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between these two the predatory in-

Hon's share of profits. They force

down the amount paid the producer

and raise that charged the consumer,

thus enriching themselves at the ex-

pense of both. In the old days the

feudal baron took a position on the

main traveled roads and compelled all

ducer to the consumer and levies a

larger tribute than ever did his feudal

species to increase their exactions.

The more they get the more they

want. Finally their demands grow so

insolent and oppressive that their vic-

tims combine to put them out of busi-

feudal robber, and that promises to be

It is to be hoped that speakers in the

conservation congress may have the

patriotism, the love of humanity and

the courage to handle this question

without gloves. If so they will inter-

est not only the farmer, but all classes

of the population. This, too, belongs

to conservation, for it means the con-

serving of the people's means. Money

the story of his latter day successor.

That was the history of the

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By JAMES A. EDGERTON. HE conservation congress of this

year is devoted chiefly to the farmer. Most of the subjects already announced relate to some phase of agriculture or to the country life movement. The keynote of the gathering is conservation of the soil. A statement by Gifford Pinchot made two years ago shows that in America the average wheat yield is less than fourteen bushels per acre, while in Germany it is twenty-eight and in England thirty-two bushels per acre. The contrast is made all the more glaring by the fact that most of our soil has been in use less than a hundred years, while that of Germany and England has been farmed a thousand years or more. Yet naturally there is no richer soil on earth than that of the Mississippi valley and of other portions of the United States.

Why, then, is the yield of this fertile and virgin soil less than one-half that of the two older nations? Obviously because we have not resorted to intensive and scientific farming to the same extent as Europe. The small amount of land available and the necessity of forcing this land to produce to its full capacity have compelled the European farmers to get out of every acre its greatest possible yield. Here, where we have had millions of acres unused, we have squandered our resources and neglected our opportunities. Now that our country is more thickly settled we are beginning to face similar conditions to those of Earope. We must learn the same lesson that the older nations learned long ago. Hence we have the conservation movement -- conservation of forests. conservation of natural resources, iucluding water power and minerals, and conservation of soil.

What Farmers Must Study.

Rotation of crops, fertilizing, more careful and intelligent methods, closer economy, co-operation in buying and selling, are among the things that American farmers must study. All of these subjects are treated in the conservation congress. One entire sea sion is devoted to soil conservation. It will be presided over by F. D. Co burn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and among the speakers will be ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, editor of Hoard's Dairyman; Dr. F. D. Mumford, dean of the school of agriculture, University of Missouri; Professor E. M. Teu Eyck of Kansas and Professor Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois

Among other subjects that should interest farmers are "The Trend of the Conservation Movement," by Dr. W. J. McGee of the bureau of soils; Washington; "The Social Life on the Farm," by Professor T. C. Atkinson of West Virginia, overseer of the national grange; "The Country Church," by Dr. Warren H. Wilson, superintendent of the board of home mis ions of the Presbyterian church; "The Country Life Movement," by Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work and a member of President Roosevelt's country life commission; "Co-operation Among Farmers," by W. A. Beard of he same commission and "Cutting Out the Middleman," by Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

THE CITIZEN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1911.

held the same office under Roosevelt; Gifford Pinchot, who was given a notable ovation at the last conventiou; Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas. who speaks on "The Farm and the Postal Service;" Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nobraska, whose subject is "Conservation in Congress;" Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who will talk on "The Health of the People;" Captain J. B. White of Kansas City, chairman of the executive committee, whose theme is "Practical Forestry In Europe and America;" Governor Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, who delivers the address of welcome; Governor Walter Roscoe Stubbs of Kansas, who presides over a conference of the governors present, and perhaps Speaker Champ Clark and William Jennings terests place themselves and grab the Bryan

The Convention Hall.

The great hall in which the convention meets is the same that housed the Democratic national convention in 1900. It seats 15,000 people, but will be filled to its capacity with delegates merchants passing that way to pay alone if even a fraction of those attribute. The modern baron camps out tend who are entitled to do so. The on the road that leads from the progovernor of each state is authorized to appoint fifteen delegates, and mayors of all cities over 25,000 name five prototype. It is the nature of this delegates each and of those under 25, 000 three each. Three is also the number allotted to each board of county commissioners throughout all the states of the Union. Each national and state organization baving to do with conservation names five delegates, each state university, college, agricultural college or experiment station names two, and each board of trade, commercial club, or similar organization is entitled to three. Then there are a large number of honorary members who have been invited. Altogether there is a possibility of 50,000 delegates to the convention. Of course not all of these can attend; but, the railroads having is the equivalent of all other forms of made a special rate, there may be ex-

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Progress In Eighty Years Shown-The Powerful Pacific Type.

Comparison between the largest passenger locomotives built for the Pennsylvania railroad and the oldest locomotive in America shows the progress made since the first railroad train was put into service at Bordentown, N. J., on the Camden and Amboy railroad in 1831, eighty years ago. The oldest locomotive, John Bull, is still intact at the National museum in Washington. The locomotive which the Pennsylvania railroad has adopted for heavy

passenger service is of the Pacific The locomotive and tender type. loaded with coal and water when weigh about 430,000 pounds. The John Bull, loaded for operation, weighs 24,625 pounds, about one-seventeenth as much as the new engine. which has six driving wheels eighty inches in diameter. The driving wheels of the old engine are only fifty-four

inches in diameter. The boiler of the new type locomotive contains 359 tubes, each 20.9 feet long, making a total of nearly a mile and a half of two and a quarter inch tubes through which the flames and heat from the firebox pass on their way to the stack. The heating surface of the tubes is 4420.6 square feet. and, in addition, the firebox has a heating surface of 199.3 square feet. This space is heated to a high temperature to convert the water in the boller to steam at a pressure of 205 pounds per square inch. The tubes in the John Bull are seven and a half feet long, and the tube heating surface is only 213 square feet.

Is a Cook an Artist?

Controversy has been stirred up by he Chicago Tribune among the hotel ind restaurant cooks as to whether cooking is an art or a trade. The majority of cooks agree that it is an art or they would not endure a temperature of 110 to 120 degrees for fourteen hours a day seven days a week. But one cook declares that "no artist, unless something was wrong with his head, would work fourteen hours a day, with only half a day off each week.'

Judicial Wigs. Large, white, full bottomed wigs are still worn by English judges as a symbol of the age and dignity which should characterize the judiciary.

Perished on Shasta. Sisson, Cal., Sept. 28.-Harry Mapes

and Herbert Ball of Sisson are believed to have perished in the snow on Mount Shasta. The boys have been missing since Sunday morning.

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FRENCH NAVY HAS HOODOO.

Boat and Submarine In Col Torpedo lision Is Latest.

Paris, Sept. 28 .- The torpedo boat Trident struck the submarine boat Mousqueton at Salins d'Hyeres. The Trident had her bow crushed in. The Mousqueton was run aground to save her from sinking.

Within a week there have been French marine disasters on the warships Gloire, Marselllaise, Verite, Liberte. Mousqueton and Trident.

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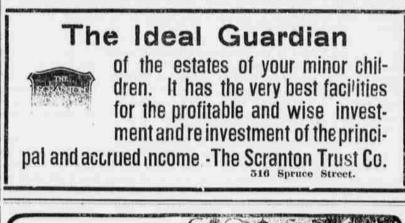
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PAGE 3

Mr. Barrett's Address.

The title of Mr. Barrett's address is especially significant in view of the fact that the state granges of New York and Pennsylvania have already started a movement in New York city to eliminate the middleman by bringing the farmer and retailer together hoping thus to increase prices to the farmer and reduce those to the consumer. If this movement succeeds in New York it is the design of the range to extend if to every city of he country. If the Farmers' union also takes up a similar work it will enlist most of the organized farmers of the land, for it is altogether the argest association of its kind in America, containing millions of mempers, mostly in the south, while the grange is strong in the north. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has also seen talking along this line, advocating that the consumers organize in the same way that the farmers are orranized.

The address of Mr. Beard on "Cooperation Among Farmers" follows the same general direction. This begins to look like business. If the American people learn to co-operate on the Rochdale plan or on any other nonest, sensible plan the high prices juestion will be in the way of solum. This is a great country, they ell us the greatest in the world, with he best government. Granted. Yet no country was ever so great that it could not learn. Now and then the est of nations reach the point where hey simply have to readjust themelves to new conditions. Have we not reached that point now? With he constant boosting of prices to conumers without any corresponding inrease in the prices paid to farmers re we not confpelled in the very naure of things to protect ourselves? The producers and consumers constiute the vast bulk of the neople. Yet



property, and therefore the man or | pected an immense outpouring of peocombination of men who have the power to take away the money of the common citizen can thereby confiscate his home and livelihood and destroy his life itself.

Other Subjects.

The country, life movement, the improvement of the country school, church and social conditions and the betterment of the farmer's lot generally are also scheduled to occupy a considerable portion of the convention's attention. This was a pet theme during Roosevelt's administration, but has dropped out of sight somewhat since. Now it is again to come to the front. thus giving notice that the Roosevelt influence is still dominant in the conservation association. It could not be otherwise with Gifford Pinchot as president. It should be explained in passing that, while Mr. Pinchot is head of the association, Henry Wallace of Iowa is president of the conservation congress. Wallace is also a member of the country life commission. In commenting on the prominent place given to the farmers on the program Mr. Wallace said this happened by design. He expressed the hope that when the proceedings of the convention were printed they would form an authoritative handbook for the American farmer.

President Taft will be at the convention and deliver an address. He has the evening of Sept. 25, the opening day, all to himself. The convention meets in the auditorium in Kansas City Sept. 25-27, inclusive. Among the other speakers scheduled are Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, who stops on his way back from Alaska; James R. Garfield, who piness.

ple from the section of country close to Kansas City. The conservation movement in America is comparatively young, this being the third of these annual con-

ferences, but already it has millions of adherents. Last year there was an immense gathering at St. Paul, and a president and an ex-president were among the speakers. The subject then was public lands, and quite a little factional feeling was aroused between the respective adherents of federal and state control. Theodore Roosevelt made the chief address on the side of federal control and was ably seconded by former Senator Beveridge of Indiana and others. James J. Hill made a rather vigorous speech in behalf of state control.

In later years there has sprung up in America a cluster of movements. that, while in one sense idealistic, are still practical and highly necessary. Among these may be mentioned the good roads, country life, back to the farm, city beautiful, reclamation and conservation movements, all of which are kindred and aim at a common goal. With rather lofty scorn Uncle Joe Cannon would doubtless lump them all under the general head of "uplift." Closely associated with these is the effort toward co-operation in city and country. More and more the masses of the people are being influenced by the spirit of these labors in their behalf, for they are beginning to realize that they will be the ones to reap the benefft. 'Faken together these lines of endeavor constitute one of the most hopeful signs of this age. The cause is humanitarian and means the increase of beauty and of human hap-

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