

The Audubon Club

CLAUDINE SISSON

Along the Long Island shores it is known that there was a state law to protect the domestic birds and the wild fowls from destruction, but only there was it feared or enforced. The residents of the villages along the coast were, to a certain extent, but strangers broke it they had not seen it. It was the stranger who was the law breaker, and they were not among them, and they were not among them at that more than at the life of the birds. Even if he shot and sent to the taxidermist in the city a pair of the beautiful white gulls skimming along the surf, what great harm could it do? There were gulls in the air. No one could eat them. They flew about in an idle, useless

way, when their children came one day and told fishermen that one of the schoolma'am had been seen and yesterday that the "Little schoolma'am," as they called her, was at the Audubon club and was to save the birds, there was a shaking of heads and some whispering. She had been hired to teach at a summer school in the village of South Bay—not to meddle with what they had come to consider their vested rights. Sometimes there half a dozen specimens there at from New York and Brooklyn, they had been known to come from Boston, and they spent their time freely and made no objection to anything. An Audubon club would keep them and keep them away, as there was a state law about birds that were not obeyed.

One day a little schoolma'am had not only been seen at the Audubon club, but she was to prosecute all cases. Not only but all her pupils were to be



The little schoolma'am put on her hat and went with Johnny to the justice of the peace. He groaned as he saw them approaching. He knew the law, and must issue a warrant and impose the penalty, but his neighbors would look at him askance for doing his sworn duty. Johnny told his story, and Miss Nina demanded a warrant. As it was being made out, the gun of the sportsman was heard firing on the gulls. The constable wanted to delay serving the warrant. He also feared his neighbors. He was talked to in a way to put springs under his heels. He had always supposed little women were timid, hesitating creatures, and he was saying "Gee!" to himself as he started off with the warrant.

Johnny followed on. He had never seen a man arrested, and the opportunity had come. Besides, that constable wasn't going to be given a chance to go off fishing, leaving the gully to make his escape from the United States. The gull-shooter was to be taken red-handed, and if he didn't go to the electric chair it wouldn't be the boy's fault. He intended to swear hard enough.

Mr. George Lawrence of New York had come up to the South Bay for a fortnight's recreation. He knew the rules of the three or four clubs he belonged to, but he never paid much attention to state law. No one had said he mustn't shoot birds. He had a sister who had taken up taxidermy as a fad, and he had promised to bring her specimens.

He had shot and secured five gulls when the constable reached him. The officer had lost his enthusiasm, but Johnny had not. He had gained more. He ran on ahead, and seizing the shooter by the arm he called out: "The schoolma'am and I arrest you for shootin' gulls, and if you stir hand or foot blood will flow!"

It took some time to explain things to the gully party, but when it was all clear to him he willingly went along with the officer. The justice put the case for two o'clock in the afternoon, and it was not until that hour that Miss Nina saw the prisoner. She had meanwhile been hardening her heart. She had a mental picture of "a big fellow with an ugly mug on him," and she would show him no mercy. She got a surprise when she came into court. The prisoner was not a great, big man, he was not ugly. In fact, he looked like a gentleman. He was also in a serene instead of a desperate mood. She had scarcely looked at him when she began to feel sorry over the situation.

But it was Johnny who got the greatest surprise. He would get a licking anyhow, and he determined to earn an old whooper. He was going on the stand to swear that he believed the prisoner guilty of at least two murders and several highway robberies, and that he expected nothing but a bloody resistance when he helped to arrest him, but he was cut out. When called to plead, Mr. Lawrence not only answered "guilty" but asked to be fined the full limit. He said he was ashamed of himself for what he had done; that he had been heedless; that it was right to preserve the birds, and that he wanted to join the Audubons and present the club with the sum of fifty dollars to aid in enforcing the law.

The little school ma'am blushed and blushed and kept her eyes on the floor.

Johnny wriggled and wriggled and giggled and said to himself in a loud voice: "Oh, what's de use!"

The justice hummed and hawed and stammered and finally observed that the example was a most worthy one, and that he would let the defendant off as easy as possible under the law. Mr. Lawrence was fined and paid over the cash. Some folks looked to him to get right out of town, but he didn't go. He had a duty to perform. It was to hunt up Miss Nina Anderson and reiterate all that he had said in open court, and then go on and add to it. He did become a member of her club, and he did hand over that fifty, and he did make it known that he should have an eye on any one else who was tempted to break the bird law.

And of course that opened the door for Cupid to come in, and he didn't linger outside. Mr. Lawrence had come for a fortnight. He stayed a month, and then went home to be back in a week and stay longer. He fished and shot and visited the school. He hunted up and down the shore for law-breakers and visited the little schoolma'am's boarding house to report all well. Things had gone on this way for a long time when the teacher found Johnny with tears in his eyes and asked the cause.

"What I want to know," he replied as more tears came—"what I want to know is where do I come in?"

Also, he was left out in the cold!

Liverpool's Costly Docks.

Liverpool's docks, which are to be further extended at a cost of over \$15,000,000, were begun in 1709, when the town constructed the first wet dock in the world. Down to 1813 the docks were confined to the Liverpool side of the Mersey, but in that year Birkenhead's dock scheme was begun. Liverpool owes its very origin to its suitability for a port, having been founded when the silt of the Dee robbed Chester of its position as chief port for north Ireland. After Strongbow's partial conquest of the island under Henry II, a fresh port was needed, and the foundations of what is now Liverpool were laid.

Frequently.

"Do you ever talk to yourself?"
"No, but my wife does."
"Talks to herself, eh?"
"No, to myself."

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

ENGINEERS WILL BUILD.

Canal Builders Will Also Erect Fortifications at Panama.

Washington—The construction of the fortifications along the Panama canal is to be done by the same engineering organization which is building the canal itself. Such a decision has been reached by President Taft, Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, and other officials interested. In commenting on the decision, General Wood said it was desired to avoid duplicate organizations of engineers in the same territory.

A reduction of several millions of dollars in the total estimates for appropriations for the military establishments, including rivers and harbors expenditures, as compared with the estimates of last year, has been determined on by the War department. Major General Wood laid the final draft of the estimate before President Taft at Beverly last week. General Wood, said that the president had approved of the estimates, with a few changes, and that they were now ready for submission to congress through the secretary of the treasury. One feature of the estimates calls for the construction of permanent buildings in the Philippines for the use of the army, rather than temporary structures, such as have been the rule.

SEEKS RATE CASE IDEAS.

Commissioner Prouty to Hear Criticism at Spokane.

Washington, D. C.—All parties having criticisms or suggestions to offer with reference to the tentative decision of the Interstate Commerce commission in the Spokane rate case and the Portland-Puget Sound backhaul case will have full opportunity to be heard before Commissioner Prouty. Beginning September 13, Commissioner Prouty will conduct hearings open to shippers, railroad officials, commercial organizations and anyone else interested in these two big rate cases and hearings will be continued until all who desire have been heard pro and con. It may require a week or more to dispose of these hearings. Commissioner Prouty says it is his purpose to collect all new evidence, protests and complaints relative to these two decisions, so that when the commission takes up these cases next winter for final decision it will have a full and complete record before it and will understand the attitude of all interested parties.

FLATHEAD LANDS OFFERED.

Government Will Give Opportunity to Take Left Over Claims.

Kalispell Mont.—Offices are being established by the reservation land locators and the holders of numbers first drawn have already put in their appearance here to be ready for the opening to special entry of the last of the Flathead Indian reservation lands. The earliest arrivals have been frequenting the land office and asking information, but their number is not large. Government officials do not expect a large proportion of those who have chances to appear. Of the first 3,000 names called in June, only about 10 per cent came, and not all of them accepted claims. Those familiar with the reservation persevere in their assertions that a great area of land as desirable as any that has been taken still remains to be had.

Fire-Fighters Receive Aid.

Washington—Brave firefighters who risked death and suffered injuries in protecting life and property in the Northwest, and whose small wages from the fight stopped when they became incapacitated in line of duty, will receive funds for their immediate needs through the sympathy of employees in the forest service here, who, from directors to messengers, almost to a man, contributed to give temporary relief at least.

District Forester J. B. Greeley, at Missoula, Mont., replying to a message said: "Can use \$150 in relief of injured rangers and temporary employees and in sending bodies of men killed to relatives."
Between \$150 and \$200 was telegraphed to Mr. Greeley.

More Coal Briquettes.

Washington, D. C.—Coal briquetting is slowly increasing in the United States. The production in 1909, according to a compilation by E. W. Parker, of the geological survey, reached 139,661 short tons, valued at \$452,697. The output in 1908 was 90,358 tons, worth \$323,057 and in 1907 66,524 tons, worth \$258,426. The survey has an experimental briquetting plant at Pittsburgh. The German press used turns out 2½ to 3 tons an hour.

Test Eastern and Western Coal.

Washington—With a view to testing Western coal in comparison with the Eastern article, the armored cruisers Maryland and West Virginia, now at Mare Island, have been ordered to re-coal. One vessel will be provided with Western coal and the other with Eastern. Should the Western coal prove good, a mine for naval use will be sought.

COTT ON CROP COMES LATE.

Falling Off in Ginners' Reports is Not Regarded as Serious.

Washington—The number of bales of cotton ginned to September 1, from the growth of 1910 was 356,824 bales, round bales counted as half bales, according to the report of the census bureau just made public. The 1909 total was 388,242 bales, the 1908, 402,229 bales and the 1907, 200,282. Statisticians of the census bureau do not consider the falling off in the figures of the first ginning report to Eastern states as significant as they might appear. They attribute the decrease to the lateness of the crop rather than to any cause which in the end would affect its volume. Without having any other definite information, they expect a material improvement in the future reports. The season has been unusually good in Texas, which fact accounts for the prospective larger crop there.

Purchases of Egyptian cotton by American manufacturers for the first half of the present year were only about half the amount taken during the corresponding period last year. The figures of the foreign trade of Egypt, just received from Consul D. R. Birch, of Alexandria, show that the cotton exported to the United States aggregated only \$3,945,012, as compared with \$7,208,732 for the first six months of 1909. The other important items of exports to this country all showed substantial increases.

TALK EXCITES PANAMA.

Charge d'Affaires Replies to Anti-American Element.

Panama -- In an interview Richard O. Marsh, charge d'affaires of the American legation at Panama, intimated that if the Panamanian government should ignore the wishes of Washington, the United States would be compelled to occupy or annex the Republic of Panama.

Mr. Marsh's statement was made as a consequence of the evident intention of the Liberal party, which has a majority in the assembly, to elect as the next vice-president, to fill the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia, an anti-American citizen. The assembly was recently occupied with a very heated discussion of the matter.

Mr. Marsh made this statement: "In view of all that the American government has done for Panama and its great interest present and future on the government should resistently refuse to accede to the clear wishes of the American government, that government can only adopt such means as occupation and annexation."
The foregoing has stirred up something of a sensation.

Question May Be Reopened.

Washington—A substantial victory for Great Britain in perhaps the two most important points, a consulatory triumph for the United States in the other five points, with a prospect of another arbitration later at the instance of the United States government, is the way the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Newfoundland fisheries case is viewed here.
The decision eliminated the right of the United States to share in the making and enforcement of "reasonable regulations" governing the fisheries in the disputed territory, and it is that qualification "reasonable" that may permit this government to reopen the question.

State Census Bulletins Soon.

Washington—Census Director Durand announced that the census bureau will begin about January next the issuance from time to time of a series of bulletins, each giving certain population statistics for a single state and its subdivisions. The form of these bulletins, which will later be bound up to constitute regular census volumes, marks a very distinct departure from the method of publishing census statistics ten years ago. It is one step in the carrying out of Director Durand's aim to simplify and make more accessible the census data, so that they can readily be used, not merely by expert students and statisticians, but by the average citizen.

Navy Man's Talk Costly.

Washington—Because First Lieutenant William L. Burchfield, of the Marine Corps, flourished a revolver and used threatening language to Patrolman H. K. Kaha, and several others at Honolulu, has been disciplined by the Navy department. "You know where my dog is; if you don't bring my dog back I'll shoot you," is the threat Burchfield is said to have made in pointing his revolver at the policeman.

Lakes-to-Gulf Plan Aided.

Washington—The initial step toward the co-operation with the state of Illinois in the lake-to-the-gulf waterway project has been taken. The War department has announced the appointment of a board of distinguished engineers to pass upon the proposed establishment of navigation from Lockport, Ill., to the mouth of the Illinois river.

Order Given to Kill Talk.

Washington—Instructions promptly and quickly to repudiate the interview he is alleged to have given at Panama, were cable to Richard O. Marsh, the American charge d'affaires, by Acting Secretary of State Wilson.

Portland Bank Would Be Repository Washington—The Security Savings & Trust company, of Portland, has applied for postal savings bank funds.

GREAT STRIKE ENDED.

Seventy Thousand Cloakmakers Will Return to Work.

New York, Sept. 2.—The cloakmakers' strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, was settled tonight. Seventy thousand garment-workers, who have been idle for nine months, will return to work.

The industrial loss to employers and employes has run high into the millions. In loss of wages alone the total has been estimated at more than \$10,000,000, while the loss to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers the country over has been computed at ten times that amount.
In spite of the stupendous readjustment involved, the strike has been in the main notable for peacefulness. There were numerous cases of petty disorders and a petition of the manufacturers brought forth from Justice Goff, of the State Supreme Court, an injunction, in which he ruled that any strike called to demand the closed shop was in restraint of trade.

Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the manufacturers' association, describes the agreement signed by him and representatives of the strikers in this sentence: "No principle has been surrendered by the manufacturers, yet the union may truly claim they have won a great victory for their people. The manufacturers believe in the union and in the principle that all who desire its benefits should share its burdens."
One essential of this victory and one important not only to the strikers, but to the Nation at large, is the abolition of all contract work at home. Hereafter garments made in New York will be manufactured under sanitary conditions. There will be no more sweatshops.

The rock on which all previous efforts at mutual conciliation have split has now been avoided by the adoption of the "preferential union shop" idea, for which Richard D. Brandeis, of Boston, formerly counsel for Glavis, in the Finchot-Ballinger hearing, is given full credit.
In the articles of agreement the idea is thus described: "Each member of the Manufacturers' Association is to maintain union shops, union shops being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages prevail, and where, in hiring help, union men are preferred, it being understood that since there are differences of degree of skill employments shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list nor bound to follow any prescribed order."
The articles provide for these more important points:

"First—Electric power free; second, no work at home; third, discipline of any manufacturer found guilty of discriminating among his employes; fourth, six days' work a week, and a cash weekly pay day; fifth, all subcontracting within shops abolished; sixth, nine hours' work a day, five days a week and five hours the sixth day; seventh, the subject of piece-work to be agreed upon by a committee of employes and their employer; eighth, double pay for overtime."
Mr. Cohen concludes his statement with the following declaration, remarkable for one in his position: "Trade unions are not only necessary, but must be guided and strengthened. I have not been fighting your unions; I have been fighting for what I believed were the rights guaranteed by the laws of the country to my clients."

FILIPINOS OPPOSE TAXES.

Governor-General of Islands Is Disliked by People.

Chicago—High taxes are as unpopular with citizens of the Philippine Islands as they are in Chicago.
This is the opinion of Governor Leonard Osorio Reyes, special commissioner of the Philippine government, in Chicago on his way home after a year's tour of investigation of harbor conditions throughout the world. To this circumstance he attributes much of the unpopularity of Governor-General W. C. Forbes, of the Islands.
"Our new Governor-General," said Governor Reyes, "does not stand nearly as high in the opinion of the people as his predecessor. He is spending too much money and resulting high taxes levied on the people are breeding pronounced discontent. Then, too, his recent action with regard to the exclusion of Chinese immigrants has caused much unfavorable comment. That is undoubtedly the reason for Secretary Dickinson's present visit to the Islands."

Illinois Coal Strike Ends.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—At the close of a meeting of miners and operators that lasted until after midnight it was announced that the strike in the Illinois coal fields had been virtually brought to an end. Although the settlement will have to be ratified by the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, that is said to be a mere formality. In the settlement the miners got the lion's share of their demands, only a few minor details having been changed. The full scale of wages and prices set by the Peoria convention will be paid.

Red Cross to Give Aid.

Washington—After a conference with the Forestry Service officials the officers of the American National Red Cross announced that it would pay the hospital expenses of the Government employes injured in fighting the forest fires in the Northwest.
It is estimated that the expenses will amount to about \$1000, which will be paid out of the contingent relief fund of the Red Cross.

Torpedo-Boat Is Speedy.

Bath, Me.—An average for four hours of 32.8 knots an hour was made by the torpedo-boat destroyer Paulding on her official acceptance trial. This exceeds the showing of her sister ships, the Flusser and Reid, a year ago. All three are Bath built.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN JAPAN

Recent Disastrous Floods Cause Death of 1,400.

Starvation Ends Misery of Men Who Had Climbed to Tops of Poles to Escape Drowning.

Victoria, Sept. 6.—More than 1400 lives were lost in the Japanese floods according to official reports received by the Kamakura Maru today. In addition several hundred are missing. Arrivals by the steamer say the scenes in Central Japan were of unparalleled misery and destitution. Many cases of looting by boatmen were reported from the flooded districts of Tokio and the health authorities were bending every effort to prevent the outbreak of epidemics.

M. L. Ryan, who took food to the Honjo district of Tokio says the official estimates of the deaths is far too low. He tells of finding houses where parties from 20 to 100 in number were cut off and starving and estimates that 1000 perished in this district alone.
In Senju districts a number of persons climbed telephone poles to escape the waters and starved to death.

Relief parties found the bodies of 13 men and women tied with ropes to posts.

The official list for 15 prefectures shows the drowned or missing to total 1113, while more than 180,000 houses were flooded and wrecked, 3593 being swept away. More than 50,000 acres of land were flooded and 200,000 people are homeless and are receiving relief.

Among the victims was the family of Mr. Kondo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who were drowned when his villa was demolished.

The great floods were followed by heavy storms at sea, in which several Japanese steamers were badly wrecked. The steamer Hokuriku Maru was lost in Tsunaga Strait, with all hands, on August 13.

On the same day the Shingu Maru went ashore near Atsuta, her complement of 130 being saved by revenue steamers. The Kwannon Maru, which was driven into Toba for shelter, had some of her boats rushed by panic-stricken passengers who thought she was about to founder. The boat crews left the vessel and their fate was uncertain when the Antiochous left. The vessel ultimately reached Yokkaichi in safety.

The big volunteer steamer Ume-gaki Maru had a severe struggle with the gale with 308 passengers on board and reached Yokkaichi in distress with her coal exhausted. Several other steamers suffered and several sailing vessels were badly wrecked, the Eiriki Maru, laden with coal, foundered off Niihima, Miyagi Prefecture, her captain and several others being drowned. Two schooners also foundered, a majority of those on board swimming ashore.

ENGINEER FASTS 57 DAYS.

Record for Abstinence Broken and Stomach Trouble Cured.

Denver—A new record for long fasting is believed to have been made by Roland Moeller, a young civil engineer, who, after going 57 days without food, began taking nourishment in the form of orange and plum juices. Young Moeller, whose rather is a prominent physician of Milwaukee, began his fast for the purpose of regaining his health. He had been suffering from stomach trouble and a form of deafness that he believed could be cured by abstaining from eating.

When he began his fast Moeller weighed 148 pounds. Today he weighs 97 and one half pounds. For the last two or three weeks one of the four physicians who have been watching Moeller has been giving him daily olive rubs and these are believed to have given him nourishment sufficient to sustain him beyond the 40-day period of fasting which physicians say is the limit of safety.

Cyr Is Victim of Fires.

Los Angeles—Joe Cyr, who died at Bakersfield after a severe hemorrhage of the lungs was a victim of the forest fires in Montana. In fighting the flames he breathed so much hot air and smoke that hemorrhages resulted.

He was sent here by the Missoula, Mont., Eagles in the hope that the change in air and climate would prove beneficial. He was seized with hemorrhages a short time after arriving and died in a few hours.

Tong War Breaks Out.

San Francisco—While the streets of the Chinese quarters were filled with parties of visitors, a Hip Sing tong man stepped from the darkness of Ross alley into Jackson street. A shot rang out and he sprang on the sidewalk with a bullet in his back. He was Yee Mee, one of the principal owners of the Sierra Club, the gambling institution which recently was raided by the police and is now the basis of an investigation.

Hindus Shoot Official.

Silas, British India—A native police inspector, Sarat Chandra, was shot and probably fatally wounded at Dacca, where a number of young Hindus are on trial for conspiracy against the government. The assailants of the inspector are members of good families.