

AMERICA'S COAL FIELDS

History of Industry Since Discovery of Anthracite.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OUTPUT

This Country Mines One-Third of Entire Coal Used in the World—Miners Mostly All Foreigners—Value of Production for 1904 Exceeded That from All Copper.

Pennsylvania's coal fields cover an area of 16,500 square miles, and are divided into two great regions—the anthracite and bituminous, the anthracite in the eastern central part of the State, containing 500 square miles, and the bituminous in the west part, containing 15,000 square miles. The discovery of bituminous antedates that of anthracite, and the development and first attempts to introduce them as articles of commerce are replete with interest. Bituminous was discovered early in the eighteenth century, when the Pennsylvanians still retained their proprietary interest in the State, including the Manor of Pittsburg, surveyed the town of Pittsburg and at the same time sold the privilege of mining coal for home purposes near the town at the rate of \$30 for each mining lot. The first shipment of bituminous of any consequence was to southern points on the Ohio River and to Columbia, Penn., in 1804, and consisted of 400 tons carried on a raft.

Anthracite coal was discovered by white people in 1770 on Sharp Mountain, then in Northampton County, near where the town of Summit Hill, Carbon County, is now situated, but many years before that the Indians knew of its existence. The records of Northampton County verify the discovery by showing that patents were issued in 1780 with a claim that Sharp Mountain contained valuable coal deposits. The discovery also at this date is shown by Scull's map of Pennsylvania of 1771, which marks the place in Northampton County where the coal was found.

The value of coal and its allied products is astonishing. Towns and cities are springing into existence in Pennsylvania, and grow with a rapidity that causes the most conservative to marvel. Her cities contain more solid wealth in proportion to their population than any other cities in the country.

The total number of industries in the State that use coal is 62,170, and the value of the output in 1905 was \$1,720,108,250.

The total amount of anthracite mined in 1904 was 62,596,644 tons, while the amount sold was 58,067,477 tons. Almost 4,000,000 tons per year are used about the mines and towns for generating steam and domestic purposes. The average number of persons employed in 1904 was 160,578. The sum of the wages was \$26,066,400. The average yearly earnings for 1904 were \$164.28, an individual increase over 1903 of \$82.85, or 16.8 per cent. This average increase in the earnings of employees included 24,134 persons who worked in and about the breakers, mostly boys.

The total number of tons of bituminous mined and sold in 1904 was 97,490,708, the average price of which was \$1.01. The persons employed numbered 146,330, and they earned \$16,134,195. Coke to the value of \$56,000,000 was also manufactured in 1904.

It is of interest to note that the value of the output of anthracite alone in the State for 1904 exceeded all the copper and silver mines in the United States for 1904, when the copper output amounted to \$88,134,770, gold \$74,525,400, and silver \$30,530,468, or a total of \$148,380,798, while the total output of coal at the mines amounted to about \$200,000,000 and at seaboard, \$300,000,000.

The centralization of mining interests is being brought about by the merging of the different railroad companies, and it is asserted that before long one gigantic syndicate will control both the anthracite and bituminous output, and with it the destinies of 325,447 men and boys who are employed in both fields.

Of this vast army of mine workers, including men and boys, more than 70,000 are immigrants from Continental Europe. Those employed from the inception of mining until within a few years were natives of Wales, Cornwall, Germany, Ireland, and Scotland. Now these nationalities and their descendants are being replaced by Poles, Lithuanians, Syrians, Greeks, Galicians and Hungarians, not only as miners, but in commercial pursuits also. Owing to the great physical endurance these immigrants possess they are well adapted to the arduous labor of coal mining, and they have proved that they make good American citizens by the vast amount of real estate they own and the successful battle they make in the stress of modern competition.

The United States mines one-third of the entire coal product of the world, and of this amount Pennsylvania has the distinction of turning out about one-half.

New York's Rapid Growth.

New York State now has a population of a little more than 8,000,000, or about 800,000 more than it had five years ago. New York city is growing more rapidly than the rest of the State. The annual growth has been larger, says the Young Men's Association, than the total population of the State.

DENMARK'S DEMOCRATIC KING.

Frederick VIII a Thorough and Progressive Man of the World.

Frederick, who is now 63 years of age, may be relied upon to show himself more pliable than his father, more progressive in his methods of government, and more conscious of his constitutional obligations than the late King. It is difficult to speak with any certainty concerning his foreign policy. He is the brother of the Queen of England, of the King of Greece and of the widowed Zarina, the father of the King of Norway, the uncle of the Czar, of the sovereign Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and of the ruler of Crete, and with all of them he is on terms of warm affection. With the Emperor of Austria he has always been a particular favorite, and makes a point of visiting Vienna two or three times annually, while he has within the last few years established the friendliest relations with the Kaiser, whose guest he has been on a number of occasions at Berlin.

In fact, Frederick's accession to the throne finds him at odds with only one fellow sovereign, namely, King Oscar, who, like his son, the Crown Prince of Sweden, has strongly resented the acceptance of the crown of Norway by Frederick's second son, Charles, now King Haakon. The irritation is not, however, likely to be of a lasting character, for Queen Louise of Denmark is by birth a Swedish Princess, and has always remained deeply attached to her native country, where she has never ceased to enjoy an immense amount of popularity. Then, too, one of her daughters, Princess Ingeborg of Denmark, is married to Prince



King Frederick VIII. of Denmark.

Charles of Sweden, while Queen Maud of Norway has always been extremely fond of her young cousin, Princess Margaret of Connaught, now married to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden with Prince and Princess Charles and Princess Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, as well as the Queen of Denmark and the King of Norway working toward a reconciliation between the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the early disappearance of the present ill feeling may be regarded as assured.

Perhaps, then, King Frederick may resume his former efforts to bring about a Scandinavian union of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, for their mutual protection. This has always been one of his pet schemes, since away back in the sixties, but was obstructed by the reluctance of Norway to associate herself with Sweden in the matter as long as she was subject to the rule of King Oscar.

King Frederick comes to the crown with a thorough knowledge of its duties and responsibilities, having on several occasions exercised the powers of regent of the kingdom during his father's absences in Germany and in Austria. A thorough man of the world, of which he possesses the same extraordinary knowledge and extensive experience, as his brother-in-law, King Edward, he joins thereto an amount of tact and opportunism which renders him particularly well qualified to govern one of the most democratic nations in Europe. Whether the Danes will ever accord to Frederick the same amount of love and affection which Christian enjoyed, even among the Socialists, it is difficult as yet to say.

Frederick and his wife were the first foreign royal couple to visit the President of the French Republic in state at the Elysee and since the overthrow of the Empire, he has been a frequent visitor to Paris. He has been invariably accompanied on these occasions by his consort, quite the tallest Queen in Christendom, being a good head taller than her husband, who is himself a stalwart six-footer. Many of their visits were of a business character, for the new Queen of Denmark had at the time of her marriage one of the largest fortunes in Europe, and by careful administration and clever management her husband has succeeded in more than doubling it since then. It is a fortune that comes to Queen Louise through her mother, who married Charles XV. of Sweden, and was a sister of the late King of the Netherlands. In financial circles in Paris Frederick is spoken of with respect as one of the ablest business men of the day, cleverer even than King Leopold, since he has never indulged in any of the hazardous and not always successful speculations of the Belgian monarch.

Destruction by Beetle.

The Black Hills beetle has killed between 700,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 feet of timber in the Black Hills Forest Reserve. It is also doing a lot of harm in Colorado and New Mexico. The government has issued a pamphlet on the way to fight it by burning and barking infested trees.

CANAL ACROSS FRANCE

To Connect the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

ROUTE ALREADY USED

Gigantic Engineering Feat Will Require Eight Years to Build—When Complete Warships and Merchantmen Can Cut Through in Two Days—French Hope for Trade.

The French are going to revenge themselves on Panama at home by a gigantic engineering work entirely within their own borders they are getting ready to lift up their shipping to the first rank, double the force of their navy, and cause the Mediterranean to cease to be "an English lake" by nullifying Gibraltar, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

In a way they propose to copy England's natural advantage by transforming part of France (with Spain) into an island, more than doubling their sea coast and creating ocean ports for languishing inland cities.

This is to be accomplished by constructing a vast ship canal across the lower end of France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. By its means the French fleet will be capable of operating, one day on the Atlantic, and then two days later show itself in Mediterranean ports, without subjecting itself to the guns of Gibraltar.

One of the queerest things about it is that the canal exists already for canals and small coasters. To enlarge it for warships and merchantmen is no mere dream. Since 1878 the Canal of the Two Seas has been fully planned by engineers. Three Parliamentary commissions have made estimates upon it, and now M. Gauthier, Minister of Public Works, has sent his own commission to make final studies of the scheme.

The present estimates foresee 300,000 workmen, guided by thirty chief engineers and 200 overseers with digging and tunneling machines driven by 60,000 horse power.

One of the chief surprises is the abandonment of Bordeaux. The canal being a great patriotic work, as well as a commercial revolutionizer, the first thought has been the security and convenience of warships in its Atlantic entrance. Bordeaux is too high up in the mouth of the Garonne. They have therefore chosen the extraordinary natural basin of Arcachon, really nearer, as the crow flies, to Bordeaux itself, and the canal will strike the Garonne just beyond that ancient port.

The route is straight from Arcachon to Agen, on the Garonne, 86 miles of easy cutting, without a single lock.

The waters of the Garonne are to be reinforced from many a torrent of the Pyrenees, which will save Toulouse and other towns from the periodic inundations that now trouble them. Between Agen and Toulouse the Garonne, strongly banked and become at last the safe drain of these mountain torrents, will take the fleets of war and commerce to Toulouse, which will become the central maritime arsenal of France.

French commerce waits upon the canal for its restoration. While the French coasting trade is reduced to 3,000,000 tons a year, that of Great Britain is over 120,000,000 tons. The French deep-sea carrying is less than that of Italy or Norway. German boats touch at Cherbourg to take American freight, and English lines to the Orient calmly make Marseilles their Western stopping place. Over 80 per cent. of French exports are carried in foreign bottoms, making a gift of \$80,000,000 annually to the English, Germans and Italians.

When this canal is built England herself will either have to pay toll to the French or lose a lot of her own trade, and so on for the commercial peoples to-day passing their stuff through the Straits of Gibraltar. From Malta to Ushant, for example, there will be an economy of more than 800 miles by the canal; from Genoa to Ushant, an economy of 1,150 miles. Bordeaux and Nantes, on the Atlantic, will become almost Mediterranean ports. From Bordeaux to Malta by Gibraltar is now 2,308 miles. By the canal it will be only 1,000 miles.

In case of war, it is promised that the Canal of the Two Seas will be able to transfer the French fleet from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean in two days and a half. France will give passage to her allies' fleets at pleasure; and the European combination that shall possess this extraordinary deep sea short cut will become the mistress of the Mediterranean, ignoring Gibraltar.

Who are the possible allies, encouraged by the new promise of power? They are Spain and Italy. The German Emperor knows it and is frightened—hence his temptation to fall on the French. The Latin union promises to be the first fruit of the Canal of the Two Seas.

Japanese Hero Worship.

There is ardent rivalry in Tokio among the parents and relatives of soldiers who fought and fell under General Nogi to secure he latter's autograph inscriptions for their tombstones. The general is willingly replying to these requests, frequently sitting up the whole night in his determination not to refuse a request from the most humble applicant. He is idolized as the manifestation of the spirit of Bushido in the flesh.

A snowbank six feet through will stop a rifle ball fired at fifty-five yards.

ANECDOTES ON PUBLIC MEN.

The Humorous Side of Commissioner Shonts and Speaker Cannon.

It has often been said of President Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission that he does not wait for trouble to come to him, but meets it outside the door. It is one of the characteristics which have brought him to his present eminent position. It is well illustrated in one or two stories of his physical prowess. One who has seen his stalwart figure and firm, aggressive face can imagine how an encounter with him would result. There have been such encounters, and they have usually resulted as one thinks they would.



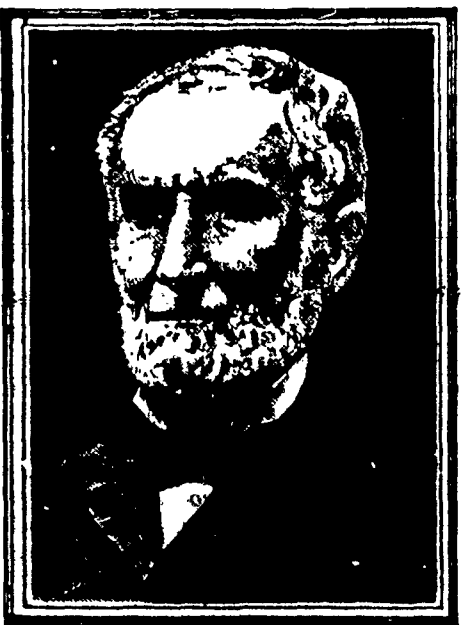
T. F. Shonts.

When Mr. Shonts was general manager of the Iowa, Illinois and Indiana Railroad, with offices at Kankakee, Ill., there was in the town a blustering coal merchant, somewhat larger even than Mr. Shonts, who did not like the way the railroad officials treated him. He would make the air blue whenever he thought of the way "them boys" who operated the railroad were "handling him." On one occasion he started for the president's office, with the intention of "cleaning up the place." The subordinate each received a lashing from his tongue before he reached Mr. Shonts' room. When he entered the office of the general manager his immense beard was bristling with rage, and a flood of profanity poured forth with a vehemence that would not be stayed. At last Mr. Shonts could stand it no longer. He seized the beard of the irate man tightly in one hand, and with the other doubled him up to a fist he pummeled the belligerent coal dealer until he would hardly see and cried for mercy. Then he was released and allowed to depart.

"Not a word of this to any one," said Mr. Shonts to the admiring office force.

The story got out, however, for the coal dealer told everybody he met that his condition was due to an encounter with Shonts.

Speaker Cannon also may be a surprise to a visitor. The person who has not discovered that he has overstayed his welcome may be treated to the explosion of a volcanic vocabulary that will almost literally blow him out of the presence of the famous Speaker. From his language one would not think of "Uncle Joe."



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

as the son of Quaker parents. When Joseph married outside of the sect there was a mutual renouncement, the elders repudiating Joseph and Joseph repudiating the elders. It is said that at this time he began the study of the gentle art of swearing. It was by way of emphasizing his "don't care" position. He was informed that it would not be difficult for him to win his way back into the fold by atoning for the sin of becoming unequally yoked to a worldling. "Simply say that you are sorry you married Mary," said the fatherly elder who went to him with the proposal to return.

"But I'm blanked if I'm sorry, and I'm blanked if I'll say it," was young Cannon's reply.

Perjury in the Courts.

A Toronto judge complains of the large amount of perjury in the courts. It is doubtful whether we follow up suspected cases of perjury as vigorously and as constantly as we should. Unless a decision of some importance is to be upset by proving a witness guilty of perjury, there is a general tendency to let him go, although his evidence may not be believed. Yet this is probably what produces the large amount of perjury which confuses justice and often works the gravest injustice. If every apparent case of perjury were prosecuted by the Crown officers, precisely as they would prosecute a suspected case of burglary, we should have far less of it.—Montreal Star.

AN INDIAN RESERVATION

Twice as Large as Rhode Island Thrown Open to Settlers.

POSSIBLE GOLD FIELDS

Land is Extremely Rich—Irrigation is to Be Carried On Extensively—Government Paid One Dollar an Acre—At Present Occupied by the Shoshone Tribe.

The most picturesquely weird region ever opened for settlement in this country is the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming—about two-thirds of the area hitherto so called—a comprising just about a million and a half acres. All of it is desert, yet with great possibilities of fruitfulness, says the New York Press. There is almost no rain, and yet a supply of water practically unlimited is available. There is plenty of gold, in spots, which has been newly discovered, and up in the northeast corner of the tract is one of the ruggedest and most remarkable canyons in America—a chasm half a mile in depth cut through the mountains.

The reservation was occupied by a tribe of Indians called the Shoshones. There are 1,650 of them, and they are entirely peaceful, though in former days exceedingly warlike. They are otherwise known as the Snakes—a name not bestowed upon them in description of their character, but because in the aboriginal sign language they are indicated by a forward thrust of the wind with a winding motion in all probability this referred originally to their method of sewing their tepees, but the meaning of the gesture above described was naturally misconceived by the whites.

It is said that the Indians will retain at least \$1,500,000 for their lands, or about a dollar an acre. They will retain approximately one-third of the reservation, comprising all that portion which lies to the southwest. This part is in area 508,500 acres, or somewhat over 1,260 square miles. Thus there will be 500 acres for every Indian man, woman and child, leaving plenty of room for them after the whites shall have taken the 2,500 square miles opened for settlement.

The land is extremely rich and, of course, virgin. Indeed, the desert soils of the West are, as a rule far superior to those of the humid region of the East. All it needs is water, and of this there is plenty at hand, when the necessary irrigating works shall have been built. The government has already made a survey for a "high line" canal, which can be constructed at an expense sufficiently moderate to put it within reach of a corporation provided with reasonable capital. Such digging as is required would be easy, involving no extensive rock excavation.

This canal, when dug, will make available for agriculture nearly one-half of the total area of plains, and will afford farming and grazing land for thousands of people. Other canals are feasible at lower elevations. Practically all of the eastern part of the desert can be reclaimed, according to the statement of the United States Geological Survey.

The main source of water will be the Wind River—a magnificent mountain stream which pours down out of the Wind River range. These mountains are snowclad all the year around, the fields of snow and extensive glaciers with which they are crowned stretching for many miles. The river runs at all seasons, and its flow can be increased if desired during the season of growing crops by storing its waters in reservoirs on the mountain slopes. Already there are numerous lakes which hold great volumes of water, and which serve as natural reservoirs.

The area thrown open is on the north of the Wind River and west of the Big Horn. Its northeastern part is mountainous; the rest is a country of rolling plains, part grassy prairie, part sandy, and part alluvial flats along the rivers. Along the foothills of the mountains are many fine springs, suitable for local irrigation and for the watering of cattle. These places will necessarily be in great demand. Extensive patches of grass are scattered all over the plains, and doubtless much of the desert will be utilized for grazing.

Through the northeastern part of the tract run the Owl Creek Mountains—a continuation of the Big Horn Range, and the canyon is a slit cut through these mountains as with a knife.

It is rather an interesting fact that in this very neighborhood is supposed to be located the famous Lost Cabin mine. According to the story, this was a deposit of almost fabulous riches, the existence of which was reported by the sole survivor of a party of three men who worked it for a while. Two of them died of starvation, and the third, who was sent for food, died on reaching a settlement, living only long enough to describe the mine as located close by a log cabin which he and his companions had put up for shelter. For many years search has been made for the hut, and to-day there is a village and post office in that vicinity called Lost Cabin, but the spot has never been found.

The Mikado's Garter. The Garter which has been conferred on the Mikado is set with diamonds and the star of the order is in diamonds, and the George, which is pendant to the collar of the order, is carried in oaks and set round with brilliants. It cost something well over \$5,000.

STUYVESANT FISH ON ECONOMY.

Says There is Mismanagement in Public and Private Life.

"I wish to preach the Higher Economy," writes Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, in the Arena. Such economy, he points out, is needed in the household, in the State and in corporate management.

"As to the household," says Mr. Fish, "no one will question that our people are spendthrifts, earning money freely and wasting it to such an extent as to make it proverbial that what is thrown out of our kitchens would support a frugal people in almost any country in Europe."

With regard to public economy Mr. Fish says "There is not only



Stuyvesant Fish.

waste and extravagance in administration, and what is now commonly called "graft," which is a combination of bribery and larceny, but, what is economically worse, the laws are so framed as not to get the best use out of the taxes paid by the people. What we have to fear is not so much the magnitude of the appropriation as that our laws require that an uneconomical and therefore bad use be made of them.

In proof of this Mr. Fish cites that in the Post Office Department there was a deficit of \$14,572,584 in 1905, due as he thinks, to laws and not administration. Government free matter cost \$20,000,000, rural free delivery cost \$20,119,944, and the loss on this he estimates at \$15,000.

"Is it surprising," asks Mr. Fish, "that under laws which not only permit but require such a waste of public revenues there is a deficit and that the deficit should be growing rapidly?"

"I need not repeat that the country is prospering and likely to continue. While fully appreciating these facts, we cannot shut our eyes to the trouble that has been going on in the center of financial system."

"Having looked into the matter myself carefully, I beg to say to you in all seriousness that not only in the insurance companies, but in many other corporations, there is need of the advice, and probably of the knife of the trained surgeon. Without pretending to any superior knowledge on the subject, I think that the root of the evil lies in too few men having undertaken to manage too many corporations, that in so doing they have perverted the powers granted under corporate charters, and in their hurry to do a vast business have in many cases done it all.

"While the evil applies to corporations generally throughout the whole country, my meaning can perhaps be best illustrated by taking the case of the three great life insurance companies of New York—the Mutual, the New York Life and the Equitable. A year ago these three companies had, as shown in the Directory of Directors published by the Audit Company of New York, ninety-two (92) trustees or directors who lived in New York. Of them one was a member of seventy-three (73) boards; another of fifty-eight (58); another of fifty-four (54); another of fifty-three (53); another of forty-nine (49); another of forty-seven (47); another of forty-three (43); and another of forty-one (41). And to sum up, those ninety-two gentlemen held fourteen hundred and thirty-nine (1,439) directorships in corporations which were sufficiently well known to be recorded in the directory above referred to."

In conclusion Mr. Fish finds that: "We, who—as breadwinners, as taxpayers and as stockholders—provide the wherewithal, suffer because we have set others to rule over us without holding them to that strict accountability for the discharge of their trust, which the common law and common sense alike demand. Indeed, things have come to such a pass that in certain quarters it is now considered indecorous and ill-bred for us, the many, to even discuss much less to correct, the shortcomings of the elect few. Such was neither the theory nor the practice on which our forefathers ordered the economy of this Republic."

Items of Interest.

Berlin has 29 suburbs. A bootblacking machine has been invented.

Berlin had a newspaper exhibition showing 6,000 different periodicals.

Of all the American those of French extraction spend the smallest proportion of their income on food.

Salmon, pike and goldfish are said to be the only fish that never sleep. The Nantucket south shoals lightship is farther from land than any other in the world, being fifty-two miles from the island.