Yakima Reservation Is Soon to Be Thrown Open.

NEAR 500,000 ACRES IN TRACT

Passage of Jones Bill Insures the Sale of Unalloted Lands Within Less Than a Year-Provisions for Indians.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington. Dec. 19 .- As a result of the final of Representative Jones to entry the unaffored lands o Yakima Indian reservation in Eastern Washington, it is expected that there will be a grand rush for this large tract when the reservation is actually thrown open by proclamation of the President. The opening of an Indian reservation always brings a crowd, and the fact that the lands were once the property of the Indians seems to insure a heavy demand, notwithstanding a large part of them are of little value. Before the Yakima lands can be thrown open they will have to be surveyed, classified and appraised. This work will probably require nearly if not quite a year. Because of the importance of the Jones bill, and the interest Yakima reservation, the provisions of

This reservation contains about \$00,000 acree, of which nearly 300,000 have been allotted to the Indians. This bill proposes to recognize the valadity of the claim to the tract of land adjoining the eservation to the extent of 283,837 acres and of this land about 78.496 acres have been entered under the various land laws, and it is proposed that the rights of ese settlers and purchasers shall not interfered with, leaving approximate-

ly 715.251 acres to be disposed of under the terms and provisions of this bill. Section 1 of the bill authorizes and di-rects the Secretary of the Interior to sell or dispose of the unalloted lands in the Yakima Indian reservation, and recagaines the claim of the Indians to the ract adjoining their present reservation

Section 2 provides that allotments shall e made to any Indians entitled thereto, including children now living born since he completion of existing allotments and who have not already received allot-The secretary also may reserve ich lands as he may deem necessary or desirable in connection with irrigation systems for agency, school and religious purposes, and such grazing and timber lands as he deems best for the uses of the Indians in common, provided he may dispose of such lands from time to time under the terms of the bill if he may

Section 3 provides for the classification of the lands by the Secretary of the Interior as irrigable, grazing, timber, min-eral and arid lands, and provides for their appraisement by legal subdivisions, except that the mineral lands needs not be appraised and the timber lands shall appraised separately. The basis for appraisal of the timber shall be the mount of standing merchantable timber thereon. When the classification and appraisement is completed the lands shall be disposed of under the general provi-sions of the homestead laws of the United States, and shall be open to settisment and entry, at not less than their appraised value, by proclamation of the President. The proclamation shall precribe the manner in which the lands shall be settled on, occupied, or entered, and no person shall be permitted to settie upon, occupy or enter any of said lands except as prescribed in such proc-lamation until after the expiration of 60 days from the time when the same are opened for settlement. The rights of Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Spanish wars and the Philippine insurrection shall not be abridged.

It also is provided that the price of the lands when entered shall be that fixed by the appraisement or by the President, and the same shall be paid in accordance with the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-tary of the Interior. One-fifth of the purchase price shall be paid in cash at the time of entry and the balance in five annual installments, and it is protided that upon failure to make annual payments, or any of them, promptly the rights in and to the land covered by the entry shall cease, payment shall be forfelted, the entry canceled, and the ands shall be reoffered for sale and Lands embraced within the can-entry shall be subject to entry nder the provisions of the homestead aw under the appraised price unless otherwise directed by the President. pen compliance with the requirements and terms of the homestead laws and making the payments, he shall be entitled to a patent for the lands en-tered and shall make proof within six Aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens may en-ier these lands, but before making first proof and receiving patent they must be fully naturalized. The fees and com-missions to be paid shall be the same as now provided by law where the price of the land is \$1.25 per acre. It is also provided that the Secretary

of the Interior may, in his discretion, limit the quantity of irrigable land to 86 acres, but not to less than that quantity. Whenever, in the judgment of the President, no more of said lands can be disposed of at the appraised price, he may, by proclamation, sell from time to time the remaining lands, subject to the provisions of the post advantageous, at such price or prices and in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best all concerned. The timber shall sold at not less than its appraised value, under sealed proposals, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Mineral lands shall be subject to location and disposal under the min-eral-land laws. It also is provided that lands not classified as mineral may be located and occupied as mineral lands. subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and conditioned upon the payment within one year from the date when located of the appraised value of the lands per acre, fixed prior to the date of such location, but at not less than the prices fixed by existing law for mineral lands. No mineral locations shall be permitted on lands allotted to Indians in severalty or reserved for any purpose herein authorized.

Section 4 provides that the proceeds ing from the sale or disposition of lands aforesaid, including the sums paid for mineral lands, exclusive of customary fees and commissions, shall, af-ter deducting the expenses incurred from time to time in connection with the appraisement and sales, be deposited in the Trensury of the United States to the credit of the Indians be-Yakima reservation, to be expended their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the construction, completion and maintenance of irrigation ditches, purchase of wagons, horses, farming implements, materials for houses and other necessary and useful articles as may be deemed best to promote their welfare and aid them in the adoption of civilized pursuits and in improving and building "In the case of the play that sets the mes for themselves. It authorizes town by the eurs?" I asked.

the payment in each to the Indians per capita, share and share alike, if the Secretary deems best, but not other-

and purchasers of lands now irrigated or that may hereafter be irrigated shall pay such annual proportionate pay-ments as may be just and equitable for the maintenance of the systems, and that in appraising the value of irrigable lands such sum per acre as the Secre-tary of the Interior may deem proper shall be added as the proportionate share of the cost of placing water upon such lands, and that when the entryman shall have paid the full appraised value of the land, including cost of pro-viding water therefor, the Secretary of the Interior shall give him such evi-dence of title to a perpetual water right as may be deemed suitable. It also is provided that the Secretary shall have power to determine and di-rect when, in his judgment, the opera-

tion of the irrigation works shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated thereby, to be maintained at their expegge under such forms of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him. It also provides that the title to and the man-agement and operation of the reser-voirs and works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress.

These latter provisions are substantially those of the general irrigation law. Section 6 vests the Secretary of the Interior with full power and authority to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, and gives him authority to reap-praise and to reclassify these lands from time to time, if deemed necessary, and to continue to make sales of the same until the lands are disposed of.

Section 7 provides that nothing in the act shall bind the United States to find ourchasers for any of these lands, but declares it to be the purpose of the act to have the United States act merely as trustee for the Indians and to expend or pay over to them the proceeds as provided in the act.

Section 8 provides for the appropriation of \$52,000, or so much as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of classify-ing and appraising the lands, to mark the boundaries of the western portion of said reservation, and to complete the survey of the tract recognized as belonging to the Indians. This sum, however, is to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the lands. It also provides that when funds shall have been procured from the first sales the Secretary of the Interior may use such portion of the same as may be actually necessary in conducting fu-ture sales and otherwise carrying out the previsions of this act.

The bill settles the long-standing dis-pute between the Government and the Indians as to the tract of 26,000 acres adjoining their reservation on the west. quired to pay the Indians a large sum of money for these lands, the Indians will receive whatever these lands bring the terms of the law. No agree ment has been made with the Yakima Indians, and their consent has not been secured for opening the reservation and the disposal of the unsilotted lands. The failure to secure such an agreement, however, does not rest with the Government. Repeated attempts were made to secured for opening the reservation and the disposal of the unallotted lands. The failure to secure such an agreement, however, does not rest with the Government. Repeated attempts were made to reach an agreement, and very liberal terms were offered, but the Indians declined to enter into an agreement. It was only when an agreement was found to be out of the question that Congress decided to act un-

Court, irrespective of the wishes or pro test of the tribes. One of the principal reasons assigned for opening the reservation is that its very existence in the heart of the irrigated district of Yakima County is a great hindrance to the continued and complete development of that country. With so large a body of land withheld from settlement and cultivation, growth

der a recent decision of the Supreme

cannot help but be retarded.

The lands of the reservation are varied in character. Much of them are arid, sugebrush lands; some of this can be watered, and when this is done it is of great ine. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago,

HE setting was so absolutely unlike

any that has hitherto graced my

pretending that I felt easy and confident.

for I did not. A mere passage separated

me from St. Agnes' Church, picturesque

and glowing with the warmth and comforting color of the Roman Catholic rit-

ual. The church was filled with people-

men and women, sitting in silent com-

munion. Marble saints, aloof from the

Forty-second street region, stood in pale

appeal by the altar. There was the al-

ways indescribable atmosphere of refined

repose. My little theater thoughts were

But it was not in St. Agnes' Church that

I stayed. Into the school hall I was led,

up dim, uncarpeted stairs to the sanctum

of Father Henry Athanasius Brann, the

rector. It was a large, reverberant room,

furnished almost exclusively with books.

They littered the tables, swarmed on

shelves, crowded themselves upon stands

and dominated the occasion. Here was a

Dante collection that would have filled

the bibliophile with acute joy, for the Rev.

Mr. Brann is a Dunte enthusiast, and he

knows his "Vita Nuova" as you and I

know our Gray's "Elegy." It was a riot

of books, and there was nothing else. Oth-

The outside world still clung to me as

Father Brann came forward, a small,

solid little man, with short gray hair and

a face that strongly recalled the features

of Coquelin, the actor. Everything was

there except the merry little twinkle in

Coquelin's eye, but I intuitively felt-and

it made me feel easier-that Father

casions. As a rank outsider, I naturally

looked at the clergyman for some point

suggesting sympathy. I found it in his

eyes. They seemed to indicate a subdued

sense of humor, and I clung to that. I

"Before I talk to you about the theater," his soft, educated voice soothing any ruf-

fled feeling. "I must tell you that there

is a prohibition against the clergy attend-

ing the playhouse. It is a general probi-bition. It is not interpreted very se-

He looked at me keenly to see if I was quite all right. I was. Then he went

posed to be one in which man makes sac

rifices. He cheerfully gives up worldly pleasures and amusements. It would

pleasures and amusements. It would create scandal if the clergyman were seen

at theaters when the play might perchance

He used the expression. It is certainly

"As for the morality of the stuge to

day," he said, "well, I think the plays of the 18th century were, if anything, worse

than those of the 19th. It is the lighter

vein that predominates today. Still, I

think that a censor would be a good thing. He would keep a great many objection-

his work would be valuable. Our church

"In the case of the play that sets the

"You see, the clerical state is sup-

oyed myself up with it.

cular, but significant.

able things from the stage.

Brann's eyes could also twinkle, on oc

hard to realize: they dwindled.

environment that-well, it is no use

value. Some of it, however, is not likely to be watered for many years, and this is of little worth. Some of the land near the mountains is fairly good grazing land, and there is some tolerably good timber, rather remote, however, from transportation. Because of these varied conditions, it was deemed necessary to give the department considerable latitude in the disparency considerable latitude in the di partment considerable latitude in the dis-

BEST OIL TO PRESERVE TIMBER

Bureau of Forestry Is Making the Exhaustive Tests Along This Line.

OREGONIAN NEW BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 19.-The Bureau of Forestry is making exhaustive tests to determine the best grade of creosote oil for use in wood preservative treatment. The supply of the kinds of timber which are naturally rapidly that substitutes will have to found within a few years at furthest. Already the railroads are face to face with a tie famine from the exhaustion of the ds hitherto most used, especially white oak. There are plenty of substitutes, but they all decay so fast in their natural state that though their first cost is low their use is very expensive. In Europe this difficulty was met long ago by de-vising methods of artificial preservation by which, for example, a beech tie, which if untreated will decay in from four to five years, is made to last 30 years or This result is obtained by impregnating it with creosate oil.

Other preservative materials are in ex-perimental use in this country, but none gives more promising results in the in creased length of service secured. At present most of the creosote oil for this purpose is being obtained from European sources. Quantities sufficient for our use are produced in this country, but the grades are so many and for the most part, so inferior that they are but little

About 1000 samples of this oil, both na tive and European, have been tested by the bureau to determine what grade gives the best results. This involves finding out the grade of oil which both most readily enters the wood and also stays in the longest time. The first will hasten and cheapen the process, the second will insure the greater permanence of the treatment. The necessity for wood preservative

treatment is beyond the theoretical stage. It is a question of recognized and vital importance, especially to the railroads and telegraph and telephone companies, whose bills for constant renewals of ties and poles are enormous. The oil tests the bureau is making are therefore of large and immediate practical value.

Immorality of Singing.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16.—(To the Editor.)— In a recent issue of The Oregonian was a picture of one Mrs. Clark, wife of Sena-tor Clark of Montana. The picture rep-resents the woman's "first appearance at a private gathering of friends in Paris." Now, the writer of these lines is not very old, but he must be old-fashioned. He always thought that when a man and a woman got married they should live in the same house always be together for mutual assistance, etc.; that they had really an important mission to fill regarding themselves and society. But if one is out singing, or otherwise absent, in Paris or anywhere else, can such couple be considered married, live a mar-ried life, in the correct meaning of the word? Is not such a life indecent both ways, and should not such a marriage be dissolved? Can there be reason for sur-prise when scandals come from such living? The whole thing is immerality. and should be considered as such. If that woman in Paris, and those like her would go home and do some cooking and washing for her family, or if she is too lazy or too "fine" to do these things, superintend the housework necessary in a family, would she not be a better wife and a better woman for the community than when singing in Paris, attending women's clubs, bazaars, etc.? Certainly, Verily, the women need reform as well

THE OVERWORKED EYE.

Alan Dale Interviews Father Brann on His Views of the Theater of Today

"Then," he said, guardedly, "we might

do it. As a rule we do not speak of the stage from the pulpit. If, as happens oc-

casionally, a man or a woman comes to

the confessional to admit having seen a play that has evoked immoral thoughts,

or has tempted him or her in any way, we naturally advise him or her to ab-

ommend the theater when a man

Where the Church Stands.

'The attitude of the Cathelic Church

position in regard to all art.

oward the drama," he said, seriously-

herefore, she is opposed to the theory

that art may be beautiful when it in-culcates, insinuates or indecently por-

trays the immoral. She has always fostered the arts, of all kinds, and partic-

representation. The tragedies and com-

is a tragedy. The services of Holy Week

are all dramatic; the feasts of Easter and of Christmas have been the occa-

sion of Easter and Christmas dramas. The liturgy of Holy Week gives us the

Passion Play.' The 'miracle,' the 'mys-

tery' and the 'morality' plays-like 'Everyman,' recently given in this city

ular drama and are the offspring of Christian muses."

Father Brann paused, and I was much

interested. He knew what he was talk-ing about, and—so many don't! This

was vastly superior to the screech of

the self-advertising actor.
"Just think!" he went on. "the Jesuits, who are the leading educational or-

where every honest mind stands, on the platform of a clean theater, and clean popular amusement. She esteems and holds dear those who amuse, instruct

and enlighten the people by clever composition, good taste, and chastity

"But," I piped, "if you don't go per-sonally to the theater—how can you

"We read all the good plays," he an-

swered simply. "those that make literature. Corneille, Bacine, Schiller-we know them all. Why. I appeared myself

in 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' at col-

And then Father Brann did look like

Coquelin. His eyes twinkled and it was borne in upon me that, as a refined comedian, he would not be lacking.

Charles Frohman might go farther and

of speech and of action"-

of the church, have written over o plays. In short, the church stands

by Ben Greet-antedate the modern

The mass

both sexes. The modern drams.

urgy is intensely dramatic.

and you must read this seriously

woman is nervous or melancholy.

to the reverend father.

Enormous Increase in Deaths From Accidents.

BLOCK SYSTEM IS URGED

Interstate Commerce Commission Has Made Its Annual Report-Need of Further Legislation to Regulate Rates of Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was transmitted to Congress today Reference is again made to the two principal objects of the act to regulate commerce, the publication and observance of tariff rates and the correction, on complaint, of established tariff rates. The commission says, in substance, that successful regulation of rates depends upon the effective operation of all branches of regulation. The act, as amended by the Elkins law of February 19, 1903, and which deals with the publication and invariable application of tariffs, appears to be operating successfully as applied to carriers subject to its provisions, but it is believed that these provisions might be made somewhat more definite and extended to apply to other agencies connected with transportation which may now be used as a means of affording concessions to shippers, which in effect reduce the cost of moving of their products.

The commission calls attention to the fact that there has been no amendatory legislation conferring power over rates and making the orders of the commission effective. In the present state of the law, after careful and often extended investi-gation, the commission may find a rate complained against to be unreasonable and order the carrier to desist from charging that rate for the future, but it cannot, though the evidence may and usreasonable rate to be substituted for that which has been found to be unlawful.

In two instances during the past year the commission has been asked by both shippers and carriers to adjudicate conbetween them concerning the adjustment of rates. The commission thinks it probable that the cases now pending before it directly and indirectly affect almost every locality and nearly all of the people in the United States

Besides disposing of a large number of complaints through informal investigations, the commission has rendered 27 ns in reports and opinions upon contested cases or investigations made by

the commission on its own motion.

The report shows that in railway accidents there were 43,266 employes injured and 3367 killed in 1904, as compared with 33,711 injured and 2516 killed in 1902, with which year comparison is made. There were 8077 passengers injured and 420 killed. The increase in the number of deaths of passengers over 1904 is 64½ per cent. There were an unusually large number of accidents during the year. The commission again urges the adoption of the block sys-

For the year ending June 30, 1904, the preliminary report embraces returns for roads representing 209,002 miles of line, or about 39 per cent of the mileage that will be covered by the final report.

On the mileage stated the gross earnings of the railway were \$1,965,633,821. The gross earnings for the previous year on 36,313 miles were \$1,900,846,907. The operating expenses of the rallways for the year amounted to \$1,332,382,548, being equivalent to \$675 per mile of line, or \$250 more than for the year of 1960. The ratio of operat-THE CHURCH AND THE DRAMA

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

STILL WONDERING WHAT TO BUY FOR XMAS? HERE ARE A FEW HINTS IN THE WAY OF HOLIDAY GIFT BUYING. LOTS OF OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE---COME AND SEE THEM



Auto-Valets for Men

Here's a present for the man who likes to have "a place for everything and everything in its place." It's a combination of wardrobe, chiffonier and shaving cabinet. It has an ideal arrangement for men's wearables, everything being get-at-able in an instant. If you've a man in your mind you'd better see these "Auto-Valets."

Colonial Sewing Tables

A dozen dainty mahogany Sewing Tables, in the prettiest Colonial shapes, from the plain four-leg squaretop table, with one drawer, to the handsome pedestal table shown above. They're fitted with all sorts of little conveniences for sewing in comfort, and any of them would be a welcome gift to a woman who sews. One design is an exact reproduction of the famous "Martha Washington

\$12.75 to \$38

Chafing-Dish Cabinets

The Chafing Dish is now in such general use that a Chaffing-Dish Cabinet would fit into almost any establishment. The ones we're showing are the latest designs in weathered oak, fumed oak and golden oak. We have drawers and racks for all the things that go with the Chafing Dish, and plenty of room for the Chafing Dish itself. Open the door, light the lamp, and you're ready for business.

\$17.50 to \$50



-Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Delaunay, Sarah Bernhardt. Oh, I wasn't always a priest, and in my young days I used to go to the theaters a good deal. A short time ago," he smiled, "I went to see 'Ajax' in Clinton Hall. It was played in

Greek, and—and I didn't think the prohibition excluded me from that. Oh, I was able to follow it pretty thoroughstain from further episodes of that nature. But very often we of the church recly. I enjoyed it immensely. Actors and the Church. There were no "dramatic critics" at

"Ajax," We prefer to stupefy our souls in musical comedy, or to drink in the delicacies of beauties like "Bird Cenwhile a homeopathic dose of theater might effectively remove undue nerves,

We either miss a good deal, or-

an allopathic dose accentuated them strangely. I did not explain my mirth not enough.
"It is a mistake to suppose that the church exclusively favors religious plays," he said, "and discredits secular plays. She has always championed the rights of Nature. She holds that Nature capable of natural good, and that man is not totally deprayed since the fall. Original sin, according to her, has not destroyed the natural integrity of please-"is substantially identical with whether it be music, sculpture, paint-ing, or general literature. She loves the man, or his capacity for natural tue. She admits that the old pagans did true, the good and the beautiful. She hates the false, the immoral and the ugly. She denies emphatically that any many good things, which she accepts and assimilates, and that the modern pagan can do many good things. The church claims to be catholic as to the form of art can be beautiful which is based on the false, or the immoral, true, the good and the beautiful, in the order of Nature, as well as in the order of revelation. She denies that divine inspiration and revelation are confined to the Bible, and some of her great thinkers, like Dante, claim that many slarly the arts of dramatic writing and of the great lawgivers and poets of paganism were divinely inspired. She edies of the classic Greek and Latin writers are studied in all colleges by takes, and approves the good, the true

present form, is her creature. Her lit-"And the actors?" (I didn't know precisely what "and the actor s" meant, It was, perhaps, a simple effort at diver-

and the beautiful wherever found, whether in the theater or in the pul-

have known many," he said, "and have liked them. Billy Florence was a friend of mine, and he was buried from church. The picture of The Dead Christ' in St. Agnes' was given to me by Mrs. Barney Williams, who is today as lively, and charming, and brilliant a lady as though she were 46. And you saw that beautiful statue of the saint by the altar? Well, the model of that statue was a little actress named Loret-ta Healy, who used to play for Proctor. And she was married in my church

the other day."

Father Brann's eyes were luminous. Verily, the fanatics who try to foment dissension between the church and the state should have seen him .
"I knew Booth," he said, "and Mary

Anderson slightly. The stage people I have known I have liked sincerely. When plays offend us, as they do oc-casionally—and we learn this through laymen, who bring us the news-we do not protest, for such protestations

vertise them.

"Yes," he said. "That would not be necessary. I am well posted on current productions, for I read dramatic criticisms. There is a scene in a play now being presented, in which there is some shocking business with a cruciffx.

These matters of religion should never be staged. They are certain to hurt somebody. They defeat themselvez. Peo-ple who see them tell other people, and "Before I was a priest," he said, "I all that is necessary.—New York Jourthese stay away from the theater. It is saw all the fine French actors in Paris | nal.

ing expenses to earnings was 67.25 per at some subsequent meeting which cir- ple for whom they are looking. enforced in all parts of this TO DISCUSS FORESTRY. Prominent Men Will Attend Congress to Be Held Early Next Year.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU Wash. ngton, Dec. 19.-From January 2 to 7 here will be in session in Washington the American Forest Congress, made up of representatives of the large lumber ompanies, forestry associations, and mining men of the United States. The directly or indirectly bearing on the Na-

tional forestry problem.

Among the prominent lumbermen who will attend are: N. W. McLeod, presiden National Lumber Manufacturing Associa-tion; Fred Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul; R. A. Long, president Southern Lumber ufacturing Association; and the following presidents of leading lumber panies: Garret Schenck, of New York; Colonel George H. Emerson, of Hoquiam, Wash, and John L. Kaul, of Birmingham Ala. Most of the lumber trade journals will be represented by their editors. The grazing interests will be represented by a number of very influential men from the Western States, among them F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Livestock Association; Jesse M. Smith, president of the Utah Woolgrowers' Asse ciation; H. A. Jastro, president of the Kern County (Cal.) Cattlegrowers' Association, and E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Woolgrowers' Association: less than eight supervisors of forest reserves will be present to participate in the discussion on the reserves. The min-ing interests will be represented by such men as John Hays Hammond and T. J.

Grier Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, Maine and Pennsylvania have already appointed full lists of delegates. Delegates are promised from most of the remaining states.

The interest of the Federal Government in the congress is evidenced by the facts that the President of the United States will deliver an address and receive the delegates, that the Secretary of Agriculture will preside, and that the different Government Bureaus especially concerned with the forests, irrigation, and the public lands, will be fully represented. Problems affecting the forests and forest lands, as well as the great enterprises of mining He paused, and I came in with "ad- and grazing in the West, are now receiving National attention and the delibera-tions of the able men who will attend the meeting will doubtless help immensely toward their solution. In addition it is toward their solution. In addition it is expected that valuable suggestions for the improvement of present regulations con-cerning lumbering and irrigation, which are interwoven so intimately with forestry, will be a result of the meeting.

The American Lumberman, one of the leading trade journals of the

States, comments thus on this feature of the Congress: There will be born at this meeting, or

the lumber industry and the conserva-tion of other interests which must be in-

MRS. FAIRBANKS' SECRETARY. Miss Wade Persona Non Grata at White House.

Miss Margaret Wade, society editor of the Washington Post, has been se ected as social secretary by Mrs. Fair banks, wife of the Vice. President

The appointment has caused much comment, because Miss Wade was barred about a year ago from the White House in her profesional capaci ty by order of Secretary Loeb, which presumably was suggested either by the President of Mrs. Roosevelt. Mis-Wade refused to comply with certain regulations set down Secretary Loeb, because she considered the treat-ment prescribed by these regulations ignominious. The society reporters were placed in part of the White House and ordered not to go anywhere Miss Wade contended that she was there on invitation of the Presi-dent and Mrs. Roosevelt and refused to remain in the position designated by Really not much importance can be

attached to the matter, because until March Mrs. Fairbanks' social duties will be only those of a Senator's wife, but the private secretaries of Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks must necessarily negotiate all the exchanges of social courtesy between the Presi-dent's family and that of Senator Fairbanks. It can scarcely be taken as a defiance of Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion, as Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the least malicious persons in the world, and in any event would not be so undiplomatic as to purposely antagonize the first lady of the land, or espouse the cause of the oppressed to the detriment of social peace. The connection with Mrs. Fairbanks will naturally put Wade in close touch with official life at the White House, much closer, fact, than if she were simply allowed the privileges accorded to other news paper women. In this position, if Mrs. Fairbanks follows the custom instituted by Mrs. Roosevelt and the ladies of the Cabinet, Miss Wade will assist Mrs. Fairbanks in receiving her guests, pour tea for her at her informal and formal receptions, and otherwise occupy a pronounced position, although perna non grata at the White House.

Missing People Wanted. The police have a string of missing peo-

at some subsequent meeting want of at cumstances will compel the holding of at addition to the list is Chun ming accurate to the list is Chun ming addition to the list is chun methods and insure that perpetuation of Second street, offer a reward of 110 Noth-the lumber industry and the conserva- ing has been heard of L. B. Avery, who tion of other interests which must be in-strumental in advancing the general wel-fare."

Is missing from the Imperial Hotel. He informed the clerk he would return short-ly, when he left last Wednesday. He did not take his belongings. His brother, W. B. Avery, is here assisting in the search. John A. Hood, who came to Portland from Chicago several years ago, has not been heard of by his relatives for nearly two years. When last heard of he was working on a railroad here. Washington Corespondence New York is 63 years old. He is sought by G. R. Miss Margaret Wade

EVERY

EVENING

THIS

WEEK

UNTIL

9 O'CLOCK

HIGH SCHOOL "QUICK LUNCH." Great American Habit Wrongly Encouraged in the Young.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15 .- (To the Editor.) is there no way by which the author-ites of the High School could be induced compelled to give the school children the students of that institution, an hour for lunch at noon instead of 25 minutes

as now is the case? We have a boy at that achool, and it is quite disgusting to notice how he comes rushing for his lunch, having not over seven minutes to eat before he has to rush off again to be at school in time. We live several blocks from the school Now, as the school is over at 1:30 P. M. would it not be better to keep school until 3 P. M. and give the students an hour for lunch? Common sense the world over will answer, yes. And if that sense is

lacking at the High School, what can we expect of that seat of learning? It is true that many of the students carry their lunch with them, but with an hour for lunch many of those would go home at the noon hour for lunch. And go home it would be a biessing to have some time for recreation and digestion of the food after the meal.

In some Eastern states the State Commissioners have recommended laws to prevent the employers from giving their workingmen in shops, factories half an hour for lunch, even if the work-ingmen in their ignorance ask for it, giving them a chance to quit half an hour earlier, as it is said that some rest is always necessary after eating a meal, and that the workingman's health would otherwise suffer, which would be a loss to the state. How much more, should the health of the children be protected? If their health is impaired, what a loss to the community. By any means, even if drastic measures should be necessary to accomplish the end, give the students an hour for lunch. That school is for the public, not for the convenience of the teachers in filling other

ments. Piso's Cure for Consumption gives relief in ases of Coughs and Cold. 25c.