

RULES FOR BIRD PROTECTION FATHERED BY GOVERNMENT

Interest of Birds Rather Than Hunters Is Given First Consideration.

Spring Shooting Prohibited, Also Night Slaughter While Feeding or Roosting.

LAST March a federal law was passed placing game and migratory birds under the protection of the department of agriculture and authorizing that department to form and publish such regulations as would assure the desired protection. The department has issued its rules and an explanation, so sportsmen need not go wrong.

Preparation of the regulations was entrusted to a committee of members of the biological survey appointed by the acting secretary of agriculture March 21, 1913. This committee consists of T. S. Palmer, assistant chief chairman; A. K. Fisher, in charge of economic investigations, and W. W. Cooke, migratory expert. This committee went into the matter thoroughly, examined data on file, had maps prepared, collected special information and then made up their rules, which they duly reported to the secretary.

The committee went on the theory that regulatory laws heretofore enacted for the protection of game birds had provided long open seasons and had been favorable to hunters rather than to the birds. In the rules proposed the committee sought to reduce the open season to reasonable limits and to give the birds the benefit of the doubt. These regulations differ from the ordinary restrictions under state laws, since they take into consideration the entire range of the species and the condition of the birds at all times of the year, and not merely the local conditions when a certain species is most abundant in some particular state or region. The regulations will become operative on and after Oct. 1, 1913.

Birds Protected.

Regulation 1.—For the purpose of the regulations the following are considered migratory game birds:

- (a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including mallards, wild ducks, geese and swans.
 - (b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes.
 - (c) Gallidae or ralls, including coots, mallards and snipe and other ralls.
 - (d) Limicolae or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock and yellow legs.
 - (e) Columbidae or pigeons including doves and wild pigeons.
- For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:
- (f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, night hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poor-wills, woodpeckers and wrens and all other perching birds which feed chiefly or chiefly on insects.

Closed Seasons at Night.

Regulation 2.—A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

Regulation 3.—A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue to Dec. 31, 1913, and each year thereafter shall begin Jan. 1 and continue to Dec. 31, both dates inclusive, provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting such birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective states and territories and the District of Columbia, and provided further that the closed season on redbirds or ricebirds in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and South Carolina shall begin Nov. 1 and end on Dec. 31 next following both dates inclusive.

Five Year Closed Season.

Regulation 4.—A closed season shall continue until Sept. 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds: Band tailed pigeons, little brown, sand hill and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shore birds, except the black-necked and golden plover. Wilson's Jack snipe, woodcock and the greater and the lesser yellow legs.

A closed season shall also continue until Sept. 1, 1918, on the wood duck in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia and Wisconsin; on mallards in California and Vermont and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

Regulation 5.—A closed season shall continue between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31, both dates inclusive, of each year on migratory birds passing over or at any of the waters of the main stem of the following navigable rivers: The Mississippi river between New Orleans and Minneapolis; the Ohio river between its mouth and Pittsburgh and the Missouri river between its mouth and Bismarck, N. D.; and on the killing or capture of any such birds on or over the shores of any such rivers or at any point within the limits aforesaid from any boat, or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any such waters.

Regulation 6.—The following zones

for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established:

Zone No. 1.—The breeding zone, comprising states lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio river and including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington—twenty-five states.

Zone No. 2.—The wintering zone, comprising states lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio river and including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah—twenty-three states and the District of Columbia.

Aim of Statute.

In carrying out the statutory requirement of "due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, times and line of migratory flight," the following are some of the more important principles on which the regulations were based, according to the committee:

To limit the list of migratory game birds to species properly so called and to eliminate species too small to be considered legitimate game or too rare to be longer hunted for sport or profit. This list has been made to conform as closely as possible with the statutory definitions of game.

To prevent shooting.

To protect migratory birds between sunset and sunrise.

To provide protected flight lines along at least three of the great navigable rivers.

To make the seasons approximately equal in length in different parts of the country.

To limit the hunting seasons to a maximum of three or three and one-half months.

To regulate these seasons according to latitude and times of migration and to adjust them so that there may be reasonable opportunity of securing thirty days' shooting of any species at a given place.

To provide separate seasons for waterfowl, rail, shore birds and woodcock. The woodcock seasons are made to conform as nearly as possible with the seasons for upland game under state laws, so that there may be no opportunity in close seasons to hunt quail or grouse under the guise of shooting woodcock.

To curtail hunting at the end instead of the beginning of the open season, in the interest of both the birds and the sportsmen.

Effect of Regulations.

The probable effect of these regulations may be briefly stated as follows:

- (1) Uniformity in protection of migratory and insectivorous birds in the several states.
- (2) Protection of birds in spring while en route to their nesting grounds and while mating.
- (3) Uniformity in protection of migratory birds at night.
- (4) Establishment of protected migration routes along three great rivers in the central United States.
- (5) Complete protection for five years for the smaller shore birds and other species which have become greatly reduced in numbers.
- (6) Reduction of the open season on migratory game birds, but in most cases not more than 25 to 50 per cent.
- (7) No change in existing conditions before Oct. 1, 1913.

Although the law names the more important game birds, a regulation defining groups is necessary to show definitely the kinds of birds included under the terms "all other migratory game and insectivorous birds." In framing these definitions the statutory definitions of the various state laws have been followed as closely as possible, in so far as they relate to migratory species; the birds have been arranged in natural groups and the common names adopted by the American ornithologists' union have been followed when the birds have more than one common name, since it is obviously impracticable to include all the local names.

Night Shooting.

The regulation prohibiting night shooting is intended to bring about uniformity in provisions now in force in most states, protecting water fowl and other birds at night or within certain hours between sunset and sunrise so that the birds may be unmolested on their roosting grounds and may have time to feed after sunset or before sunrise. It will make no change in existing law in about one-fourth of the states. It will make existing regulations clearer in nine states. It will add an hour's protection, more or less, in the morning and evening in about one-fourth of the states, and it will regulate night shooting in fourteen

states which now have no restrictions of this kind.

This regulation simply makes uniform the protection now accorded these birds in more than forty states. It protects the robin, the lark and other birds in the few states in which they suffer from an open season. It attempts no change in existing regulations regarding the issue of permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes.

Gives Greater Protection.

A closed season for several years is provided in an effort to harmonize the absolute protection already given some birds in certain states, the demand for five year closed seasons for shore birds and the necessity for greater protection for other birds which have been hunted beyond the margin of safety. The protection accorded woodcock and rail is already existing law; that on swans has been made uniform throughout all the states and that of woodcock extended from a few states in the northeast to most of the states in zone No. 1, east of the Mississippi river. The only important additions are the additional protection given band-tailed pigeons in a few states and the closed season placed on avocets, cranes, curlew, godwits, killdeer, stilts, upland plover, willet and the smaller shore birds.

The suspension for hunting on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers allows waterfowl a safe highway from their winter feeding grounds in the lower Mississippi valley to their nesting grounds in Minnesota and the Dakotas and forms an extended refuge which is easily defined and can be generally recognized.

Only Two Zones.

More than fifty separate seasons for migratory birds were provided under statutes in force in 1912. This multiplicity of regulations or zones to suit special localities has apparently had anything but a beneficial effect on the abundance of game. The effort to provide special seasons for each kind of game in each locality merely makes a chain of open seasons for migratory birds and allows the continued destruction of such birds from the beginning of the first season to the close of the last. It is believed that better results will follow the adoption of the fewest possible number of zones and so regulating the seasons in each as to include the time when such species is in the best condition or at the maximum of abundance during the autumn.

For this reason the country has been divided into two zones as nearly equal as possible, one to include the states in which migratory game birds breed or would breed if given reasonable protection, the other the states in which comparatively few species breed, but in which many winter. Within these zones the seasons are fixed for the principal natural groups—waterfowl, rail, shore birds and woodcock. In no case does the zone boundary cross a state line, and except in very rare cases the seasons are uniform throughout the states. Deviation from this rule leads ultimately to the recognition of a multiplicity of local seasons, which had done so much to retard game protection.

Seasons in Zone.

Apparently few changes have been made in existing hunting seasons in zone No. 1, except in the elimination of spring shooting, and about half of the states in this zone now close the season on water fowl by the middle of December or the first of January. In most states in this zone the hunting season begins on some date in September, and these dates have generally been followed in the regulations. In two or three cases in which states have several different seasons for different counties it has been necessary to effect a compromise either by adopting one season or the dates which most nearly conform with the seasons in adjoining states. A slight change in a few of the state laws would make it possible to eliminate most of the exceptions and apparent inequalities in the seasons.

In most cases the close seasons in zone No. 2 end on the same dates as the seasons under the state laws, but eliminate spring shooting after Jan. 15. This avoids confusion in the opening of the hunting season and provides shooting in the autumn or early winter, when the birds are in the best condition. In four states—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina—the seasons for water fowl do not open until Nov. 1, and the season is consequently extended to Feb. 1. The difference of fifteen days in the length of the season in these states as compared with the seasons elsewhere is more than offset by the fact that the birds are present practically throughout the open season, whereas in the northern zone and in some states in the southern zone they are present only part of the time.

Provides For Hearings.

The object of hearings is to afford persons interested an opportunity to present evidence showing the necessity for readjustment of some of the seasons so as to adapt them better to local conditions and to submit new data regarding local abundance of birds and times of migration. The department already has ample information regarding the seasons provided under existing laws and the changes which have been made from time to time. The desire to have the hunting seasons as long as possible is natural, but as such seasons have heretofore been too long the question is merely one of adjustment within certain maximum limits.

Consequently, if the birds are to be restored, some curtailment of the season in each state is essential. In such an effort general welfare should take precedence over private interests.

FOR BETTER ROADS



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

DIDN'T LIKE THE GROG SHOP

President Lincoln Expresses His Feelings to Private About to Enter Washington Tavern.

"I was a private in one of the western regiments that arrived first in Washington after the call for 75,000," said an old soldier. "We were marching through the city amid great crowds of cheering people, and then after going into camp were given leave to see the town.

"Like many others of our boys, the saloon or tavern was the first thing we hit. With my comrade I was just about to go into the door of one of these places when a hand was laid upon my arm, and looking up there was President Lincoln from his great height above me, a mere lad, regarding me with those kindly eyes and a pleasant smile.

"I was almost dropped with surprise and bashfulness, but he held out his hand and as I took it he shook hands in strong western fashion and said: 'I don't like to see our uniform going into these places.' That was all he said. He turned immediately and walked away; and we passed on. We would not have gone into that tavern for all the wealth of Washington city."

AVERAGE SALOON A NUISANCE

It is Generally Most Disreputable Place in Community and Bureau of Information on All Vice.

The average saloon is the most disreputable place in the community; it is a bureau of information on vice; it is the first place one would enter to inquire for a gambling hall or for a disorderly house. It is likewise the first place visited by the officers of the law when they are looking for a criminal and the first place closed in case of riot or disturbance. Those who defend the open saloon do it on the ground that it is a necessary evil and that the use of liquor can be better regulated by license than by prohibition—it is never defended on the ground that the saloon is a center of morals, an educational institution, a social asset or even an economic advantage.—The Commoner.

TAVERN KEY TO GRAVEYARD

Gate to Cemetery of Old Church Near Berlin Bears Undesigned Statement of Great Truth.

There is said to be an old church near Berlin, Germany, which is very attractive to tourists. The graveyard back of the church is kept locked, but on the gate is the following notice: "The key to the graveyard is to be found in the tavern."

This is an undesigned statement of a great truth. A great army of men annually find the key that opens the way for them into the graveyard by going into the tavern. They not only unlock the graveyard to themselves, but oftentimes to innocent children and helpless women who are dependent upon them.—Southern Patriot.

"BLIND TIGER" AND A SALOON

Howard Clinton, in Characteristic Manner, Contrasts Outlawed Hole With Legal Dram Shop.

Howard N. Clinton, in his dry, sarcastic way, thus contrasts the outlawed "blind tiger" and the legal saloon: "The 'blind tiger' keeps drink on sale unlabeled, unadvertised, uninviting, and out of sight; the saloon keeps drink for sale in a building with big show windows on one of the best corners of the town, with lights and fine fixtures, and it gathers in crowds of men who stay late and treat each other over and over. What nonsense that 'a hole in the wall' could sell more!"

Alcoholism and Tuberculosis.

The eminent Dr. Huchard, member of the academy of medicine, in a recent lecture, said: "After having made for two years praiseworthy attempts to suppress contagion from bad dwellings, etc., the time has, perhaps, come when the commission against tuberculosis should take up a phase of the question the importance of which is known to all and which is of great urgency—namely, the casual relation of alcoholism to tuberculosis, and the extent to which the former intensifies the latter. This involves, naturally, the question of the saloon, which more and more is becoming a social danger."

Harm From Drinking.

Not every man who drinks is a drunkard, but every man who drinks at all is injured. It takes only a little strong drink to hurt one's pocketbook, injure one's brain and stamp one as a drinker and an associate of drinking people.

Alcohol a Deceiver.

Don't swallow whisky for every toothache, earache, headache, fingerache, sideache, backache, stomachache or toothache. Alcohol is no cure-all; it is a deceiver-all.

CURE FOR INDUSTRIAL EVILS

When Time and Labor Unnecessarily Consumed in Transporting Products There Is Big Waste.

If the public could be convinced that it is economy to begin with fundamentals the problem of progress in every line of social endeavor would be solved.

At present the sole remedy for many industrial evils lies in the betterment of roads.

Manifestly, when time is unnecessarily consumed and labor wasted in transportation of products to market there is a fundamental waste. One instance will serve as an illustration. A man loaded his wagon early one morning with a bale of cotton and a few bags of the loose product. He lived twenty-two miles from town. The roads in that section are better than the average, but it took him until nightfall to reach the selling point. He and his half-grown son, who accompanied him, spent the night in town, paying the expense of lodging, meals and keep for the team. The second day was spent in negotiations for the sale of the cotton and the purchasing of a few necessities. They arrived on the third day late in the afternoon, having lost practically three days.

That farm was mortgaged. Everything made from year to year was paid out in interest and for a poor living for the family. There was not a dollar for improved labor-saving ma-



A Good Road in Ohio.

chinery, for additional fencing, or, in fact, anything that would enhance the value of the place.

If this farmer had raised small marketable crops—which he didn't—he could not afford the time or give up the use of his team to take them to the nearest point. A few sweet potatoes, cotton and corn were the sole products raised.

If his place had been mortgaged for the building of a pike or trolley line connecting him with a market there would be hope of paying out. As conditions are, he gets poorer and more hopeless every year.

GOVERNOR SULZER ON ROADS

In Recent Message to New York Legislature He Laid Down Law in No Uncertain Terms.

Governor Sulzer of New York is a road booster of the right type. In his recent message to the New York legislature he "laid down the law" to the legislators in no uncertain terms, pointed out defects in New York's road laws and pronounced the doom of the spoliators who had been fattening on the people's money, says the Southern Good Roads. In his message he paid this great tribute to good roads:

"We know that good roads, like good streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they enhance the value of farm lands, facilitate transportation, and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the country; they economize time, give labor a lift and make millions in money; they save wear and tear and worry and waste; they beautify the country and bring it in touch with the city; they aid the social and religious and educational and industrial progress of the people; they make better homes and happier firesides; they are the avenue of trade and the agencies of speedy communication; they mean the economical transportation of marketable products—the maximum burden at the minimum cost; they are the ligaments that bind the country together in thrift and industry and intelligence and patriotism; they promote social intercourse, prevent intellectual stagnation and increase the happiness and prosperity of our producing masses; they contribute to the greatness of the city and the glory of the country; give employment to our idle workmen, distribute the necessities of life—the products of the fields and the forest and the factories—encourage energy and husbandry, inculcate love for our scenic wonders, and make mankind better and happier."

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRIMARIES.

In compliance with the Act of the General Assembly approved July 12th, 1913, notice is hereby given that nominations will be made for the offices hereinafter set forth, and elections will be held for the party offices named below, by the electors of Wayne County at Primaries to be held in the several election districts of Wayne County between the hours of seven a. m. and seven p. m. on

Tuesday, September 16, 1913.

ELECTIONS. STATE COMMITTEE.

One person shall be elected a member of the State Committee by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; PROHIBITION.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

One person shall be elected in each election district within the county a member of the County Committee by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; PROHIBITION.

NOMINATIONS.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Jury Commissioner by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Two persons shall be nominated for the office of Overseers of the Poor in each Poor District within the County whose overseers are chosen by the electors of said district by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

JUDGE OF ELECTION AND INSPECTOR.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Judge of election in each election district within the county; and one person shall be nominated for the office of Inspector in each election district within the county by the electors of said district by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

REGISTRATION ASSESSOR.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Registration Assessor in each of the following election districts: Berlin, Buckingham, Clinton, Damascus, Manchester, Preston, Scott, and Texas; by the electors of each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

There will be two persons nominated for School Director in each school district for the term of six years. There will also be nominated one person for the term of four years in Damascus Township; and one person for the term of two years in Sterling Township by each of the following parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

SUPERVISORS.

There will be two persons nominated for the office of Supervisor within each township in the said County for the term of four years by the following parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

COUNCILMEN AND BURGESS.

The boroughs of Bethany, Honesdale, Prompton, Starrucca, and Waynes will nominate four persons for council and one person for Chief Burgess. The borough of Hawley will nominate six persons for Councilmen and one person for Chief Burgess, by each of the following parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

TAX COLLECTOR.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Tax Collector for each township and borough by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

AUDITOR.

Two persons shall be nominated for the office of Auditor for each township and borough by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

CONSTABLE.

One person shall be nominated for the office of Constable for each township and borough by each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

One person shall be nominated for Justice of the Peace in each of the following townships and boroughs: Bethany, Boro., Carroun, Cherry Ridge, Clinton, Damascus, Dyberry, Lake, Mount Pleasant, Oregon, Palmyra, Paupack, Salem, Scott, South Canaan, and Waymart, Borough. And two persons shall be nominated for Justice of the Peace in each of the following townships and boroughs: Berlin, Lebanon, Manchester, Prompton, Borough, Salem, Starrucca, and Texas; by the electors of each of the following named parties, viz: WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMOCRAT; PROHIBITION.

Commissioners' Office.

All petitions may be obtained at the Commissioners' office on or before Tuesday, August 26, 1913.

JOHN MALE,
EARL ROCKWELL,
NEVILLE HOLGATE,
Commissioners.

Attest: Thomas Y. Boyd, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Honesdale, Pa.
69013 W.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of John Kuchack.

Late of Honesdale, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed to pass upon the exceptions to account and to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on

Thursday, Sept. 11, 1913, at 10 a. m. at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

E. C. MUMFORD, Auditor.
Honesdale, Aug. 9th, 1913. 65w3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

partnership legally subsisting between W. K. Hittinger and Wm. H. Ham of White Mills, Wayne county, Pa., under the firm name of Hittinger & Ham, General Insurance, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1913, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by Wm. H. Ham, who continues the business and any demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of Warren Akers, late of Dreher township.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly attested, for settlement.

H. M. JONES, Administrator.
Newfoundland, Pa., July 15, 1913