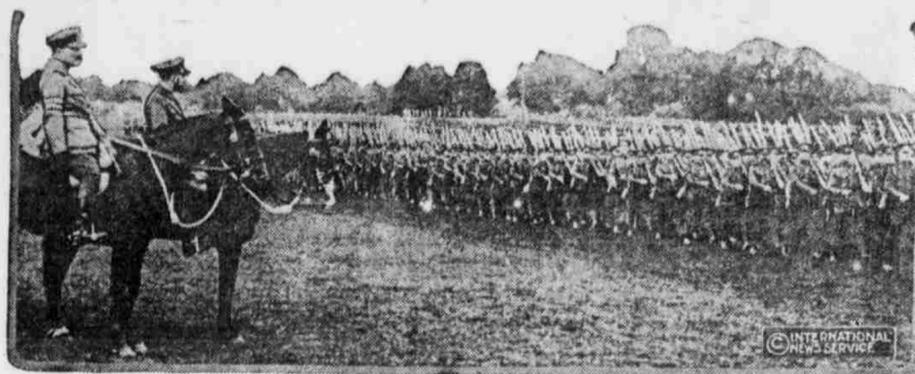


KING GEORGE REVIEWS CANADIAN TROOPS



Canadian troops of the Shorncliffe command marching in review before King George of England and Lord Kitchener, British secretary of state for war.

STRICTER LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME ENACTED BY MANY STATES

240 New Game Laws Were Passed by Legislatures of the Various States in 1915—Nine States Bring Closed Seasons Into Agreement With Federal Migratory Bird Law—Four States Bar Aliens—Some Novel Features of State Game Laws.

Washington, D. C.—More than 240 new game laws were enacted during 1915—a larger number than in any previous year except 1911, according to Farmers' Bulletin 692, "Game Laws for 1915." Forty-three states held regular legislative sessions, and in all of these states except Arizona, Georgia and Nebraska some changes were made in the statutes protecting game. The largest number of new game laws passed in any one state was 61, in North Carolina; but in California, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the number reached ten or more. Several measures were vetoed, including a general game bill in Idaho, the first bill appropriating the hunting license fund in Pennsylvania, a bill protecting bears in California, and three sections of the game bill in Washington. A number of bills were introduced for the purpose of harmonizing the state laws on migratory birds with the federal regulations. In at least nine states changes were made which brought the seasons into substantial agreement, viz.: California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and West Virginia. In Illinois the seasons for all migratory birds except coot and waterfowl, and in Washington for the smaller shore birds, were made to conform with the regulations under the federal law. Uniformity was also secured by provisions in the laws of Connecticut, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin, prohibiting hunting between sunset and sunrise. On the other hand, Delaware adopted a resolution opposing the migratory-bird law, and Ohio and Rhode Island, which had harmonized their seasons in 1914, changed the seasons on waterfowl this year.

As a result of the decision of the Supreme court of the United States on January 19, 1914, sustaining the alien hunting law of Pennsylvania, legislation prohibiting aliens from hunting or owning shotguns or rifles was enacted in at least four states—Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota and West Virginia, but certain exceptions based on property qualifications were made in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Close seasons extending for several years were provided for certain kinds of big game and also for game birds. Hunting mountain sheep was suspended in Idaho, Montana and Washington, and goats were protected until 1918 in Montana. Moose were protected for four years in Maine, the first absolute close season on this species for 35 years—since the suspension of hunting from 1878 to 1880. Antelope were given indefinite protection in New Mexico, and Oklahoma prairie chickens were protected for several years. Michigan extended complete protection, also, to quail, imported pheasants, grouse, and wood ducks for five years. Minnesota protected doves, woodcock, plover and wood ducks until 1918. New Mexico gave protection to pheasants, bobwhites, pigeons and swans. Oklahoma protected doves, grouse, wood ducks and curlew. Several birds were removed from the game list and protected through the year. Oklahoma gave such protection to pelicans, gulls and herons. Tennessee declared ring-neck pheasants, bullbats, robins and meadowlarks to be nongame birds. In a few cases protection was removed from certain species—notably the turkey buzzard in Delaware, Florida and North Carolina, owls and starlings in New Hampshire, and cormorants in Illinois and North Dakota.

For the first time in 12 years moose hunting is permitted in Wyoming, and for the first time since 1907 prairie-chicken shooting is permitted in Indiana.

New Features of State Laws. Among the novel features in the laws this year may be mentioned the declaration in the Florida law that ownership of game is vested in the respective counties; the provision of the California law protecting spike bucks, or deer with unbranched horns, instead of deer with horns of a certain length; and the Wyoming experi-

ment of allowing the killing of 50 bull moose under \$100 licenses instead of an indefinite number during a limited season. Methods of hunting were restricted in Michigan by prohibiting the use of automobiles in hunting partridges, and in Indiana by prohibiting the use of searchlights or other artificial lights attached to autos for hunting game on or near a highway. Several new restrictions on shipments appeared for the first time: Illinois prohibited importation from points outside the state of any game except deer legally killed, Pennsylvania prohibited shipment of game by parcel post, and Wisconsin, ship under an alias. Connecticut authorizes the commissioners of fisheries and game to grant permits to bring in game lawfully killed outside the state, provided such game is not offered for sale.

Quail. Notwithstanding the agitation in favor of protecting quail for several years in some sections, no bills of this kind were passed this year, and 39 states still provide quail shooting. The seasons were shortened six weeks in Oklahoma and two weeks in Nevada. Limits were established for the first time in Arkansas and New Hampshire, reduced in Iowa from 25 to 15 per day, in Oklahoma from 25 to 10, in Minnesota from 15 to 10, and increased in Nevada from 15 to 20. All but 14 of the states which permit quail hunting now have a limit of 20 birds or less a day.

Waterfowl. All the states now allow waterfowl hunting, but the wood duck is protected for several years throughout the northern zone and in the southern zone in the states of California, Kansas and West Virginia. Daily bag limits were established for the first time in Arkansas and Connecticut, reduced in Oklahoma from 25 to 10, and increased in Missouri from 10 to 15. Most of the states now have a limit of 25 or less per day.

Open Seasons. Open seasons were lengthened in Montana on elk and deer two weeks; in Florida on deer and birds three weeks; in Michigan on quail 20 days; and in Nevada on sage hens four and a half months, on grouse one month, and on quail two weeks. New Jersey reverted to the former plan of hunting deer on four consecutive Wednesdays instead of five consecutive days.

Seasons were shortened in a number of states. In the case of big game the deer season was curtailed in Arkansas three months; in Oregon and Washington two weeks. In New Mexico the seasons were generally shortened and arranged in two districts divided at latitude 35 degrees. In California the dove season was made later and in Minnesota shortened 20 days; in Oklahoma the quail season was curtailed six weeks, and in Michigan, Nevada (ducks), Tennessee and Wyoming, spring shooting of waterfowl was abolished.

Laws Protecting Big Game. The more important changes affecting big game included the closing of the season for four years on moose in Maine; authorization for the killing of 50 bull moose in Wyoming; lengthening the season on elk in Montana two weeks; closing the season on mountain sheep in Montana; changes affecting does in seven states, including the removal of protection in Florida, Nevada, New Jersey and Wyoming; establishment of a limit in Arkansas; and decrease in the limits in Alaska, Michigan, Montana and Nevada.

Under present conditions deer hunting is permitted in 36 states, in about one-third of which the hunter is limited to one deer a season and in most of the others to two. Eighteen states protect does at all seasons and allow only bucks to be killed—namely, Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, Mississippi, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania requires that deer killed shall have horns two inches above the hair, New York and

SETS THEM TO THINKING

Freak Dog at St. Albans, Va., Makes a Specialty of High Climbing.

St. Albans, Va.—W. L. Plumley of North Clarendon has a freak dog whose specialty is climbing. The highest climb he ever made was 32 feet. Veterinarians and others who have examined the dog's feet are at a loss to understand how he grips a tree trunk in climbing.

His nails are like those of the ordinary dog, though possibly a trifle more pointed, and the fleshy pads of his feet are perhaps a little broader. So accustomed to height is the dog that he sleeps in tree branches 20 feet above the ground. He is three years old and part pug and part bull.

SHOD HALF-MILLION HORSES

Indian "Village" Blacksmith Retires After Sixty Busy Years at the Forge.

Lafayette, Ind.—Matthew McNulty, who was at one time known as the "village blacksmith" of Lafayette, has retired after being in the business for nearly sixty years. He estimates that he has shod more than a half million horses and mules in his career.

He was a horseshoer during the days of the Wabash & Erie canal and had the contract for shoeing the mules that provided the power for the boats between Toledo and Lafayette. McNulty accumulated a fortune of \$40,000 and says he will now retire to his farm.

PLAN TEST OF CRIMINALS

University of California Psychologists Co-operate With Berkeley Police in Making Scientific Survey.

Berkeley, Cal.—Criminals arrested in Berkeley hereafter will be subjected to a scientific survey by experts attached to the psychological department of the University of California. It was announced by Chief of Police Vollmer.

The University psychologists have agreed to make scientific tests of all criminals that come under their care for the purpose of determining the extent of their delinquency and the reason for it.

FREE AFTER 25 YEARS



George Cram, the aged man of the picture, is eighty-six. To see him you would never think that he has spent the last 25 years in Sing Sing prison for the murder of his wife. He looks like a man who has grown old happily, regardless of the fact that he has been one of the many numbered inmates of the "College on the River," as the grim old prison is often called. Twenty-five years have worked marvelous changes in his home city—New York, and when the old man was whisked from the little village of Ossining, he experienced every thrill of a visit to Wonderland. First there was the big automobile which waited for him at the prison gates. There was the swift ride half-way to the city in the machine. Then the ride in the electrically equipped railway cars through the tunnel into the great station of the New York Central, followed by an electrically cooked dinner arranged for him in the Herald Square hotel.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



Unwelcome Contribution to the Conscience Fund

WASHINGTON.—It took some bookkeeping on the part of the division of public moneys of the treasury department to cover into the United States treasury two two-cent stamps received for the conscience fund the other morning by Secretary McAdoo.



Had it been a single two-cent stamp probably the conscience fund would not have been enriched by that much. In fact, whenever the sender of a two-cent stamp is known the stamp is returned. For it costs more to change a two-cent stamp into a cash asset make out certification of deposit and bookkeeping entries than the transaction nets to the government.

The sender of the two-cent stamps was trying to compensate twofold for a childhood crime. The note accompanying the stamps told that the writer had used a canceled stamp, and now sent double the amount of the pilfered square the account. There was no signature. The postmark was much obscured, and could be made out only as from the post office of Huntersville the state not distinguishable.

Secretary McAdoo was given an object lesson recently in the newer proverb, "It pays to advertise."

He received for Uncle Sam a \$300 contribution to the conscience fund from a woman in Maine who wrote: "I have just learned I can send you money for the conscience fund. I gave wanted, for 20 years, to pay the duties for smuggling some clothes for a friend who ordered them and wrote me from America saying she could not afford to have them if she paid the duty."

The woman further explained that she did not declare the clothes for fear that it would displease her husband, who had always insisted that all dutiable goods be sent in by express. The duty was \$67, and it was sent with compound interest for 20 years to make up any deficiency and to pay also for a cheap watch that had been brought in inadvertently.

Thought Bryan Was Governor of the District

JUSTICE SIDDONS, when examining prospective citizens as to their fitness for naturalization, receives some peculiar replies to his questions. One applicant mistook the happy estate of the District of Columbia as traceable to the pacific views of the former secretary of state.

"How is the District of Columbia governed?" was asked of this applicant.

"By a governor," he answered.

"Well, who is the governor?" queried Justice Siddons, with eagerness.

"Bryan," responded the applicant, unhesitatingly.

The court thought the would-be citizen should read up a little more on local "politics" and continued his case for six months. Another would-be citizen showed an intimate knowledge of the Newman oyster case, but looked on it as establishing a new precedent.

"How are the district commissioners appointed?" asked the court.

"By the president," responded the applicant.

"Is that all that is necessary before they may enter upon their duties?" was the next question.

"No, they must be confirmed by the United States Supreme court," was the ready response of the would-be citizen.

National Press Club Takes In Two Presidents

THE National Press club has added to its list of highly distinguished members two additional presidents of republics, President Wilson already being a member. The names of Dr. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala, and of Dr. Alberto Membrero, president of Honduras, were proposed for membership in the famous organization, and after the lapse of the usual two weeks, during which names of proposed members must be posted in the club, they were added to the rolls, already distinguished by the names of many personages in the United States as well as in foreign countries.

President Cabrera and President Membrero are well known to many Washingtonians and to members of the club. President Cabrera is particularly well known by the naval officers who belong to the club, as well as to a number of newspaper men and others who are members, and President Membrero has but recently left Washington after service here as minister from Honduras. While here he was frequently a guest at the club, and president Cabrera has always made it a point to entertain Americans visiting his capital, Guatemala City, many Washingtonians having enjoyed his hospitality.

Both Doctor Cabrera and Doctor Membrero entered the club not as presidents of republics, but as authors, under which category Woodrow Wilson became a member. Doctor Membrero is one of the distinguished literary men of Central America. He is the author of several works on law subjects as well as of several on the Indian antiquities of Central America. Doctor Cabrera has long been an author of books on economic and political subjects, and he is noted as an authority on Central American history.

American Bluejackets Refuse to Wear Pajamas

THE pajama as the night apparel for the bluejackets has not been popular in our navy. Some time ago stocks of these articles were placed on board ship for sale to the men, but there has been practically no demand for them. The pajama never has been in vogue on board ship; it may have been regarded as more or less nocturnal, but at no time nautical, and with nothing to commend it as a contraption in which the real sailorman need involve himself as a protection against the perils of the night.

At all events, the sentiment of the enlisted men has been plainly evident, whether or not it may be analyzed or satisfactorily explained even by those most directly interested and implicated. Therefore, the pajama has remained unsought, if not dishonored, in the storerooms on board ship, with the result that this notice has been sent out by the paymaster general of the navy:

"It is requested that, as soon as possible after receipt of this letter, the stock of pajamas carried in clothing and small stores be forwarded to the provisions and clothing depot for disposition by sale."

This meant that something like a stock of \$100,000 worth of pajamas was to be turned in and sold to the highest bidder.

"We couldn't wear them because it took so long to climb out," explained one bluejacket. "Our clothes have to be built for speed as well as for comfort. So we've just naturally gone back to the old-fashioned he-nightgown. It was good enough for Washington. It's good enough for us."



The peak of Teneriffe casts a shadow on the ocean 50 miles long.

When all others fail to please Try Denison's Coffee.

Opossum farming for the fur of the animals has passed the experimental stage in Australia.

Wash day is smile day if you use Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore the best made. Adv.

Of Good Repute. "But what is his reputation? That is the principal thing." "Well, papa, he is reputed to spend fifty thousand a year. That's good enough for me!"—Judge.

Home, Sweet Home. "Home is where the heart is," remarked the sentimentalist. "That's right," replied the ordinary person. "You can always tell what town a man is from by observing what ball club he roots for."

Premature Baldness. Due to Dandruff and Irritation, Prevented by Cuticura.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Daily shampoos with Cuticura Soap and occasional applications of Cuticura Ointment gently rubbed into the scalp skin will do much to promote hair-growing conditions.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address Postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Where Psyche Was Executed. A New York man was recently acting as guide through an art gallery for a friend from the country. As they paused before a statuette, the guide said:

"That is Psyche. Executed in terra cotta."

"What a pity!" said the rural one. "How barbarous they are in those South American countries!"—New York Times.

Canny Scot. Jack MacTavish and two English friends went out on the loch on a fishing trip, and it was agreed that the first man to catch a fish should pay for a dinner. As MacTavish was known to be the best fisherman thereabouts, his friends took considerable delight in assuring him that he had as good as lost already.

"An, d'ye ken," said Jack in speaking of it afterward, "baith o' them had a guid bite, an' wis sae mean they wadna pu' in."

"Then you lost?" asked the listener.

"Oh, no, I didn't pit any bait on my hook."—Exchange.

Question of Time. Uncle Ozias Pike cleared his throat, shifted his quid, seized his chance to get a word in edgewise and began:

"About the war—"

A murmur of protest checked him. But again he began:

"About the war—"

When a dozen determined men drew in breath with a hissing sound, such as the snake makes before it strikes, you know what it means. Uncle Ozias knew what it meant. But he did not lack courage. Again seizing his moment, he exclaimed:

"About the war—"

"Shot up about the war!"

"Shet up about it yerselves," shouted Uncle Ozias in return. "About—th—war—tee—deed—them—Smith—gals—wuz—t—giv'—ye—on—th—skule—hus—lot—they—won't—giv'—ye—none—goll—durn—ye—an'—sarves—ye—right!"—Judge.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE. Medicine Not Needed in This Case.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health. Ask him if coffee is a cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading an advertisement of Postum I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and in about two weeks I could sleep better and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were coffee drinkers, but they have not drunk any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers