THE MAN WHO LOOKS LIKE THE KAISER.

Who is the man that is riding along:
Singing the words of an old German song,
Telling the boys that the road is run wrong?
'Tis the man that looks like the Kaiser.

Who is the man on the cold black steed,
Riding along at the utmost speed?
Little fur muff and a cap o' green tweed?
'Tis the man who looks like the Kaiser.

Who is the man on the horse named Punch,
Riding along at the head of the bunch,
Don't even know where to eat dinner?
'Tis the man who looks like the Kaiser.

Who is the man that is riding the chalk,
Tells us the freight rate from here to New York.
Nay, not for these alone;
We thank Thee, Lord.

For there are other gifts
Our joys may be —
A conscience made more
Our hearts to Thee.

We thank Thee, Lord, for
Men of great ideas;
Who tell with voice and pen
That see the right,
For greater victory Upon the night.

A public purpose true
We thank Thee for.
A conscience made anew
On wrong to wrong,
For greater victory
Than those of dwarf —
Lesser purpose,
And lives that are Thee.

Protection of Southern Forests.

A call was made by Mr. T. Keith, of Wilmington, N.C., who responded by reading a paper on "The Future Destiny of the South Depended Upon the Protection of Its Forests." Mr. Keith paid his respects to the longleaf, shortleaf and loblolly pine, their durability and their immense value from various economical standpoint, during which he said:

To take the forests of North Carolina as a whole, comprising its cypresses, oaks, sycamore, tupelo, bald and red gum, poplar, hickory, basswood and hemlock, producing more than their proportion of the 300 species in the south and constituting a great portion of the wealth of the state and southland: it is estimated that three- fifths of the standing timber of the United States is now in the south and that one- half of the labor employed in the forests of the United States is employed in the South, producing annually something like $175,000,000, while the north and west have almost depleted their supply. That being true, the main source of supply of producing wood come from the south in the future. At the rapid rate at which it is being cut, the government report says, the supply will last only about twenty-eight years longer. Isn't it time for every thinking person to sit up and take notice of the merciless destruction of our forests, which is destroying our agricultural as well as greatly affecting our manufacturing interests?

Mr. Keith referred to the piney wood "rooter," scrub cattle and red gum from which the greatest enemies of our forests. He went into details of the destruction which they wrought. He referred to foreign methods of forest conservation, and its practical application for our own country and concluded by saying:

For that reason it behoves every North Carolina to ascertain all things pertaining to the state's forest law, and if they are statesmen worthy to represent the great state of North Carolina they will protect the future and its uniform generations, rather than listen to the clamor of a few who may not want to be restricted to slaughtering the forest, and those who may have the piney woods roister and scrub cattle which they want to run at large, destroying annually more than they would bring if they were put upon the market, besides being distributors of disease, which makes it almost impossible for the progressive element in this delta raise stock profitably.

Can't we all stand together and form one solid body breathing the just cause before the legislature in January for the protection of our forests, which means more than most statesmen can accomplish? If so, begin now the movement we are advocating by writing your representative to give us state stock law, and our national forest reserve, that the nation, especially North Carolina, is looking to with so

C. A. KEPPER, W. B. TOWNSEND, J. E. DEFEBAUGH, TARASKE

THREE DAYS' FOREST FESTIVAL ON THE BILTMORE ESTATE.


THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The last previous installment of the AMERICAN LUMBERMAN's story of the great three days' "forest festival," held in November last on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, N.C., under the initiative and charge of Forester C. A. Fisher, concluded with a brief biographical sketch of that master of forestry and brought to a termination the outdoor enjoyment of the day. The first day, Thanksgiving Day, was concluded with a banquet given at the Hotel Biltmore, at Asheville, N.C., a courtesy extended by Mr. Schenck to his many guests. Those at the dinner included most of those whose names were published in the list appearing in the LUMBERMAN of December last, augmented by George S. Powell, Secretary Board of Trade, Asheville; H. Taylor Rogers, Asheville; J. P. Sawyer, President Battery Park Bank, Asheville; G. W. Vanderbilt, Mount Vernon, Va., Mason, Mason, Featherton Lumber Company, Asheville; Rev. R. R. Skeo, rector All Souls' Church, Biltmore.

The dinner, for which an elaborate menu had been prepared, began about 9 o'clock in the evening and was purely informal, as was announced by Mr. Schenck, who presided and who said that any who had speeches to make might preferably make them before the conclusion of the feast,

for very good reasons; whereas after the dinner if the German has drunk one or two of those wines he will say and we are not as clear as before the dinner is finished, consequently I am going to make my dinner speech now [applauded], but it is not going to be of much a speech, but simply the simplest kind to be made—thanks and a Thanksgiving solution.

There are so many things for which we should be thankful and so many men and so many things to be thankful for, that I don't know where I begin or even begin with myself. I thank the last one of you for taking the trouble of coming down here. You honor me by your presence and you give me your year's [applauded] and, I think, presence. Thank you, gentlemen, every one of you, for coming and helping me and by your presence bringing all of us to the things of which we require. Living in the woods, never seeing anyone except perhaps the president of the bank when we are short of money, and never meeting any other civilized persons, we are perhaps, perhaps, a little peculiar in your way. I don't want to help us to celebrate in a humble and simple way the tenth anniversary of my arrival and beloved forest school. [applauded]. There are so many gentlemen to whom I am particularly obliged and feel thankful today. There are all above all the various chiefs of the various departments on the estate, of the religious department headed by the Rev. Dr. Swope, and the electrical department and many other of my pupils, for help that made me, and that helped me in these tasks, and I thank you all, gentlemen.

And then comes, not to be forgotten, my beloved old boys, little boys who are out in life and who care who is with us today in helping to celebrate and again to assure me that they are yet affable. And I have that confidence in six or seven years old, you boys.

And there is another man, last but not least, whom I want to mention, George Vanderbilt. [applauded]. George is not here today and does not know anything of little fuss, but I want to say that George Vanderbilt is a very glad spirit in the American Lumberman, as high principled a man as I ever met; a man of high ideals; intelligent, if you meet him but of splendid purposes, and who has given to me all of what I want to do, a chance to develop, a chance to work, chances to put into practice my ideas, and I thank Mr. Vanderbilt. [applauded]. And now if you will all do me a favor, join me in three cheers for George Vanderbilt.

This was followed by all riding and cheering for the master of the estate.

The cheering was followed by an innovation as cheering as it was interesting. The strong, fresh voices of the attending pupils of the Biltmore Forest School rang out in their original college songs, the apparent disrespect in one, "The Man Who Looks Like the Kaiser," being in reality intended as a mark of respect and esteem and so accepted by him who, facilely and in wit's strength, reflects the ruler of his native country, and who beamed appreciatively upon his pupils as they sang. They were rewarded with three cheers. The song is given here:

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B. L. ELLIOTT AND R. S. CONKLIN.

DECEMBER 26, 1908

AMERICAN LUMBERMAN.
For a number of years I have been quite interested in forestry and I have made a study of that. I think it is a profession that needs a great deal of ability to acquire the capacity to appreciate, but since this day's journeyings with Dr. Schenck, I am convinced that there is much more to be found in it that I realized. I have been on the surface of the problem, I would like to say something to show my appreciation of the wonderful work that Dr. Schenck and the doctor are doing. I think we are all more than just a little, if I can say myself by saying that I hope the good Lord will protect and care for him and allow him to see some of his ideals realized. [Applause.]

The spirit next moved H. L. Eickelberg, of Staunton, Va., who had nothing further to say than that he wanted to say that you very much for the opportunity to be known to you. I am a professional lumberman, and I come to salute you. We have had to risk losing number of years in our timber and hope to carry out some of our ideas as illustrated here. We need in our business and are sure that practical lumbermen who are trying to reforest should much more in their employ Biltmore than men for - [prolonged applause.]

A Pennsylvania Forest Schoolmaster.

Several of the banqueters called for Robert S. Corlkin, of Wilkes-barre, Pa., who, I think you will realize that he has here not merely a vista of rapid transit for North Carolina Moonshiner. A glimpse of the French Broad River in the Biltmore Estate.
I am no speech maker and can only express my appreciation by thanking you and incidentally paying a compliment to Doctor Schenck’s yellow popular, with which we cannot hope to compete, and to the pupils of the University of Vermont, all of which, of course, is from Virginia, but I want to thank you for my presence here, which was unexpected.

I have been interested today and so entertained and so impressed that I want to go back a try to induce our legislators to do what they can to save the forests of the United States. I believe the different states ought to work together a while and I hope to get back and incite some ideas that you have enabled me to learn today.

A Harvard Teacher’s View.

Prof. John G. Jacob Agassiz: The Harvard University, was here introduced and said in part:

The arborium is not the forest school but it may be useful in ordinary education. I do not wish to make too much of the technical garden for the study of trees, and, of course, they have to be trees, adapted to our climate, and we find that the arborium was on the campus at Harvard in 1836, the trees were planted out in the spring of 1836, the first I win first there, and it is really a section of trees, as individuals and not under forest conditions. We have, however, in the last five years actually obtained one from the arborium which is under separate management.

The forest school is not the scientific school and has been until this year and undergraduates, students taking the regular course when finishing. This year we have started it as a preliminary course. The students go from any school from which go out students who have passed the needed number of credits and who will therefore have after one or two years in and before we had undergraduates who were not taken, we have now thirteen men who seem to be very promising young men.

Of course, we had in the first four years to go out on private land, some forty or fifty acres of land in Massachusetts, an estate covering two thousand acres of land given us. This forest is two thousand acres, composed mostly of white pine and other hardwoods. They estimate about 100,000,000 feet of white pine ready for market in the state of Massachusetts. That is a great chance for the opportunities, for the students to study lumbering conditions and to study the forest school.

That is all I say about our forest school. It is not a railway school, but compared with the Bitmore school which has been carried on by men who are interested in their own land, and with Michigan and some of them, it is comparatively raw, but we hope with all the advantage of having a large university, and in having the very only ethically and technically but a good practical school also, because the practical work is what is valued. The Yale students only ethically and technically, but a good practical school also.

I have been thinking about it and I have thought of a way to turn out pretty good men in some cases, but there, no doubt, will be some failures as in other walks.

The Bitmore school of the University of Vermont and the forest schools particularly owe a good deal to Dr. Schenck for the example he has shown in this country and in Europe. The American methods and how used German and foreign methods, I have been guided by the results of experiments and have always had full sympathy with these experiments because I have realized that while some of the American methods and experiments were very valuable the time would come when German methods would be more valuable, and that would be when the United States business would be more developed, and I think that in the last half dozen years we have seen this coming to pass in this country. Dr. Schenck has no doubt impressed his views upon this country a great deal more than upon any other people in this country, and his views on the future leaders and others are a great deal to the spirit he has infused in Germanizing to a certain extent American foresters.

The next speaker touched a popular chord by saying: "I have been so interested today and so entertained and so impressed that I want to go back and try to induce our legislators to do what they can to save the forests of the United States. I believe the different states ought to work together a while and I hope to get back and incite some ideas that you have enabled me to learn today.

The banquet closed at 11:55 p.m. with cheers for Rowlands appreciative of the services to his country and its attendant festivities and his faith in the future of Canada. A motion was here offered and passed unanimously by those present for the election of Captain John Rowlands as President of the American Forestry Association. The motion was made and seconded by Major General T. A. Story, of New York, and Captain John Rowlands, of the American Forestry Association. The motion was carried by acclamation. [Applause.]

I offer that as a suggestion. [Applause.]

I have heard it suggested that these landmarks be preserved for the next fifty, seventy-five, five hundred years. I offer that as a suggestion. [Applause.]

A Canadian Cooperation.

One of the most able Canadian foresters, Elwood Wilson, of Grand Père, M.Q., was the next speaker. He said:

I will ask indulgence to say that Dr. Schenck’s work has spread not only in the United States but in Canada and has been so well established and with Yale and even with Michigan that it has left an unusual share of good things of life, has gone ahead practically and shown a large amount of good judgment, incidentally building a monument to himself but showing what an American citizen should and be in this world I would believe that a committee be appointed to draft up some resolutions that would be fitting for this occasion, shall be present.

The suggestion, or motion, met with many seconds, but was held in abeyance for the time being.

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