

TO LEASE HATCHERY

The Government Would Take Charge at Ontario.

QUESTION HINGES ON TERMS

Oregon Would Save \$6000 a Year, Which Could Be Used to Propagate Salmon at Other Points in the State.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Negotiations are pending between the State Board of Fish Commissioners and the United States Fish Commissioner with a view to a lease of the new state salmon hatchery at Ontario to the Government. If the lease can be effected as desired, the expense of operating the hatchery will be borne by the Federal Government, the result to the fishing industry will be the same, and the state will save some \$6000 a year, which can be devoted to development of the fishing industry elsewhere in the state. The United States Fish Commissioner is favorable to the plan, and the only question is whether satisfactory terms can be agreed upon.

The project seems to have been suggested by leading cannerymen, who have held meetings and discussed matters of interest to the fishing industry on the Columbia River. Mr. F. A. Seufert, of The Dalles, submitted the matter to Commissioner George M. Bowers, of the Bureau of Fisheries, and received a reply in which it is stated that his bureau would be willing to take over and operate the hatchery at Ontario upon the following arrangement:

First—The station fully equipped to be turned over to the bureau, but the state to retain ownership.

Second—Needed repairs and improvements to be supplied by the State of Oregon.

Third—The bureau to furnish all employees, pay all salaries and other operating expenses and plant the fry in the Columbia River or other Oregon waters.

The lease would be for no specified time, but would be terminated at any time it proved unsatisfactory to either party. This is in substance the arrangement under which the Government operates R. D. Hume's cannery on Rogue River.

The correspondence between Mr. Seufert and Mr. Bowers was placed before the State Fish Commission by F. M. Warren, Jr., who desired to know whether the state commission would feel it within their power to make a lease and whether it would consider it a wise move to make. Mr. Warren said that he desired to call a meeting of canners to consider the proposition and wished to have the opinion of the state board of fish commissioners.

Secretary of State Dunbar, replied, under date of December 18, that in the absence of one member of the board no definite action could be taken, but he believed the board would look upon the proposition with favor. If the same results could be obtained for the fishing industry, he thought the board had authority to make the lease, but before this could be done, a definite proposal from the Government bureau would be necessary.

In the meantime, Mr. Seufert brought the subject to the attention of United States Senator C. Fulton, who took the matter up with Commissioner Bowers. Senator Fulton viewed the proposition as one that would be advantageous to Oregon. In answer to a letter from Senator Fulton, Mr. Bowers replied in part as follows:

"I beg to advise you that the bureau is anxious to do all in its power to maintain and increase the supply of salmon in the basin, and it aims to take advantage of every opportunity to extend its work of artificial propagation. State and private hatcheries on the West Coast have, in a number of instances, been operated by the Government, and the bureau is ready to co-operate in this way to the full extent of its resources whenever such co-operation is agreeable to the state concerned."

"The station at Ontario seems to possess exceptional facilities for taking eggs of the chinook salmon, and it is unfortunate that the shortage of funds should prevent the saving of all the available eggs. If the Government undertook to run this station, no effort would be spared to operate it to its full capacity. The only drawback that is now apparent would be in providing skilled men, as the hatcheries already under our control require the services of all the available men. However, this difficulty might be met by transferring men from some of the Eastern stations and by utilizing any men in the state service who might be detailed."

Mr. Bowers' letter to Senator Fulton contains conditions somewhat different from those given in the letter to Mr. Seufert. In addition to the conditions specified in the former letter, he provides that the state must provide water and keep racks in repair. The arrangement is also conditional upon the sufficiency of the Federal appropriation.

The state board doubts whether the state should make the lease under the conditions last mentioned. If the state should undertake to keep the racks in repair and pump the water, it would be necessary to keep men employed at the hatchery by the state. Neither does it seem to the state board that it would be wise for the state to undertake generally to make improvements at the hatchery, as the Federal officials might desire. The board held a meeting today and expressed a willingness to lease the hatchery to the Government and maintain it in its present condition, but the Government to perform all work and pay all expenses.

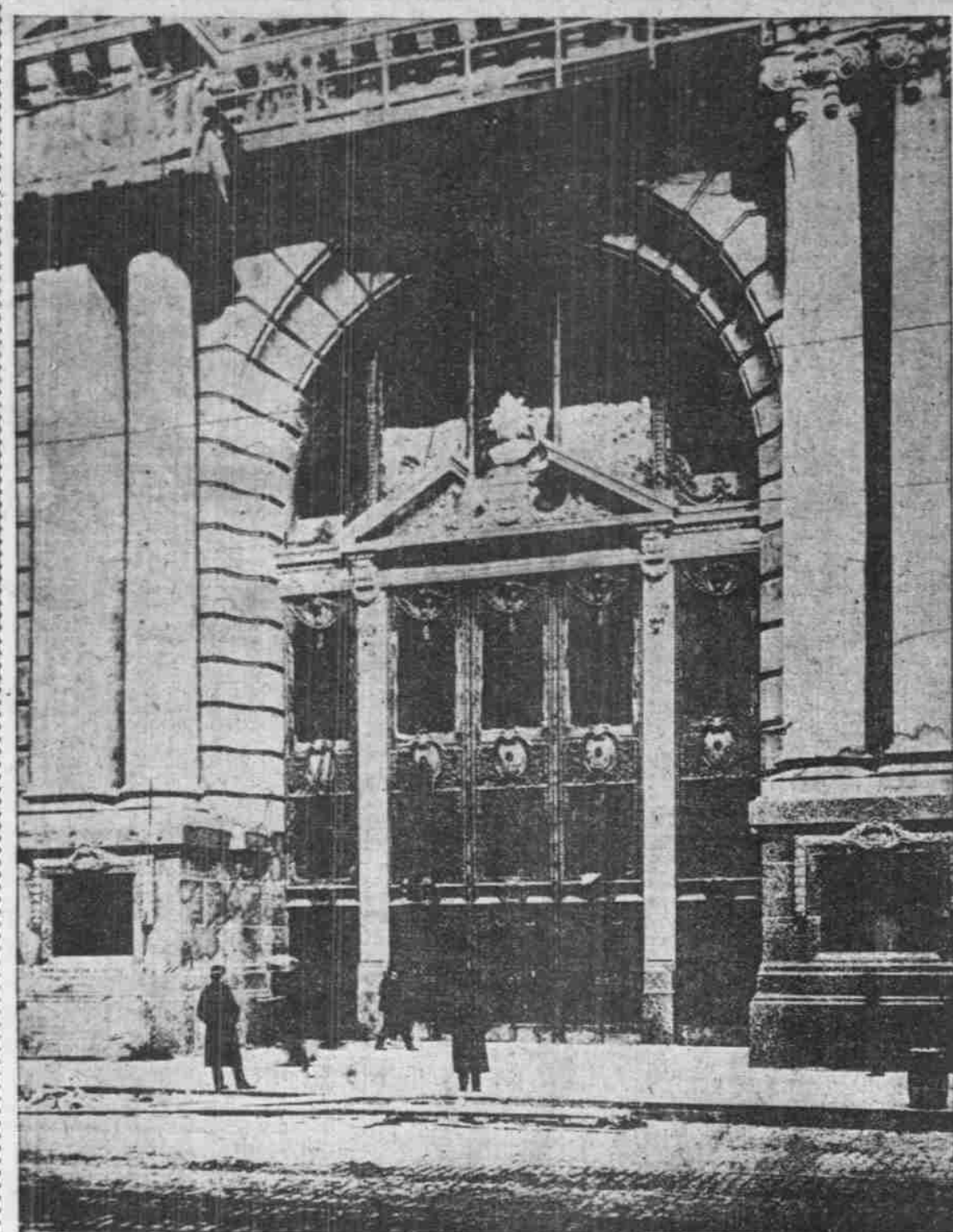
The Master Fish Warden was instructed to correspond further with Commissioner Bowers and to lay the correspondence and conclusion of the board before the cannerymen.

Torpedo-Boats Behave Badly.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—Advices received in naval circles here indicate that the fleet of torpedo-boat destroyers which were recently tested in rough weather on a run from Norfolk to Key West, behaved unsatisfactorily. The destroyers were the Decatur, Chauncey, Bainbridge, Barry and Dale, commanded by Lieutenant Lloyd H. Chandler and conveyed by the cruiser Buffalo. The board of inspection and survey, of which Captain C. J. Train is president, accompanied the fleet. The boats behaved very badly and pitched and rolled in the heavy seas. It is further stated that they took the salt water and that the boilers foamed instead of making steam. In order to lighten the boats part of the crews were sent on board the Buffalo.

Panama Situation Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Navy Department has received the following telegram from Admiral Glass sent January 4th: "Situation unchanged; no news."



THE ENTRANCE OF THE IROQUOIS THEATER, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER THE FIRE.

WAR APPEARS AT HAND

Force of 35,000 Men Will Form Two Divisions for Korea.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Tokyo today says: "The preparations for the embarkation of two divisions of Japanese troops are continuing actively. It is believed they will be dispatched to ports in South Korea, to restore order."

Owing to the absence of details regarding the Russian reply, the officials here are careful not to express an opinion as to the outcome, but the general tone of the comment in official circles is slightly less hopeful. The most significant feature of the dispatch from Tokyo is the statement that Japan is hastening final preparations for a far more extensive dispatch of troops to Korea than at first contemplated. The government has now decided to send an army of 35,000 men, organized as two divisions, to Korea. This is more than double the strength of the expedition first contemplated, and requires a large fleet of transports and extensive arrangements, which are proceeding rapidly towards completion. The destination of this army is expected to be Southern Korea, particularly Pusan and Masampo.

The officials here at first understood that Russia would not object to the dispatch of the expedition, but the magnitude of the plans begin to raise some doubt as to whether Russia will acquiesce. Although no positive advice have been given of the preparations for the dispatch of this large army, the reports excite some apprehension, as it is said to have developed into the first outward act of the impending conflict.

Rumors are in circulation at Marseilles that a French naval division, composed of the armored cruisers Kheiser, Des Moines and Admiral Aube and the turret ship Suffren, is about to receive orders to sail for the Far East. The reports, however, cannot be confirmed here, but there is reason to believe that the naval authorities are considering the dispatch of warships in the event of a serious turn in the situation. This is due mainly to the fact that the French naval force in the Pacific, which is confined to two important vessels.

WAR PLANS ARE EXTENSIVE.

Japan Certain of a Formidable Force on Both Land and Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—News was received today by the Empress of Japan, which left Japan on December 25, as follows: "The newspapers were filled with reports of engagements of transports, destruction of troops, stocking and provisioning and other preparations for war. Some were undoubtedly exaggerations, but there was no doubt that Japan was putting the final touches on her formidable sea and land armaments. On December 24, the Chuvu reported that the government had promulgated the charter of the Chihō Maru, 200 tons, and the Toy Kisen Kaisha Line America Maru would likely be chartered."

The Jimlin stated that the Tokyo arsenal had received an urgent order from the military authorities for \$9,000 worth of small arms and ammunition. This order lies in the fact that the ships were not to be of ordinary type, but sharpened for use in an ice-bound country.

The Japanese warships at Sasebo have been docked one after the other, and their bottoms treated with some special preparations.

The banks of Japan have been cautioned by the government against making too free loans, as a war loan might be required by the authorities.

It was officially announced that the Japanese government had decided to rush construction of the Seoul-Fusan Railroad in Korea. This was to have been finished in 1904, but is now expected to be finished by next year. The road is considered of highest strategic importance.

The Kokumin Shimbun deals at length with the financial position of Japan in regard to war. This paper says so far from being unfavorable for belligerent purposes, as generally believed, the Japanese financial position is exceptionally strong. Japan has 115,000,000 yen in specie at the Central Bank. The present year's budget shows a surplus of 4,500,000 yen, which was to have been applied to various undertakings, but could be used for warlike purposes.

A Post Arthur correspondent writing in mid-December says that it covers all the landscape, and cold, cutting winds, which will continue until March, would make landing of any force impossible. The correspondent, after noting the arrival of reinforcements and warlike preparations, says much anxiety is being felt by Russians because of the anti-Russian activity on the part of China. A report of an expedition of Russians against Manchurian highlanders is detailed. The engagement took place along the border of the Russian Empire and the Chinese in a night attack and killed 200 Chinese and wounded many more, with a loss of four killed and 10 wounded.

Japan Now Has Strong Army. It Will Bear Favorable Comparison With Force of Any Nation.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 5.—With the outlook ominous for war between Japan and Russia it is only natural that the last direct mail advice from Yokohama contained much about the strength of the Japanese Army.

Ever since it seemed trouble with Russia, Japan has taken considerable pains not to let that nation know its military strength. No official statistics have been published regarding the army since December 31, 1903. At the present moment none outside the War Office knows the actual strength of the Mikado's forces. But there are many of obtaining a good idea of what it is. This much is certain, that it is considerably larger than the Russian army; moreover, the organization and general equipment will bear favorable comparison with Great Britain or the United States. Indeed, with any nation in the world.

The active force of the standing army at the time the last figures were published was 134,000 and 453 officers. This made a total of 138,533. It is safe to assume that it is nearer 200,000 than 100,000 now. This force is divided into 12 divisions, and is the principal fighting power of the empire. It is safe to assume that it is nearer 200,000 than 100,000 now. This force is divided into 12 divisions, and is the principal fighting power of the empire.

It is difficult to perceive how Japan could possibly accept this proposal. To consent to the indefinite prolongation of the Russo-Japanese war, and the neutralization of the borders of Korea and Manchuria, and the latter's territory would be a fatal menace to the independence of Korea, and Japan must defend at all costs the safety of the peninsula, which is the outpost of her line of defense, is indispensable to Japan's own repose and security. As for Manchuria, Japan, conjointly with other powers, is entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and immunities secured by treaty with China which it would be impossible to leave to the caprice of a third power. Russia's recent course demonstrates the unsatisfactory nature of present conditions.

The reoccupation of Mukden and the continued occupation of Ta Kien Kai have undoubtedly had the effect of intimidating China and of preventing her from fulfilling her treaty obligations with the United States and Japan with respect to the Yellow Sea, not to speak of the commerce of the world. So also as regards Korea, it is now known that the joint efforts of Great Britain, the United States and Japan to open the Yalu to foreign commerce, at large were on the eve of being blocked by the Russian occupation of Yonaguchi blocked the plans for the Yalu being. These and similar events in the past justify the apprehension that if affairs are permitted to proceed uninterruptedly in their present course, a large part of the shores of the Yellow Sea, not to mention the interior of Manchuria, will be closed to the commerce of the civilized world. It is of vital importance to Japan that this should not happen, and it is plain that the final issue depends solely upon Russia's willingness to recognize this fact.

Along the Lines of Peace.

COLOGNE, Jan. 5.—According to advices received by the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg the terms of the Russian reply to Japan were decided upon at a

council on Sunday, presided over by the Czar and attended by the Grand Duke Vladimir and Alexia, the Foreign, War and Marine Ministers, and M. Witte, president of the Council of Ministers. This correspondent, like others, understands that the reply renders a peaceful issue possible.

RUSSIA MAKES CONCESSIONS.

A Number of Japan's Proposals, However, Are Not Accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—In reply to Japan, Russia made great concessions, and hopes her proposals will prove acceptable to Japan. The Foreign Office informed the Associated Press today that instructions had been sent to Viceroy Alexieff, on which the reply was based. The latter was drawn up in the most conciliatory spirit. Some of the Japanese proposals were accepted, while others were made the subject of extended observations and were met by counter proposals. There are strong hopes in many circles that Thursday next, the Russian Christmas, the Czar may be able to announce that peace is assured.

The hurry on the bourse yesterday is explained by bankers as being due to the annual settlement of operations, and they add that it was wholly uninfluenced by the Far Eastern situation.

The statement made by the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg to the Associated Press today regarding the instructions sent to Viceroy Alexieff was communicated to the British Foreign Office and to the Japanese legation here. They both expressed pleasure at the fact that Russia had evinced such a friendly attitude, but they said no definite conclusions could be drawn until the nature of the counter proposals was known. The Japanese legation reiterated that the cardinal points of the Japanese proposals admitted of no cover proposals and said that if any important point were included among those accepted there was a possibility of reaching a settlement by further negotiations.

DIE MUST SOON BE CAST.

Official Mouthpiece of Germany Predicts Early Developments.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Koenigsche Zeitung, in publishing the news that the German Far Eastern squadron had been ordered to concentrate at Tientsin, says: "The vital political interests of Russia and Japan are clashing so sharply that the yielding of either country would mean the abandonment of those interests. The die must soon be cast, as the continued playing with notes cannot last much longer."

Those views are regarded here as being inspired, as the paper is generally the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office in international politics.

Marines Take Up Duties.

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 5.—A detachment of 25 marines from the United States steamer Vicksburg, now lying at Chemulpo, arrived here yesterday as a guard for the American Legation. Another body of 70 marines will arrive tomorrow. The United States transport Zaphodotok is also at Chemulpo, where Russia, Japan and Great Britain have each one man-of-war. Quiet prevails here, but the palace is heavily guarded by the Korean army.

The movements of the Japanese troops and fleet are unknown here. The attitude of the Korean government is unchanged. Solitude is shown as to what may happen on the arrival of Japanese troops.

Japan Sends Him for Cruisers.

GENOA, Jan. 5.—Admiral Miti, of the Japanese navy, accompanied by his staff, arrived here today to assume command of the two cruisers which were built here for the Argentine government and were purchased by Japan.

Russian Ships Prepare for Action.

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—1:05 P. M.—The Russian reply to Japan has not yet been received. A dispatch from Vladivostok that the Russian squadron there is preparing for action. According to another report a Russian cruiser has left Port Arthur with a small military force on board. Its destination is unknown, but it is probably Chemulpo, Korea.

Russia Places Large Meat Order.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—The announcement was made at the Hoffman Packing Company, of this city, that a contract was today concluded with representatives of the Russian government for 700,000 pounds of mess beef.

British Cruiser at Chemulpo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—A telegram from Port Arthur to a semi-official news agency here reports the arrival of the British cruiser Sturtis at Chemulpo. The telegram says it is believed the cruiser will land a detachment of marines.

Russian Cruiser Sails.

RIZERTA, Jan. 5.—The Russian cruiser Dimitri Donakoff, accompanied by two torpedo-boats, left here today for Suda Bay.

AMERICA SHOWS NEUTRALITY.

Evans Told to Be Careful Not to Give Idea of Japanese Support.

PEKIN, Jan. 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald says he is authorized to state that Admiral Evans has been instructed not to allow the movements of his warships to be such as to encourage the construction that the United States is supporting Japan.

The correspondent says the action of the Washington Government is sincerely appreciated, the conviction in some quarters being that Japan, if not supported, will not declare war.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald says that should the Japanese occupy Manchuria it would result in bringing matters to a crisis, Admiral Alexieff having full power to act in the case of such provocation.

Will Open Crusade in Alaska.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—The American Anti-Saloon League will carry its work into Alaska. National Superintendent P. A. Baker appointed Dr. J. C. Thomas as district superintendent of the league in Alaska, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Dr. Thomas will have headquarters at Seattle, from which place he will direct the work of perfecting organizations in the states and territories mentioned.

St. Louis Medical Dispensary.

Specialists for Men.

Trustworthy, Reliable, Competent. Our Methods of Treatment Overcome the Worst Cases of Neglect, Mistreatment and All Disorders.

After an experience of over 25 years in treating and curing diseases of men, we do not hesitate to say that we are especially qualified through this long and accurate experience, that our methods are without doubt more successful than will be found in any institution of its kind in the world. We have cured hundreds of cases that others have failed in even benevolent and kind pronounced incurable. A case coming to us is given a thorough examination, his condition thoroughly understood. No experimenting, no false promises made, but the patient given a careful diagnosis and prognosis of his case. If we believe he can be helped and cured he is plainly told so. If his case is considered incurable by us we as frank state our conclusions and decline to treat the case. In selecting a physician to treat you, use great care, remember that experience coupled with a thorough medical education, with a history of phenomenal success in our particular line, especially recommends us to your favorable notice. If you are ailing, having any disease peculiar to men, we cordially invite you to call after consulting with our physician who will most assuredly be convinced of our ability to cure you, our honesty and purpose and superior skill.

Urethral Obstruction Cured.

NO CUTTING—NO PAIN—CURED TO STAY CURED.

It matters not how long you have suffered from urethral obstruction, or how many different doctors have disappointed you, we will cure you just as certain as you come to us for treatment. We will not do it by cutting or dilating. Our cure is new—entirely original with us—and perfectly painless. It completely dissolves urethral obstruction and permanently removes every obstruction, allays all inflammation, reduces the prostate gland, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys when irritated or congested, invigorates and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

If you cannot call at our office, write us your symptoms fully. Our home treatment by correspondence is always successful. Our counsel is free and sacredly confidential, and we give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for our promise.

Hours—9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 12. Address all letters, with 10-cent stamps, to ST. LOUIS DISPENSARY, Second and Yamhill Streets, Portland, Oregon.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well. Yours truly, B. H. Chalker, Chief of Police, Oskosh, Wis.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are: being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night; inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, uric acid or sediment in the urine, constant thirst, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling.

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