

# SENATE SAYS ALL MUST KEEP OFF

## Foreign Corporations Cannot Acquire Military Basis.

Vital Issues of Monroe Doctrine Discussed in Secret—State Department Not Consulted.

Washington, D. C. — The United States senate issued a warning Saturday to the nations of the world against encroachment upon the continents of North and South America.

The United States will not see "without grave concern," said the senate, any suitable naval or military site pass into control of a foreign corporation, when such possession might threaten the communication or the safety of the United States.

So vital were the issues discussed in the Lodge resolution, which set forth the policy of the United States, as to points situated like Magdalena Bay, in Lower California, that the doors of the senate were closed for three hours while the resolution was debated in secret session.

It finally passed with only four votes against it. Notwithstanding the comparative unanimity of the senate upon the note of warning, it is understood the measure did not have the official endorsement of the administration. It was framed entirely outside the State department and it is understood the executive branch of the government was not consulted with regard to the senate's pronouncement.

The resolution arose from the reported attempt of a Japanese syndicate to secure land about Magdalena Bay. In the form finally adopted by the senate it declares against the acquisition of any threatening location by a foreign corporation, "which has such a relation to another government not American as to give that government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

### DYNAMITERS FOILED.

Robbers Get Safe From Mine Office But Are Driven Off.

Baker, Or.—Masked men broke into the office of the Underwood Placer Mines company at Cornucopia, rolled down an embankment the safe containing gold nuggets valued at thousands of dollars, at 1 Saturday morning and dynamited it.

They were interrupted by Foreman Charles Camel, of Walla Walla, who is in charge of the plant, and fired several shots at him, but he escaped with a slight wound and called help and frightened them away without their booty.

Mrs. R. S. Bisher, telephone operator, who Friday saved Halfway from a serious fire by calling out the farmers and townspeople, was appealed to and she rang people out of bed and urged them to start in search of the safecrackers.

The entire Pine valley was notified by breakfast time and parties passed the day in search. A. C. Stephens, deputy sheriff of Baker county, in that district, suspected two men and telephoned to Baker for aid, but as Sheriff Rand could not cover the 90 miles to the mine in time to help, told him to arrest the men. They have not been apprehended yet.

### Ship and Whale Collide.

San Francisco—A giant whale collided with the schooner J. H. Bruce Saturday night off the coast between Point Reyes and the Farallon Islands. A part of the forward rigging of the vessel was torn away by the impact with the body of the leviathan and when the schooner reached port portions of the flesh of the whale and quantities of blood were scattered over the deck and the forecastle head.

The sea animal was sighted by the lookout when the vessel was not more than 300 yards away. The course was altered, but the whale kept in its path.

### Nicaragua Asks for Help.

Panama—Manuel E. Velasquez, the Nicaraguan minister here, said he hoped the friendly offices of the United States might stop bloodshed and restore peace to the Nicaraguans. News that President Adolph Diaz, of Nicaragua, had dismissed General Luis Mena from his office as minister of war and imprisoned him and that Mena's son, the military commander of Granada, is in control of Granada, Nandime and Masaya, where General Mena had stored big quantities of war munitions, is confirmed.

### Cotton Measure Passed.

Washington, D. C.—The house has passed 156 to 72, the cotton tariff revision bill, which the Democratic majority asserts will reduce the duties on cotton and cotton manufactures by approximately 21 per cent. The measure is identical with that vetoed last year by President Taft on the ground that it was not based on official information. House members believe the senate will pass it and put it up to the president again.

### Thirty-Two Automobiles Burned.

San Francisco—Thirty-two automobiles were destroyed here in a fire that burned out the body factory of Albert E. Lattimore. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. With nine exceptions the machines were privately owned. The fire department has no knowledge of how the blaze originated.

### JAPAN MAY BE WARNED.

Vigorous Resolution Reaffirming Monroe Doctrine Expected.

Washington, D. C.—The vigor of the terms that the senate shall use in declaring that no foreign country shall establish a naval base at Magdalena Bay, or at any other point on the American continent, will be the subject of consideration by the foreign committee of the senate.

Within a day or two, it is believed, the senate will be called upon to adopt a resolution stating in unequivocal terms that the Monroe doctrine or the settled policy of the United States requires that no foreign power be thus permitted to secure a military or naval foothold in the Western hemisphere.

Senator Lodge, as chairman of the subcommittee that investigated the rumor of a Japanese purchase of 4,000,000 acres of land on Magdalena Bay, will make a formal report to the foreign affairs committee, recommending that the United States reaffirm the policy known as the Monroe doctrine in terms that cannot be misunderstood by any foreign power.

The senate investigation began as the result of reports that a private Japanese syndicate was attempting to control a vast tract about the Lower California bay, long regarded as the best naval base on the Pacific Coast. The correspondence submitted to the senate in April and May by President Taft and Secretary of State Knox indicated that the United States had no intimation that Japan, as a government, was behind the attempted purchase or that it intended to make use of the land as a military or naval base. It is understood that the subcommittee headed by Senator Lodge has found no evidence of the connection of the Japanese government with the attempted purchase of the big tract of land in Mexico.

To make the position of the United States clear, however, the majority of the committee will propose that congress declare that this nation will not permit, without a protest, the establishment of any foreign power at a point where it could threaten or endanger the safety of the United States.

The subcommittee consists of Senators Lodge, Root, Sutherland, Rayner and Hitchcock.

### HIGH LIVING SCORED.

Luxury Attacked By Senator Burton as Main Cause.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Burton, of Ohio, explained to the senate his opinions as to the cause of the present high cost of living. The manifest and important causes, he said, were the "phenomenal progress of recent years, the striking inequality of this progress in different lines of human endeavor and the tendencies to extravagance and waste and to diminish productive energy by a large part of the population."

"Neither the Payne-Aldrich tariff law nor any other similar measure was responsible for the general high prices," he declared, "for the variations in prices have been so very considerable, both in the way of increase and decrease, as absolutely to disprove any inference that the change in prices has been due to the tariff of 1909 or to any other tariff act."

He exonerated the "trusts" and "large combinations of capital," declaring that a complete monopoly in any particular article affords a chance to increase its price, but that the same result is apparent when separate producers maintain an agreement as to prices.

"One of the serious influences tending to increase prices," he asserted, "is that of price agreements of various sorts. It was one of the purposes of the Sherman anti-trust act to prevent practices of this sort. However, there can be little doubt that this practice still continues."

Another "device" resorted to to eliminate competition, he declared, "was that of hiding behind the patent right." He referred to a recent Supreme court decision under which the "user of a patented article may be required to buy supplies of a certain make and pay the price imposed."

### New Drug Law Proposed.

Washington, D. C.—A bill by Representative Stanley to define more specifically the terms "misbranded," as used in the pure food laws, was reported favorably by the house commerce committee. The measure would make it illegal to sell any drug under the name of some other article; make compulsory the printing of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, morphine or other narcotics in drugs offered for sale and prohibit the printing on labels of false curatives and therapeutic claims.

### Turks Seek Peace Pact.

Constantinople—The Turkish government is willing to enter into peace negotiations with Italy if they are conducted in a manner compatible with Turkey's honor and dignity. This was announced in the chamber of deputies here during the reading of the new ministerial proclamation. The government censured the interference of the military in politics and declared it proposed to take vigorous measures to counteract it.

### Hill Men Make Record.

Albany, Or.—By laying four miles of track in nine hours and 11 minutes, the Oregon Electric broke all known tracklaying records. It is certain that this is by far the best record ever made in the Pacific Northwest, and so far as known it has never been equaled in the entire country.

# OROZCO SPURNS AMERICAN NOTE

## Rebel General Refuses to Recognize United States.

Receives American Consul Only as American Citizen—Two Americans Found Murdered.

Mexico City—Two Americans have been hanged near Cananea, Sonora, presumably by Mexican rebels. Their bodies were found Thursday and the incident was reported immediately to President Madero by the governor of Sonora. The governor has ordered an investigation. He believes the two men were executed by rebels in order to precipitate American intervention. The victims have not been identified.

Juarez, Mexico—General Pascual Orozco, commander-in-chief of the Mexican rebels, coolly declared that he did not recognize the United States government. He made the remark to Thomas Edwards, American consul here, who called at the rebel leader's headquarters to deliver a message from Secretary of State Knox.

The message from Washington concerned the treatment of the American settlers in Northern Mexico by the rebels, growing out of the disarming of colonists last week.

General Orozco told General Edwards that he did not regard the American as a representative of the United States, which government, Orozco said, he did not recognize. However, he was glad to see Mr. Edwards, he said, and to receive him as an American citizen. Orozco accepted the message from the American consul without further comment. Edwards then left the room.

### JAPAN AGAIN BUSY.

New Emperor Takes Reins and Subjects Resume Tasks.

Tokio—Business in the capital and generally throughout the country, which came to a standstill with the death of the Emperor Mutsuhito, has been resumed, Emperor Yo Shihito having expressed the desire that there be no further cessation, owing to the



YOSHIOHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN

losses entailed on the poor people and the interference with international exchanges.

Emperor Yo Shihito was kept busy throughout Thursday, during which time he issued an edict proclaiming his accession to the throne, which he read before a vast concourse of high officers. He also proclaimed his succession to the command of the army and navy.

The Japanese foreign office has notified the foreign powers that the imperial birthday has been changed from November 3 (Mutsuhito's natal day) to August 31, Yo Shihito's birthday.

After the farewell taken of the late emperor's body by the members of the imperial family, the body was deposited in a casket with a quadruple covering, the outer one measuring nine feet by four, and was then placed in a special mourning chamber.

On his way to the Aoyama palace, where it is understood he will reside until after the funeral, a great ovation was given Emperor Yo Shihito, immense crowds gathering along the streets, where they stood with bared heads.

### Woman Immigrants Needed.

Honolulu—"Equal immigration for women," was the substance of a proposition broached here by Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. Dr. Elliot, however, was looking at the subject not from the standpoint of women's rights, but as part of the study of the influx of foreign people into the United States. Dr. Elliot advocated laws which would prevent a preponderance of more than 5 per cent of men over women in any race entering the country.

### Newport Yields Halibut.

Newport, Or.—Thursday morning the launch Ollie S. went out on a prospecting trip for halibut banks and succeeded in locating its object about 16 miles southwest by south from the bay. About two hours were spent fishing and 17 halibut were taken. It has long been known that fishing banks lay southwest of this place. Captain Carner, of the Ollie S., says the catch of fish was limited only by the small quantity of bait taken along

### RELIEF IS GRANTED.

Emergency Appropriation Temporarily Provided in Resolution.

Washington, D. C.—Temporary relief for the bankruptcy in which the government found itself recently was granted by congress through the passage of an emergency appropriation resolution which was sent at once to the president. It carries forward the appropriations as they existed in June and July for another "half month." By August 15 it is expected the annual appropriation bills will have been passed.

An attack was made on the emergency measure in the senate on the ground that it provided no funds to meet the increase in pensions recently authorized. The emergency appropriation is for "necessary expenses of government" and for "the payment of pensions."

In neither instance, however, does it provide for anything further than the estimates as they existed in June.

Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, charged that congress was "keeping the old soldiers out of their pay," by this means of supplying money for the government.

Mr. McCumber presented a resolution to meet the pensions emergency. This resolution will be called up for action immediately. It authorizes the appropriation of \$30,000,000, or as much of that amount as is necessary to meet pension claims that may "be due and payable on or before August 4."

Charges were made by members of each party that the other was responsible for delaying the appropriation bills.

### SURVEY PUSHED NORTH.

Alaskan Boundary Line May Be Marked This Year.

Washington, D. C.—Since the summer of 1909 the joint commission appointed by the United States and Canadian governments to locate and mark the boundary line separating British territory from Alaska has been actively engaged in this work, pushing the line northward from the Yukon to Porcupine river by the end of the 1910 season. Last summer the field operations were advanced farther along that part of the 141st meridian which extends from Porcupine river to the Arctic Ocean, and it is believed that the present year will witness the completion of this part of the survey.

Realizing that its well-equipped field organization afforded unusual facilities in this remote and rather inaccessible region for gathering much information not directly connected with the particular work of locating and marking the boundary line, the joint commission extended an invitation, which was readily accepted, to the Geological survey of Canada and the United States Geological survey to send geologists to accompany the field parties during 1911 and 1912 and to examine the geology along the boundary from the Yukon to the Arctic.

### MEAT SOARS IN CHICAGO.

Packers Hold Out Little Hope of Decrease to Housewives.

Chicago — Meat prices, already a serious problem for Chicago housewives, have climbed a notch in the last few days and, according to those acquainted with the situation, show no signs of decreasing. In Chicago prices are:

- Porterhouse steak, 28 to 35 cents.
- Sirloin steak, (best cut), 25 cents.
- Round steak, 20 to 22 cents.
- Lamb chops (best), 25 to 30 cents.
- Pot roast, 15 cents.
- Veal cutlets, 30 to 35 cents.
- Pork chops, 19 to 21 cents.

These figures, according to local dealers, are a big advance over figures for last year at this season. F. S. Hayward, secretary for Swift & Co., said:

"The scarcity of cattle and the increase of population are responsible for the advanced price of meats." "Prices are not going to lower readily," declared James Irwin, controlling several markets. "Among the reasons for the advance of meat prices is the high price of corn."

### Real Heads Disclosed.

San Francisco—Testimony adroitly brought out by the government in its gigantic suit to regain \$75,000,000 of land from the Oregon & California railroad, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific, put into record the fact that Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and Leland Stanford, known the length of the Pacific Coast as the "Big Four," were the real heads of the Pacific Improvement Co., which had all construction work for the Southern Pacific, of which they were also directors and officers.

### Battleship Bill Gains.

Washington, D. C.—Alarmed at the growing strength of the two battleship proponents in the house, Democratic leaders issued a call for another caucus on the naval bill. It was generally accepted that at least one battleship would be provided for. Representative Sulzer who is leading the fight for two ships, announced that he had 31 signatures to his petition that the caucus release members from their previous no-battleship pledge.

### Mexican Rebels Hang Germans.

Douglas, Ariz.—John Hertling and Guido Shubert, the men hanged at Montevista, east of Cananea, Sonora, about a week ago, were natives of Germany and subjects of that country, though Hertling had taken out his original papers for American citizenship. Hertling was the watchman at the Montevista mine and Shubert was his guest.

# RAVAGES OF GAME HOGS



HUNTERS IN CAMP

THE rapid disappearance of wild game in the west is causing Uncle Sam to sit up and take notice. The Biological Survey recently made an exhaustive report as to big game conditions, and the prospect in general, and while conditions were found good in some states, the reports from other haunts of big game were not so optimistic.

As a matter of fact, between the game hogs, the ranchers who insist on having wild meat out of season, and bands of marauding Indians from various reservations, wild game in the west is traveling at a rapid pace toward extinction. Most of the states have poor laws, which vary greatly, and these laws are enforced only spasmodically. It is almost impossible to secure the conviction of any rancher who kills wild game out of season. Juries in the sparsely settled communities will never convict, and in consequence state officers have become discouraged and rarely prosecute. The tourist who happens to kill a grouse out of season, or whose ignorance of local game laws leads him into some such blunder, is made the "goat." The chap who happens to have an undersized trout in his creel is fined heavily, while the local resident who may be making a practice of killing mountain sheep, upon which there is no open season in most western states, is allowed to carry on his work unmolested because no conviction can be secured in a local court.

Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah suffer from the depredations of Indians, who care nothing for the white man's game laws. The Indians kill right and left, and, on their deer-hunting expeditions, does and fawns as well as bucks fall victims to their guns. There is another influence at work, against which the most stringent laws in the world would be unavailing—the rapid settlement of the open range.

Antelope in particular have suffered from the encroachments of the settler. Colorado has had no open season on antelope for several years, but these animals are steadily disappearing. The plains country east of the Rocky mountains has been put under fence until little of the range has been left for the antelope. As a result the state of Colorado has had to feed the few remaining bands of these beautiful creatures nearly every winter. The best of the range has been taken up by settlers. The antelope are unable to find sufficient natural food, and are driven by hunger to the very farmyards of the ranchers. The ranchers do not have more than enough feed for their stock, and are compelled to call upon the state for protection, as the antelope play havoc with haystacks.

### Laws Vary.

Fish are little better protected than other forms of wild game. The fish laws of the western states vary to a remarkable degree, and little real protection is afforded under them. It is the same old story of difficulty in securing a conviction in local courts. Dynamiters and senners ply their calling, and are seldom caught and never convicted. Wyoming, which has the finest trout streams in the west, unless exception be made of the Gunnison in Colorado, has no closed season on trout. Fishermen report big catches in spawning time, when the fish should be left undisturbed. If there are any laws regarding the screening of irrigation ditches, such laws are never enforced, and one hears of ten and twelve-pound trout being caught by farmers' boys in irrigation ditches. If somebody is to be entertained, the citizens of an enterprising town in the haunts of the big trout will give a "fish fry." For a day or two everybody in town will turn out, and the streams will be whipped to a foam. The laws regulating the size of the individual catch will be openly violated, and when the day for the "fry" arrives there will be a veritable orgy, with thousands of trout forming the feature of the feast. The finest trout streams in the world are being depleted rapidly, and fishermen who visit the North Platte and the Laramie every season report that those streams are showing the effect of Wyoming's lax enforcement of the laws.

The condition of the elk in Jackson's Hole is largely due to the constant hunting of the animals in other localities. Thousands of elk have drifted from Colorado northward in the last few years, being frightened

out by the settlers who have hunted them in season and out. Elk are great travelers, and, when disturbed, will go long distances in the endeavor to shake off danger. Fleeing from the populated mountain districts of Colorado into Wyoming, they have at last drifted to the sparsely populated Jackson's Hole country. The additions of the large elk herd that has always fed in the Jackson's Hole and Yellowstone Park country have proved too great for the natural range to support. Wyoming has had to feed the elk, and finally the problem of caring for the animals has grown so acute that Uncle Sam has been called upon for aid, and at the last regular session of congress several thousand dollars were appropriated, to be spent in caring for the elk. Had the elk been properly protected from the first, no such situation would have arisen.

### Tragedy of Buffalo.

It has been proposed to remove several thousand of the Jackson's Hole elk to Colorado and Montana, but old hunters claim that such a move would be folly, as the elk would drift back to their old feeding ground and in a year or two conditions would be as bad as ever. Apparently the only solution of the problem, according to officers of the Biological Survey who have the matter in hand, is the removal of a part of the elk in small numbers to various parks and private game preserves, where they will be under fence. This means a long step toward the extinction of the elk, for those animals do not thrive well in captivity, their natures being too restless to stand close confinement.

Owing to differences in the game laws of various states, and lax enforcement of the same, game birds are disappearing. Wild geese that could be killed in great numbers in the Rocky mountain states a few years ago are now a rarity. Some of the "game hog" pictures, taken by men who love to pose before the camera in the midst of their trophies, go a long way toward telling the details of the tragedy.

The tragedy of the buffalo is familiar to all. There is only one "outlaw" herd in the country, which numbers about seventy-five head, and which is supposed to be part of the herd owned by Michael Pablo, of Ronan, Mont. There was a small herd in Losa Park, Colorado, but the last chapter in the history of that herd was written when the state confiscated a number of skins and heads, in the possession of a hunter, and sold them for \$1,085.

Mountain lions, wolves, coyotes and bob cats are responsible for a part of the decrease in wild game in the western states. These predatory animals have actually shown an increase, in spite of liberal bounties offered for their destruction. Mountain lions are especially skillful in killing deer and elk. They have wrought great damage in Yellowstone National Park—so much so that professional hunters are employed in the national forests adjoining the park and spend much of their time pursuing mountain lions with packs of specially trained hounds. Wolves and coyotes play havoc with the antelope on the plains in winter. All western states have standing bounties on the heads of these animals, but so hard are the wolves and coyotes to trap that they remain a constant menace to the wild game as well as to the flocks and herds of western stockmen.

The problem of saving the wild game in the west is difficult to solve, but it is not impossible of solution. Evidently the simplest way is to have the government take the matter in charge. The "game hog" has a wholesome fear of Federal officers that local officials fail to inspire. Convictions could be secured against local residents in the Federal courts, whereas such things would be impossible in local courts. The extension of the national forests has done much to preserve the wild game. Forest rangers who are deputized as game wardens have brought many prosecutions which have ended successfully. Next to absolute control of the government, co-operation between the government and the state would be effective. A more uniform system of game laws on the part of the state, and an awakening of public sentiment in behalf of state authority would be beneficial. As it is, game protection in the last haunts of the creatures of the wild is merely a farce, and one of the choicest heritages of the people is being shamefully wasted.