, which leads out to the open cafe on the awning deck. This cafe is equipped with small tables and chairs for passengers to take their after-dinner coffee. The gymnasium is on the same deck. Forward on the sub deck is the solarium, a luxurious lounge seventy feet long by fifty feet wide, decorated with green and gold tapestry and palms and flowers of all kinds, which have a cool and refreshing effect to the eye.

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## FIRE FIGHTERS' AID.

Timber Cruisers Plan Wireless Telegraph System.

STEP TO SAVE THE FORESTS.

Signal Method Expected to Make Standing Timber Last For Centuries. Proposed to Teach Forest Rangers Wireless Code to Quickly Locate Fire and Summar Help.

Wireless telegraphy as a means of giving alarm in the event of fire is the plan advocated by timber cruisers in Spokane, Wash., to protect the forests in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California and British Columbia, which contain approximately 700,000,000 acres of standing timber. Experienced cruisers in Spokane believe this is the solution of a problem of scientific fire fighting, which costs lumber companies and the United States forest service hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, in addition to the enormous expense involved in constructing and maintaining telephone and telegraph lines by the government.

The plan outlined by R. H. Armstrong, an expert operator, is to establish a system of wireless signal boxes and teach the forest rangers the code, so that at the first alarm they can locate the fire and summon assistance before the flames gain much headway. This would eliminate the danger of cutting off communication by fires destroying the poles and trees falling across wires. Probably the most important thing is the saving of life. Every year since 1870 an average of fifty persons have been burned to death in the United States in forest fires, making a total of nearly 2,000 lives sacrificed to flames which might have been prevented.

Armstrong maintains that the chief reason for the big conflagrations is after a small fire is discovered a long time elapses before the alarm can be sounded and aid summoned to fight the flames. Many of the large lumber concerns of the Pacific northwest have considered using telephone lines for connecting camps of forest rangers, but this was given up for the reason that the fires would burn the poles or the wind would blow them down so often that they would be useless most of the time. Then, too, it was found that in many timber tracts the country is so rugged and the standing timber so heavy it would be almost impossible to stretch a telephone line.

However, the forest service has built hundreds of miles of telephone lines and cut trails through the big government forests in Idaho, Washington, Montana and other western states where it also maintains patrols. These were found of good use during the fires in 1907 and 1908, but large areas were burned over as the result of the fires gaining great headway before they could be located by range riders.

One thousand acres of virgin timber in western Washington were destroyed last year, when the season was a comparatively light one for fire losses, and the losses in eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Washington, California and southeastern British Columbia were also heavy. This enormous loss of property and sometimes the lives of homesteaders can be prevented to a large extent, it is believed, by the employment of the wireless telegraph for reporting fires as soon as they start and calling for assistance from all sides.

There are more than 550,000,000 acres of standing timber in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, Nevada and Montana and about 150,000,000 acres in British Columbia. Of the timber lands in the six western states about 40,000,000 acres are owned by private corporations and individuals, who maintain expensive organizations to protect them.

The problem of forest protection is one of vital interest to the western lumbermen, as well as those who are only indirectly connected with the industry. The chief payoff of the Pacific and northwestern states comes from lumbering as it is evidenced by the fact that \$25,000,000 is paid in wages annually in the mills, yards and camps in Washington, which give employment to from 175,000 to 200,000 men, while the lumber concerns in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California pay as much more.

Experienced lumbermen say that more timber is destroyed annually by fires than is cut and add if some adequate protection could be devised the standing timber in the northwest would last for centuries.

Most of the big tracts are situated far from the centers of population, and communication between these distant points, except along railroads, cannot be had quickly, owing to the ruggedness of the country. Many forest owners believe the substitution of the wireless telegraph will be the means of averting at least part of the heavy losses that follow in the flames started through carelessness and neglect every summer.

## SOMETHING NEW!

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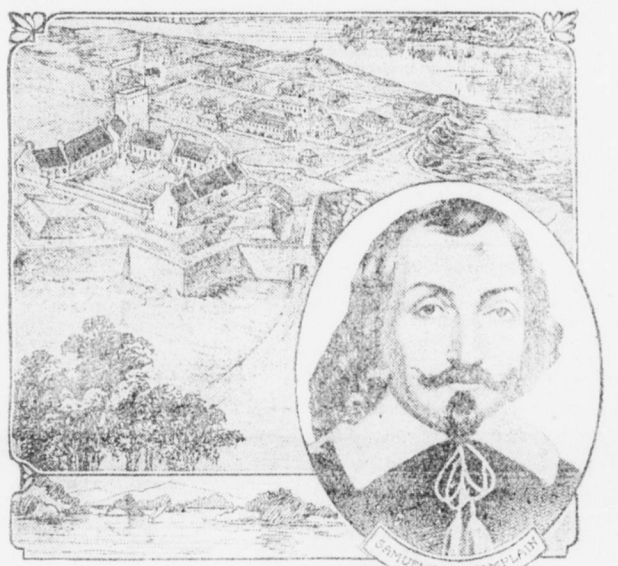
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