

SOME CLOUDS EASE LIFE IN CUBA

Lessons in Cooperation to Be Drawn From Study of Institutions—Even the Poor Clerk Has the Best That Money Can Buy.

All gentlemen who at New Year's swore off smoking might do well to skip the next forthcoming letter of Frederick J. Haskin from Havana. Such abstainers are just at that critical stage when the smoke hanker is doing its final but fiercest gnawing. Men have been known to read "Knickerbocker's History of New York" at this critical stage, and thence forward themselves to join those grave Dutchmen with their long pipes and their vast clouds of smoke. There is like peril in Mr. Haskin's letter on the Havana cigar. However, along with this peril there is such curious information that the letter will be immensely approved by all readers of The Journal, whether they love the weed nicotiana tabacum or abhor it.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright 1909 by Frederic J. Haskin.)
Havana, Jan. 20.—Havana has the largest social clubs in the world. The Asturiano club has 35,000 members, the Clerks' club has 27,000 members and the Gallego club roster shows 24,000 names. There are many other smaller clubs, so that one third of the population of Havana is represented in club membership. As only men are admitted to these clubs, and as two thirds of the population must be women and children, it is apparent that almost every man in Havana is a club man. The club exercises a social influence in Havana among all classes of people which is not to be found in any other city.

The Clerks' club is, perhaps, the most interesting organization in Havana. It is a Spanish club, the "Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana," which means literally the "association of dependents upon the commercial institutions of Havana." Every salesman in every shop in town, every waiter in a cafe, every cook, every cab driver, every bank president, every merchant prince, every politician in the city belongs to this club, or to one of the others.

Club Ownership of Everything.
Each member pays his dues of \$1.50 a month, in Spanish silver, which is about \$1.25 in American money. In return for that he has the use of a magnificent clubhouse with every facility for enjoyment. He has the privilege of the gymnasium, the baths, or the classes of instruction which are held in the club's school room. He may send his children to the club's kindergarten, its primary school, its grammar school and its high school. He may have his wife go to the club for expert instruction in sewing, cooking and domestic science.

If he is unfortunate enough to become ill, he goes to the club hospital. There he has the attention of the best physicians in the city, he is cared for by graduate nurses, he is given the best of everything. If the surgeon is needed, there is the best of operating rooms and the highest of surgical skill at his command.

The club member goes to the club dentist to have his teeth cared for, to the club oculist for eye treatment or for glasses. If he has tuberculosis he is sent to the specially erected club hospital for the tubercular patients. If he is stricken in the mind and becomes insane, he is not herded with the patients in the state hospital, but is cared for by the club's own private sanitarium for the insane.

And for all of this he pays \$1.50 a month in Spanish silver. Never any more. When he pays his dues he gets

SAGACIOUS BG BLACK BEAR HAUNTS EAGLE GORGE IN CUBA

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Tacoma, Jan. 20.—The largest black bear in the Cascade mountains has his habitation somewhere in the vicinity of Eagle Gorge, so the people of that place claim. The bear has been seen for four or five years past by loggers, section men and settlers, and it is declared that every one living in the vicinity of Eagle Gorge who has a gun has had a shot at the animal. Traps have also been set for him, but the bear either carries rabbit foot or else has the power of deducing conclusions from premises, for he invariably escapes traps, fowling guns and snares.

The tracks made by the animal are as large as a step, and said Mortenson this afternoon, "and those who have seen it in the woods declare it is as big as a good sized heifer. The storekeeper at the Gorge has for months been trying to kill the bear, but he has not been able to do so. He has tried every art and contrivance known to hunters, but has only succeeded in getting one running shot. A few weeks ago he took a hog out into the woods and killed it to see if he could not hunt the bear to the spot. The next morning the bear came along, picked up the carcass of the hog and carried it off across the mountains. In making its getaway the bear walked a long tarry log that spanned a wide deep gulch, and how it ever managed it carrying a hog I can't tell. While it was round the settlements all the time, and at night comes and eats around the cookhouses of the sawmills and logging camps, nevertheless it is the best of its kind. The method of the approach of a human being."

NEARLY \$1,000,000 SURPLUS FOR THE P. R. L. & P. COMPANY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Jan. 20.—Through the Portland Railway, Light & Power company paid 5 per cent dividends on its \$5,000,000 of preferred stock amounting to \$250,000 and aside from that paid more than \$1,000,000 on its funded debt, in taxes and in other similar items, the company, which has a surplus of \$1,000,000, according to the report now made by the company's officers, has a surplus of \$1,000,000.

The gross earnings from operation were \$2,736,575.56; operating expenses were \$1,552,064.23; net earnings from operation were \$1,184,511.33. Other income including rental of real estate amounted to \$250,042.90, making the gross income, less operating expenses, \$1,434,554.23.

The company during the period covered by the report, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, paid \$1,133,446.15 in taxes and \$893,102.77 on its funded debt, making the total deductions equal to \$2,026,548.92. The dividends on preferred stock amounted to \$250,000, and the surplus for the year is fixed at \$385,043.63.

The surplus at the beginning of the year on July 1, 1907, was \$59,406.67, which, added to the surplus for the year, makes the surplus on July 1, 1908, \$374,653.06. The company has deducted depreciation charges, amounting to \$332,008.32.

The receipts from the Vancouver ferry during the period were \$519,857. The receipts from the Oakes were \$12,356. The company lost \$6 on the Estacada light plant, \$2.15 on the Estacada water plant and \$181.07 on the Estacada hotel. The receipts from light and power outside of the Estacada system are, however, \$199,946. The company paid \$21,257.61 rental on bridges.

all these benefits, except that he must pay for the actual food used by the club, and must pay for the actual cost of glasses fitted by the oculist. But the hospital and the services of the physician and surgeon are free. All the other things are free. The club does comprehend and embrace all these things.

The benefits of such association as these to the community are apparent.

The conditions in Havana are such as to make the club more beneficial than they would be in an American city. These institutions are a development of the Spanish colonial days.

Relics of Ancient Kingdoms.
Four centuries of union have not amalgamated the peoples of the several ancient kingdoms of Spain. The Spanish people in Cuba are not a new people, but a people who have been in Cuba since the time of the Spanish conquest.

The Asturiano club has the finest clubhouse in Havana. It is a building of a million dollar value, which is one of the finest clubhouses in the world. The Gallego club owns the National theatre, which is situated on the Prado, opposite Central Park, and the Gallegos sought their own kind of amusement in the theatre.

The Clerks' club occupies almost a whole square. It cost, all things taken together, almost a million dollars. It is the most beautiful building in Havana today, both as to exterior and interior. It has a grand staircase, and its vaulted ceilings and lavish mural decorations remind one of the library of congress in Washington. The building is new, it has been erected less than two years, so that everything has the "new look."

Amusements at the Clubs.
In this club is the largest pool and billiard room in Havana. It is a room almost twice as many tables as its nearest rival, which is in New York. In the domino room there are 200 tables. The billiard room is the largest in Havana, with 1500 at the cafe tables. There are 50 chess tables in another room. Everything is on the same grand scale as the other clubs.

The ballroom is one of the most magnificent on earth. In it 3000 couples can dance at one time, and it is frequently crowded at the great social parties. This great room is lighted by scores of immense chandeliers of prism glass, the electric light is so arranged as to give the full possible light effect costs over \$1000 a night. Never was there a real castle in Spain possessed by a monarch, but this club has everything as this, and yet it was built and paid for and is the property of poor Spanish people whose income today would be insufficient to support life in the United States.

Color Line Is Uncertain.
In this great ballroom the belles of Havana come to dance, for their fathers are members and officers of the club. Here come the clerk and his sweetheart, the cafe waiter and his sister. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, all mix in good club fellowship. It is absolutely representative of all the conditions of social existence among the white people of Havana. The color line is drawn here, though not so narrowly as in the states, for a small amount of blood in the veins of a person will qualify a man. It is literally a question of color, and unless the shade of the skin is too dark everybody is welcome to join the club and possess all its advantages for \$1.50, Spanish silver, each month.

Idea Carried to the States.
The Cubans have taken this cooperative club idea with them to Key West and Tampa, where they constitute the majority of the cigar making population. The Asturiano club has a branch in Tampa and it is prospering. The Spanish club of Tampa, an institution following the Havana plan, has one of the handsomest clubhouses in all the southern states.

Cubans have learned much from the Americans in the past few years, and that does not mean that they are not qualified to teach the Americans some things. This cooperative club work is one of the things Americans might learn to study with profit. Certainly it is one of the most interesting features of the social life of Havana.

INDIA VICEROY'S
DAUGHTER WEDS
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
London, Jan. 20.—A cable dispatch from Calcutta tells of the wedding today of Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of Lord Minto, viceroy of India, and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, son of Lord Lansdowne. It is an interesting coincidence that the high and low, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, all mix in good club fellowship. It is absolutely representative of all the conditions of social existence among the white people of Havana. The color line is drawn here, though not so narrowly as in the states, for a small amount of blood in the veins of a person will qualify a man. It is literally a question of color, and unless the shade of the skin is too dark everybody is welcome to join the club and possess all its advantages for \$1.50, Spanish silver, each month.

Only last spring the bride's sister, Lady Ruby Elliot, married Viscount Kington, the oldest son of the Earl of Cromer, who directed affairs in Egypt for so many years. As a further testimony of the imperial service rendered by members of these families, it may be mentioned that just 100 years ago the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, brother of the first earl of Minto, was governor of the Madras presidency.

The wedding at Calcutta today was attended by many members of both families, some of whom journeyed half way around the world in order to be present. Lady Lansdowne, mother of the bridegroom, was among those who went from England. Her trip afforded the first instance in history that the wife of an Indian viceroy returned to the former scenes of her labors after bidding them an official farewell on the steps of Princess Victoria.

Clubwomen to Visit Panama.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, Jan. 20.—Arizona passengers sailing on the steamship Alliance for Panama today were Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis and Mrs. Dickinson Sherman of Chicago, president and vice president, respectively, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In the canal zone there are eight women's clubs affiliated with the general federation and the purpose of the trip of the two officials is to inspect their work.

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FREE USE OF SECRETARY OF THE FORESTS

Has Handled With England and Canada Matters of Great Delicacy.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 20.—With the ratification of three treaties between the United States and Great Britain regarding Canadian relations, which it is expected the United States senate will shortly make, the work of Elihu Root as secretary of state will be concluded. Secretary Bacon will then take up the tangled ends of diplomatic relations with the United States.

In the case of Niagara, American companies are limited to the use of 20,000 cubic feet per second and Canadian companies for 20,000 cubic feet per second. These are the amounts now used, and this means the preservation of the natural beauty of the falls.

The report is not controversial—merely an abstract from the books, much as a railroad president's report to his board of directors for his fiscal year.

The statement, of course, will be read with deep interest in the Pacific coast states and the southern states in which are national forests. It shows that some substantial work has been done during the year, such as the building of 3400 miles of trails, 100 miles of wagon roads, 3200 miles of telephone lines, 550 cabins and barns, 600 miles of drift and pasture fences, 250 bridges, 40 miles of fire lines, all of which cost \$52,163.12.

A Bureau With an Income.
Materials for an additional 400 miles of telephone lines were shipped, but funds ran out and the installation of the wires and phones must therefore await another appropriation.

The work covered 182 national forests in 17 states and territories, besides Alaska, and each of these forests had some of the improvements named.

Mr. Pinchot reports that though many needed improvements could not be undertaken in 1908, the district officers and employees of the bureau are able to do their work more economically than heretofore.

The remaining \$297,840.40 of the total of \$2,416,107.61 disbursed on account of work of the forest service, was used in forest investigations costing \$235,351.4, and in diffusion of forest information and federal cooperation.

States Share in Receipts.
The forest service is one of the branches of the government where everything is not outgo. The receipts from sales of timber, grazing fees and permits for special uses of forest land, preserved in the year, amounted to \$271,222.43 over the 1907 figures.

The amounts paid the states and territories to be expended for roads and public schools from the year's receipts, amounted to \$147,063.79. Chiefly because of the increase in revenue to the states from 1907 to 1908, there was a total increase of \$294,014.62 in the amounts payable to the states.

In addition, the national forests yielded heavily to the public in free use. There were 20,714 permits granted for the use of the forests, and the receipts from grazing, hunting, and other uses, amounted to \$1,739 in 1907. The number of board feet used in this way by the public amounted to 131,582,000, valued at \$168,720, compared to 63,000,000 feet, valued at \$75,000, in 1907.

The aggregate of free use of the forests for grazing cannot be exactly known, since no permit is required to be taken out, and there is therefore no record preserved of the use of the forests. Settlers living on or adjacent to the forests, and prospectors, miners and traders in them are allowed to graze free up to 10 head of milk cows, work animals or horses in use, and purchasers of timber and stock on the forests are given the same privilege for the horses needed in their work in Arizona and New Mexico.

Free special use permits there were issued during the year 1768, as against a total of 1471 previously granted. Of the latter 963 were in force during the year.

Users Classified.
The grazing receipts for 1908 were \$262,829.40, and were paid by the holders of 19,845 permits to graze 1,382,221 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 4282 permits to graze 7,087,111 sheep and goats. Receipts of \$49,037.24 from timber sales were paid by approximately 5189 purchasers who cut the equivalent of \$2,781,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses amounted to \$26,253.4 and were paid by 2065 permittees.

The year's receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns, in addition to more than 20,000 getting free use of timber and other resources. About one fourth of all the timber cut from the national forests was under free use permits.

The purpose of this free use privilege is to make the forests contribute most effectively to the public welfare. The timber given to individuals is given for the development of the country through settlement.

The total receipts from timber sales each year since the national forests have been under the administration of the forest service have been as follows: 1905, \$60,126.62; 1906, \$245,013.49; 1907, \$668,813.12; 1908, \$494,027.24.

Force Far Too Small.
At the end of the last fiscal year, when business was heavier than at any other time during the year, the 182 national forests were cared for by an executive assistant, 10 district officers, 10 inspectors, 98 forest supervisors, 61 deputy supervisors, 23 forest assistants, 10 planting assistants, 941 rangers, 521 forest guards and 88 clerks.

The average area to each officer theoretically available for patrol duty was 15,661 acres, but more than three fourths of the time of these forest officers is now required by the fast growing volume of national forest business, that in point of fact the force on duty at the close of the year 1908 was far too small.

By John E. Lathrop.
Washington, Jan. 20.—Cost of administering and protecting national forests for 1908, \$2,526,098.02; revenue derived from national forests, \$1,342,281.87; expended per acre average of 1 1/2 cents; received per acre average slightly more than 1 cent; net cost less than half a cent per acre. Forester Pinchot's report for 1908, just made public, may be thus epitomized.

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USE AND CARE OF NATIONAL FORESTS

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS ARE NOT COSTLY

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