

What About Fish Protection?

That the food fish of our State need better protection than is now afforded is agreed.

You have already or doubtless will receive considerable literature on the subject, but no matter how attractive the argument, stop and consider how much it may be colored by self-interest.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries are the greatest expert authorities on the subject and have no ax to grind. Read what they say:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. Charles W. Fulton,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: The Department realizes the importance of the various questions affecting the salmon fishery in the Columbia River brought up in your letter of the 18th ultimo, and has taken this opportunity to make a thorough investigation of the matter. There can be no question that the status of the fishery is unsatisfactory, and that in a comparatively few years the run of salmon in that stream will be reduced to such a degree that thousands of fishermen may be thrown out of employment and much capital rendered idle. The Federal government without any jurisdiction whatever in the premises, and the duty of conserving the salmon supply in the Columbia develops on the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; but this Department has been charged by Congress with important fish cultural operations in the Columbia basin, and has felt impelled from time to time to direct attention to the necessity for giving adequate protection to the various species of salmon frequenting that stream. The Department is convinced that the run of salmon in the Columbia can be amply maintained for an indefinite period if artificial propagation is supplemented by rational protection; but artificial propagation alone cannot cope with the situation, and, as a matter of fact, the recent experience of the Department has shown that its beneficent labors are rendered almost futile by the failure of the State to appreciate this fact.

The Department sees no reason for advocating the elimination of fish wheels from the river, as there is no evidence to show that this form of apparatus is particularly destructive to salmon. A condition that is specially favorable for the passage of salmon—namely, very high water—renders the wheels unserviceable and, on the other hand periods of very low water, when the fish are much restricted in their movements, are also unfavorable for the wheels. During the past two or three seasons the catch of salmon by wheels has been comparatively small; but even if it were very large it would be a fact of no special significance in the present connection.

The Columbia River is, however, made to yield a quantity of salmon far greater than regard for the future supply permits, and the drain is yearly becoming more serious. No one familiar with the situation can fail to appreciate the menace to the perpetuity of the industry that is furnished by the concentration of a tremendous amount of fixed and floating apparatus of capture in and near the mouth of the river. This apparatus comprises about 400 pound nets or traps, over 80 long-sweep seines; and more than 2,200 gill nets, the last having an aggregate approximate length of over 570 miles; and these appliances capture more than 95 per cent of the fish taken in the Oregon and Washington waters of the river, the figures for 1904 being nearly 34,000,000 pounds, or 98.7 per cent of the total yield. Under such conditions, it is self-evident that but comparatively few fish are permitted to reach the upper waters where the spawning grounds are located.

The details of the measures necessary to place the salmon industry of the Columbia River on a permanent basis can not be elaborated by the Department at this time, but in general it may be said that there should be (1) a restriction on the amount of apparatus employed in a given section; (2) and adequate weekly close season covering possibly two days at first, but reduced later if the circumstances warrant it; (3) an annual close season, preferably at the beginning of the salmon run, and (4) joint arrangements between the States so that protective measures may be harmonious.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) OSCAR S. STRAUS, Secretary.

Bill No. 318 embodies Government recommendations and should pass. It is a square deal for all
VOTE 318—X—YES

Bill No. 333 was framed to foster the selfish interest of a single locality. It is against the Government recommendations, and will mean a heavy tax on the State to carry out its provisions. It favors monopoly and is unfair. It should not pass.

VOTE 333—X—NO.

If you want to go to a good country, come to Oregon. Write to us for your wants.
DAVIS & SEXTON.

Bad Attack of Dysentery Cured.

"An honored citizen of this town was suffering a severe attack of dysentery. He told a friend if he could obtain a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, he felt confident of being cured, he having used it in the West. He was told that I kept it in stock and lost no time in obtaining it, and was promptly cured," says M. J. Leach, druggist, of Wolcott, Vt. For sale by City Drug Store.

Fresh clams today at the City Lunch Counter. Fry, stew or chowder.

Death to squirrels. Wakelee's poison. 30 cents a can.
Nunan-Taylor Co.

Carriages, wagons and buggies repaired or made new from best of material at Eddy's.

Vote for the increased appropriation for the University of Oregon. Don't brand Oregon as a "mossback" state. Vote "yes" on election day. The bill has been endorsed by all the Oregon Commercial Clubs, Teachers Associations, The State Federation of Labor and the Tax Payers League of Portland.

PREDICTS A "WET" OREGON

Mr. Hipple Believes that Prohibition is Already on the Wane.

The following letter appeared in the Oregonian of May 5th:

"To carry the whole state of Oregon for prohibition in 1910, is the announced intention of Rev. J. R. Knodell, a young gentleman whom I understand to be the salaried superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in this State. Of course, as Mr. Knodell makes his living by this prohibition agitation, it is but natural that he should speak confidentially of his ability to put some 10,000 men out of employment here. May I be excused for doubting if all the alleged evils of the liquor business ever caused as much misery or ruin as Mr. Knodell calmly proposes to bring about by such an election?"

However that is not the point. I want to state my conviction that the excesses of the Anti-Saloon League are more detrimental to the community than the excesses, long past, of the liquor business, and also my conviction that the prohibition movement has now reached high water mark.

"During the past month, the Anti-Saloon League has been defeated in Maryland, New Jersey, New York State, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The probabilities are that it will be defeated in the near future in Louisiana, Florida and possibly in North Carolina.

"One of the most significant things that has happened for some time was the admission, April 6, by Rev. P. A. Baker, National superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, at Plainfield, N. J. that the tone of the press is changing.

Mr. Baker declared that newspapers all over the country that have been friendly are now turning against the Anti-Saloon League. He accounts for it by declaring that the liquor merchants have bribed the newspapers. This is an old charge and has been the means of frightening many editors in the past, but it begins to look as though slander was losing its effect. In any case, it is interesting to know that Mr. Baker should feel it necessary to recognize publicly the change in the tone of the press and try to account for it.

"Manufacturers, merchants and labor unions in different portions of the country have gone on record publicly within the last 60 days as believing that prohibition is a mark of stagnant community. For four years past, the only persons who have dared to express such ideas publicly have been the liquor merchants, and their small voices have been drowned in the clamor and riot of professional prohibitionists, and the sensational, self-advertising, money-grabbing preacher.

"I do not think that Oregon is going dry in 1910. The pendulum has started to swing the other way. It may even be that in two years Rev. Mr. Knodell and the other professional agitators who now draw salaries from the Anti-Saloon League, will be earning their living in some other way.

H. C. HIPPLE."

Biliousness and Constipation.

For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, purify the stomach, liver and blood, helping the system to do its work naturally.—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by City Drug Store.

Excursion Rate Fleet Celebration Seattle and Tacoma.

Account of the visit of the fleet of battle ships to Tacoma and Seattle the Southern Pacific Co. offer the following reduced rates.

One and one-third fare to Portland, plus \$7.50 if to Seattle and \$5.80 if to Tacoma.

Sale dates to Seattle May 21 and 22. To Tacoma May 25 and 26.

Continual passage in both directions with final return limit 14 day from date of sale. This is last opportunity to see this fleet after its memorable cruise.

These cities are making great preparations for entertainment of the fleet and other visitors. Further particulars at the depot.

The Most Common Cause of Suffering.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Liniment will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. In many cases the relief from pain, which is at first temporary, has become permanent, while in old people subject to Chronic rheumatism, often brought on by dampness or changes in the weather, a permanent cure cannot be expected; the relief from pain which this liniment affords is alone worth many times its cost. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by City Drug Store.

NOTICE.

Judges and clerks of election are required by law to seal their tally sheets in an envelope, not in the ballot box, and deliver the same to the county clerk. Attention is called to sections 2785 and 2786, page 84 of the election laws.

REGULATE ALL FISHING

Some Peoples' Ideas of Salmon Protection

"The Astoria idea has contended that no closed season in tide water was necessary. It has extended the open season for fishing by means of its influence in Legislatures. It has required the Fish Warden living at Astoria to permit suspension of the closed season laws. It has allowed gillnets on the bar, thus getting up a barrier to entrance of salmon into the river. It has so amended the laws that they are now a nullity as far as protection through closed season goes. It has successfully resisted efforts to cut down the catch of tidewater gear. It has pursued the April, May and June salmon so hard that they are now near extinction. It has extended the open season in August by one installment after another, until the August fish have been almost cut off from Hatcheries."—Oregonian.

If you think the state has had enough of selfish greed;

VOTE 333—X—NO
to a continuance of the Astoria Idea; and

VOTE 318—X—YES
to further the U. S. Government Recommendations.

Delicious ice cream at the Boss.

There's always something missing without I. W. HARPER whiskey. It's so old and so extensively used everywhere that we should find it hard to get along without it.

Sold by E. H. HELMS.