DEFENSE OF EMPIRE

Balfour Discusses Danger to India and England.

BUILD RAILROADS

Plan to Offset Russian Advance or India--Civilized Nations Should Forbid Submarine Mines. Naval Defense Plans.

LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Commons today, Premier Balfour said that, having regard for the changes in the sea power of other nations, a redistribution of the fieet and army is desirable for colonial defense, and that the committee on defense of the Admiralty has concluded that the fleet and the army should be concentrated in the center of the empire, from which they would be distributed as necessity arose.

ter of the empire, from which they would be distributed as necessity arose.

An invasion of India has been the dream of many military leaders, he said, the progress of Russia towards the Afghanistan frontier, and the concentration of strategic raffroads, have compelled the government to consider, with all seriousness, what its great military neighbors could do. No surprise is possible in an invasion of India. Any collision of magnitude between the two powers must denitude between the two powers must de-pend upon the rapidity of railroad con-atruction. General Lord Kitchener's view is that in addition to the ordinary drafts, eight infantry divisions and other corre-sponding arms should be available for the defense of India in the first year of a

Must Pay for Suplneness.

Great Britain should permit the slew absorption of Afghanistan in a way similar to that in which the Central Asian states have been absorbed, and if Asian states have been absorbed, and it Russias strategic railroads are allowed to creep closer and closer to the frontier. Great Britain will ultimately pay for her supineness by helping to keep on foot an army far larger than can be contemplated with equanimity, and she will be faced with the greatest military problems which have ever confronted the British

Balfour remarked that the developtoent of Russis toward India has, from time to time, caused great alarm. Great Britain had in vain, by diplomatic means, endeavored to prevent a Russian expan-sion, which must now be taken as an ac-expised fact. Analough the invasion of cepted fact. Amongh the invasion of India is much talked of by Russian of-ficers, he-does not believe that it forms any part of the scheme of the Russian

Submarine Mines No Defense.

Mr. Ralfour's statement was made in the course of a reply to a question on the subject of the defense of commercial norts. Mr. Balfour said the accepted policy in this regard had been reversed. After long consideration by the Admiralty, the committee of defense had oncluded that submarine mines consticoncluded that submarine mines consti-tuted an inexpedient method of defend-ing such ports. They were more likely to injure the defenders than damage the enemy. Mr. Balfour said he was not alluding to blockade mines, which had played such an important part in the Far Exstern war.

He believed civilized countries would eck the sowing of mines in the waters the world. Great Britain was not ing to fall behind other nations in the matter of blockade mines, but in his opinion the use of mines ought to be ght up for the consideration of some rnational tribunal, for the damage danger to neutrals which must result from scattering broadcast on the waters of the world undirected engines of destruction were so great that he did not think civilized mankind would allow them to be used in honor would allow them to be used in haphagard fashion. The accent of the submarine boat and torpedo-boat must qualify the supreme command held by the so-called "blue water school." Even if fleets rode unchallenged in every part of the world, he did not believe any British Admiral would view with serenity the task of guarding a disembarkation on a coast infested with torpedo and submarine. infested with torpedo and submarine

Mr. Balfour stated that in considering the difficulties of an invasion, he was obliged to base his calculations on the Balfour stated that in considering sition that the enemy would be the country nearest Great Brit-It was unnecessary to add that it was the last thing in the world he re-

Plans for Defending England.

Further detailing the spians evolved by the committee for the defense of the coast of Great Britain, the Premier said that, assuming the absence of the Mediter-ranean, Atlantic and home fleets in dis-tant seas, the Admiralty would have ready for service within a few hours six battleships and six first-class cruisers, beside 12 cruisers and 34 torpedo-boat de-stroyers and 35 torpedo-boats now in the croserve, with the nucleus of their cross. It is not thought submarine beats would

It is not thought submarine beats would be of great importance in naval warfare generally, and least of all in an attempt to land soldiers on a hostile coast.

It was the opinion of the Picle Marshal, Lord Roberts, that it was useless to attempt an invasion of Great Britain with less than 78,000 men, and even if they landed, it was but a foriorn hope that hey would reach Loudon. The Premier believed it was impossible to land foreign troops in Great Britain, and therefore, a serious invasion need not be contem-plated.

AMERICAN'S FAREWELL GIFTS

Ambassador Porter Loaded With Them by Paris Colony.

PARIS. May 11—A delegation from the imerican Art Association called on Gen-tal Porter, the former American Ambaseader, and presented to him a gold medal and a set of resolutions adopted by the association complimenting him on his achievements as Ambassador, and ex-pressing regret at his departure. The resolutions were engressed on satin and en-closed in a handsome morocco leather

Edward Tuck, a prominent American

Divorced Husband of American Woman Accused of Fraud.

PARIS, May II.—Count Cziykofski, from whom his wife, who was Miss Edith T. Collins, of New York, secured a decres of separation last November, was recently arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Patuse & Tisser, bunkers of this city. The bank-

ers allege that the Count secured an advance from them in order that he might proceed to the United States and claim at New York \$1,000,000 which he said he had inherited from a Boston relative named Clarke. Patture & Tourier claimed that they received in repayment a check for \$4000 drawn on American banking concerns from a Boston solicitor, but that when it was presented payment was found to have been stepped.

When urged to repay, they allege Count Criykofski proposed that Mr. Patture accompany him to America as advised promising him a substantial recompense. Patture agreed to do this, the banker avers, but the Count demanded a further advance, and delayed his departure, and the charge against him was brought. Count Criykowski was released on bail. The Turkish Embassy intervened, it is said, and the Sultan induced the Count to return to Turkey, where he now is.

WIDE EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKE

It Shakes Several Mexican States and

MEXICO CITY, May il.—The earth-quake of Monday night was fell over a wide area of country in Central and Southern Mexico. In the State of Jalisco many houses were damaged, and the dome of the church in one town collapsed. The shock was severe also in Chilipancingo, capital of the State of Guerrero, which a few years ago was nearly destroyed by an earthquake of exceptional violence. The shock was notable at Colima, where a yertical movement was felt, accompanied

by subterranean roarings. The earth-quake was felt to the borders of Guate-maia.

Italy Will Build More Warships. ROME, May 11 .- A. Mirabello, Minister ROME, May II.—A. Mirabello, Minister of the Navy, presented in Parliament to-day a bill for appropriations for naval construction covering a period of 12 years, amounting altogether to \$27,000,000. The Minister expects to build five battleships, five protected cruteers of 10,000 tons each, 14 torpedo-boat destroyers, 12 submarines and 42 torpedo-boats of 215 tons each, besides many smaller ships.

Deaftis by Meningitis in Silesia

RERLIN, May II.-The Deutsche Mediinische Wochenschrift states that the number of cerebro-spinal meningitis cases in Upper Silesia in April was about 1900. The deaths are roughly given as half that

AT THE WHITE HOUSE AGAIN

PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT WASH-INGTON AT MIDNIGHT.

Has Now Been in Every State Except Two, and Will Visit Them on Proposed Southern Tour.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-President Roosevelt reached home tonight at midnight from his Western trip, which he regards as one of the most enjoyable fourneys he has taken since he has been President, He traveled 6006 miles and passed through 12 states and three territories-Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Okla homa, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska and lowa.

Every state and territory in the United States except Florida and Arkansas has been visited by President Roosevelt since he has become President, and it is his intention to accept the hospitality of these states before his term is finished. It is probable he will make a tour of the South before the convening of Congress in the Fall of this year. The demonstrations at every point where the President spoke are said by the official members of the party to have been the heartlest that ever have been accorded him on any trip.

TIDAL WAVE ON LAKES

It Damages Chicago Docks and Floods Basements.

CHICAGO, May II.-Rumors of a remarkable tidal wave along the west shore of Lake Michigan were received today. The wave seemed to be the highest at Kenosha and Racine, Wis., where a wall of water swept in, causing much damage and alarm along the docks. At Chicago the wave simply raised the stage of water and caused a very heavy current down the drainage canal. Boats invigated the river with the greatest difficulty as a re-sult of the high current. Weather conditions in Chicago this

afternoon were such that a recurrence of tidal waves along the west shore was an-ticipated. The rain during the last 12 ticipated. The rain during the last 12 hours has been almost unprecedented. Within a few hours the fire department answered 80 calls to pump out basements in various parts of the city.

The wave is attributed to difference in

barometric pressure at different points, producing a wave of "sciche." The pres-sure being relieved at one polist, the water rushed under, with pressure on the surface some distance away. Severa thunderstorms are expected to continue on the upper lakes.

The weather map today closely resembled that of May 28, 1896, when the destructive tornado at St. Louis and other Western points did so much damage.

METEOR SEEN AT TACOMA

Travels Toward Northwest, and Is Brighter Than Arc Light.

TACOMA, May 11.-Tonight at 10:20 o clock a brilliant meteor was noticed in the sky going from southwest to pretty nearly northeast. It was much leighter than an ordinary are light.

Petitions Against New Bridge.

OREGON CITY, Or., May 10 .- (Spe-Delward Tuck, a prominent American resident of Paria formally presented to General Porter a gold medal executed at the French mint, commemorative of his services in recovering the body of Paul Jones. The American Chamber of Commerce presented to General Porter a set of resolutions reciting his achievements while Amhassador in aid of the commerce and trade of the two countries.

The Russian Ambassador, A. J. Nell-doff, gave a dinner to General Porter is sight. Foreign Minister Delegate will be the booming of private propulations of the bridge is an unnecessary expense, contending that its real purpose will be the booming of private propulations.

of resolutions rectime while Ambassador in aid of the commerce and trade of the two countries.

The Russian Ambassador, A. J. Nelloff, and the commerce and trade of the two countries.

The Russian Ambassador, A. J. Nelloff, and the countries are defined in the penalty of private will be the booming of private will be proposed new structure would have the effect of diverting from Oregon City the trade of the Logan section, one of the richest and most productive agricultural districts in the

LOW RATES EAST,

On May 12th the Great Northern Railway will sell excursion tickets from Portland to Winona Lake. Indiana, and return at rate of \$15.10 for the round trip,
on account of the general assembly. Presbyterian Church. Tickets good sixty days
and allowing stopover privileges. For further information call on or address H,
Dickson, C. P. & T. A. Great Northern
By., No. 122 Third street, Portland.

Battle at Zhitomir Ended in Russian Defeat.

POLES JOINED THE JEWS

Another Jew-Baiting Outbreak Oc curs at Projonoff-Government

Understates Number Killed. Troops Keep Peace.

SPECIAL CABLE

ST. PETERSBURG, May-II.—Information has been received here of another Jewish massacre at Projonoff, in the Chednovskie district. A mob, headed by a notorious Jew batter named Sasasekovitch attacked the Jewish quarter and macked several small storea. Some of the Jews tried to protect their property and were set upon and shot, stabbed and slashed.

slashed. For more than an hour a pitched battle raged, the Jew batters rushing through the streets, gloating in their bloody work, When the authorities fimilty intervened it was found that II Jews had been killed

and many hurt.

Advices from Entromir state that the conditions are terrible in the extreme and the Jewish quarter presents a spectacle of desolation. Thousands are without shelter and are reduced to absolute beggary. Now that the bloody work is at an end, the authorities are beginning to arrest those who will be the scapegoats, but the men primarily responsible for the mas-sacres are walking the streets untouched. The authorities say that 23 Jews, 19 Christians and four soldiers were killed during the three days fighting. This, however, is denied from Jewish sources, who declare that 65 Christians, including soldiers, were killed, and only 12 Jews. The latter fought valuatity. The band The latter fought valiantly. The band of 400 Jews under Birdicheff reinforced their brethren and the local Poles made common cause with them against the Russians. The latter were largely outnumbered and finally driven away from the Jewish quarter.

TROOPS NOW KEEP THE PEACE

Jews and Christians Kept by Force From Each Other's Throats.

ZHITOMIR, May 11 .- Order has been entirely restored in Zhitomir, and encoun-ters and excesses in the city and its en-virons have ceased. There were no troubies yesterday or today,

The city today bears much the same ap-pearance as St. Petersburg showed during the week following "red Sunday," with cavairy and infantry at every turn, holding in check the restless population, the rough and intractable elements, many of whom are eager to renew tumults, but are deterred by the strong hand of the authorities, whose measures appear to be ample to preserve peace.

Though the situation during the riots

was serious enough, the sensational reports of the massacre of hundreds of Jews were overdrawn. In all there have been 18 deaths and 65 wounded, who have been cared for in hospitals, while 25 others received attention at their homes from slight contusions or injuries received in atreet fighting. The greater portion of the victims are Jews. Of these it were killed, one of the & taken to the hospitals dying of his injuries. Two Christians were killed and one was mortally wounded, dying in a hospital.

Among the killed was Police Lieutenant Kusaroff, who was shot twice in the back Sunday afternoon, as he emerged from the door of a restaurant. The murderer, a Christian named Siedorbuk, was arrested, and many other disorderly characters and agitators have been jailed. *Today business was generally resumed

The President left the train immediately aft' it relied into the station. He shook hands with the train employes, newspapermen and others who greeted him. Then with Dr. Lambert, he stepped into his carriage and was driven to the being constantly patrolled, and detachments of cavalry have been sent to several adjoining villages where peasants

ments of cavalry have been sent to several adjoining villages where peasants have threatened revolt.

Reports had been circulated among the Christian peasantry that an armed band of Jews has been gathering at Bordacheff, a Hebrew village, for an attack on Troyanoff, and Christians instened in throngs to the defense of the supposed threatened humlet. Other rumors of impending at-tacks on Jews caused Jews to gather for mutual protection, and some of the bold-er, hearing an unfounded report that Jew-batting had been resumed here, seized their arms and hastened toward this town to defend their co-religionists. It is ru-moved here that eight of these Jews were attacked and killed on the road to town, but there is no confirmation of this re-

According to reports, a renewal of disprofess their ability to handle any emer

ONLY TOUGHS BAITED JEWS Returns From Theater to Meet Un-Zhitomir Riots Not Part of General

Anti-Jewish Rising.

KIEFF, May II.-Reports of the antilewish disorders at Zhitomir, which were chiefly confined to May 7, though beginminor form through May 8, indicate that they were participated in chiefly by roughs. The Associated Press is informed that the number of dead is 18, of whom 25 were Jews and three atudents. According to reports received at Kieff, Zhitomir has now been pactited, martial law having been declared on May 3 and a proclamation of the government of the province has been published warning citizens that any further exhibitions of disorder will be relentiessly put down. Reports that Jews were being massacred caused great excitement throughout the country districts.

Many farmers from surrounding villages came to Zhitomir on May 2, attracted by reports of Jew-baiting and minor disorders, and pillaging occurred in the village of Troyanoff, lo miles distant. Reports received here attribute the beginning of the disorder to the murder of Chief of Police Kugaroff, but declare that that crime was due to personal

SAY TROOPS SHOWED CRUELTY

Warsaw Employers Ask Inquiry, Which Governor Refuses.

WARSAW, May 11.—A group of factory-owners and other residents of Warsaw have presented a memorial to Governor-General Maximovitch, accusing the troops of needless barbarity and brutality in con-nection with events on May 1, and de-manding an impartial investigation parmanding an impartial investigation, par-ticipated in by representatives of the peo-

ple.

The memorialists declare that the order to fire on the crowd in Jerusalem street was given without exhausting other means for its dispersal or giving the prescribed three preliminary signals, and that when the crowd dispersed after the volley the troops brutally beat those remaining in the streets, as well as those wan sought refuge in houses, hunting out, shooting and beating women and children as well as men. The memorialists asserted that a li-year-old girl in a shed hiding was

sabered by a policeman, and that a 15-year-old boy who ran into a bedroom and crawled under a bed for shelter was deliberately shot through the window and mortally sounded. The memorialists have recounted a number of similar instances. The Governor-General replied that the use of arms was necessitated by the throatening bearing of the crowd, from whom the first shot was fired, making the return volley necessary. In such a conflict, he said, a sacrifice of life was unavoidable. The Governor-General regretted to conclude, but declared the crowd was amply warned by the declaration that order would be obtained at any price. He admitted that the troops might have diswould be obtained at any price. He ad-mitted that the troops might have dis-played unnecessary harshness, but argued that the presence of an officer with every detachment was not always possible. He denied, therefore, a public investigation, but invited the memorialists to report violations of the law and present the facts regarding cruelty in individual cases which he would be ready and will-ing to investigate. ing to investigate.

ZEMSTVOS WILL KEEP AT IT

Provide Permanent Organization and Another Congress in Fall.

MCSCOW, May 11.-The Zemstvo Con-MCSCOW, May II.—The Zemstvo-Congress, which closed last night after approving the project of an assembly as outlined by the Associated Press on May 6, probably was the precursor of another congress next Fall, the delegates having informally decided to assemble then, and, having elected a permanent bureau of 20 to carry on the work of the congress during the interim. It was also determined to lay all the resolutions of the mined to lay all the resolutions of the congress directly before the provincial Zemstvos for ratification, and for this purpose to summon special sessions of all the Zemstvos during the Autumn.

A significant feature of the election of the permanent bureau was the failure to name as one of the number M. Shipoff, the leader of the moderate wing of the congress, all the other members of the provisional committee of the December congress being re-elected to this bureau.

Besides the resolutions concerning the nature and form of the assembly the

nature and form of the assembly, congress declared that it was impossible for members of Zemstvos or Doumas to participate in the work of district comnissions created to arrange for the re missions created to arrange for the re-imbursement of the losses caused by pear-ant disorders, since the organization of these commissions and their mode of in-vestigation are founded upon complete re-nunciation of ordinary legal procedure. The congress further opposed participa-tion by Zemstvoists in the multitudinous government commissions, claiming that the offect of these is to retard instead of hasten the work of reform and favorine

hasten the work of reform, and favoring participation in the Bouligan commission only if the popular representatives are elected instead of invited, and are given an equal right with the representatives JEWESSES WERE ASSAULTED

More Particulars of Riots-Czar Forbids Race Strife.

PETERSBURG, May 11 .- The Novosti, the Jewish organ, cialms to have information showing that the massacre of Jews at Zhitomir was regularly organ-ized, while the Oterchestva says Jewesses were assaulted during the attacks made on the Israelites at Gostyn. The Govern-ment papers are not permitted to print details of the recent attacks on Jews. At the Ministry of the Interior no de tails of the rioting had been received up to 7 o'clock this evening. A brief dis-patch announced that the published reports were exaggerated and added that all was quiet there today and that the local authorities had carried out the in-structions seat by Interior Minister

been brought to Zhitomir from Vassaiki and notice had been given that, if any further attempt was made to molest the Jews, the soldiers would fire on those causing the disturbances. The Minister of the Interior says that a special circular was issued to the Governors April 23 in view of the propa-ganda spread by the so-called Monarch-int party against the educated Jews and other classes accused of stirring up revolt and revolution, instructing the Governors

ouligan to maintain order. Troops had

to take special precautions to preven race or class strife.

The committee of Ministers has aske committee of Ministers has asked the Emperor to authorize the project of

FREEDOM FOR JEWS AT HAND Czar Proposes Measure Which Will

homesteading crown lands by peasants.

Pacify Foreign Critics. LONDON, May 11.-The Jewish Chron-We are informed on high authority that important developments may be an-ticipated in the situation of Jews in Russia. We are informed that a measure is more than under consideration which will give unhoped-for relief to Jews. Absolute edom of movement and conscience will e granted in all cities and towns, but ot in villages, as the authorities are not willing to run the risk of a repetition of

the Kishineff affair. "We understand that the murder of Jews causes the government more anxiety than of persons of other nationalities, be-

POLICE COLONEL SHOT DEAD

erring Bullet at Door. NIJNI NOVGOROD, May II.-Lieutenant-Colonel Greachner, of the gendarm-erie, was shot dead as he was entering his residence at midnight on his return from the theater. The house watchman was seriously wounded. The murderer, who was captured, gave his name as

Cossacks Rob Jews Near Lodz. LODZ, Russian Poland, May II.-Two in the outskirts of this city by a band of men. The assailants evidently in-cluded Cossacks, one of the victims man-aging to tear off a portion of a Cossack uniform. The affair is being investigated.

Attempt to Blow Up Ammunition. LOMSEA, Poland, May II.—Four armed men attempted to break into the maga-zipe of the fourth Don Cossack regiment at Schuchin to blow up the stores of ammunition, but were driven off by the guard after a revolver fusilade. They

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of the

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Stockgrowers Push Aside Hagenbarth's Glad Hand.

REFUSE TO INDORSE HIM

New Association Completes Organization and Refuses Alliance With Old One-Irish Discuss Range Problem.

DENVER. May 11.-By a resolution dopted today, the American Stockgrowero' Association pledged Itself to "work in harmony with all livestock associations, whether local, state or National."

President F. J. Hagenbarth, of the National Livestock Association, sought to have the committee on resolutions report a resolution pledging the American Association to "hearty co-operation in the a resolution pledging the American Asso-ciation to "hearty co-operation in the work projected by the National Associa-tion." This work was opposed by the Texas members of the committee, and a compromise was finally reached by strik-ing out the name of the National Live-stock Association and making the resolu-tion apply to all livestock associations. The organization was completed today. Membership is restricted to producers

Membership is restricted to producers. The objects of the association as outlined are to secure for shippers fair and equi-table railroad rates and efficient service; to regulate and enforce sanitary provisbinations and trusts; to promote foreign tions and trusts; to promote foreign trade; to give the National Govern-ment general supervision and control of the home markets.

An address on "The Grazing Lands." by Colonel John P. Irish, of California, was read at the session today. It was

Irish on Range Problem

Neither repeal nor amendment of the land laws, nor the extension of irrigation by the Federal Government, will solve the problem of the grazing lands. After all irrigable and tillable land is occupied there will re-main about 400,000,000 acres of public do-main, mostly fit for livestock ranges and for nothing else. It is a valuable asset, with potential wealth. What is to be done with it? The Government has not yet answered that question, and the livestock interests have not agreed upon what the answer should be. That domain is now occupied in common. It is overstocked, and as a result its forage is being destroyed and its stock-carrying capacity is disappear-ing. When the soil is bared by destruction of the forage plants and their permanen eradication, erosion and baking in the sun bring about desert conditions, under which reseeding and renewal of pasture is diffi-We all know of the violence, crim and loss of life and property that go with the increasing strife for what pasture is left. The range is without faw, and lis occupancy has no protection, except the

Such a condition amounts to a National scandal and a wanton destruction of a crty value which it should be the boof the Government to preserve. The are all known and are of record in the re-port of the land committee of the House of Representatives of an investigation which I procured. If the range industry is to survive, these graning lands must be classi-fied and their occupancy legalized by the

fied and their occupancy leganted by the Jeans hold.

The Government is spending millions to provide irrigation for land to which settlers are invited. We all know that the profits of irrigation in all this inter-mountain region are found by raising Winter feed for livestock that has Summer range. The Summer range is mainly on the grazing lands of the public domains that have no other apparent use. As the forage disappears, the livestock disappears also, and when the whole Summer range is destroyed, as every acre will be, by the present methods, ther

WATCH

will be no stock to consume the Winter feed raised on the irrigated lands. It will be observed, therefore, that the irrigation and range-leasing policies are united. The success of one depends upon the adoption

Lease Grazing Lands.

During the discussion of this subject the livestock men of the West have been subjected to much criticism and abuse and un just suspicion, all undeserved. They were the pioneers of this vast region, and if the industry they founded, upon which all others have infringed, in its struggle for existence, has shown some desperation, the fault is with that inertia in the Government which has refused to see that lands are classifiable as forest, agricultural, min-eral and grazing, each with its individual resources and capacity. If agriculture had been made the victim of the hurts and hindrances that have so sorely smitten the livestock industry, its struggle for exist-ence would have been more violent than

I by no means excuse the livestock men for their lack of harmony and their failure to stand together and firmly support a movement that would relieve them all, put money in the public treasury and give the West a mighty forward impulse. But the time has come when they can no longer stand apart. The situation is acute. It is driving our industry into Canada and Mexico to find sane and liberal laws for its protection. I am persuaded that a united movement, with this whole imperiled inter-est behind it, will result in the classifica-tion of the grazing lands and their protec-

Thanks to Roosevelt.

Addresses on the subject of the export trade in meats were made by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. and R. C. McManus, of Chicago, Resolutions were adopted thanking membership 30.

equal rights to all at the hands of the railroads," declarings that the present railroad law by inadequate "and abould be strengthened by giving to the In-terstate Commerce Commission power to substitute just, fair and reasonable rates for those which it may find on investiga olled by the packers; asking repeal of laws requiring unloading of livestock in transit; opposing the tonnage eystem in transportation of livestock and asking for a minimum speed of 20 miles an hour for stock trains; demanding "that the Senate of the United States shall cease obstructing the application of that great principle, reciprocity, which we regard as essential to extend our foreign markets for agricultural and livestock products," and asking the co-operation of all livestock or-ganizations "to bring about the reforms so essential to the prosperity of the agri-cultural and livestock interests."

President Murdo Mackensie announced he appointment of the following members of the executive committee: Arizona-J. V. Vickers, Tombstone

California-Walter Vall, Los Angeles. Utah-M. K. Pareons. Montana-Captain J. T. Brown and D.

G. Brown. Wyoming-W. C. Irvine, Ora Haley. South Dakota-I. M. Humphrey, F. M.

Stewart.
Nebraska-W. G. Comstock, Ellsworth; Robert Taylor, Abbott.

10ws-W. C. Wallace, A. L. Ames,
Kansas-W. J. Todd, M. M. Sherman.
Oklahoma-H. S. Boyce.
Colorado-Colonel W. E. Hughes, Den-

er, E. M. Ammone, Littleton. Texas-Richard Walsh, W. W. Turney



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