WOMEN'S CLUBS AND WORK

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.

"SIX O'Clock Closing Federation" is the name adopted by the federated organizations of the city to promote the movement for the early closing of the stores of the city. This name was adopted by the general committee which met in the parlors of the Young Woman's Christian Association last Wednesday evening, and will be recommended to the open meeting which will be held about June 15. The plans of campaign were also carefully considered, and a method for vigorous work will also be submitted at this meeting.

It is a subject with two well developed sides for argument but with only one question of right and wrong. The stores should close at 6 o'clock on Saturdays all the year around and at 1 p. m. Saturdays during the two hot months.

The stores say the climatic conditions of Oregon do not demand this; the association asks how the question of leisure and climate are connected. One should not have to be debilitated, exhausted and tired from heat, or overwork, in order to have a few hours of time to dispose of as they see fit.

The young girls would only spend their time at the skating rink or cheap theatres or other places of the like if they were let out of the stores, say the merchants. Well, why should they not? Their staying simply means larger and redder automobiles, more theatre parties, at a greater price for tickets, a longer season at the coast and more luxuries of every kind for the employer. If climatic conditions obviate the necessity for recreation for the employed, why not for the employer? But all these questions have been threshed out over and over again. Each side takes its vantage ground and views it, we believe, fairly and squarely and honestly, from the side it presents to them, and that the merchants of Portland do not see it from the standpoint of the Consumers' league, labor organizations, the Y. W. C. A., the churches and the clubwomen, does not mean that they are unkind, unjust or cruel to their employes. In fact the merchants of this city are humane and personally interested to an unusual degree in their employes; as a rule the employes of the Portland stores receive kind and considerate treatment from the employers and we could cite incident after incident of personal kindness and the tenderest care being shown by the employer to the employe, and their absolute refusal to comply with the request for early closing does not come from unkindness or inhumanity or greed; it is simply a perverted sense of business necessities.

In looking at this question they are very much like a cross-eyed individual—they think they are looking straight while as a matter of fact they are looking around the corner. It is simply a defect in nature with the individual less responsible than conditions that created him so.

It will be the mission of the "Six O'Clock Closing Federation," to treat, with surgical skill, this deformity. If the organization will go to work with infinite patience, never using the knife of force or offensive stinging treatment, but gradually drawing their eyes from the wrong to the right view of the question, doing everything with love and consideration but never for a moment relinquishing the determination to succeed in the fullness of time we believe every merchant in Portland will be made to see straight and then there will be no faltering in their doing the right thing—for that is the kind of merchants Portland has.

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VOTING by Australian ballot was a new experience for the Portland Woman's club, and at the conclusion of the election every one, in her own mind, decided the system had come to stay. Of course it was found to contain some flaws, as all new things attempted by amateurs must have, and, women not being born to the privilege of voting, methods had to be guessed at, but this latest experience proved that the women who laid the plans were pretty good guessers.

Two tickets were in the field (just like the men). Both were equally good and equally representative, and one of the heart-breaking things to women, when they vote, is that in electing one good set of women, another good set has to go down in defeat. But be it said to the honor of women that after election the surface is again smooth and the woman that would throw in a stone to ripple the harmony and repose that settles upon a club after election would be not only a mighty poor clubwoman, but an unworthy member of any organization, and certainly would incur the pity of all broad and fair-minded people, for her poor little soul which jealously has hide-bound. But this is not the kind of women that compose the Woman's club, and the new officers that will take possession on the fourth Friday in June go in under the brightest and most auspicious circumstances. Never in the history of the club has there been more interest shown, better programs or larger attendance.

Mrs. Eggert, the retiring president, is unquestionably a parliamentarian of unusual ability and one who understands its practice as well as its theory, and in every particular has conducted the club in a fair, impartial and dignified manner. Her administration has put the club on a higher plane than it has ever occupied before, and general regret had been expressed that the constitution had made her ineligible for reelection.

The club has in Mrs. Lutke a successor to Mrs. Eggert, one who has had extensive experience in organizations and has been at the head of large business interests; she has executive ability, a fine presence and a host of friends. The other officers-elect of the club are all veterans in the work, many of them leaders of departments and every one loyal to the club and determined to give it their best efforts. With this outlook the future of the club seems bright indeed. It was determined at the last meeting to appoint a committee to revise, in some manner, the system of department work. Several departments have grown beyond the limit of amateur leaders, and a just and equitable way must be opened to employ and pay for professional services. This will be the plan for the committee to work out.

Another progressive step was taken by the club when it voted, at the same meeting, to buy a tent and maintain headquarters at the Chautauqua this year. The tent will be next to the State Federation headquarters and will be a great convenience to the club members, who will no doubt be present in large numbers.

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THIS excellent piece of advice given to women who expect to attend the Boston convention is given editorially in the Keystone, which is published at Charleston, South Carolina, and is the official organ of many southern states and is edited by Miss Louise and Miss Mary Poppenheim:

"Here is where club loyalty may assert itself. In the strange environment the gregarious spirit of the race will call one to follow the crowd hither and thither; let us bear in mind that we are individual personalities and that when we return home we will find exactly the same environment that we left; let us be faithful to our ideals and traditions; let us know our club's and our community's need and seek out those sessions and conferences where those needs will be discussed and best administered to; let us forget our own personal pleasure in a desire for a general good. Pleasant company will make any session agreeable but it will not make all sessions equally useful to you. Moderation will remind many women that physically they cannot do it all, and good judgment should admonish them in the beginning to select those topics which will be most helpful to their special need and to assiduously persue them to the end. Faithfulness accomplishes much, brilliant dashes cover ground in the beginning, but achievement and results are the reward of steadfastness and moderation.

"So, be you a delegate or a visiting clubwoman at the ninth biennial, bear in mind that great opportunity and much responsibility are yours; and acquit yourselves as representing the best type of womanhood that your state can produce."

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A LOS ANGELES paper gives space to a five-stanza poem entitled "Woman's Power, 1908." The author is not even designated by an inoffending "Anonymous" at the close, and we don't wonder, for it is either one of the traditional vines that cling too tight ever to recognize her own individuality or the giant oak which the vine usually chokes out of existence. Here is a sample of it:

"Better be an inspiration, play the harp strings of some soul,
Than to blow fame's silver bugle, though through continents it roll,
Better be a useful fragment than a damaged useless whole."

If the writer of this, be it man or woman, could sit down in the municipal court for a few hours almost any morning and see the beaten, bruised fragments of women, whose usefulness has been wrung out of them through child-bearing, starvation and abuse, all the poetry would be taken out of the idea of harp string playing on the soul of the man who has brought her to this and who, in the eyes of the law, is her superior, who is given a better wage for equal work (if he does any) than she, though she has his brood of children to support and to earn bread for—he, through his vote, the peer of any man of the realm; she, by her disfranchisement of less account than the man that goes to the rockpile till the day before election.

The logic of this California poet is certainly to be admired when one compares the picture of a "useful fragment" sitting up till all hours of the night, waiting to be an inspiration and to play on the harp string of the soul that won't know itself from its neighbor's when it finally gets the nightkey into the latch and a "damaged useless whole," like Frances Willard and Harriet Beecher Stowe whose silver bugle call fame has certainly through continents rolled.

Such sentiment as expressed in "Woman's Power, 1908" has gone so far out of date we wonder a live wide-awake California paper can be found to give it space, for down there they usually advocate getting onto the band-wagon instead of strumming over harp strings and silver bugles of antiquity.

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THE CHICAGO Woman's Outdoor league, after a year of hard work, has got the legislature to provide for an Arbor day and a Bird day. April 24 is set apart for the trees, and October 24 for the birds. The state federation and the women's clubs of Chicago are cooperating with the Woman's Outdoor league in arranging a program for use throughout the state. The league has arranged for a sale of penny packages of seeds, which clubs are to distribute to school children. Window boxes are sold at a nominal sum, and the league will offer prizes for the best results.

The outdoor art league department of the California club of San Francisco, Mrs. Lovel White, chairman, presented at the municipal election held last November a charter amendment empowering the mayor to appoint a playground commission, and the club women turned out and worked valiantly for it at the polls. The large popular vote given for the measure was a great victory for what was known as the "Women's amendment." The commission was to be composed of five members, two of whom were to be women. Mayor E. R. Taylor appointed Mrs. Lovell White and Mrs. L. A. Hayward. The playground movement in which the women took the initiative promises to be an important feature in the development of San Francisco.

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SYMPHONY HALL, Boston, is where the great convention of the General Federation of Women's clubs will hold its convention in June. This is the home of the symphony orchestra, which is the most famous of its kind in America and ranks with the greatest orchestras of Europe. It was founded by Henry Lee Higginson of Boston, 27 years ago. It began in a very modest way, consisting of 60 musicians under the direction of George Henschel. It was successful from the beginning and in a very few years its fame had penetrated to every quarter of the country.

Mr. Henschel was conductor of the orchestra for three years and was followed by Wilhelm Gericke of Vienna. Professor Gericke was a fine disciplinarian, withal a severe one, but this severity had much to do with raising the orchestra to the high and permanent place it now occupies.

For the past two seasons it has been conducted by Dr. Karl Muck of the royal opera of Berlin, whose services were granted to Mr. Higginson by the German emperor as a special favor, and his leave having expired he will be succeeded next season by Max Fiedler of Hamburg.

The total number in the orchestra is 97 and over 100 concerts are given in a season. The orchestra gives regularly 10 concerts in New York, five in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Once a year it goes west for a week giving six concerts.

The question of money has never entered into the engagement of the right man, consequently the greatest orchestras of Europe have been drawn upon for their best musicians.

Although the regular symphony season closes in May, the visitors to the biennial convention will have the privilege of hearing a fine concert of 50 members of the symphony orchestra on the evening of June 22. This beautiful prelude to the great convention is provided by the local biennial board as the most fitting welcome which Boston can give to the club women of America.

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NEVER has the General Federation of Woman's clubs held its convention where it had so many attractions to offer its members as it will have this time at Boston. Among some of the excursions to historic places we note the following:

On Tuesday, June 23, there will be a complimentary excursion "down the harbor."

Wednesday, June 24, to the homes of Emerson, Hawthorne, the Alcotts and historic spots about Concord. Trains will be taken to Concord, returning by electric car through Lexington, over the route of the "British soldiers." The Concord Woman's club will entertain the party and escort it to places of interest.

On the same day there will be a trip to "Whittier Land," where luncheon will be served at Amesbury by invitation of the ladies of the Whittier Home association.

Wednesday, June 27, old Salem will be viewed, when the Salem Woman's club will serve as hostesses and guides to the party. After visiting Salem the guests will be driven to Beverly. On the same day a trip is planned to "historic Plymouth," which includes a carriage drive.

Monday, June 29, a two-hour automobile trip through the residence and historic sections of Boston is offered. After leaving the automobile, visits will be made with the guides to Faneuil hall, old state house, North church, etc. On the same day there will be a trip along the north shore, by the courtesy of the Woman's club of Lynn. The party will go to Lynn by train and return from Nahant by boat.

Boston parks and playgrounds will be visited by electric car and barges on Tuesday, June 30. The Cantabridgia club will escort the party.

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OREGON club women who listened to Enos Mills either at the Salem convention, or in Portland, will be pleased to hear through "The Keystone" that he is continuing the good work among the club. It says:

The Charleston City Federation of Women's clubs were fortunate in securing Enos Mills, the United States forestry agent who delivered an interesting address on "Our Friends the Trees" before a large and appreciative audience of representative citizens in the Freundschaftsbund hall. The city federation made all local arrangements and besides inviting the public, sent formal invitations to the faculties and student bodies of the various educational institutions, hoping to reach the youth of the state—the future owner of the forests. This was Mr. Mills' first and only appearance in South Carolina and the city federation was gratified to note the cordial reception accorded Mr. Mills by the general public and was especially pleased with the expression of commendation from the planters of nearby rural communities, many expressing the hope that Mr. Mills will return to South Carolina in the near future and arouse a greater interest in the vital question of forestry.

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TO THE divisions and chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy this earnest and impassioned call has been sent by the national president:

You are again reminded of the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our beloved chieftain, Jefferson Davis, the one and only president of the Confederate States; and it is urged that each chapter will celebrate June the third, in such manner, as to make it a memorable occasion to every citizen of your county and state. Let your program for that speak in loving memory of his unblemished character, his upright life and his great unselfish service. Do all in your power to promote in the schools, public and private, and in your chapter meetings, a close study of the public and religious life of Mr. Davis, and learn of his patience, fortitude and suffering from the "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," by Dr. J. J. Craven. "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," by Jefferson Davis will give you the true history of that time and will tell of the great service of the men whose memory we honor and cherish.

Division presidents are requested to urge upon the chapters under their administration, the proper observance of these provisions, and to notify the chairman of their committees on chapter extension, that to all chapters organized during the year 1908 which may be named for President Davis or any member of his family, or for either of his three homes, "Rosemont," his childhood home, "Brieffield" and "Beauvior," a gavel will be given, made of Beauvior wood, with silver nameplate.

As a deed of commemoration and education, chapters are requested to place pictures of Jefferson Davis in the public and private schools during this year. The presentation should be accompanied by such fitting ceremony as will impress the students of the schools with the greatness and graudeur of the name you seek to honor. Again, I ask your loyal support and cooperation in the work of the general association, that, for the sake of our dear cause, the year shall be fruitful of results. More than ever is your support needed with strong, earnest hearts and willing hands, for, overwhelmed by a great sorrow, groping dimly for the light, I ask your loyal aid in the great purposes of our organization.

For the loving sympathy extended, may God bless you.

CORNELIA BRANCH STONE.

The presentation of the gavel mentioned in the above refers to the generous offer made by the Mississippi division United Daughters of the Confederacy, and accepted at the Norfolk convention, November, 1907.

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ONLY in the four states where women have full suffrage, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and in Kansas, where they have municipal suffrage, may the women of the country serve their cities just as men may. This affords a comparison to European countries, in most of which the municipal ballot was long ago granted to women on exactly the same terms as to men, which is certainly not to the credit of the United States of America.

But in spite of political disability, woman's sphere of usefulness in the municipality is widening. We have before us, just now, the cheering example of a great city, the seventh in size in the United States, inviting a committee of three women into the public service, by way of "a visiting committee for all city institutions." This committee is established by the board of public service and its members are required not only "to report" to the service board, but also "to make recommendations." No salaries attach, but expenses are provided.

The women selected to serve on this committee are all eminently qualified for such service. They are Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, president of the Ohio Consumers' league and prominent in the State Shild Labor league; Miss Myrta Jones, Cleveland's greatly beloved social settlement worker, and Dr. Minabel Snow, a young physician, who has done a great deal of work among the working girls of the city. From so efficient a committee much practical work may be expected, and perhaps other cities will emulate Cleveland's example.

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OUR ambassador at the court of St. James, Whitelaw Reid, who recently signed an agreement reducing the duty on English art from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, never uttered a truer word than when he said, "I firmly believe that for a nation which wishes to reach the markets of the world for the best and therefore the most profitable things, free art is as vital as free air." He bases his statement on the well-recognized principle that the artistic and the beautiful have a very appreciable commercial value. The success of many French industries is due largely to the artistic taste of the French people, which, under the fostering care of the French government, has been developed until it is a distinct national attribute.

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NORTHERN lights in the world of art was the topic for discussion at the meeting of the art department of the Portland Woman's club, at the city library Tuesday afternaan. Ruskin's opinion that nothing has been for centuries consecrated by public admiration without possessing in a high degree some kind of sterling excellence was indorsed and an interesting comparison of the successful artists of the north from the time of Durer to the present day indulged in. Papers were read on Durer by Mrs. James M. Reeves, on Hans Holbein by Mrs. R. Rowett, and on English artists by Mrs. John Scott, after which the class adjourned to meet in two weeks, at which time the year's course of study will have been completed.

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A COMMITTEE on conveniences has arranged for banking facilities for visiting club women at its federation headquarters in Symphony hall. The Old Colony Trust company of Boston will cash drafts on New York or Boston, and cashier's checks of reasonable amount at a special office at headquarters. Arrangements have also been made with the postal authorities for a sub-station at Symphony hall during biennial week, and all club women should have their mail addressed to Symphony hall, Boston, Massachusetts. Physicians and nurses will be in attendance in the rest room during the hours of the convention.

SCHOOL GARDENS

Agricultural Branch of the Training of San Antonio Children.

From the Kansas City Star.

The school garden system of San Antonio, Texas, is on an established practical basis. It is said that this city has more gardens attached to its schools than any place of its size in the world. There are 949 of these cultivated plots attached to the 29 public schools. The gardens are in charge of school superintendents, but the work of planting, cultivating and harvesting the products of each is carried on by the pupils of the school to which the garden belongs. The gardens vary from one tenth to one quarter of an acre. It is estimated that the total acreage is more than 100, or equal to that of a good-sized farm.

The boys of the schools take a great pride in their gardens. The teachers declare that since the gardens were established the boys are much more industrious in their studies, that they learn more readily and that they all show evidence of material improvement in their health and physical condition.

The climate of San Antonio is peculiarly adapted to the operation of the school garden system. The work can be carried on during practically the whole school term. Certain vegetables can be grown successfully during the fall and winter. The spring gardens are planted early in February and the products are matured and harvested by the time the school term ends in June. An enormous quantity of vegetables is grown. The boys take such a keen interest in the work that they give little time to playing the games that usually consume a good part of the time of young students. There is much rivalry among the different schools over the gardens.

Textbooks on agriculture now are used in the public schools of San Antonio. The youths are given a basic training in farming and gardening and are enabled to put their knowledge to practical use in the gardens that are provided for them. Energetic boys who become interested in the work do not confine their labors to the school garden, but many of them have converted unsightly back yards and vacant lots at their homes into cultivated plots.

BRILLIANT EXPOSITION OF WAGNER'S GENIUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Wagner program that will be given by the New York Symphony orchestra under Walter Damrosch Thursday night June 4 at the Armory, management of Lois Steers-Wynn Coman, will eclipse, as a brilliant, comprehensive, illuminative exposition of Wagner's genius, anything ever before offered to a Portland audience. Thousands of music students and lovers of art in its highest form will be attracted to Portland from neighboring towns to enjoy this rich feast that the greatest dramatic genius in music has created for their instruction and delight. The passionate portrayal of great spiritual truths is the end and aim of all of Wagner's music-dramas.

The audience is transported to a world of mystic, godlike beauty, with flaming skies aglow with gorgeous masses of shifting color; for Wagner in presenting a great thought portrays it in characters of living fire; he possesses the most intimate knowledge of the myriad color-tones in the orchestra, and calls upon each instrument to give forth its own peculiar and individual beauty of "clang tint" at the right dramatic moment. The rich and brilliant beauty of the violins is most striking in the prelude to "Lohengrin"; toward the close of this number there is something aerial and unearthly in the mystic, high, inexpressibly sweet quality of tone evoked—the so-called harmonics or upper partials of the violin. In "Tannhauser" all the wonderful sorcery of the viola is employed, for in its lowest register the viola has a peculiarly sepulchral tone, which gives it a dark and threatening character peculiarly adapted to the demands of tragic music; while in its middle register it sings with a peculiar pathos which cannot be imitated by any other instrument, and in the higher parts of the scale the viola maintains its individuality by an adorable sweetness and gentleness. What solemn majesty of tone comes from the trombones playing in unison in the Pilgrim's Chorus, and what astonishing variety of color is drawn from the wood-wind by Wagner in both "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser"—nowhere else in the world's range of orchestral music is the wood-wind treated with greater skill.

The genius of Walter Damrosch has grasped every detail in this intricate and gorgeous mass of tone-color; he has trained his orchestra to such perfect understanding of the great composer that the New York Symphony is now unrivaled for its interpretations of the Wagner masterpieces. We see the living figures move grandly across the mighty canvas—Lohengrin in his unassailable purity surrounded by the mystic atmosphere of the Holy Grail; Elsa, triumphant in her maiden innocence, yet doomed to renunciation by reason of her lack of faith; Tannhauser, wrestling with his two loves, the impure and the pure; we behold the great truth pictured out before us that both damnation and redemption lie within the power of woman. The rapt saintliness of Elizabeth glows upon the canvas alongside the impassioned, fatal love of Tristan and Isolde. We are made comrades with the grand old Norse gods in Die Walkure, and see the wild Ride of the Valkyries, daughters of Wotan as, lifting the slain heroes from the battlefield onto their horses they carry them up through the clouds, mid thunder and lightning, to Valhalla, home of the gods. We are shown Siegfried resting in the grand primeval forest, after slaying the dragon, and we listen with him to the drowsy hum of insects and rustling of green leaves until the magic bird awakens within him the impulse to ascend the mountain on whose summit lies the sleeping Brunhilde, encircled by flame.

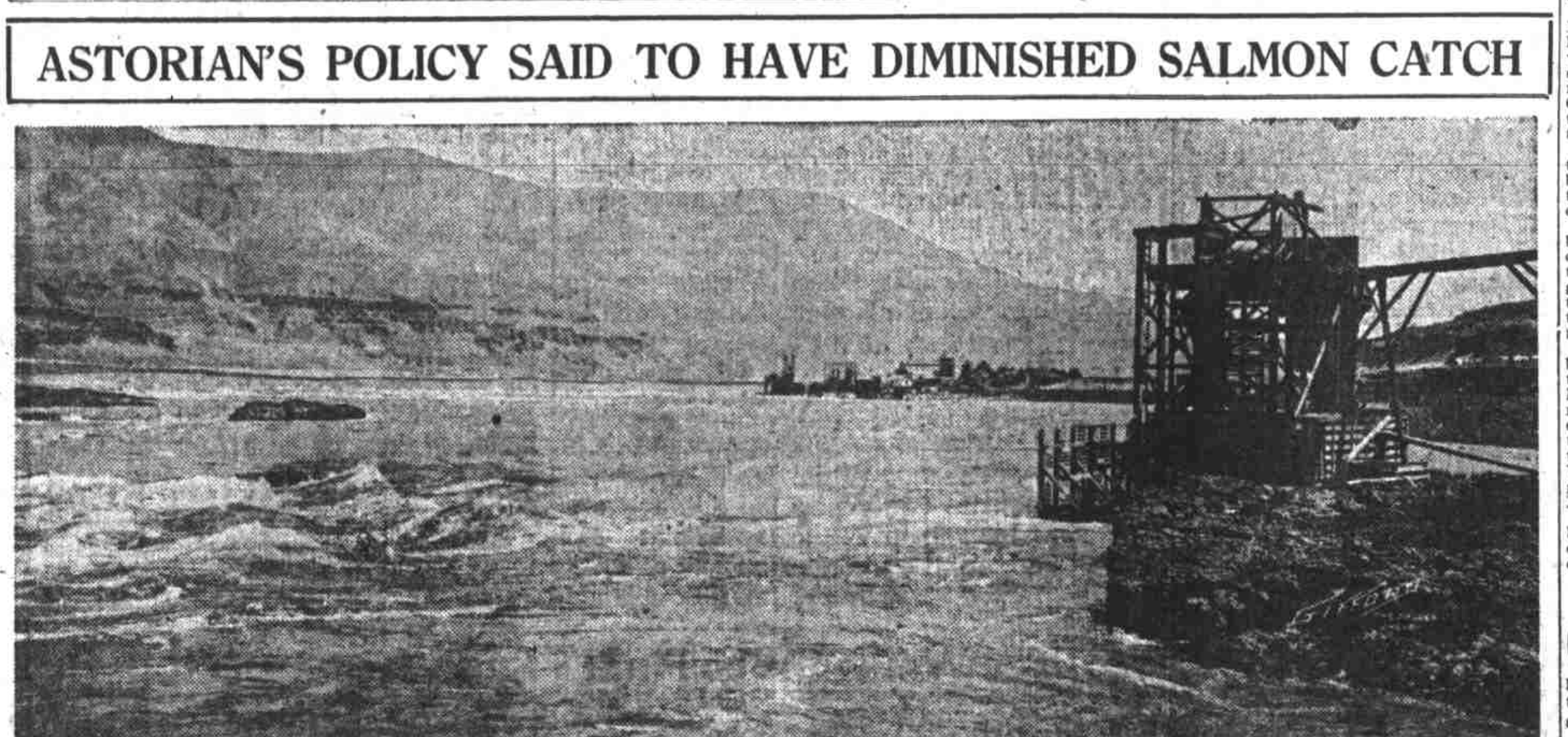
The Wagner program, notable as it is, does not transcend in interest the two other programs that precede it Wednesday night and Thursday afternoon, each of which will embrace masterpieces of surpassing interest.

Alexander Saslavsky, Concertmeister and Solo Violinist, on Thursday Matinee and Evening Programs.

Mme. Mary Hissem de Moss, Soprano Soloist, on the Wednesday Evening Program.

Walter Damrosch, Leader.

ASTORIAN'S POLICY SAID TO HAVE DIMINISHED SALMON CATCH



Fishwheels in Operation on the Upper Columbia River.

F. A. Seufert, of The Dalles, who is opposed to the bill now before the public with reference to the changing of the fishing laws, which he claims is an effort to put the upper river men out of business, sums up his side of the story for The Journal in the following:

"From 1890 to 1900 H. D. McGuire and F. C. Reed, for the state of Oregon, and W. F. Hubbard, of the United States fish department for this territory, were at the head of the fishing industry. Five thousand young salmon which they had marked in June, 1895, by cutting off the adipose fin, were placed in the Clackamas river. Four years afterward more than 2,300 of these fish weighing from 12 to 51 pounds each were caught in the Columbia river between the bar and the Deschutes river. These figures are given to show that the fish return to the place of their birth every four years. This was the first actual information the department officials had as to the length of time the young salmon remain in the sea after spawning.

Big Catch Four Years After.

"McGuire and Reed for the state and Hubbard for the government reared 2,500,000 young salmon on the Clackamas in 1899 to fingerlings and turned them into the river in the spring of the year following. When these fish returned in 1903 the fishermen of the Columbia river were taught a new lesson in the salmon industry. No less than 4,000 tons of the finest salmon that ever came in the river were caught that year as a result of this experiment. The call came to the upper river canners to draw their supplies from Astoria out of the surplus. The combined capacity of the plants on the river did not exceed 12,000 cases per day and with cold storage and other uses did not exceed 2,000 tons per day.

"The output of the hatcheries for 1903 was 70,000,000 eggs by the states of Oregon and Washington and the United States fishery department. But the past experience of Reed and Hubbard had been lost sight of, for McGuire had lost his life in the service, Hubbard had been transferred to the east, and Reed legislated out of office. In 1901 Astoria practically gained full charge of the fishery department of Oregon. The usual Astoria spirit took possession of all the departments and political favors usurped the offices of trained hatcherymen. The policies of Reed, McGuire and Hubbard were cast aside and the new fish warden, an Astorian, refused to co-operate with the government officials.

O'Malley's Plan.

"It has taken seven years to overcome the deplorable lack of foresight of exhibition by H. G. Van Dusen and it will take four years more to repay this loss to the fishing industry of the Columbia and bordering attributary rivers.

"Henry O'Malley, at present in charge of the fisheries of this district for the government, has accomplished more than any other man. With the aid of a few upper river men he has adopted the policy of feeding the young fish in retaining ponds until they are large enough to take care of themselves. Ten million fingerlingers are to be turned out from the Little White Salmon fishery this spring.

"Being short of funds to provide food for the growing fish Mr. O'Malley called for assistance from the fishermen. Astoria cannery owners refused to comply with the request. The only ones who responded were the upper river men who contributed liberally.

Scheme for Open Year.

"The warden had ideas of his own which he was allowed to put in operation at once. His contention was that all that was necessary was to bring the eggs to life and to liberate the little fish to rustle food for themselves. These ideas were put into effect in 1901. Three years later the results showed a diminished catch. Even after refusing in 1904 to enforce the closed seasons in the Columbia, against the protests of all press comments, his policy was the same. In 1905 he came out bolder than ever and recommended to the legislature that all closed seasons be abolished. Astoria backed him up. The only opposition on the question was from the upper river men.

"During the last few weeks circulars have been issued by Astoria men calling itself the Columbia River Salmon Protective association. These cards defame the names of the upper river men and do them an injustice in the untrue statements which are made. These posters and printed letters are issued for the purpose of deceiving the public.

Laid to Two Astorians.

"Among other statements that are not true it is said that 5,000 fishermen will lose their occupations by the passage of Webster's bill 318. Nothing was ever more absurd. Bill 332 was not gotten up by the packers, cold storage men or the real fishermen. It is the work of two men in Astoria—Ed Rosenberg and H. M. Lortensen. The purpose of the bill is to put the upper river men out of the fishing business.

"If the voters want really to aid the fishermen vote for bill 318. It will injure the business of no one. The bill provides that the river channels be cleared merely during the night and does not prevent fishing at all. It simply gives to navigation the right of way and makes the gill netters respect the law. If something is not done by the state, it is believed that the government will take a hand in the case and issue the same restrictions that apply to other navigable streams by prohibiting channel fishing all together."