

HUME HOPS
ON WARDE

Salmon King Before Fish Commission With Figures to Fortify His Rejected Hatcheries Claim and Refute Van Dusen.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Nov. 19.—When the state officials, acting as a fish commission, turned down the claim of R. D. Hume for \$1,000 for operating hatcheries on the Rogue river they might have known that a fight was coming. For the salmon king of the empire of Curry county never lets go an opportunity for a scrap. He has had more litigation than any man in Oregon, from the lowest courts to the highest, and stranger still, has won nearly every case, including libel suits brought against him. He arrived in Salem last night with 1,000 in his eye and a grip sack full of statistics and affidavits, to establish his claim before the commission, first, and if need be in the courts afterwards. He brought his attorney, Judge Hale of Grants Pass, along with him. The whole subject will be made red-hot for several days in the statehouse.

Bushels of Statistics.
Hume brings in statistical information, as he can the first can of fish ever put up on the Sacramento river and has kept perfect tab on the development of the industry and the decadence of the fishery. Taking four years to produce a perfect salmon from the spawn, he shows that from 1,357 fish in 1889 he increased the catch of salmon in the Rogue river to 71,951 in 1906. Then the state hatcheries took hold of the production of young salmon with the United States back of them, put in 3,445,000 young fry in 1903, and in 1907 the catch ran down to 19,789 fish taken in the Rogue river.

On the Columbia river Hume brings an equally forceful indictment against state regulation, or, as he intimates, state catering to the lawless elements who are destroying the industry. He shows that from 1898 to 1906 pound nets increased from 424 to 444 drift nets increased from 632 to 1,759, set nets increased 305 (there were none in 1898), seines increased from 63 to 94, while wheels declined from 75 to 47, and dip nets went out of use. In this period fishing boats increased from 21 to 40 feet in length, and gasoline power took the place of oars. All nets increased about double in length and depth. With this enormous increase in gear and catching apparatus, the pack, in equivalent of cases, only increased from 320,000 cases in 1898 to 290,000 cases in 1906.

Hume claims the river has been swept clean of fish and alleges in support of this assertion that this season only 7,000,000 eggs were taken from the Columbia, where formerly from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 were taken. Hume proposes to follow this matter to a finish, and there will be something doing in the fishy kingdom before he gets through. Fish Warden Van Dusen has the fight of his life on his hands.

RELIEF MAY NOT
BE IMMEDIATE

Mr. Roosevelt's Plans May Not Bring Desired Result, Say Bankers.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, Nov. 19.—While the belief is general in banking circles that Roosevelt's plan of issuing Panama canal bonds and certificates of indebtedness will bring eventual relief to the financial situation, there is a widespread opinion that this relief will not be immediate. Officials of the First National bank are credited with expressing the view that the certificates of indebtedness cannot be made a basis for national bank circulation without a special act of congress, and this report was largely responsible for the decided weakness which marked the stock market today. London was weak and quotations in this market declined through out the day. Active stocks lost from \$2 to \$3 a share, the close being at nearly the lowest level.

MINIDOKA PROJECT
PLEASES UNCLE SAM

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, Nov. 19.—A box of "Golden Russet" potatoes, which were grown near Heyburn, Idaho, had been received by the reclamation service Washington office. The results of this first season of irrigation under the Minidoka project are most pleasing to the officials of the reclamation service as well as to others interested in the undertaking.

The yield of potatoes was something over five tons to the acre, and potatoes in neighboring states are bringing \$40 per ton. The only care this crop received was one plowing to provide furrows for irrigation, and one watering. It is believed that this project is destined to become a famous potato section.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The winter months are very hard on the person whose Stomach, Liver and Kidneys are in bad shape. But in the Bitters you have a sure medicine to build up and strengthen the entire system. It cures Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Insomnia, Chills and Colds.

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL STRINGENCY
The Cause
The Cure

Every one admits that the present financial stringency has been brought about by certain sections of the East having drained Oregon and the rest of the Great West of its supply of ready money. We have practically unlimited resources and no money, hence this is the only tenable cause of our money shortage.

The Effect

The East has too long been the sole center of accumulation; not only have the Banks and Trust Companies been responsible for this accumulation, but also, and to a very marked degree, the Bonding and Insurance Companies.

If all the money that Oregon has sent East for Bonding and Insurance premiums had been kept in this state there would be no stringency in the Oregon money market!

Noting the cause and effect, the cure suggests itself at once: Patronize the Oregon institutions. If you want Fidelity, Contract or Judicial Bonds, Accident, Liability, Steam Boiler, Plate Glass, or any Miscellaneous Insurance, go to the "All Oregon Company," the

UNION
GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION

It is a stock company with a cash capital of \$100,000.00 fully paid in Good, Honest Oregon Money—every dollar of which is far better security than one hundred dollars in "Wall Street" gambling funds.

CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY
CONVEYERS AT CAPITAL
GOVERNOR
LAYS OUT IN
THE LAW

Railway Commissioner Wilson Resigns to Prevent Impeachment—Governor Sends Message to First Legislature Assembled Since the Panic.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 19.—Andrew M. Wilson, bonding ex-supervisor under indictment by the San Francisco grand jury, early this morning sent a short, curt resignation to his office to Governor Gillette, which was summarily accepted.

The resignation leaves but nine matters that according to the governor require urgent legislation. "Clarity and economy are the watchwords of the legislature assembled at the call of Governor Gillette to legislate for the relief of the state from the burdens imposed by the financial conditions of the country and the consequent embarrassments raised by the continued legal holidays.

At caucuses of Republicans of both senate and assembly prior to the opening of the extraordinary session it was urged that the sessions should come at an even end if night sessions became necessary.

In the assembly Speaker Beardsley called 75 members to order out of a total of 79. Sergeant-at-Arms Stafford was allowed \$90 a day with which to conduct his department and Chief Clerk Lloyd was limited to \$49 for his staff of assistants. Organization already programmed was quickly effected and after the reading of Governor Gillette's proclamation the limited list of attachments was announced.

Governor's Message.
After a short recess the following message of the governor was read: "At the most urgent request of clearing houses, banking institutions, civic bodies and many prominent business men from all parts of the state I have called you together for the purpose of enacting certain legislation which is believed to be imperative because of the most unusual financial stringency existing today in the state brought about by the financial conditions of the country."

"The specific purposes for which you have been called together appear in a proclamation issued by me Friday, the 15th inst., copies of which will be placed before several of these purposes I desire herein to call to your special attention, and I ask your careful consideration of them. It is very important that the financial conditions of the state should be brought to normal as speedily as possible and there is every reason to believe that this can be done by the action of the legislature and so, if our people are patient and will co-operate with the legislature, it is possible to restore confidence and to replace the reserves that for several months have been depleted by reason of the movement of crops and by the action of timid depositors who have withdrawn their money and hoarded it."

The country generally is very prosperous. Our state is particularly so, and there is no reason why this prosperity should be continued. Letting business never was better. The farmer of every state has been blessed with large crops for a number of years, for which they have received good prices. All the wheels of industry are turning, trying to supply the enormous demands made upon them. All labor is employed at the highest wages, and all merchants have been enjoying a large trade. There is no poverty in the land, yet in the midst of this apparent prosperity there is a most solid basis, and with more money in the country and a larger per capita than we ever enjoyed before, the nation finds itself in the throes of a money panic.

Watered Stocks.
It is quite evident that there must be some cause for this condition of affairs, and it is found in the extravagant living, wild speculation, the effort to get rich quickly by giving nothing for something, the frenzied financial operations of Wall Street and the attempts, dishonestly and by misrepresentation, to float all manner of enterprises upon a sea of water. These are the things which have been mostly, if not entirely responsible for the present financial stringency, and it is the duty of the legislature to take prompt action to remedy them. These are the things which have been mostly, if not entirely responsible for the present financial stringency, and it is the duty of the legislature to take prompt action to remedy them.

Our banking laws need to be amended so as to afford better protection to the depositor. The large trust companies and corporations doing an interstate business should be placed under federal supervision and subject to federal laws, and to report thereon at the next regular session of the legislature. The constitution should be amended so as to grant such power.

I suggest that the legislature appoint a committee to investigate the methods of doing banking business in this state, and to report thereon at the next regular session, together with such recommendations and changes in the law as such committee may deem necessary.

Today our banks have large balances due them from the east, amounting to millions of dollars, which have accumulated there by reason of the movement of our crops to that market. Most of this money should in the due course of business have been paid by this time, but because of the financial conditions existing in New York and other eastern

cities our bankers are unable to secure the balances due them, payment having been temporarily refused.

Money Is Hoarded.
This, together with the fact that for several months large sums have been withdrawn from the banks and hoarded, has greatly depleted the cash reserve which the banks usually carry, and with which the business of our state is carried on. The effect is that money can not be secured with which to pay the first installment of taxes without reducing the reserves to such an extent as to seriously imperil our financial, commercial and industrial interests. Therefore, the business of the state, in fact, many who have depended upon the banks to supply money to pay taxes can not pay their taxes at all.

Unless some relief is granted the delinquent list will be large, and many of our citizens will suffer a heavy penalty, and so much money will be taken out of circulation at a time when none can be spared as to threaten the very existence of the business of the state. This relief can come by enacting a law authorizing the government during a great financial stringency to issue a proclamation to suspend the payment of taxes for a short period of time. Such a bill will be presented to you for your consideration, and I desire very much to give it your most earnest attention.

Courts Suffer.
The financial conditions have been such that it was necessary to declare legal holidays in order to protect our business interests. Other states for the same reason have also declared holidays. While it has been necessary and wise to declare them, still the business of the courts has suffered, and there has resulted loss and great inconvenience to many of our citizens. It is possible to declare holidays to protect our financial and commercial interests and still leave the courts open to dispatch the business of the state. Therefore, the law should be amended so that during the holidays legal proceedings, for the entry and return of writs, for the enforcement of judgments, and for the execution of writs, should be suspended. This would leave the courts open for the prosecution of all criminal actions and proceedings, to conclude any action pending on trial, and to grant injunctions, to quiet title to real property, for partition, for condemnation proceedings, for the entry and return of writs, for the enforcement of judgments, and for the execution of writs. This change of our laws I deem very necessary, and I trust the legislature will pass suitable legislation to that end. The law is now such that regular and fixed holidays should remain as it is, the change being made only in reference to what may be termed special holidays declared by the governor's proclamation.

Several proposed amendments to the charter of the city and county of San Francisco, which were ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a recent election held therein, will be submitted to you for your approval. One of such amendments is of particular importance to the city, and relates to the issuance and sale of bonds for municipal improvements, and in view of the great need of such improvements in San Francisco, it is very important that this amendment should be approved by the legislature. Among these improvements of which San Francisco is urgently in need, are:

An auxiliary water system for fire protection, for sanitary and flushing purposes; construction and repair of its city hall, hall of justice, and other public buildings. The estimated cost of these improvements amounts to about \$28,000,000, and the money to build the same must be raised by a bond issue. The necessity for making these improvements is so urgent that it is imperative that the calling of an extra session of the legislature, and I apprehend that there will be no objection to the legislature approving this amendment to warrant several others which will be submitted to you.

Bills Introduced.
Six bills relating to legal holidays were introduced by Assemblyman Grove Johnson of Sacramento and referred to the judiciary committee, which meets this afternoon. Two bills relating to contingent expenses in the government were introduced by Assemblyman Estudillo and referred to the ways and means committee. The assembly then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to give the various committees opportunities to organize and to scrutinize the proposed legislation.

The senate cut out all contingent expenses, stenographers and attaches, and cut everything down to bare bones, limiting the total expenses of the session to \$149 per day.

The regular statutory officers being elected to the senate in 1908, the regular session of the legislature will be held on this morning by appointing the regular committees and adjourning till 2:30 this afternoon.

The principal dispute will be over the demand of the Los Angeles clearing house, which wants the time for paying taxes extended 90 days, while many other parts of the state think San Francisco and Los Angeles have a case of "mex" and that 60 days' extension is ample.

I. O. O. F. BANQUET AND INSTALLATION
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Newport, Or., Nov. 19.—E. J. Seeley, accompanied and assisted by a large number of visiting Odd Fellows from Albany, Corvallis, Elk City and Toledo, has conferred the Encampment degrees of the order on 25 members of the local lodge. Following the degree work and the installation of officers a banquet was served by the Rebekahs.

Newport lodge of Odd Fellows has increased fully 100 per cent in membership within the past year and bids fair to be the leading lodge in this part of the state.

Today and tomorrow are the last days for discount on east side gas bills.

Portland banks and grain men have bought and paid for more wheat of 1907 growth than they had purchased on the same date a year ago. This year's wheat has brought higher prices and required larger cash payment, and at the same time the money stringency has retarded the cashing of Portland bills of exchange through New York. The bankers and grain men discussed the situation at a clearing house meeting yesterday afternoon, but no plan could be devised to hasten the cash-realizing process.

It is not proposed at this time to offer wheat scrip to the farmers in payment for the 50 per cent of the 1907 crop remaining in the farmers' hands. The bankers and grain buyers are now concerned principally with the difficulty of realizing cash on the wheat they have ready for sale. It is estimated that this amounts to between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels, at 70 to 75 cents a bushel.

The bankers and grain men have the bills of exchange, and while small sales of these bills are now being made in New York, the amount is not sufficient to satisfy them. If they can effect the sale of the bills of exchange now on hand they will then have ample capital with which to move the remaining wheat from the interior to the foreign markets.

Their ability to cash their bills of exchange depends upon the condition of the New York money market, which is slowly improving. The clearing house meeting yesterday afternoon opinions varied as to the probable time that will be required to restore the money market to normal conditions. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the president. It is not likely another meeting will be held.

If the money market makes it possible the bills of exchange will be cashed through New York, but if this does not occur they can of course be sent direct to London and collected at maturity, 60 days hence. The question is how long it will take to get the money simply delayed. The world has to have the Pacific northwest's wheat crop, and must pay for it on delivery. Present conditions only are preventing a free collection.

The consensus of opinion of Portland bankers is that the proposed \$50,000,000 Panama bond issue will be immediately beneficial in easing monetary conditions. It is said the principal need is to stimulate the circulation of idle money, and that the offer of the government to exchange gilt-edged securities for cash will be a great help in this regard. The people will bring out the hoarded capital, which the government can proceed to distribute by various methods through the channels of commerce. The greatest embarrassment caused by a financial stringency is that it frightens the capital, and everything that will tend to reassure the holder hastens the restoration of normal business conditions.

WOODMAN SPARE

(Continued from Page One.)
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In the slawdwood department conditions are about the same, though perhaps not so much so. The supply of slawdwood is being turned out by the mills as in the past. One big mill has closed, and it is rumored that others will follow suit. It is not considered likely, however, that these mills will remain closed for any extended period of time, so that the supply of slawdwood will not cease entirely at any time or to any great degree for long.

Coal Situation.
The coal situation seems to be about the same. It is said by dealers that there are now 15,000 tons of coal in the city for domestic use while perhaps 30,000 tons are on the ships bound for Portland bunkers. This does not mean, however, that this is all Portland will get, but that it is up to the dealers to order as they see fit. It is very probable, therefore, that coal will remain at about \$12 throughout the winter.

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CASH ONLY
FOR WHEAT

Clearing House Devising a Plan for Putting Currency in Hands of Farmers in Exchange for Millions of Bushels of Wheat.

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Selz Royal Blue at \$3.50
\$4 or \$5

YOU'D just as soon have better shoes than you're now wearing, wouldn't you? Nothing's "good enough" in this world as long as we can get something better.

If you're wearing Selz Royal Blue shoe now, we needn't say any more to you, except that this is the store for another pair of them. If you're not wearing Selz Royal Blue shoe, you've got something coming to you in shoe-comfort and value; more than you've had. It's here for you.

Seventh and Washington
Rosenthal's
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PORTLAND'S BEST SHOE STORE
"If It's Shoes It's Rosenthal's"

down as low as \$2.75 for short green slabs, and \$3 for green inside wood. Slawdwood dealers have not cut their price very much as yet, but they are already beginning to shave a little, and are guaranteeing quick delivery. Cordwood is being quoted in many yards at \$5.50 where a short time ago it was \$7 and \$7.50, and even these dealers say the spring will bring a still further reduction.

The dealers are up against a peculiar condition. They, throughout the summer, have been hammering the people by telling them that when winter came the prices would whoop up to a high notch. All the time they have been stocking up with cordwood, and they are now being forced to sell it at high prices for their fuel.

As the result of their extortations people have bought and most of the basements of the city are filled with a goodly supply. Now comes the large number of men willing to cut wood, and the supply increases to such an extent that even the dealers cannot claim a cordwood shortage. Therefore, the dealers, unable to hold their wood at the top notch prices are forced to lower it, because they must sell in order to realize upon what already has been contracted for.

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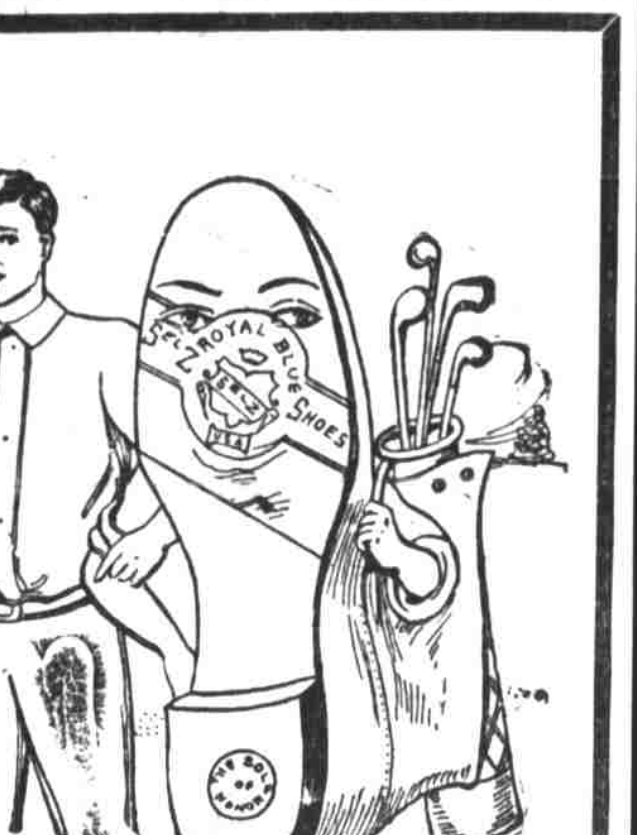
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WANTED

Capable, high grade men—good talkers, accustomed to earning from \$25 to \$50 a week, for the biggest sales campaign ever inaugurated in the northwest.

If you are out of a position or earning less than \$25 a week, call.

Out-of-town men please write; a live man is wanted in every town in the northwest.

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