

SALMON PACKER; HATCHERIES

Columbia Spring Fish Near Extinction and Fry Output Declines.

BIG PACK NOW IN AUGUST

Once Was in April, May and June. Fears Are Raised That Late Over-Fishing Cuts Off Needed Seed Fish.

Despite hatchery output of millions of Chinook salmon fry in waters of the Columbia River in the last decade, the supply of adult fish does not increase, and there are even signs of its diminishing. This is unquestionably the fact as to the April, May and June salmon, which made the reputation of the Columbia River pack in years past, and which has fallen off alarmingly in the last decade, due to overfishing.

The July supply has been maintained, and the August supply has been increased by hatcheries, or, as some persons aver, by the growing tardiness of the salmon in entering the river from the sea. But it is evident that this increase is due, in large part at least, if not wholly, to artificial propagation. Such propagation in former years has been aided greatly by the closed August season, or, as some authorities assert, has been made wholly possible by the stoppage of fishing after August 1, then after August 10, then after August 15, and now finally after August 25.

But the open season has been extended so far that it is feared the supply of August seed fish for hatcheries is jeopardized. It is asserted that good authority that half the pack in the last few seasons has been made out of August fish, which are inferior to Spring salmon, and the great bulk of the rest out of July fish, and that the April, May and June fish, which used to be the mainstay of the industry, are threatened with extinction, unless laws are enacted to establish a closed season in those months.

Open Season Recently Lengthened. In the last Legislatures of Oregon and Washington, the early closed season, instead of being lengthened, as competent authorities insist, should have been shortened. It is stated that it now lasts between March 15 and April 15. At the same time, the August closed season was shortened also, so as to begin August 10, instead of August 15.

The alarming decrease of April, May and June salmon, the steadiness of July and August salmon, and the following table from the report of Master Fish Warden Van Dusen, of Oregon, for 1903, page 49 (Chinook salmon only):

Table with columns: Year, Total, Landed, Taken, etc. for 1898-1903.

Hatcheries Are Disappointing. No such figures are available for the last five years but there is little doubt if there were such, the diminution of Spring fish would be more marked. Hatcheries have been established to propagate the Spring salmon chiefly at Ontario, on the Willamette and on the MacKenzie, but they have not met the expectations, for causes not definitely known, though it is asserted that the chief cause is overfishing, which shuts off the supply of hatchery fish.

The fishery interests, however, are so eager for all the fish they can get that they fight all attempts to shorten the open season. In the last Oregon and Washington Legislatures the open seasons prolonged 14 days in March and ten days in August, refusing to heed the warning that they were endangering the industry and adhering to the position taken by Fish Warden Van Dusen in 1904, that no closed season is necessary.

It has been expected that the large hatchery work of the last few years would enlarge the early open seasons. But such has not been done. The pack falls to grow and there has been an alarming falling off in seed fish at the hatcheries in the last three seasons.

Each Gear Blames Others. The causes are much in dispute, and according to each party the other is guilty. The fishermen, traps and wheels—the others are to blame, because they catch too many fish. It seems to be a situation which should be met by the two states must step in if the salmon industry is to be saved from decline. Thus far the fishing gears have acted together to the extent of lengthening the open season and then have run each other a race for the most fish.

The following table shows, for the last 20 years, the annual fry output of Columbia River hatcheries and the yearly pack. It will be noted that the total pack has not increased. The record pack is that of 1885-86-87 cases, including Chinook, blueback and steelhead. The pack of this year is about 400,000, of Chinook only. In 1904, the closed season was not enforced at all and the output of the hatcheries dropped from 52,000,000 fry, of the year before, to 18,000,000. In 1905 and 1906 fishing was continued until August 25 and the fry output showed little recovery. The years 1906-23 were big ones for the hatcheries, then the fishing stopped August 15—ten days sooner than now.

Chinook salmon output of hatcheries and packings in Columbia River and its tributaries in the last 20 years has been as follows, according to records of United States Fish Commissioner, Oregon Fish Warden and Washington Fish Commissioner:

Table with columns: Year, Fry, Pack, etc. for 1887-1906.

*Estimated. During years 1888 to 1890, inclusive, open season to August 1; 1891 to 1894, open season to August 10; 1895 to 1904, open season to August 15; 1905 and 1906, open season to August 25. In the pack totals are included the

equivalent of cold storage pack in cases, based on 62 pounds of fresh salmon to the case of 18 one-pound cans. It will be seen that the open season has been gradually extended into August. It may be said with close approximation to the truth that 50 per cent of the pack is now made from August fish, most of which are evidently the product of hatcheries. The April, May and June salmon have been falling off in supply to an alarming extent and are now but a small percentage of total pack. It is worthy of note that in 1890 58.11 per cent of the pack, in 1891 58.11 per cent, in 1900 20.69 per cent, since which time there is no record available, but if there were, it would undoubtedly show heavy diminution. The open season has been prolonged into August so far that there is serious question whether it is not endangering the pack of salmon. Statistics show that the July pack has been about maintained and that the April, May and June pack has fallen off and the August pack has increased in years following. The cause of the early diminution is generally ascribed to overfishing and inadequate replenishing by hatcheries.

STATE'S OR TREASURER'S

(Continued from First Page.)

sion of the court, and when the decision went against him he turned over his \$20,000 Oshkosh home to pay as far as he could the judgment of \$12,000 against him. Senator Sawyer paid the balance. It is understood, Harshaw was left practically penniless. The decision of the Circuit Court was appealed to the Supreme Bench, and there again the money was awarded back to the state. After two years a Republican administration came into power again, and eventually the plea of the defendant and generally understood system in thus retaining the funds had their effect, and the next Republican Legislature released the judgments, to a total of over \$200,000, which the ex-Treasurer had not up to that time been able to pay.

There were more legal points in the Kiehn and Harshaw cases than in that of the McPride and Goenther suits, and the two former were settled by the Legislature, rather than take the chance of defeat with a suit of doubtful legality.

No Statute of Limitations. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered with commentaries by several of the members of the court, though the decision itself was rendered by Chief Justice Lyon. The decision was rendered Jan. 10, 1893, and in substance declared that the fact that the money deposited in banks was state money was sufficient to make the Treasurer liable to the state for the interest on such deposits.

The personal purses was a wrongful conversion, for the Treasurer being merely the bailee of the state's funds. The profits accruing from state funds were, the court declared, expressly the state's gain, unless the law should prescribe otherwise. According to the decision rendered, the fact that many years had passed did not immunize the Treasurer, the fact of being the state with interest from the date of such wrongful conversion.

Following the discovery of these cases of pocketing of profits, the legislature passed a law providing that the state funds be in the care of a commission, which should decide what banks were to be made state depositories, and laws were passed preventing partially being the Treasurer in the assignment of such deposits. Some banks, of course, under the new system, hold larger deposits than others, two banks in Madison and Milwaukee being used for the daily transactions of the Treasury Department.

Since this law was passed, the State Treasury has not been the center of the graft of the state, and the Treasurer has probably as intended to be, the executive who deals with state funds; and not the trustee who decides upon investments and the like.

NEW INTEREST LAW TO BE UP

Oregon Legislature This Winter Will Consider Deposit Matter.

Oregon has had eight Treasurers, since the state government was instituted in 1859, all of whom have made fortunes by absorbing interest accretions of state funds. If the Wisconsin case should be followed, the state would be barred from recovering the interest for more than six years back, by the statute of limitations. This statute was amended by the Legislature in 1904, so as to remove in future the limitation from the state, and from counties and other public corporations.

The Legislature next winter probably will be asked to pass a bill to provide for lending state funds to banks which will pay to the state interest on daily balances. This will divert from the pocket of the Treasurer the money which fully belongs to the public. The demand for this change will have more force than at any previous session, because the next legislative session will be the first since \$4500 a year, whereas his predecessors have been receiving a lawful compensation only \$800 a year. For this reason, the legislature has been asked to be accorded to State Treasurers by common consent as part of the compensation of the office.

It has been the custom in the past for the Legislature to pay the interest on the funds in banks, and for the banks to pay the State Treasurers for the use of the money. Though the lending of state funds is a crime, and the statute so amended, it has been upheld by the Supreme Court. It is evident that the framers of the constitution contemplated that the Treasurer should make a profit from the funds he had in his hands, and that a sum for which no competent man would serve if he received no more. Since the constitution was adopted, the compensation of the Treasurer has been increased by the allowance of various fees and perquisites, until there is no longer any excuse for his taking interest on public funds. The Legislature has passed a law which provides compensation adequate to the service rendered, and this act will take effect at the beginning of the next session.

Other states that have provided for the deposit of funds in banks that will pay interest thereon are New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri, North Dakota and Idaho. In some of these states the duty of selecting depository banks is left to a board of directors, and the State Treasurer determines in which banks the money shall be placed. In all the states careful provision is made to security, so that the state shall be safe in its investments. The rate of interest is invariably low, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent, but it is clear profit, for the money would lie in the banks if such a law were not in force.

Body of Salem Boy Found.

CLOVERDALE, Or., Nov. 3.—The body of Glen Cooper, a Salem boy, who was drowned while fishing at Estrella Falls, on October 14, was found Thursday morning by relatives. The body appeared floating in a whirlpool just below the falls, where it had been held by the under current of the fast-flowing stream for nearly three weeks. The roads will be permitted taking the body to Salem for burial, as it is in a state of decomposition; so it was buried at Dolph, about six miles above the falls.

REPUBLICANS WILL WIN IN SELECTION

Three Congressmen and Four Justices of Supreme Court Are to Be Elected.

MAJORITIES WILL BE LESS

Though There Is No Chance of the Republicans Losing Control of the Legislature, Some Democrats Will Get In.

SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—(Special.)—The election of Congressman W. L. Jones, W. E. Humphrey and F. W. Cushman, together with Supreme Court Justices Wallace Mount, of Spokane, and D. M. Crow, of Olympia, for six years, and H. D. Crow, of Spokane, and M. A. Root, of Seattle, for two years, will be accomplished Tuesday. The Republican ticket is in no serious danger, though the majorities of two years ago will be materially reduced. President Roosevelt's popularity and the absence of any Democratic fight for Parker gave the Republican Presidential ticket a majority of 72,832 in 1904, and the Congressional majority ran 57,377, with 5,123 margin for the judicial ticket.

These figures, in an off-year, would naturally be reduced, and Republican politicians have never figured the lead of 1904 was a dependable Republican majority. In addition there has been waged a labor union fight against Congressman Jones, which incidentally affects the vote of the two other Congressmen.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, precipitated the fight against Jones, who had proposed the legislation labor demanded. Sifted down, these charges amounted to a claim that Jones had refused to extend the right-of-way for the Duwamish canal zone and had refused to aid Gompers' anti-injunction bill. The anti-injunction bill he supported was that favored by President Roosevelt and his speech, Congressman Jones explained the employment of American labor in the canal zone is impracticable, and that the Jameson and Chittenden suits, which there will have to be worked out by the courts, will be sufficient to accomplish anything on the American investment for wages.

Gompers' Attack Not Serious. The campaign showing does not indicate Gompers was very serious in his attacks on Jones. He refuses to come to this State to aid the fight, and the state down urgent Democratic appeals for money to carry on the contest. The Democrats were led to believe that Gompers would give them aid and instruct Washington labor unions to make the fight against the Republican Congressmen.

With the plan in view of raising the Federal Reserve Bank, William Blackman, of Seattle, ex-labor commissioner; Dr. P. S. Byrne, ex-Mayor of Spokane and one-time union carpenter and Dudley E. Tacoma, were nominated by the Democrats for Congress. The first appeal for aid from Gompers was turned down and efforts made since to secure national aid, but no amounting to anything. As a result the Democratic fight has stood on its own merit, and the contest had not attracted much attention. Parties are said to stand to a lesser degree in other of the towns a semblance of a fight has been made by labor organizations, but this has been directed toward carrying local tickets, where recognition has been given the unions.

Fight Made on Judges. Several weeks ago a bitter fight started against Justices H. D. Crow and Milo A. Root, who had signed a minority opinion in the case of the State Bank, which was unsatisfactory to the union leaders. This fight does not materialize now that the campaign has drawn to a close. It will probably affect the vote of the two candidates, but will not seriously endanger to endanger their election.

The labor leaders started out last Summer with the effect of a hard and fast alliance with the Farmers' League and State Farmers to take a prominent part in the handling of State politics. It was argued that the farmer and labor vote had a natural affiliation, and that the Farmers' League alliance could be perfected. Politicians have not taken seriously this plan, though there have been a few isolated instances where strange alliances have been made to a labor programme.

Outside of Seattle, where an organized fight has been made by labor representatives, the union men have not taken an aggressive part in the election. A dozen labor candidates have been nominated in King County, but the Farmers' League has handled their campaign. But the movement, planned as a state crusade, has fallen flat.

Influence of Anti-Saloon League. The campaign has been a quiet affair, with more personal appeals on the part of candidates than usual. In this campaign the Anti-Saloon League has appeared to advantage in its quiet effort to influence the election of members of the Legislature. That organization has been at work for months, and has claimed to have exerted a strong influence, particularly in the country districts. In the larger communities where a cosmopolitan character is assumed, the Anti-Saloon League has been said of local option, but the temperance workers have worked openly in residence and farming districts.

A bitter fight is being made against George McCoy in Lewis County. McCoy wants to be a candidate for Speaker if he pulls through, but the Democrats are candidates for county and state offices, and their course is a conspiracy to injure the Socialists in the coming election.

Adopting the defendants in the first batch of cases called was Henry Austin Adams, a novelist and lecturer known professionally as Vincent Harper. Adams was represented by counsel. He is in Seattle pending the disposition of a divorce suit in the courts of King County.

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LOSE HEAD OR GET

All California Party Managers Claim Victory.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT

Thirty-Four Counties Claimed for Gillett and Twenty-three Are Conceded to Bell by Chairman Stone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The political campaign is closing quietly, and public interest as compared with that exhibited in former years, appears somewhat diminished, particularly in this city, where the registration is considerably reduced. Chairman George Stone, of the Republican Central Committee, this afternoon issued the following statement: "We expect J. N. Gillett, candidate for Governor to carry the state by a plurality of 25,000 over Bell. It is estimated that Gillett will carry 34 counties, that Bell will carry 23, and that one is doubtful. We will certainly elect eight Republican Congressmen and four Senators. The following received indicate that 105 out of 120 of the Legislature will be Republican."

On behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, Secretary Thomas J. Walsh today made the following statement: "A canvass of the state indicates the election of Theodore A. Bell, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 850, it is estimated that Bell will carry 41 counties, with a total vote in his favor of 25,700. We concede 17 counties, with a total vote of 16,850."

"We expect to elect five Democratic Congressmen. In two districts we concede election of Republicans, and one we regard as doubtful. We believe that Bell's majority will increase the Democratic representation in the Legislature." At the Independence League headquarters Secretary George J. Cleary issued the following: "Our reports indicate that William H. Langdon, candidate for Governor, will have a majority of 800 over Gillett and 11,000 over Bell. We expect to elect the three League Congressional candidates in all of the Legislative districts, numbering 14."

The State Legislature does not select a United States Senator at the coming session.

LIGHT VOTE IN MONTANA. Battle Is for Control of Legislature to Elect a United States Senator.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 3.—The campaign in Montana this year has been waged for the control of the Legislature, which will elect a Senator to succeed W. A. Clark. The Republicans have waged their campaign on National issues and the Democrats have put state issues to the front.

The Republican candidates for the Federal Senate, Congressman Dixon and ex-Governor M. M. Fisher, have taken an active part in the campaign, as have the Democratic candidates—Governor Toole, H. L. Frank and W. G. Conrad. Senator Clark has announced that he will not be a candidate.

The Republicans claim the Legislature by a safe working majority on joint ballot, while the Democrats claim 57 and give the Republicans 43.

T. J. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is also the nominee of the Legislature, and Chairman Browne, of the Democratic State Central Committee, claims his election by 3500.

The Democrats feel that they are certain of electing the Prosecuting Attorney and think they have a fighting chance for the Sheriff. Ira M. Krutz is the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, and Henry H. Warden is the candidate of the Democratic party. The rest of the Republican ticket will be elected without a doubt. Congressman Jones will carry Yakima by a large majority.

Rodgers Nominated for Mayor. SALEM, Or., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—In the city primaries today George F. Rodgers defeated W. C. Hubbard for Republican nomination for Mayor by a vote of 507 to 225. D. W. Gibson won the nomination for Chief of Police, leading J. J. Longcore and John Knight by about 100 votes.

There will be no Democratic ticket and there is no evidence of a citizen's movement. Rodgers is a member-elect of the next Legislature.

SOCIALISTS OUT ON BAIL. Orators Were Arrested for Obstructing the Streets of Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 3.—Eight of the Socialist speakers who were arrested in different parts of the city recently while addressing public street meetings were given a hearing in Police Court today and the cases continued until Monday. The 15 Socialist orators arrested Friday night for obstructing the streets, while addressing open-air meetings were ordered released on bonds of \$100 each for appearance in court November 14. Five of the defendants are candidates for county and state offices, and their course is a conspiracy to injure the Socialists in the coming election.

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went through, filling the tunnel with smoke and gases. The gang made a dash for the outside and all, except those three, succeeded in reaching fresh air. Great difficulty has been experienced in keeping the tunnel clear of smoke. One of the Northern officials has made a rule that an interval of at least half an hour must elapse between the passage of trains through the tunnel.

CREW STRICKEN WITH SCURVY. Steward of Ship Leland Bros. Dies From Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The British ship Leland Brothers, which sailed from Antwerp, April 3, arrived here today with six of her crew suffering from scurvy. On October 3 the ship's steward, H. Trautman, died. The Leland Brothers experienced very stormy weather. On October 20 she spoke the schooner Mingo and received some fresh provisions, which checked the scurvy among the crew.

Goes Into Ditch With Engine. SNOHOMISH, Wash., Nov. 3.—J. H. Langsam, an employe of Pendleton's logging camp, was instantly killed yesterday by a logging engine at the camp. The engine got away from the control of the engineer and all of the people jumped with the exception of Hausmann, who refused, and his dismembered body was found in a ditch.

Money for Canal Extension. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Nov. 3.—Word was received here today by Agent Lynch, of the Yakima Indian reservation, that the Yakima Indians had agreed to be expended in the extension of the

HOSPITAL CASES. The following recoveries in cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes are of special interest because the patients recovered after leading hospitals had failed. The genuineness of the cases is thus assured.

Mrs. C. Matthews, No. 302 Powell street, San Francisco; Diabetes. Was in the Woman's Hospital on Sacramento street, and after nearly blind. They told her she was incurable, but she was cured by the use of sugar and that she was incurable. She then had an examination made at the Lane Hospital, diagnosed as Bright's Disease, and took Fulton's Compound and recovered.

Mr. William White, Deputy City Assessor of San Francisco; Bright's Disease. Was in St. Luke's Hospital six weeks. Grew weaker and weaker. Then went to the hospital after three weeks went home sure that nothing could be done. Heard of Mrs. Matthews' recovery and took Fulton's Compound and recovered.

Mrs. R. Lester Bell, of Auburn, N. Y., was in the Albany Hospital so low with Bright's Disease that it was expected she would die during the night. She was so swollen with the dropsy that a touch would send her to heaven. Case looked so hopeless that the doctor advised her to go home. After three months and night tappings, the case looked hopeless and the family took Fulton's Compound and recovered.

A. G. Porter, of West Haven, Conn.; Bright's Disease. Was in New Haven General Hospital nearly blind. They told him he would never be any better. He gave up and went home to die. Heard about Fulton's Compound and went for it, and well and is now back to his railroad work.

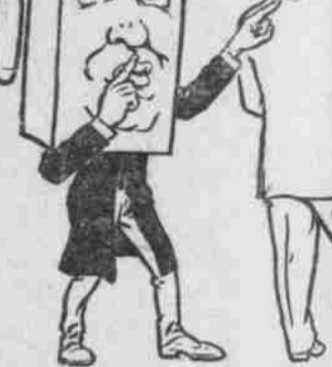
W. A. Whitney, of Cheyenne, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was in St. John's Hospital in Cheyenne, Bright's Disease. After heavy tube siphoned, dropsy, casts, etc. etc. Case looked hopeless. On the advice of physician drained and sent to Honolulu to prolong life as long as possible. In Honolulu heard of Deputy U. S. Marshal Whitney's recovery from Bright's Disease under Fulton's Compound, took it and recovered.

Charles A. Newton, yardmaster, Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Sacramento. The physicians at the Southern Pacific Hospital in Sacramento, advised him to go home to get worse, he took Fulton's Compound and recovered. Two years later Newton was again in St. John's Hospital, Cheyenne, with Bright's Disease. When the family doctor said he could not live he was put on Fulton's Compound, the boy is now at school, complete recovery.

John Grazier, merchant of Eureka, Cal., was in the Lane Hospital, San Francisco. Case looked so low that the doctor advised him to go home. After three months and night tappings, the case looked hopeless and the family took Fulton's Compound and recovered.

T. J. Mulloy, of No. 2116 Bryant street, San Francisco, was in the U. S. Marine Hospital with Bright's Disease. Got so low his sister was advised she was incurable. She took Fulton's Compound and recovered.

W. E. Hutchinson, mate of one of the island steamers was in the Honolulu Hospital slowly dying with Bright's Disease. President of the Honolulu Drainage Company, got Fulton's Compound into the case. Complete recovery.



The Sign of Poor Work. By A. Frank Taylor

ALL suits, whether Custom Tailored or Ready-to-Wear, when new look alike to most men.

Because then the Fabric is Stiff and whether or not the suit is properly made the Fabric will hold for a time the Shape given it by Old Dr. Goose—the Hot Flat Iron.

Consequently a man may often Shake Hands with himself when he first tries on his suit after it is finished or he has purchased it.

And three or six weeks later will Kick himself for having paid his Good Money for the shapely and ill-fitting Suit Bureaucracy he finds he owns.

Now an ill-fitting and shapely suit of clothes is a result of Improper Cutting and Poor Workmanship. An Expert Tailor can tell at a glance when a Suit is properly or improperly made.

And we believe you should know how he does it—so that you can tell a suit for yourself—before and not after it is purchased.

Now no matter if the suit be made by the Most Celebrated Custom Tailor in the World—or the most Exclusive Ready-to-Wear clothes maker—

If you see that wrinkle below the collar to which Old Dr. Goose is pointing in the illustration—it's a Poor Suit.

For that Wrinkle is the Sure Sign of Poor Work.

And upon which that sign appears while it may look fine at the try-on—it will lose its shape and fit a week or a month later—

The Collar will Gap at the back of the neck—the left Lapel will Bulge—the Shoulders will lose the Shape and Sag—the Sleeves will begin to twist—and certain Breaks and Wrinkles will appear between the Neck and Shoulder and over the Breast.</