

CONSERVATION OF GAME IS NOW A PROBLEM FOR THE NATION

Automobile and Aeroplane Used in Hunting.

Only a Little More Than 2,000 Buffaloes Left.

EVERY year the biological survey makes a report covering the progress of game protection in the United States. The reports mark a steady progress in the movement for the increase of game by propagation and the establishment of game preserves. This year's report, just published, is made by T. S. Palmer and Henry Oldys. They relate that the increased popularity of the automobile by hunters was marked, and the possibility of utilizing the aeroplane in duck shooting was demonstrated by an experiment in southern California last November. So far as is known, this was the first attempt made to use the aeroplane in shooting game.

Another innovation was frowned upon when a Maine court imposed a fine upon a nonresident for using one of the recently invented silencers on his rifle while out after deer. This was the first conviction in any court for this new offense. Another important court decision was that of the supreme court of Pennsylvania prohibiting the use of automatic guns. In Pennsylvania also the law prohibiting the possession of firearms by aliens was upheld in the lower courts, and in consequence the disarming of aliens has made rapid progress.

A count taken by the American Bison society shows a total of 2,108 pure blood buffalo in North America as compared with 1,917 at the date of the last census, made in 1908. Of these 1,007 are in captivity in the United States, 626 are in captivity in Canada and 475 are wild. The corresponding figures for 1908 were 1,116, 476 and 325. The decrease in the number in the United States was caused by the large purchases made by the Canadian government. The total number of buffalo has, however, increased by nearly 200.

The largest herds in private hands are now those of the Soldiers' Creek park at Belvidere, Kan.; the remainder of the Pablo herd at Ronan, Mont.; the Blue Mountain Forest association herd at Newport, N. H.; the Little herd at Pawnee, Okla.; the Phillips herd at Pierre, S. D.; the Goodnight herd at Goodnight, Tex., and the Dooley herd on Antelope island, in Great Salt lake. The outlaw buffalo belonging to Michel Pablo, which have thus far defied all attempts at capture, are supposed to number about seventy-five. It was announced in the autumn that a hunt would be organized by the owner of the herd. The state warden immediately took steps to prevent the hunt under the provisions of an old Montana law prohibiting the killing of buffalo at any time in the state.

Waterfowl and Woods Game.

From the gunner's viewpoint the waterfowl season was not satisfactory last year, but from the standpoint of the game conservationists it seems to have been very favorable. On the Atlantic coast the number of canvasbacks and redheads was greater than usual in the Long Island bays and on the Massachusetts coast, but much smaller than usual on the Susquehanna flats and Currituck sound, where these species are usually abundant. Canvasbacks are reported as numerous and increasing on Cayuga lake, central New York, where they were very scarce a dozen years ago.

Introduced pheasants seem to have held their own in sections where they have become established and in some instances show an increase. In the region around Buffalo, N. Y., where shooting is permitted for a short season in the fall and where 15,000, it is estimated, were killed in 1908, the stock does not seem to have been diminished. In the Genesee valley and in the region around Canandaigua pheasants have become quite numerous. In Massachusetts the birds seem to be holding their own, and the same is true of Ohio.

In no place where they have been liberated have Hungarian partridges yet become fully established, and in

several regions where large sums have been spent in the attempted acclimatization of these birds they are reported to have disappeared through climatic or other causes. Other foreign game birds have practically all disappeared from the regions where they have been liberated.

Indiana bought and distributed 8,000 partridges and New Jersey 2,000 partridges and 4,000 English ringneck pheasants during the year; Missouri arranged for the purchase and distribution of 4,000 partridges; California liberated 2,400 partridges in thirty-nine counties; Iowa arranged for the purchase of 5,000 pairs of partridges to be liberated early in 1911; Idaho completed the distribution of 1,000 pheasants bought in 1909; Louisiana in the fall of 1910 bought 120 pheasants for distribution throughout the state and liberation on the state game preserve in Caldwell parish, and Colorado placed twenty-five pairs of partridges in nine counties and began the distribution of 2,000 pheasants.

Oklahoma and Iowa distributed 20,076 and 6,265 peasant eggs, respectively, to farmers for hatching and later liberation of the resulting broods. Iowa also arranged for the purchase and distribution of adult pheasants. South Dakota began an experiment with 200 or 300 pairs of pheasants and a few partridges, and Vermont gave much consideration to restocking the state with pheasants, wild turkeys and Hungarian partridges, the last being regarded less favorably. A few partridges were turned out by private organizations in New York, and 100 partridges were planted in Mississippi and Tennessee by an enthusiastic sportsman.

Results of Experiments.

It is yet too early to determine the outcome of most of these experimental measures, though negative results appear to have followed the liberation of partridges in New Jersey, Mississippi and Tennessee. During the year, however, it has developed that the planting of 1,000 pheasants in Kansas three or four years ago has been entirely barren of results and that of nearly 10,000 partridges liberated in Connecticut in 1908 and 1909 about 170 broods remained in the fall of 1909, which have since diminished and were probably finally destroyed by the severe weather of December, 1910. In the case of the Connecticut partridges, the fact that shooting was prohibited for only one season largely accounts for their disappearance.

In Indiana pheasants, which have been introduced for twelve or thirteen years, have yielded only fair results, while through the last few years' introduction of Hungarian partridges there are, according to a recent estimate, 10,000 of these birds on the 100 preserves created by contracts with farmers. Pheasants have increased in New Jersey as the result of three years' planting, and partridges in Nebraska from 124 pairs put out by the state in 1907 augmented by \$1,000 worth liberated by ranchers early in 1909. Chinese pheasants, introduced in Idaho in 1908 and 1909, have become established wherever fed and otherwise cared for. Delaware shows only negative results from 100 pairs of partridges distributed in 1909.

The importation of foreign birds and mammals shows a slight increase. One of the largest single shipments ever reported came into New York from Hamburg in a vessel which brought 11,661 canaries and other nongame birds in one lot consigned to a New York importer. The chief importations of mammals were Japanese dancing mice and monkeys of various species. Two mongooses from Havana were denied admission. The game protection legislation in 1910, though small in laws passed, included several important acts. Only two retrograde measures are noted—the opening of a season on robins, blackbirds and gulls in Louisiana and the permitting of dove shooting in July in Mississippi.

NO MORE SMOKING IN PUBLIC

Dr. Wiley Says It Will Soon Be as Extinct as the Dodo.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government pure food and drug expert, is now after the smokers.

"I predict that within twelve years smoking and tobacco chewing in public will have become obsolete," said Dr. Wiley. "A man has a perfect right to drink, chew or dip snuff in his private sanctum, but he has not the shadow of a right to inflict unwholesome smoke on the community at large."

"There should be a strictly enforced law prohibiting smoking and chewing in public places or on the cars where other persons are obliged to be."

"College students, a brand of animal that is not noted for faintness or regard for the feelings of others, will crawl under a grand stand to take a pull from the bottle that curses. Even these fellows will not drink openly so that their fellow citizens can watch them, and the same thing will come to pass as regards tobacco within the next few years."

REV. ANNA M. SHAW.

Her Visit to Norway Raised the Phase of the Suffrage Question.



New York, July 18.—The recent Norwegian trip of the Rev. Anna M. Shaw, president of the Women's Suffrage League in America, has opened a party issue in that country which will figure in the next election and ultimately be settled by parliament.

Dr. Shaw's supporters had hoped that she would be able to help them break down opposition in Norway to the elevating of women to the clergy. When Dr. Shaw left Copenhagen the subject was still being hotly discussed, and it seemed likely that it would be made an issue in the next campaign.

The opposing faction to Dr. Shaw took the stand that while women may have the right to vote in Norway they may not hold office in the army, navy or the church.

STEEL PROBE TO NEW YORK.

House Committee Probably Will Ask Morgan to Testify.

Washington, July 18.—The Stanley special committee, which is investigating the United States Steel corporation, will go to New York July 27 to stay for several weeks.

Hearings will be held daily in that city, and it is expected that J. P. Morgan and other men of prominence in the financial world will be called as witnesses. Mr. Morgan is expected home from Europe about Aug. 1, and while Mr. Stanley would not say that it was his intention to call him, it is nevertheless understood that both the Democratic and Republican steel problems are anxious to hear what he has to say under oath concerning the formation of the United States Steel corporation and the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company.

SUBMARINES OFF TO "WAR."

Third Flotilla Leaves Newport Under Secret Orders.

Newport, R. I., July 18.—The third submarine flotilla, the Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper, Stringray and Tarpon, which is to play an important part with the defense in the naval war game maneuvers this week, left here this morning. Just where these boats are going is known only to Lieutenant D. C. Birmingham, their commander.

It is probable that the flotilla, after leaving Narragansett bay, will emerge and proceed under the sea to the attacking positions that have been allotted them.

URGES MILITARY TRAINING.

General Oliver Wants High Schools to Add New Course.

Washington, July 18.—Assistant Secretary of War Oliver is endeavoring to enlist the aid of state governors in developing the military training of the pupils of the higher schools of the country.

He has dispatched a letter to the governors, inviting their attention to the enactment by the California legislature of a law providing for the organization of companies and battalions of high school boys who are to be armed with rifles and trained by competent instructors detailed from the army.

In his letter General Oliver makes a strong plea for such state legislation.

She Needed Them All. There are over 200,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used last Sunday by a lady who discovered after coming out of church that her stunning new hat was adorned with a price tag on which was written, "Reduced to \$2.75."—Norborne (Mo.) Leader.

His Idea of the Show. "What do you think of the plot?" asked the theater manager. "That isn't a plot," replied the man who had paid \$2 to see the show. "That's a conspiracy."—Washington Star.

Another Quibble. "Don't you hate to sleep in an upper berth?" "No; I like to sleep when I have to take an upper berth."—Chicago Record-Herald.

INDIANS ARE PROGRESSIVE.

Three Tribes Petition For Commission Government.

THEY DO NOT LIKE LAWYERS.

Have a Trust Fund of Six Million Dollars—One Indian Wants His People Kept as Far From Gambling and Whisky as the East Is From the West.

The affiliated Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian tribes are not to be outdone by their white brothers and are establishing a commission form of government. This follows the death of Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, to whom a successor may not be elected, though White Parker, his son, had been talked of for the place. Congress will be asked to approve the administration of tribal affairs by a proposed business committee of commission, composed of nine members—four Comanches, three Kiowas and two Apaches. The matter was thoroughly discussed at a council of the Indians attended by Lieutenant Ernest Stecker, United States Indian agent, and Representative Scott Ferris of the Fifth Oklahoma congressional district. The commission is to be composed only of young men, active and capable in tribal affairs.

For several years, unknown to most of the Indians, there has been a committee or advisory board co-operating with the Indian agent. Its members were Eschitt, Timbo, Mamsookaw, Comanches; Apeahstone, Lucius Aitson, Kiowas, and Apache John and Mizoomidi, Apaches. De Loss Lone Wolf, Kiowa, and a graduate of Carlisle, and White Parker, Comanche, are to be added to the commission. Among the Indians who made speeches at the council were Comanche Jack, Apeahstone, old Chief Lone Wolf of the Kiowas and De Loss Lone Wolf. Comanche Jack landed squarely on the lawyers, saying that the Comanches did not want a legal representative, as the money for an attorney's salary was merely wasted.

George Hunt, the Kiowa interpreter, wanted laws that would keep the Indians apart from gambling and whisky, "as far as the east is from the west." He whacked the Comanches by saying that they were the worst gamblers of all.

That the "commission" idea seems to be a good thing in the administration of the affairs of these affiliated tribes is indicated by a further proposal to create what is known as a "competency" commission, to be composed of three white business men, chosen by the secretary of the interior. This plan is in operation among certain other Indian tribes. It is intended that this competency commission, if authorized, shall pay \$10 monthly to each Indian. In addition to what he receives from what is called the "grass lease" fund. This payment among the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches would amount to about \$30,000 a month, there being about 3,100 Indians, of whom 1,500 are Comanches. If the tribal funds in time should show exhaustion the competency commission then would sell eighty acres of each 100 acre allotment to replenish the fund, leaving a homestead of eighty acres. Representative Ferris is reported as favoring the scheme.

These affiliated Indians have a total tribal trust fund of \$6,000,000, of which \$4,500,000 is in the United States treasury.

BLOOD TESTS ON PIKE'S PEAK

Two British Surgeons to Determine Effect of High Altitudes.

Dr. J. A. Haldane and Dr. Gordon Douglas of Oxford university, who are to conduct a series of experiments on top of Pike's peak to determine the effect of high altitudes on the human blood, arrived at Colorado Springs recently and are arranging the complicated apparatus with which they expect to find whether the number of red corpuscles increases at high altitudes.

They will be assisted in their experiments, which will extend over six weeks, by Dr. Yambell Henderson of Yale and Dr. E. C. Schmidt of Colorado college. The experiments are being made under the auspices of the Royal Society For Scientific Research. Last summer Dr. Haldane and Dr. Douglas carried on experiments on the west coast of Africa, but they were not satisfactory, as they could not remain on the barren peak long enough to make tests of any value.

This year it was decided to conduct the tests on Pike's peak because of the ease with which the apparatus can be placed on the summit by the cog road. After the party finishes work on Pike's peak tests will be made at Cripple Creek and other high altitudes in Colorado.

Girls Will Learn How to Shoot. So that they may learn how to use firearms, girl members of the Broad Street Park Methodist Episcopal church of Trenton, N. J., have organized the Girl Rangers' club. The Rev. William Stone, the pastor, expects that all will develop into crack shots. He is to train them in artillery and also to give them instructions in general athletics.

NEW SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Now Governor and Will Not Resign Till Legislature Adjourns.

WAS IN CLEVELAND'S CABINET

His Department at That Time Reminded Daniel W. Voorhees of "Marching Through Georgia"—How He Played Tag With Joe Brown.

The election of Governor Hoke Smith as United States senator from Georgia sends back to Washington a man who was an interesting figure there sixteen years ago. He was then secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland. In the Georgia delegation they still recall those good old days when Secretary Smith filled every place he had to fill with Georgians. They say that you couldn't throw a stick in the department without hitting a Georgia man.

One day, they relate, the late Senator Voorhees, who had been vainly trying to get a place for an Indiana man, came down the corridor as Secretary Smith came up. The senator was whistling "Marching Through Georgia" in a disconsolate way. That tune was not pleasing to Hoke Smith's sensitive Georgia ears, and he looked at Voorhees in a reproachful way.

"What are you whistling that for?" asked Hoke, and his tone was burdened with reproach. "I just can't help it," explained Senator Voorhees. "Whenever I come through your department I feel as if I was marching through Georgia."

When Hoke Was Elected Governor.

Five years ago Hoke Smith decided that he would run for governor as the anti-railroad candidate. He was nominated after one of the hottest fights in the state. Two years later his enemies stole a march on him and nominated Joe Brown over him by a narrow margin. Last year Smith again entered the primaries and beat Brown by a decisive vote.

Senator Elect Smith now says he will not resign the governorship until certain reforms in which he believes are enacted by the legislature.

Mrs. Sarah E. Gabbell Dead. Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—Mrs. Sarah Gabbell, designer of the Cross of Honor of the Confederacy, an emblem of valor, is dead here, aged seventy-eight.

Steam Freighter Burned. Marine City, Mich., July 18.—A steam freighter Maine, owned by S. McLouth of this city, caught fire while at dock here and burned to the water edge.

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