

Mathloma Will Be Launched To-

morrow After Work on Bottom. Treated with carbolineum five years ago, when the hull was constructed, the frames and inside "skin," or planking, of the Government dredge Mathloma is so thoroughly preserved that when some of the outer planking was resome of the outer planking was re-moved, because of damage sustained in striking rocks, the nails had to be broken off. Some of the frames were tested to ascertain their condition and were found sound throughout. Water in upperdeck statetoons. In Boar had 85 passengers and about 1000 tons of cargo. Further announcement by Bates & Cheesebrough of steamer service be-tween Portland and Atlantic Coast ports to be the found sound throughout. were found sound throughout. Joseph Supple, who built the craft and is making the repairs, said that he was surprised to find that the inside of the hull did not present sizes of de-terioration. Heavy planks on the bow were renswed and the sheathing was replaced and along the bottom, where there are a super set to leave here Febru-ary 15 in that service. there was a large amount of wear, be-cause of the operation of the dredge in shallow water on the Upper Willam-evening for Astoria to make a final inette, some work was done, nocessita- specilon of Lightvessel No. 67, which ting recaulking. The vessel is to be launched late tomorrow afternoon and within a day or two the dredge Chamweek. i a day or two the dredge Cham-will be hauled on the ways for the character of an overhauling. view of ascertaining if she has com-plete equipment and if the test of steaming from Portland to Astoria was same character of an overhauling.

tended, also the crews of the Elfrieda and German bark Mimi. Officers of the steamer Bear, which

Beetles Work in Pairs. In the construction of a main gallery the bettles usually work in pairs, the secondary mines are so extended hori-zontally around the tree as to complete-ly girdle it. Hence the sap supply cut ly girdle it. Hence the sap supply cut off death to the tree results from starvalion. The grubs or larvae on com-pleting their secondary galleries, usually enlarge the ends of these mines pleting into small chambers, in which they pass the Winter in a dormant state. With the warm, sunby days of the following Spring these grubs change to pupae, the true resting stage of the insect, which in a few days again changes to mature or adult beetles. So again about the middle of the follow-ing July this new brood of adult beetles migrate to attack new trees. Thus

curved. some of the neighboring green-topped trees. If fresh pitch tubes are found on the bettles usually work in pairs, the female depositing her tiny white eggs in pockets along both sides of the gal-lery. These eggs hatch within a short time into small white grubs or larvae which immediately start feeding and time into small white grant feeding and which immediately start feeding and right angles to the main galleries of the parent beetles. Thus it is that in a few weeks these secondary mines are so extended hori-zontally around the tree as to complete-

SEASON HAS NO PRECEDENT

Pioneer Comments on Frenk Rise and Fall of Lewis River.

Fred Lee Lewis, the first white man to walk the banks of the Lewis River, told Captain McNeill, of the steamer Mascot, yesterday that in all his experience on the stream, the first of which was in the Fall of 1844, he did not know of a senson parallel to the present one, as in the last freshet the river reached a stage of 8.4 feet at Woodland and in a week had dropped to 1.6 feet

Captain McNeill said it was impossible to reach Woodland now and that a further rise would be necessary to provide a good boating stage. Mr. provide a good boaing stage. Ar. Lewis visited Taylor-street dock yes-terday and informed the steamboat-men that he was nearly \$1 years old. He owns a ranch on the stream, but has not visited it in six years, as he bears an antipathy toward navigators and the elements, because the improvement of Lewis River and changing currents have washed about of his original holdings. and about 60 acres out

DIVER AWAITING LOW WATER

Snags Bother Union Oil Company's

Steamers and Pipe Breaks.

Several projects on the waterfront Several projects on the waterfront are awaiting a further drop in the stage of the rives, among them being the removal of a dolphin and other ob-structions on the bed, 25 to 30 feet off the Union Oil Company's dock at Linn-ton, and repairs to a supply main of the Pertinand Gas & Coke Company that is laid along the upstream side of the Steel bridge plers.

Fritz De Rock, a diver, has been employed for both jobs. He says that the river is yet too high and the water too cold after the recent freshet to work at cold after the recent freshet to work at great depth. The pipe line crosses deep cuts on the bottom and he says that in making repairs there a year ago he used 105 feet of airhose. The work off the Union Oil Company's dock will be prosecuted as soon as possible, owing to the danger that tank steamers will sus-tain damage while discharging. The dolphin is submerged so that its loca-tion compute be definitely associated tion cannot be definitely ascertained from the surface and it is thought that there are piling or other objects lodged

Stetson Makes Good Gain.

there

Assertions of some steamer owner that there is little to be gained in transporting general cargo from San Pedro and San Francisco to Portland during the Winier season is not borne 0.07 P. M..... 55 feet[0.40 A. M..... 3.9 feet]

was repaired here and left during the She will be gone over with a satisfactory. With the tender Colum-bine acting as convoy the lightressel will go to her station at Umatilla Reef

Monday. No. 92 will proceed from that station to Swiftsure Bank and No. 94 goes from there to Port Angeles for an Larva or grub (hatched from egg) (destructive stage).

Movements of Vessels.

overhauling.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.-Arrived-Steamer Bear, from San Pedro via San Francisco. Salled-Steamer Shna Yak, for San Fran-

Silled-Steamer Shna Yak, for San Fran-clace.
Asioria, Jan. 28.—Arrived at 3:10 and left up at 9:50 A. M.—Steamer Bear, from San Pedro and San Francisco. Sailed at 3:50 A. M.—Steamer Beaver, for San Francisco and San Pedro. Arrived at 9:30 and left up at 10:43 A. M.—Steamer Johan Poulsen, from San Francisco. Arrived at 10 A. M.— Schooner Virginia. from San Francisco. Sailed at 12:30 P. M.—Steamer J. A. Chans-lor, for San Francisco. Sailed at 3 P. M. —Steamer Elmore, for Tillamook. San Francisco. Jan. 28.—Arrived at 7 A. M.—Steamer Shasts, from San Pedro; steamer Northland, from Portland. Sailed at 11 A. M.—Schooner Alvana, for Columbia River.
Valparalso, Jan. 28.—Arrived previously—

at 11 A. M.-Schooner Alvana, for Columbia River. Valparalso, Jan. 23. - Arrived previously-Norwegian steamer Solveig, from Portland, for St. Vincent. Ban Francisco, Jan. 28. - Arrived.-Steamer Northland, from the Columbia River; W. S. Porter, from Daugias Island. Salled.-Steamer Korea, for Hongkong; Admiral Sampson and Charles Nelson, for Seattle; Shasta, for Beilingham; Hoquian, for Wil-laps; Assincion, for Port Angeles; schoon-er Alvena, for the Columbia River. Glasgow, Jan. 28. -Salled.-Latonia, for St. John N. B.; Furnesia, for New York, via Movills; Ontarian, for Portland, Me. Liverpool, Jan. 28. -Salled.-Baltle, for New York, via Queenstown; Lusitania, for New York, via Queenstown. Tacoma, Wash, Jan. 28.-Arrived.-Stramer Harold Dollar, from San Francisco, Departed.-Japanese steamer Seattle Marka; for Saettle, steamer Film for Port Makair

Departed-Japanese steamer Seattle Marka, for Seattle; steamer Elsa, for Port Blakely, Scattle,

for Seattle; steamer Eisa, for Port Blakely, Seattle. Raymond, Wash., Jan, 28.-(Special.)-The movements of vessels at the docks of Raymond today are is follows: The steam schooner Quinault, Capital Caffold, arrived on Friday and will load at the Creech Bros.', Quinault and Clerin-Hamilton mills for San Pedro. The steam schooner Sagi-naw, Capitaln Walviz, sailed from the Qui-nault mill on Saturday for San Pedro. The steam schooner Washington arrived from San Francisco via Portland and is loading at the Raymond mill for San Framelsco; she will sail on Sunday or Monday. The sailing ressel Comet is loading at the Siler mill and will be here soon to complete her cargo. The steam schooler Caflos, carrying pas-sengers and lumber, is loading at the Wil-japa mill and will sail for San Pedro on Sunday morning.

Punta Arenns, Jan. 19.-Arrived previous -Skipton Castle, Antwerp, for San Fran

cisco. Honskong, Jan. 28.—Arrived.—Kumeric, from Seattle. Scattle, Jan. 24.—Arrived.—U. S. S. Sno-bomish, from Campbell River, B. C.; steamer er Alaskan, from Sailna Cruz; steamer Buckman, from San Francisco; steamer Seattle Maru, from Tacoma, Sailed.-Steamer Governor, for San Francisco; steamer Sattle Maru, for Criental ports; steamer Sattle Maru, for Tacoma; steamer Buckman, for Tacoma.

the life history of this destructive in-sect is completed, the four stages of its development being: 1. Egg (deposited by adult).

Pupa (change from larva or grub) (resting stage). 4. Adult (changes from pupa) (mi-

gratory stage). Damage Done by Insects.

The standing timber in the United

The standing timber in the United States today is approximately said to be about 2.00,500,000,000 feet board measure. This amount at an average stumpage value of \$2.50 per M. would represent an asset of \$6,000,250,000,000. It is reported by the Bureau of Ento-mology (Bul. 58, Part V), whose chief duty is to examine and study insect depredations and recommend steps for control, that fully 10 per cent of the control, that fully 10 per cent of the total forest value of the United States is destroyed annually by forest insects. Ten per cent of the country's timber asset then would be \$62,500,000, which sum would represent the total annual

average loss from forest insects alone. This does not take into consideration the \$50,000,000 average annual fire loss. 15 per cent of which is directly due to forest insects, which kill the timber

ahead of the fires. This sum certainly represents a colossal loss to the lumber industry of the United States, and is for the most part occurring quietly and continually. No smoke is apparent. Only occasion-ally does this loss become conspicuous to the casual observer, through some especially serious insect depredation, which kills off the choice, healthy tim-ber on thousands of acres in an astonishingly brief period of time. Notable among many of the great insect rav-ages which have occurred in this coun-

try are the following: Notable Instances of Ravages.

First-From 1890-1892 the Southern pine beetle destroyed a very large per-centage of the best pine and spruce timber over an area of 75,000 square miles in the states of Virginia. West Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Second-From 1818-1900 there were

several severe outbreaks of the East-ern spruce beetle in New York state. Northern New England and Southeastern Canada. Here the best spruce tim-ber over thousands of acres was total-Third-From 1897-1907, in the Black

to take steps for control as soon as it is practicable. Thus far much interest has been manoffice.

If us far much interest has been mak-ifested in Oregon by many of the va-rious private timber holders over the existing insect infestation by the moun-tain pine beetle in their timber. In Packer Olive Company, and the second existing insect infestation by the moun-tain pine beetle in their timber. In Baker City, Or., a private company has been organized by the local timbermen who, under the direction of experts from the Bureau of Entomology, have attempted control work of this beetle, with very gratifying results. The growing widespread interest as mani-fested by various outside timber owners would indicate that before long many will be carrying on this insect control work on their own private holdings. To best illustrate the apparent atti-tude of the Forest Service toward the control work of the insects which are destroying millions of dollars worth of valuable timber on the public forest re-serves annually, a little history may be cited:

In 1901 experts on forest insect rav-ages told the Department of the In-terior the damage then done to the yel-low pine by the Black Hills pine beetle on the Black Hills Forest Reserve, and on the Black Hills Forest Reserve, and recommended steps for control. They also told them what might be expect-ed if this control work was neglected. The department apparently paid no at-tention whatsoever to this advice, with the prophesied result that in the past few years fully 1,000,000,000 feet of the best yellow pine timber has been de-stroyed—one-half of all the timber on the Black Hills Forest Reserve. This great loss could have been easily pre-vented by the expenditure of a compar-atively small sum of money had action small sum of money had action been taken in 1901.

Forest Service Inactive.

In Eastern Oregon, on the Wallows Forest Reserve, the first serious out-break of the mountain pine beetle was discovered killing lodgepole pine in discovered killing longered these in-1905. Experts again visited these in-fested areas in 1907 and again steps for fested areas in rongly urged. No actested areas in 1907 and again steps for control were strongly urged. No ac-tion whatever was taken by the Forest Service. Today, throughout the entire pine belt of Washington. Oregon and Idaho many million feet of the finest pine timber is dead. And the insect is on the increase. The death of most of this timber is due arimarily to the favages the increase. The death of most of this timber is due primarily to the ravages of the mountain pine heetle, which through neglect and ignorance was al-lowed to multiply and spread. Yet this great loss could have been easily pre-vented at small expense had the matter received prompt attention and action when first reported. These insects, so far as known, first made their appearance on the public

These insects, so far as known, first made their appearance on the public forest reserves. How then, can private owners be expected to receive benefit from such methods? The Forest Serv-ice practically refused to start control work on the great insect-infested areas of the public forest reserves until the private owners would aitempt some-thing with which they were unfamiliar though very willing to take up when proper methods are shown them. This attitude is certainly a very peculiar one for the Forent Service to assume.

Now that the interest of lumbermen has been aroused, and the Forest Serv-Third-From 1897-1907, in the Black Hills Forest Reserve of South Dakota, about 1.090,090,000 feet of the finest standing yellow pine timber was killed by the Black Hills pine beetle. This amount represents about 50 per cent of the total yield of timber on the entire Black Hills Forest Reserve. Fourth-The mountain pine beetle,

coma is a success; that he is well along in years, is financially well enough off so that he does not need to work and is tired of the continual fight that has been in progress since he has been in

Commission Plan Scoffed At.

ers as a candidate again. The Mayor feels that if his "anti-treating" ordi-nance wins March 21 half the recall bat-

At the same time he says that if the

tle will be won.

When the commission plan of govern-When the commission plan of govern ment was adopted a year ago and put into operation in Tacoma last May the friends of the measure were loud in pointing out the advertising benefits that would accrue as a result of the in-novation. These days, opponents of the commission plan are pointing out that novation. These days, opponents of the commission plan are pointing out that the chief things resulting from com-mission plan government have been steadily increasing municipal expenses each month since the commission took office and free advertising in the way of freak legislation. As a specimen of this advertising here is what the Weekly Scotsman of Edinburgh, Scotland, in its issue of December 21, had to say of the "anti-treating" ordinance:

"anti-treating" ordinance: "In Tacoma, a town in the State of Washington, a new by-law has been enacted placing a veto on 'treating.' The new by-law makes it a misdemeanor to ask a friend to have 'just one more.'



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Conscience Fund Gets \$35.

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