

# LIVE STOCK TRADE TO BE BENEFITED BY GRAZING EXPERIMENTS

Forestry Service and Bureau of Plant Industry Join in Solving Problems.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The department of agriculture has issued a pamphlet which says in part: The live-stock industry turns to account one of the greatest natural resources of the west—the forage crop.

From the plains to the Pacific an astonishingly large proportion of the area is grazing land. It is estimated that this region contains over 400,000,000 acres which are useful at present only for pasturing stock. A map printed in colors to bring out the main areas of agricultural, grazing, and desert lands was published not long ago. It showed the grazing-land color spread like a sheet over nearly all this vast domain, which comprises something like one-third of the entire United States, with relatively minor patches of the other colors. In arid regions the range is comparatively poor, but almost everywhere enough forage plants can grow to make grazing profitable.

The forestry service, in cooperation with the bureau of plant industry, has begun a series of experiments to find out how the carrying power of grazing lands within national forests can be increased. In a nutshell the problems are first, how to grow, and second, how to utilize, the largest amount of forage. The conclusions reached are likely to have an important bearing on improved use of the open range generally. The economic possibilities of these experiments are enormous.

In the past the stockman on the public lands has simply taken what nature offered him. But grazing tends to put nature at a disadvantage. Plants which propagate by seed, for example have no chance when the seed stalks are being eaten off all the time. In many grazing regions the carrying power of the range has been very greatly reduced through the present methods of use. Within national forests the restriction of the number of stock to the capacity of the range has already checked the worst evils which result from overgrazing. But the new investigations promise much greater things.

These investigations are to be carried out along three distinct lines—studies of what can be done in the way of introducing cultivated grasses, studies of range improvement through better knowledge of how wild grasses propagate, and studies of how to handle both cattle and sheep so as to reduce the waste due to herding and trampling. The present account deals with the first, the introduction of cultivated grass.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—Deserted by the man who brought her here under promises to marry her, Jessie Miller, a handsome young woman, of Philadelphia, committed suicide in the Kentucky hotel. She swallowed morphine.

The police are now looking for the man with whom she eloped to Cincinnati, but they have only the name "Joe" to work on.

She had told a chance acquaintance that she had eloped to Cincinnati with "Joe," and that he had deserted her here, leaving her penniless.

She gave the name of her safe-keeping last night.

The girl was about 24 years old. She and "Joe" had been living at the Kentucky hotel as Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards.

## GIRL, DESERTED, IS DEAD BY OWN HAND

Man With Whom She Eloped Leaves Her and She Takes Poison.

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## GERMANY AGREES TO FORCED ARBITRATION

Withdraws Its Refusal and Will Submit List of Cases for Obligatory Reference.

The Hague, Sept. 4.—Germany has reconsidered her refusal to accept any list of cases which the powers shall engage to submit to arbitration and is now willing to approve a limited schedule of cases for obligatory arbitration. The unexpected change in the attitude of Germany was announced by Baron Marshall von Biebrlein, head of the German delegation, at Saturday's session of the committee appointed to examine the American proposition on the subject.

Proposed Permanent Court.

In answer to the inquiry of President Neldoff the authorities at St. Petersburg have cabled him that Emperor Nicholas, after recalling that on the occasion of the last conference he offered to give up the right of calling and organizing peace conferences, which was not accepted then, says he will not repeat the same offer, but that the Russian delegation is to support any proposition concerning meeting of conferences on the lines of the American proposition, namely, that the conference meet every seven years.

The Americans have drawn up a new proposition with respect to the collection of contractual debts, differing only in form. It is principally intended to do away with the numerous reservations made when the first proposal was put to a vote.

## NEW FIND OF LEAD PENCIL WOOD

Washington, Sept. 4.—Advices from Manila say New York capitalists are becoming interested in a report that the woods of the Philippines have been found available for use in making lead pencils. This sort of wood has been very scarce in all parts of the world.

## CORPORATIONS SHOW INCREASE

New York, Aug. 31.—Total interest and dividends payable by leading corporations in September will represent \$78,077,251 of which dividend disbursements will contribute \$14,453,351, or an increase over the same month a year ago of \$2,336,750. The industrial dividends aggregate \$23,277,447. Steam railroads contribute \$16,039,655 and street railways \$259,703.

## TUTOR WINS A RICH GIRL, DOT \$250,000

Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.—The romance of an English tutor and the pretty daughter of a Baltimore millionaire, culminated in the marriage of Lucette Marguerite Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gaum M. Hutton, and Harold Adye Prichard, of Bristol, England. The ceremony was performed in the fashionable Emmanuel church, which was crowded with cottagers, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and their family have long been summer residents of Newport.

Miss Hutton and Mr. Prichard met last autumn, when the Hutton family was traveling in Europe. He is a graduate of Oxford, in the class of 1902. Not only did the woman whom he married this noon fall in love with him, but her family took such a liking to him that when he proposed marriage there were no difficulties in the way. The Hutton family came here early in the season and once began to arrange for the wedding, Mr. Prichard and his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prichard, of Bristol, arrived on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Prichard will soon sail for Europe, though they will make a brief wedding trip through this country. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and the Misses Hutton will go abroad to visit them in the late autumn. Mr. Hutton, father of the bride, is a retired business man of Baltimore, and Mrs. Prichard's dot is \$250,000.

## BOXED UP BRIDEGROOM, SET ON BRIDE'S STEPS

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—Having perpetrated jokes on all his friends who were married, John McGraw, of Carnegie street, employed at the H. K. Porter locomotive works, was given the worst treatment ever accorded a bridegroom in this city. He had announced that he was to be married at 5 p. m. yesterday at St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Forty-fifth street. This was done to fool his friends.

They were on hand an hour earlier, and at 4:30 caught McGraw and his bride leaving the church. He was forcibly taken and locked in a locked box. The bride was sent in the carriage to her home. The crowd carried the box around for three hours yelling and tooting horns. The box bore the legend: "He won't be home until morning."

McGraw was locked in a vacant house the remainder of the night and at daybreak placed in the box again and the box locked was set on the doorstep of his wife's home with the key to the padlock attached to the door bell. McGraw today said he would have all his fool friends arrested.

## BOMB EXPLOSION LAID TO GAMBLERS

Chicago, Sept. 4.—A dynamite bomb was exploded in the front yard of the residence of ex-Sheriff James Pease, 322 Dover street, last night. It broke many windows and tore a hole in his lawn.

The members of the Pease family were home in bed and none were injured. The police have a theory that the bomb was another of the series in the dynamite war of the gamblers and was exploded in front of Mr. Pease's residence by mistake.

They think it may have been meant for the residence of "Bud" White, which is a two-story house similar to that of Mr. Pease, but located at 1319 Magnolia avenue, two blocks away.

The entire neighborhood was aroused by the noise of the explosion and Mrs. Pease, running to the window, saw three men getting into an auto 200 feet distant.

The auto immediately sped away. Members of the Pease family could throw no light on the attempt to wreck the residence.

## GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ROGERS IS A CRIMINAL

Washington, Sept. 4.—Successful in its anti-rebate prosecutions of Standard Oil, the United States government will renew more confidently its efforts to force the dissolution of the trust, and employ the mouth of officials and government attorneys to establish the monopolistic character of corporations. This proof will be secured from more than fifty witnesses, who will be examined in New York beginning Wednesday.

It was pursued has been framed with the utmost care, the intent being not merely to dissolve the trust, but to institute criminal prosecutions of the "men higher up."

John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold are entitled to immunity through their appearance in Judge Landis' court, but Henry M. Flagler, Charles Pratt, O. H. Payne, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and others have no claim to governmental consideration.

## CHINAMEN WORSHIP GODDESS OF LIBERTY THINKING IT A GOD

New York, Sept. 4.—Mistaking the statue of liberty in the harbor here for the goddess of Liberty, a party of Chinese sailors who visited this port for the first time, burned 750 joss sticks in reverence before the strange shrine.

When the Warwick liner, Braemar, from China and Japan, slipped through the dusk to anchor below Liberty island, Wah Yu, the oldest of the Chinese crew, rushed aft and chattered down the hatch. A few seconds later thirty-seven Chinamen piled out on deck in an excited state.

They lined up at the port rail while Wah Yu disappeared in the direction of the temple, which they had rigged up in the stern, and where joss sticks are kept.

## ONE-LEGGED MAN SAVES CHILD

Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—E. A. McGrath, a lone legged station agent at Stowell, is a candidate for a Carnegie hero medal.

While sitting in his station he was signaled that an engine was approaching. He went out, and looking about, saw a 5-year-old Emma Hamich playing on the track.

McGrath hobbled up the track as fast as he could, reached the child, dragged her from the rails, and then threw himself into the ditch just as the big engine thundered by.

## PENALTIES SURE TO FOLLOW LAND FRAUDS

Government Proposes No Let Up to Work of Running Down the Grabbers.

## HIRED TO BUY PROPERTY

Uncle Sam Learns That Paid Men Made Purchases—1,000,000 Acres of Coal Lands Involved.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Big developments in the western land fraud prosecutions are yet to come. Within the next few months, if everything goes well, the government will be ready to take steps for which it has been preparing for two years. Colorado, Wyoming and Utah will be the scene of the new developments. Following the successful land fraud prosecutions in Oregon and California, the interior department arranged for a thorough investigation in a half dozen states, and it is now known that the results of these investigations, when they are made public, will be startling. The investigations have proceeded far enough to show that an enormous acreage of land, which formerly belonged to the federal government, has unlawfully passed to individuals and corporations, and that practically the entire coal supply of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, formerly belonged to the government, is now in the possession of three or four big corporations.

It is the intention of the government not only to prosecute criminally the individuals who, it is alleged, illegally got possession of this government property, but to attempt, through civil proceedings, to recover for the government title to this valuable land. The Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railroads and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company are the chief of the corporation offenders from whom recovery will be attempted.

Five Score Sleuths.

Denver is the seat of the present operations of the government forces at work on the alleged frauds. It is learned here that for nearly two years 100 secret agents have been at work in the states in which the interior department had reason to believe that fraud had been practiced. The work of these men has been rewarded with results far beyond their expectations, or the expectation of the officials of the interior department. The evidence against alleged offenders is now in shape for the department of justice to take hold. The judicial machinery is in motion in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. Earl Cranston, United States district attorney at Denver, a son of Bishop Cranston, of the Methodist church, is entrusted with the prosecution of the offenders. He is to be assisted by able special counsel provided for the department of justice. At the secret sitting of the federal grand jury in Denver, indictments were returned against fifty-six persons for land frauds. Many of the indicted men have been prominent in the business and political affairs of the state. Among those caught in the net were several Missouri and Michigan men, who, having been led to believe that the government was "easy," undertook to get possession of the land without going through the usual legal formalities.

The condition of the federal grand jury was only a beginning. When the jury meets again in the fall, the secret service force which has operated in the state under the direction of Special Agent Wheeler will be ready to take hold. It is expected to return a large number of indictments. Unless the plans of the government miscarry, some of the heads of the Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande and of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company will be indicted. With the criminal net thrown around the alleged land grabbers, the government will institute civil proceedings to recover title to the valuable coal lands of which it has been illegally deprived.

## LABOR DAY PARADE STARTS A RIOT

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—The labor union parade yesterday resulted in the shooting of two men by employees of the United Railroads at noon. The carmen, it is alleged, were attacked by the paraders and claim to have opened fire in self defense. The troublemaker at the Emery works, it is stated, a Suter street car broke through the line of paraders. A mob of labor union men followed the car, and at the junction of Suter street the members attacked it. The motorman, fearing his life was in danger, opened fire and wounded one of his assailants in the leg.

A block further up an inspector was attacked by the mob. He was suddenly struck in the face and ran from his assailants. They followed him to the corner of Suter and Montgomery streets, where they overtook him. He drew a pistol and aimed at a labor union man, who carried bricks in his hands. The inspector opened fire and shot the man through the groin. Six others were fired.

A riot call was sent into the police and fire departments, and a force of police and firemen were soon on the scene. The men who did the shooting were arrested, but several rioters who were seized by the police were released.

## HEARST SCORES TRUSTS THAT TEMPT OFFICIALS

Jamestown, Va., Sept. 4.—William Randolph Hearst, in his Labor Day address to the fair, said in part: "Labor day should rank next to the Fourth of July as a characteristic American holiday. The Fourth of July commemorates the means by which we obtained our independence as a nation and Labor day commemorates the means by which we have made our nation the most powerful, the most progressive, the most prosperous of any in the world."

"Some nations have grown great by conquering work—the weaker, not the business men work, the professional men work and even the millionaires work. We have no aristocracy save that of intellect and industry, and the proceeds of our most successful millionaires are used for the benefit of the people. In a country where all men are working men there should be greater community of interest, better mutual understanding and sympathy. It is in behalf of this better understanding that I have no patience with the prejudice which exists between alleged classes when the classes themselves do not really exist."

"There is no reason for hostility between employer and employe, between capital and wage earner."

"Capital is but the accumulation of wealth which employer and employe create together."

"Wages are but the division of profits. Both employer and employe are entitled to their share of the profits, and as long as the division is just and equitable there is no occasion for conflict. If the division is not just it can always be made so by arbitration, and there is still no occasion for conflict."

"Let us regard one another as fellow workingmen and treat one another with consideration and tolerance. Let us all labor harmoniously to create wealth in order that there may be the greatest possible amount to be justly divided."

"The condition of the country, as has developed in Colorado is a curse to this country, and is valuable only as a hideous example of a mistaken course, to be hereafter forever avoided."

"If, however, such a condition has been averted in San Francisco from which city I have just come—but much has been said in the east to misrepresent the union workingmen of San Francisco. To set them right, to do them justice, it is only necessary to state the exact facts with kindergarten simplicity."

"You hear much today of how a mayor of San Francisco has fallen, but you hear little of how powerful public service corporations tempted a wretched human being with great wealth and brought a once respected man to ruin and disgrace."

"You hear much of how a mayor elected on a union labor ticket is in jail, but little of the fact that it is an honest district attorney, elected on the same union labor ticket, who put him there, an honest district attorney who is doing his best to put aside the wrong the man really responsible for all this debauchery and dishonor."

"While it is the fashion to criticize San Francisco just now, I venture to assert that the only difference between San Francisco and some other cities is that San Francisco is punishing her corruptionists."

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The general situation throughout the country is good from a labor standpoint. Wages, according to reports in the hands of the federal bureau of labor, were never so high in this country as now, nor were there ever before so many men at work. Hours have shortened rather than lengthened and the remuneration, according to the government experts, generally kept pace with the increased cost of living.

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## FISH THREW HARAHAN OVER UPON A TABLE

New Version of Eye Witness to Trouble in Illinois Central Directors' Meeting.

## FIGHT WILL BE BITTER

Road's President Returns to Chicago, Grimly Vowing Vengeance—No Quarter to Be Shown.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—James Theodore Harahan, president of the Illinois Central, arrived in Chicago fresh and smiling. His face, on close inspection, showed no traces of the blow dealt him by Stuyvesant Fish, deposed president of the road, in the directors' meeting in New York.

Concerning the physical encounter which took place between him and Mr. Fish, President Harahan maintained an ominous silence. It was the silence of one who has been caught once, but never will be again, and of concealing a far more thorough revenge than a squabble of words or a blow with the fist on the jaw.

By a Witness.

A new version of the encounter is given in New York by an eye witness. This man said Fish did not actually strike Harahan. What really happened he said, was this: Mr. Fish accused Mr. Harahan of being a mere tool of Harriman. After the motion made to adjourn the meeting had been acted upon by the president it was that Harahan called Fish a liar.

Mr. Harahan rushed some fifteen feet to where Harahan stood, grabbed him by the neck, and threw him over backwards on a table. While Harahan was not struck, either while he was down or afterwards, it was only after he had turned purple in the face that he was allowed to get up. None of the other directors interfered.

An Old Grudge.

Mr. Harahan himself on his return cleared up two points in the controversy. He stated emphatically that the break between him and Mr. Fish did not occur when he was elected president in November, 1906, but had been a matter of five years' standing before that.

As to the cause of the severance of the old friendship, Mr. Harahan refused to give any information, but it was learned from one of his close friends that it arose over what Mr. Harahan regarded as improper treatment he received from Mr. Fish in a financial deal involving Mississippi properties.

## FIGHT TO BE BITTER

Mr. Harahan also wished it understood plainly that he owed nothing to Mr. Fish; that Mr. Fish was not responsible for his rise in the railroad world, and that his connection with the Illinois Central did not begin until his election as second vice president by the board of directors in 1909.

From Mr. Harahan's entire attitude it was evident that the fight is to be a bitter one from now on—that no quarter will be shown. The enmity between the two men, which mirrors forth the struggle of the forces for and against E. H. Harriman, will come to an issue in the annual meeting of the stockholders of the road to be held in Chicago, October 14.

## BAER BLAMES HANNA; READING ROAD REPLIES

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The Reading railroad today made answer to the suit filed by the federal government to break up the coal monopoly. The answer of the company, of which George F. Baer is president, is a general denial of the allegations of the government.

The answer says the advance in coal in 1900 was brought on by the intimidation of the miners and the refusal of the government to send troops to enforce the law and protect the coal companies, as well as the importunities of the late Marcus A. Hanna, who it is alleged was anxious to break the strike on account of the impending presidential election.

## SENT WARNING THAT BRIDGE WAS UNSAFE

New York, Sept. 3.—Thomas Cooper, of this city, who has been consulting engineer in charge of the work on the huge cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence river, which collapsed Thursday evening, keenly feels the accident which caused seventy-nine men to lose their lives. In a statement made to a reporter today he reproached himself for not having visited the bridge for two years. Ill health prevented him doing so, and he had been attempting to release himself from his position for that reason. Mr. Cooper made the statement that the inspector told him things did not look well, and he telegraphed the men in charge of the work to get off the bridge and stay off until it could be examined. Cooper does not know whether the warning was received before the accident.

## SHOW TOO NAUGHTY EVEN FOR EDWARD

Marineb, Sept. 3.—King Edward has administered a rebuke for the singing of indelicate songs in places of public amusement, and his action, which was taken publicly, has created intense excitement in Marineb.

His majesty entered a cafe and after listening to one or two numbers of the program, he walked out as a protest against the scandalous nature of the performance. A Viennese company was playing. His majesty was followed by the duke of Teck and other members of his suite and all the Americans and Englishmen present.

"This is horrible, appalling," said the king to a member of his entourage, and the accuracy of his description of the performance is admitted on every side.

## BRITAIN PLANS AERIAL FLEET

Aldershot, Sept. 3.—One military secret has been kept in England. It is learned just now for the first time that for the past two years the construction of a military airship has been in progress here and it is probable that within the next month Aldershot will see the first of a British aerial fleet floating over the parade grounds.

## SWEDISH PRINCE HAS THE TIME OF HIS LIFE

New York, Sept. 3.—Wilhelm, Duke of Sodermanland and grandson of King Oscar, of Sweden, reached New York from Newport by rail, and gave an informal dinner at the Hotel Astor to the officers of his cruiser, the Fylgia, and a few others. After that he started out in the direction of Coney Island in an automobile.

The prince, as he was known at Newport, announced that he had been here two hours that he was sick of fuss and feathers. When he returned from Oyster Bay he added that all official obligations had been disposed of with the visit to the president, and he hoped to find time to see all that was interesting here during the remaining four days of his visit.

At Coney Island.

At 11 p. m., with ex-Sheriff Butting guiding them, the prince and his little party, with their hosts, arrived at Coney Island in touring cars. They speeded to Dreamland where a big crowd had gathered to see a real live sample of royalty.

No sooner had the prince entered than he said: "I want to see the incubator. I must see the incubator." But his guides whirled him off to see "Creation," leaving the incubator to the last. They wished to whet the royal guest's appetite for the other spectacles.

Deputy Controller McCooey and Captain Welborn, secretary to Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher, took care of the visitor. They escorted him, through every amusement place in Dreamland, guided him up to the top of the big electric tower, where he saw the great city by night and then, after many exclamations of: "The incubator! Let me see the incubator!" the royal guest was taken to Dr. Fisher's department, where he promptly became interested in Fannie Jones who weighed seventeen ounces when taken in charge a short time ago. The hosts thought they'd have to drag the prince away from the top of the tower where he was so absorbed in studying the tiny human creature that lay wrapped in soft cotton.

Shoots the Chutes.

Fred Thompson had kept his Luna park ablaze all night awaiting the party, and a bright light poured into the enclosure to see the royal stranger. Mr. Thompson threw the doors of every amusement place in Luna park wide open for his highness and attendants.

The prince didn't miss a single attraction. He shot the chutes with the zest of a red-blooded school boy and at 12:30 a. m. was still bustling about smiling and having the time of his life.

## BICYCLE RIDER FALLS 50 FEET TO HIS DEATH

While Crows Watch Man Loop the Loop Handle Bars Break, Causing Fall.

Jefferson, Va., Sept. 3.—Lucile Gorman, who performs the sensational feat of diving from the loop from a 100-foot incline at the White carnival on a bicycle, went down yesterday afternoon to his death.

At the place where the man and bicycle speed through the air the handle bars suddenly broke and the young man fell head foremost fifty feet to the ground.

A cry of horror went up from the large audience and they rushing round him saw him as he lay unconscious on a blood-soaked mat.

Doctors were called, but gave no hope for his recovery. Aside from a serious fracture of the skull, his body is mangled and bruised.

## INFATUATED WITH GIRL BALL PLAYER, HE LOSES HIS LIFE

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 3.—Death in the Mississippi was the fate of John Behrens, who ran away from home a fortnight ago, while infatuated with the pitcher of the Boston Bloomers baseball team.

Young Behrens fell off the Bloomer girls' private boat "Nellie," and was led when rescued by his parents, who had opposed his devotion to the team.

## TELEPHONE BLURS; I TEEN PERISH

Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 3.—Fifteen persons were killed and about fifty injured in a head-on collision between an interurban express train consisting of a motor car and trailer and a traction car on the Mattoon and Charleston electric line.

The crash occurred in a sharp curve one mile west of Charleston, and was due to a confusion of orders received over the telephone, which worked badly.

The cars approached each other at a high speed and the impact was so terrific that the motor car and trailer were telescoped by the traction car. The passengers were hurled into the air and were en route to the Cole county fair at Charleston, were crushed and maimed where they sat in their seats.

Telephones are placed every few miles by which orders are transmitted to the conductors and motormen of the cars passing over the road.

## CURB BROKERS ARE NOT TO BE OUSTED

New York, Sept. 3.—The application to oust curb brokers from Broad street has been denied by Judge Guy in supreme court. James Allen, an attorney, with an office near the spot, was the complainant, saying the curb brokers' actions interfered with his business.

Counsel for the brokers submitted the following: The curb brokers were not dis-