

GRAZING FOREST RESEST

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—The annual report of grazing on the National Forests for the fiscal year 1906-1907, which has just been completed, shows that 6,657,083 sheep and goats and 1,200,158 horses and cattle grazed under permit on the ranges. The previous year's totals were, sheep and goats 4,263,100, and horses and cattle 1,025,148. The total receipts from grazing permits for the year were \$857,856.83. For the preceding year the amount was \$514,692.87.

During the year just closed the report shows that 23,662 applicants for pasture were approved, and of these applicants 21,786 paid the fees, and were granted permits. That was 92 per cent. Last year there were 18,040 applications, and 16,593 permits or 92 per cent. The fact that the percentage of permits was the same in both years tends to show that the method of transacting the business is systematic, and that great fluctuations need not be expected.

The increase in the number of stock on the ranges for this year is due almost wholly to the increased area of the range, and does not mean that the pastures are crowded more this year than last.

The total area of the forests is far greater this year than last, and a greater number of stock can be accommodated without an increase per acre. The area of the National Forests of the United States and Alaska amounts to 156,000,000 acres, but stock is not pastured on all of the forests. In some regions cattle and horses predominate, in others sheep and goats.

The natural conditions of the land throughout the mountains of the Western states are such that the boundaries of the National Forests of necessity include many open parks chiefly valuable for grazing. The importance of the live-stock industry demands that these ranges be fully and fairly utilized in the interests of the communities which depend upon it. The grazing regulations of the Forests Service are intended to meet the demand with the utmost care, so as to assure the people of the West the continued use and constant improvement of the National Forest Range.

Stockmen who wish to make use of the range apply for permits. They state the kind of stock they have, the quantity and location of the range they want, and the office in charge make allotments, apportioning the available pasture among the applicants on an equitable basis as practicable.

Many stockmen living on the borders of forests have range of their own, but to reach it with stock it is frequently necessary, or convenient to drive across portions of the forests. To do this they are required to obtain a permit, but no charge is made for it. This year 823 such permits were granted, and 36,807 horses and cattle, and 2,051,830 sheep and goats crossed. Last year 259 permits of that kind were issued and 12,626 horses and cattle, and 692,540 sheep crossed.

Sometimes stockmen who live near forests, or have stock near them, allow their stock to drift across the line. If this is done carelessly, negligently, or wilfully, it is considered trespass, and the offender is subject to a fine, and may also be liable to pay damages. The number of trespass cases this year was 183, and 168 of these settled without going to court, that is, they paid the amount agreed upon as just. The

remaining 15 had not yet settled at the close of the fiscal year, but it is believed that most of them will do as the others have done. There is little disposition to go to law or make trouble over such matters. The total damages collected for trespass for the year was \$5,576.

Another kind of permit is issued in certain cases. Sometimes a man owns land inside a forest, or partly surrounded by it, and rather than fence it to keep his stock in, he signs an agreement that if his stock is allowed to graze in the forest, other stock in the forest may graze on his land. Arrangements of that kind are frequent, and are often very convenient and satisfactory. He simply swaps his range for an equal amount of grazing outside his lines, and it is all used in common. This year 615 such permits were issued, for 15,624 horses and cattle, and 182,622 sheep and goats. Last year there were 244 similar permits, and the stock affected consisted of 18,823 horses and cattle, and 118,400 sheep and goats.

The business relations between stockmen and forest officers, throughout the entire grazing region, have been pleasant and satisfactory. No serious trouble or misunderstanding occurred anywhere during the year.

To Select Palma Contestants.

Port Clinton, O., Aug. 16.—Preliminary contests will be held today and tomorrow for places on the team which will represent the United States in the International contest for the Palma trophy, which will be shot at Rockcliffe range, Ottawa, Ont., September 7. Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Thurston, of New York, will be captain of the team and is directing the preliminaries. He has been captain of the New York rifle team for many years, which team has won victories in many close interstate contests. The remaining officers of the team will be appointed by the executive committee on recommendation of the captain. The members of the team will be selected from those who make the best scores in accordance with the following rules:

In addition to the scores made in the preliminary contests today and tomorrow, there will be added those scores made in the Wimbledon cup match, the Leech cup match and the 800 and 1,000 yard stages of the president's match, all being events of the National Rifle association, to be shot on the Ohio range during the coming week. From the aggregate of all these scores the team will be selected as follows: Nine on the basis of high aggregates and three selected by the executive committee, making twelve in all, four of whom will be alternates. The eighth man who will shoot in the match will be selected by the team captain after preliminary practice in Canada. The team, after being selected on the evening of August 24, will be assembled and trained on the range here.

Among the contestants in today's preliminaries are Captain Ed. Wells and Sergeant Doyle of the Seventy-first New York and Dr. W. G. Short, of the Seventh New York regiment, all of whom were on the rifle team which went to England four years ago. Among other states represented in the preliminaries are Georgia, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio. The four regular service teams of the United States army, marine corps and navy are also represented in the trials by their crack shots. Lieutenant Holcomb of the marine corps team, who has made some phenomenal records of late, is expected to be a certain winner of a place on the international team.

All of the contestants in today's contest were required to furnish statements from the adjutant general of their states or other competent authorities that they have attained during the year a record in competition of at least 95 per cent at 800 yards, 90 per cent at 900 yards and 85 per cent at 1,000 yards, in a string of consecutive shots.

Many riflemen have already arrived for the big shoot of the National Rifle association, to be held during all of next week at Camp Perry. One of the new features of the big tournament will be the press match. A very handsome and valuable silver cup will go to the newspaper represented by the winner, and a miniature of the cup will go to the winner himself. All newspaper men, including editors, reporters or correspondents, are eligible. Some of the biggest newspapers of the country will be represented by the crack shots of their staff. The conditions are two eighting shots and ten shots for record at 500 yards.

G. K. Harrington, an attendant at the O. S. I. A., went to Portland today.

BATHING SUIT NOT A CRIME

Galiant Officer Says Girls May Wear Them On the Streets

It is not a penal offense for a pretty young woman, with shapely limbs, to walk the streets of Rockaway beach clad in a bathing suit, cut low at the top and high at the bottom unless "the act be done with criminal intent." This, after an exhaustive research into all the authorities, is the official finding of Corporation Counsel Ellison.

The opinion is a knockout blow for the Rockaway Beach Taxpayers' association, which has been shocked by throngs of pretty young women in abbreviated bathing skirts walking through the town, admired by the men.

Mr. Ellison, in addition to being a great legal authority, has considerable admiration for feminine beauty. He says the police have no business whatever to interfere with the shapely bathers, and intimates if the members of the Rockaway Beach Taxpayers' association don't like the bathers parade they can look the other way.

First Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe of Brooklyn and then Commissioner Bingham himself gave up the problem of the fair bathers.

In the complaint of the taxpayers, which was sent to Mr. Ellison, this statement was made:

"The custom of our summer people parading through our streets in their bathing suits, is a thing that must be stopped at once, is the sentiment of all classes of citizens, for it is something awful to see between 5,000 and 10,000 at one time going through our streets without any concern."

"The only question," Mr. Ellison says, "is whether a bathing suit is, under the circumstances, a crime. If not, the police should not interfere. They are not the censors of public morals, and ordinarily a person can dress as he or she pleases, so long as the attire worn is not a disguise or a breach of public decency. To constitute a crime in such a case there must be criminal intent upon the part of the wearer. Wearing a suitable bathing attire at a seaside resort, where bathing is almost universal, is not essentially a crime."

Great for Snakes.

Seavey's Point, on the McKenzie, two miles above the Coburg wagon bridge, vies with the Spencer Butte country as the best Lane county stand of poisonous rattlesnakes and similar reptiles. Some men working there say that they have to drive them out of their beds, and while no one has been bitten, a good supply of rattlesnake remedy is kept in that vicinity.

Seavey's Point, near which there is a ferry, has long been famous as the home of reptiles, the people living near there claiming it is the greatest rattlesnake producing community in the Willamette valley. It is also said that the Gila monsters are there, the lizard-like creature whose very breath is said to be poisonous. These horrible creatures are very rare, and whether ever seen except after a man has absorbed a certain amount of Peruna is not known. Their home is in southern California and the arid district of the southwest.

While rattlesnakes are found in the Willamette valley there are not many places where they are thick. This year seems to be an especially good one for them, and they are quite plentiful in several places.

Most people dislike to go to the mountains just because of these reptiles, preferring to go to the coast, where they are not found. Strange though it may seem, rattlesnakes are rarely or never found across the summit of the Coast Range, the reason being that the climate is too damp.

Shipping Sheep.

Hecker Bros. today began the shipment of 3000 Cotswold sheep, which they have been securing during the past weeks for shipment to a big company in Wyoming and Colorado, all bucks. About 1500 will be loaded at the Albany stock yards, and the rest at other points in the valley. Besides these there will be 1500 shipped by other stock men, 4500 in all, a big deal that will bring nearly \$25,000 into the hands of valley stock raisers. This has involved a good deal of work and rustle, as well as judgment, for only a high class lot of sheep will be accepted in the deal.—Albany Democrat.

CHITTIM BARK GOING

In some parts of Lane county the chittim bark craze of a few years ago has about stripped the country of the available supply, but the vicinity of Deadwood, in the northern part of the county, a good deal is said to be left. The fact of the present scarcity of the bark is not vital, however, for the reason that it does not take chittim long to grow again.

Along the banks of the sloughs or around the fences the brush will spring up before the rancher realizes his good fortune that is if it has been plentiful in his section. It springs from the seed. Frequently if a tree is cut down the next spring will see a clump of chittim spring up around the stump. This kind is not so valuable, however, as is the tall kind that grows in shaded forests.

At certain times, when the sap is running fast, all the bark may be stripped off the trunk of a chittim tree and the tree will not be killed, a second bark coming out at once. This is in June as a rule. Dogwood has the same quality.

It used to be that men that made their living gathering chittim bark filled up their bags with dog wood and alder as well. The local buyers could get rid of it as chittim and did not care. Often it is said the small limbs of the chittim trees were broken up into small blocks and sold for the bark.

Chittim is a wonderful medicine, as is vouched for by the experience of a Lane county rancher. Being ill, he came to a doctor in town, who prescribed some mixture, as usual, in Latin. He took it to a drug store, and in the course of half an hour it was made up and the rancher went home, the doctor having charged him \$1.50, and the druggist \$1. The medicine helped him, but he told his wife he thought it was nothing but chittim bark. So when his bottle was empty he put a bunch of chittim bark, a little mullein and Oregon grape root in a pot and boiled it down until there was about a quart. Then he strained it, leaving about a pint of liquid, strong and black. Then he put in a pint of sugar, boiled it again for a short time, and bottled it hot. The medicine did just twice as much good as the doctor's prescription, being, he said, twice as strong.

One Man's Loss Another's Gain.

He (desperately)—But I cannot live without you, darling.
She (coldly)—That will be delightful news for the undertaker.
—Chicago News.

LAWLESS CITY OF GOTHAM

New York Terrorized by Murderers, Thugs and Blackmailers—Should Take a Lesson from the "Lawless" West and Lynch a Few Hundred Knife Men

A dispatch from New York Wednesday says:

At least three wealthy Armenians have been notified to pay large sums to the Hunchakist blackmailing society or die.

One of the men who has been doomed to die is Armon F. Aleon, the millionaire rug dealer. Aleon is taking no chances, but is armed with two revolvers and his house surrounded by guards, he holds all-night vigils at his beautiful home in East Orange.

So seriously does Aleon view the situation that he has arranged all his office affairs and made his will. In a statement to a newspaperman the millionaire said he was willing to accept death rather than to give the slightest encouragement to the blackmailers by yielding to the threats that have come to him by mail and over telephone.

I will continue to go to my store as usual," he said. "We are all reconciled and willing to take the result. Mother and sister are very nervous, but both are prepared to protect themselves if necessary."

The threats against Aleon and two other wealthy Armenians who have sought police protection, come as the culmination of the years of blackmailing by the Armenian outlaws. The new threats and seeming activity of the assassins show that the police have not yet rounded up all the leaders, and that the necessity remains for active detective work.

Aleon echoes the appeal made by Calustian, the former "strong arm" man of the association, who said that since he had made a statement to the police he could never rest in peace until the police had found Alexan Arzoolin, reputed head of the blackmailers in the United States.

Precisely the same fear was expressed by Aleon, who said:

"Arzoolin is the man for whom the detectives must hunt. I shall never feel safe until he is caught. I suppose District Attorney Jerome knows what he was doing in freeing so many of the Armenian suspects, but it seems to me he is taking a great risk."

With Aleon, as a personal guard,

is Detective O'Neil. The men also accompanied by one of the dogs which he recently purchased for the protection of his home. Aleon's place of business, 100 Broadway, a detective is obliged to state their business, and they are permitted to enter the place.

The home of Bedros Kazanjian, New Rochelle, is also to be guarded by detectives. The merchant asked the police of that city to watch over his home, fearing possibly the assassins, who have recently sent several threatening letters, may attempt to harm him, who is prominent in social circles identified with Mrs. C. Oliver in several widely known places.

Four Driven from Palace.

Mrs. Kazanjian said she had all the precautions arranged. The family was given a night when they believed one was trying to enter the house and the police were called. Mrs. Kazanjian believes an Armenian who killed the H. S. Tavshanjian had been on to his work by others, and the only real safety for the wealthy Armenians is in the convictions of the leaders of the blackmailing society.

M. Kalaghousian, another Armenian rug dealer, has been marked for death by the laws, left the summer home superintendent, T. J. Brown, Spring Lake, and came to New York because the fact that he had the quiet New Jersey retreat come known. He will take refuge in a seashore inn for the summer.

Kalaghousian, who has been in New York and a large rug in Freehold, N. J., received secret agents of the Hudson letter threatening him the day before Tavshanjian killed.

The letter said his death matter of but a few hours, he failed to send \$100,000.

"Before you receive this, gade dog, worth as much as will have died," said the letter that be a warning to you mean what we say."

On the following day Kalaghousian learned of the death of Tavshanjian.

Mrs. Kalaghousian with her husband to the New York offices from time during the summer, but will be closely guarded.

Howard Lee and brother, non, who were summoned to the side of their father in South arrived last night, and left morning. Mr. Lee's condition reported somewhat improved.

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