WORK OF NATIONS IN WORLD'S FISHERIES

David Starr Jordan Reviews Work of Commission Before Trans-Mississippi Congress—Facts That Are Worth Knowing Revealed.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—In his address before the Trans-Mississippi congress here today on "The Work of the International Fisheries Commission," David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university, spoke in part as follows:

The international fisheries commission represents a most interesting effort to settle at once a number of problems in international law, in constitutional law, in conflict of laws, in equity and at the same time in biology, for no statute for the preservation and propagation of fish can be effective unless the nature of the individual species, as food, its distribution and its habits, is primarily and persistently kept in view.

The boundary waters of the United States and Canada include two of the greatest fishing areas of the world. The Great Lakes constitute the greatest body of fresh water belonging to any single system, and it is richer in fish life than any other. Puget sound and the adjacent waters are part of the great Alaskan system, the region of all the world richest in salmon.

Many Laws in Same Waters.

In these boundary waters the statutes of the Dominion of Canada, those of the different provinces and those of the different states of the American union are more or less at cross purposes with each other. Over Lake Erie, for example—the richest of the lakes in fisheries—four states and one province claim jurisdiction, with the greatest variation in theory and practice of fish protection.

In the treaty of April 11, 1908, an attempt is made to remedy this condition of affairs by the adoption by Great Britain and the United States of identical statutes relating to the fisheries, these statutes to hold for a period of four years without change, except by the joint action of both nations. Under this treaty two commissioners have been appointed to draw up this code of fishery statutes. These are Hon. Samuel T. Bastedo of Toronto as representative of Great Britain and the present writer as representative of the United States.

It is agreed that the code shall be submitted to both nations for adoption by the first of January, 1909.

What Proposed Treaty Involves.

This treaty involves a number of interesting principles. (1) Joint international actions in the case of migratory animals moving from waters of one nation to those of another in place of national control on the two sides of the boundary. (2) Substitution of international legislation in this regard for that of the several provinces, states and counties. (3) The code of statutes must depend on the nature of the different species of animals it is designed to protect, the matter becoming, at bottom, one of natural history.

Hatching Must Be Scientific.

"In nearly all cases the final key to the situation is found in artificial propagation—the development of the hatchery—this demands, however, men who are willing to study their business and to learn thoroughly the nature of the fishes concerned—the egg, the fry and the adult. Artificial hatching is not a process. It is an art and like all arts it must rest on science. How much of the money spent on hatcheries has been wholly wasted no one can tell, but the amount is considerable. And the value of any hatchery is determined, not by the nominal output of eggs and fry, but by the brains put into the business. Each species of fish, like each plant in the garden, has its own nature and must be met on its own ground. It is set in its ways and will not conform to the habits of any other species.

Herring and Whitefish.

"The species of fishes affected by this legislation are numerous, but they can be grouped into about six types, as represented by the herring, the whitefish, the red salmon of the Pacific, the black bass, the walleye and the sturgeon.

"The herring is a marine fish existing in incalculable numbers and swarming by the million in many places on both shores of the North Atlantic. The catch of herring in navigable waters is less than a drop in the bucket, and the fishery statutes must concern the protection and regulation of the fishing industry rather than the conservation of the herring itself.

"The whitefish is a type of a group of fishes, part of them the helpless prey of the predatory fishes, the rest feeding freely on other forms, but all spawning in November. The eggs are large, free and easily manipulated, so that they can be easily cared for by processes of artificial propagation. By caring for these eggs perhaps 20 times as many young can be returned to the lake as would naturally develop. The best protection to such fishes is that of a size limit forbidding the buying or selling of all which have not reached the age of maturity involved in the second appearance on the spawning grounds. These fishes are fitted for the table while the spawning process is going on. To forego catching them for a month or so before the spawning period, then to allow free fishing for adult fish on the part of those fishermen prepared to preserve the spawn, is the best means of maintaining and increasing fisheries of this type. In this regard we already see every prospect of success in the Great Lakes, as even under present conditions with the present hatchery facilities the number of fishes of this kind is steadily increasing.

How to Preserve the Salmon.

"To another category belongs the salmon of the Pacific coast, which feed in the sea, spawn in the rivers, ascending the streams for the most part when four years old, all individuals, male and female, dying soon after the first spawning. In this case the fish are valuable only when about to leave the sea or in the lower courses of the rivers. When the spawn and milt is ripe the flesh of the fish is worthless.

"Here the problem is to allow fish enough to escape the nets and to ascend the rivers to cover the spawning grounds and to keep the hatcheries occupied. The most valuable of these species, the red salmon, spawns only in streams at the head of lakes. In Puget sound the supply has been greatly depleted by over-fishing.

"Under such circumstances nothing is gained by statutes regulating the size of fish. The only thing to be done is to establish seasonal or weekly close seasons, when a certain large number shall have opportunity to pass up to the lakes.

"The black bass is the type of still another group of fishes. The male bass maintains his own hatchery. The eggs cannot be separated and batched by artificial means. The male fish builds a nest, the eggs are placed in it. Then he stands guard over them, driving away all intruders including the mother bass, until the hatching is complete. Then he eats some of his own young, let us hope the least active, as a contribution to natural selection, and the rest escape. No artificial improvement over his method is possible. In this case protection consists in preventing the catching of the immature fish, and the absolute preservation of the spawning grounds from intrusion of net or hook.

"Another class contains predatory fish like the wall-eye and perch spawning in spring but susceptible of assistance through artificial hatching. In general, these are adequately protected by the law of the size limit, by which the immature fishes are kept from the markets. Sometimes, however, nets must be kept out of the line of their spring migrations.

Let the Sturgeon Alone.

"Still another class is composed of the sturgeon. It reaches a great size, and when running to its spawning beds in the spring, it is an easy victim to the pot hunter. The vast majority of the sturgeons in our lakes have been killed for the eggs, which are made into caviar. The sturgeon thus far has resisted the attempts at artificial propagation, by reason of certain peculiarities of its own. When the fish is ripe the eggs and milt are thrown as soon as the fish is touched. When the eggs and milt are unripe they die without maturing if the fish is confined in a pond.

"With these species, there is but one method of artificial increase—to prevent all killing for a series of years, corresponding to the years of merciless and unlimited slaughter.

"To protect for their greatest usefulness the varying groups of fishes, in all the lakes, rivers and seas of our northern boundary, is the task of the international fisheries commission. In so far as this commission is successful, it should furnish models for the statutes of the different states and provinces which have like problems and like interests.

"If this international project is carried out satisfactorily, the same remedy should be applied to the difficulties arising from the migration of fishes in interstate waters. The conditions are the same in Lake Michigan, controlled by the variant statutes of four states, as in Lake Erie with her five states and provinces.

The Eternal Columbia Wrangle.

"The problems of the Columbia with its magnificent fisheries at the mercy of the inadequate, greedy and variant states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, are far more difficult and more hopeless than that of the Fraser river and Puget sound.

"Twenty-eight years ago in my report on the salmon fisheries of the Columbia I called attention to the fact that these fisheries would be depleted or destroyed unless the government of the United States could intervene between Oregon and Washington. In each state fishermen try to take all they can get and the two legislatures can never agree on joint action of any kind adequate for the protection of the species.

No Salmon Four Years Hence.

"This has gone on from bad to worse until the Columbia fisheries are but a fraction of what they were in 1880. At the present time under the referendum laws of Oregon, all fishing above tide water is forbidden in Oregon, and all gill net fishing by night below tide water limit is also prohibited. This practically closes all fishing on the Oregon side, while on the Washington side there is no limit of any kind. These statutes may be set aside by the courts—one or both of them—but meanwhile very few fishes reach the spawning grounds, and the fisheries four years hence will amount to nothing. All this comes from a struggle, carried into politics, between the associated (gill net) fishermen on the one hand, and the owners of the fish wheels up the river, on the other.

Problem Easy of Solution.

"The fisheries in the other boundary waters—Lake Michigan, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Potomac are all in in similar bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to take control of all migratory animals of commercial value and to control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as it does for the interstate commerce, and for the interstate weather. Matters of importance which no particular state can manage must be taken in hand by the United States. Problems which see-sawing legislatures find insoluble are easy enough to a national commission. In this case the machinery for investigation and control (and all control must be based on scientific investigation) already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries."

Tomorrow (Saturday) will positively be last day for discount on west side gas bills. Don't forget to read Gas Tips.

STEPHEN JEWELL

County Judge of Josephine County.

Your Duty Is to Be Well

But you cannot be well if you neglect taking Hood's Sarsaparilla when you know you should take it. Impure blood, poor appetite, headache, nervousness, that tired feeling—by these and other signs your system demands Hood's. Get a bottle today.

Glow of Health—"My blood was very poor. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have more color in my face, sleep and eat well, and work is a pleasure." Mrs. A. A. Howard, Taunton, Mass.

In Worst Form—"I had catarrh in the worst form and was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took seven bottles and am now in good health. I hope everyone who has catarrh will give Hood's a fair trial." Mrs. William Metcalf, Parkerford, Pa.

Always Praise—"I first took Hood's Sarsaparilla 13 years ago, and always speak in favor of it." H. Cowdell, 237 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

KU KLUX HORSES ARE TRAINED STAGE PERFORMERS

White-Clad Men and Steeds in "The Clansman."

MUST GO HOME TO CAST VOTE

Sailors and Soldiers Do Not Gain Residence by Being Stationed Here.

Soldiers, sailors and marines will have no vote in the coming presidential election, according to the constitution of Oregon, unless they have made Oregon their home, have legally established their residence here as other voters do and can be relieved from duty in order to go to their residence precinct and cast their ballots. The question has been asked of The Journal, in the following communication:

"Portland, Or., Oct. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—As a reader of your esteemed paper, I have seen several questions asked and answered and now come to you with one of my own, which is this: Has a soldier or sailor in the United States army or navy a right to vote at presidential election according to existing orders? Please answer this at your convenience in The Journal.

READER.

The answer to the query is contained in article 2 of the constitution, sections 4 and 5. The first section reads as follows:

"Constitution of Oregon, Art. 2, Sec. 4—For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, or of this state; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison."

Section 5 is as follows:

Soldiers, Seamen and Marines Not to Vote and Residence Of—No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the state in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote."

From these sections it is seen that soldiers, sailors and marines neither gain or lose a residence by virtue of their calling. In other words, they are supposed to hold their residence at such places as they lived regularly prior to their enlistment. If a man lived in Portland, in precinct 10, and joined the army or became a sailor or marine, he would be entitled to cast his ballot provided he could be present on election day in his precinct and was properly registered. A soldier stationed on duty in Portland coming from some other state, or a sailor on a man-of-war in Portland harbor, could not vote.

The soldier or sailor is in the same position of a man traveling over the country. He is entitled to vote, but to do so he must be at his legal residence. He cannot cast his ballot at any point where he may be quartered temporarily, or where he has not established a legal residence.

O'CONNELL CLEARED OF SERIOUS CHARGE

The prosecution failed in its efforts to convict Hattie O'Connell and her husband, J. O'Connell, the former of being the inmate of a house of illfame and the latter of keeping her there. Officer Kielen was the star and only witness for the prosecution. He testified that he had often seen the woman in the place and that he knew her husband never worked, but hung around saloons and poolrooms.

The woman took the stand and flatly contradicted Kienlen, saying she had never been in the place in her life. And witnesses were produced who proved conclusively that O'Connell has been working all the time for months past. The judge discharged both defendants. City Attorney Sullivan is very much disgusted at the officer for coming into court with a charge which he had no testimony to support.

CAPTAIN AND SEVEN ADRIFT FOUR DAYS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Oct. 9.—Captain Charles F. Hines and his crew of seven men arrived in port today after having been picked up at sea in a small boat by the steamship Seminole. When rescued the men were famished and exhausted, having been afloat in the open boat for four days.

Hines and his men manned the schooner John A. Matheson of Baltimore. She ran into a hurricane on September 10 near Fortune island, and the schooner smashed into a derelict. The schooner's small boats were destroyed. The craft in which the men escaped was a part of the vessel's cargo.

MORE AND MORE PUT DOWN THEIR NAMES

Registrations came in pretty well today. At noon 84 had stepped up to the counter, given their names and address, etc., and gone away feeling that they had done a part of their duty as true citizens at least.

There were just 84 registrations this morning, all told. Thirty-five of these were Republicans. The Democrats aggregated 18 and the miscellaneous 6.

JUDGE WONDERS WHY BROWN HATS ARE POPULAR WITH BAD MEN

Why is a brown hat? is the question that for years has been agitating the mind of Police Judge Van Zante. There is a mystery about the brown hat. It always seems to be connected with crime and criminals.

Yesterday a young fellow named Andrew Furth was on trial, charged with stealing a suit of clothes and selling it to a shoemaker for $2.25. Of course, the man denied his guilt and said that he had been given the suit by another man to sell. He was asked to describe the man who gave it to him, and proceeded to do so. The man, he said, was about medium height and wore a pair of striped trousers and a blue coat.

"What kind of a hat did he have on?" asked City Attorney Sullivan. Judge Van Zante sat up and looked expectant.

"A brown hat," responded the prisoner, and the judge sat back in his chair with a curious smile.

"Did you ever notice," he said, after he had sentenced the prisoner and court had adjourned, "that every time a prisoner is trying to frame up a story of that kind and is asked what kind of a hat the other fellow had on, he says a brown hat? I have. It is always the same thing—a brown hat. It may be either a soft hat or a derby, but it is always brown. I can't explain why it is. All I know is that it is always the same thing. When that fellow was asked the question this morning I knew what was coming and I just waited to see if he would not say the hat was brown. He did. Now, why do you suppose they always pick out that color?"

WOMEN IN JAIL REBEL WHEN ONE TAKES OUT GLASS EYE

Mrs. Simmons, the matron at the police station, gets hold of all sorts of odd characters among the women who are turned over to her care, but she is used to it and few things worry her. But she is worried now. She has two women in jail who have glass eyes. That makes a pair.

One of them doesn't give much trouble and neither does her eye, but the other has nearly caused several riots among the other female inmates of the jail. She has the comfortable habit of taking out the glass eye when she eats. The first time she did this at the table the other prisoners all turned pale around the gills and got up. The second time they assaulted the woman with the glass eye and put her to flight. The third time Mrs. Simmons happened to be out of the room, and they took advantage of her absence to shut the woman with the removable glass eye up in a closet and keep her there.

Now Mrs. Simmons has to give the glass-eyed woman a separate room to eat her meals in. The sight of that glittering orb lying beside a soup plate is too much, even for the kind of women Mrs. Simmons has to deal with.

CHANCE TO GET AN IDAHO FARM

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 9.—Landseekers are flocking to Glenns Ferry, where next Monday 18,000 acres of fruit land will be thrown open to public entry under the Carey act. The land is irrigated from the Malad river.

California Labor Federation.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 9.—The State Federation of Labor began today the final consideration of the reports of committees on matters affecting the cause of labor yet to be passed upon by the convention. Resolutions indorsing the stands of various unions on strike throughout the country were passed. The rush of final reports and resolutions began this afternoon and the convention will probably adjourn late in the day.

Ordered Out of Town.

Lottie Ambler, the woman arrested at Fifth and Stark streets last night by two members of the morality squad for street walking, was given 90 days this morning by Judge Van Zante, and sentence was suspended on condition that the woman should leave town by midnight, which she promised to do. The man who was with her, and who gave his name as August Ambler, is held on a charge of vagrancy.

Three Alleged Dredge Thieves.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 9.—The Sacramento county grand jury today brought in indictments against William T. Bakkan, Fred Leighton and John Doe, men concerned in the wholesale theft of gold from the gold dredgers near this city. The John Doe indictment was for a man yet at large and whom the officers are now seeking. This makes indictments on this score of seven men.

A POLICEMAN'S LOT

May Be a Happy One After All.

An Ill. Ex. Chief of Police found an easy and safe way out of the ills caused by coffee. He says:

"I suffered intensely from heart trouble and nervousness for five years, and though treated by some of the best physicians in this city, did not get permanent relief until I changed from coffee to Postum.

"A friend of my family was visiting at our house and seeing my condition, insisted that coffee was at the bottom of my trouble. I confess I was skeptical but promised to try Postum in place of coffee.

"It was nearly three weeks before I noticed much of any change, as my case was a bad one. Then I saw that my nervousness was gradually disappearing. A little later I was able to sleep a part of the night on my left side, something I had been unable to do for five years at least.

"I kept on using Postum, and the result is, so far as heart trouble and nervousness are concerned, I am a well man.

"The best proof is that I am writing this with my own hand, a thing I was unable to do for several years prior to the change from coffee to Postum."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THREE ARE WEARY OF DOUBLE HARNESS

Chris Von Ladiges Says Anna Is a Scold—W. E. Clark Says Marie Deserted Him.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Oregon City, Oct. 9.—Three divorce suits were started in the circuit court yesterday:

Laura Stear asks to be freed from Albert Stear, alleging desertion and non-support. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1901, and in January, 1906, at Cozad, Neb., she avers, the defendant deserted her and their 6-months-old child, and has never since contributed anything toward their support.

W. E. Clark asks for a divorce from Marie Ray Clark. They were married at Victoria, B. C., June 15, 1905. He alleges that the defendant has left him and still remains away.

Chris von Ladiges asks to be set free from Anna von Ladiges. He charges her with cruelty by falsely accusing him of infidelity, frequently in the presence of third persons. He also says that she is a common scold. They were married at Portland in the middle of last July.

THUGS ASSAULT CHARLES H. AMEDEN

Beaten Over the Head With a Timber, He Lies Unconscious Until Found by Officer.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 9.—Charles H. Ameden, a laborer, was brutally assaulted between 8 and 9 o'clock last night on the railway track near Columbia street. He received serious injuries on the head.

Ameden was walking along the track when three men hove in sight. When opposite the lone man, the three stopped Ameden and demanded his money. They were apparently unarmed. Ameden replied that he had none and, one of the trio picked up a large timber and dealt him a terrific blow over the head. He lay unconscious until found by Officer Caraway, about 9:30 o'clock. Dr. Wiswall was called and took several stitches in the man's head.

ARREST OF WITNESS IN WHITMORE CASE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Oct. 9.—Lottie Cook, the witness who has been sought since last Christmas in connection with the murder of Mrs. Lena Whitmore, whose nude body was found in Lamplaick swamp, near Harrison, N. J., was arrested here today. She lived in the house occupied by Whitmore and his wife in Brooklyn and today said that on Christmas day Whitmore and wife left together, the husband returning alone the next day.

Whitmore is charged with having lured his wife into the swamp, killed her and taken all her clothes off, in hope that her identity would not be revealed.

STEAMER RUNS INTO SCHOONER

Standard Oil's Asuncion Tows Norwood, With Lumber, to Port.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—The Standard Oil steamship Asuncion brought into port this afternoon the lumber steam schooner Norwood, with which she collided at 3 o'clock this morning off Point Gorda.

The Norwood, which belongs to the Gray line, was carrying passengers and loaded with lumber. The lumber floated the damaged craft and enabled the Asuncion to tow her into port.

No cause has yet been given for the accident. The weather at the time was clear and the sea smooth.

The Asuncion is chartered by the Standard Oil company.

HOLD INQUEST SOON OVER ONE VICTIM

Although one of the victims of the Brooklyn sewer disaster is still lying 80 feet beneath the surface of the street and all efforts to recover his body have so far proved unavailing, it is probable that the coroner will hold an inquest over the body that was recovered. He stated this morning that unless the other body was recovered today he would probably go ahead with the inquest tomorrow. It is expected that some effort will be made at the inquest to fix the blame for the accident by which two men lost their lives and another was seriously injured.

TICKET SELLERS MEET TOMORROW

A call for a general meeting of all committees that have been soliciting ticket sales for the Portland Country Club and Livestock association has been issued for tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. At that meeting the members of all committees are to report progress and to consider whether any changes in the personnel of committees is desirable.

The total number of tickets sold is 1,359, bringing in a total of $6,945 up to date for the guarantee fund for next year's race meet.

NEW CITY HALL TO RISE AT FRISCO

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Within 10 days preliminary work will be started on the new city hall that is to replace the ruins of the costly structure destroyed two years and a half ago. City Engineer Manson was instructed to present specifications providing for the razing of the mass of shattered brick and twisted steel. The recent bond issue provided $35,000 for the purpose.

Smashes a Window.

Tim Watson acquired a jag last night of the destructive variety and smashed in a plate glass window in front of the pawn shop at 26 North Third street with a gun. As a consequence, and to teach him to be more careful when he gets drunk, he was given 30 days this morning in police court.

Fire in Bohemian Club.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Fire started this evening in the kitchen of the exclusive Bohemian club and for a time threatened to destroy the building. The firemen confined the flames to the rear of the structure.

OLD OFFICERS ARE REELECTED

W. C. T. U. Protests Against Saloons in Electric Depot Building.

At the morning session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. election of officers was held, resulting in a unanimous vote for the present incumbents. Mrs. Henrietta Brown for state president, received 115 out of 124 votes cast, and the election was made unanimous. For state recording secretary, Mrs. A. W. Unruh received 98 out of 128 votes cast and her election was made unanimous. In the same manner Mrs. Ida Marsters was elected recording secretary, Miss Frances Gottshall was confirmed as assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Hessie J. Shane was elected treasurer.

An important feature of last night's meeting was the adoption of resolutions, one of which condemned the location of the new electric depot in a building with three saloons. The resolution declared: "We believe this to be a shame to a civilized community and blot on the name of our fair city and we believe every society should make such a protest as should guarantee that the depot should be removed to a respectable locality. We, therefore, speaking for the women and mothers of the city, do make such appeal."

Aid in Vice Crusade.

The other resolution declared the W. C. T. U. as opposed to the segregation of vice under whatever guise it may hide, and pledged the members to sympathy and cooperation in any measure that looks toward the breaking up of the red light district. Music was furnished by a choir under J. W. Belcher.

At yesterday afternoon's session the motive was the reminiscences of the first convention held in the state, 25 years ago. Members of that convention occupied seats on the platform. Mrs. Hessie Shane read a delightful paper recalling the pioneer struggles for the cause and the worthy women who were then leaders. She spoke of the evolution of the various branches of the work and spoke appreciatively of the courage of the early workers in surmounting difficulties. Others who spoke of these early days were Mrs. Helen Harford, Dr. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Rebecca Steele, Mrs. L. A. P. White, Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. H. M. Clinton, Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Mary Blaine.

Contest Tonight.

Tonight's session, which closes the convention, is to be devoted largely to the oratorical contest for the diamond medal. The following contestants are entered: Ray Henderson of Roseburg, Earl Childers of Milton, D. L. Morgan of Eugene, Mrs. Bessie Sutherland, Mrs. Ida Beamer, Miss Courtney.

Music will be furnished by a choir under the direction of W. H. Boyer. During the decision of the judges Mrs. Clinton Haskell will give an exhibition of club swinging.

NEGRO KNIFED OVER CLANSMAN

Quarrel Incident to Los Angeles Negroes' Outcry Against the Play.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Los Angeles, Oct. 9.—Following a quarrel today over the proposed production of "The Clansman," Thomas Dixon's play, at a local theatre, Leonard Ferguson, a negro, is suffering from knife wounds which probably will prove fatal, and W. H. Kelly, colored, is in prison.

Prominent members of the negro colony recently requested Mayor Harper to prevent the production of the play. The men involved in today's affray were discussing the petition and took opposite views regarding it.

Herbert D. Kennedy, Mayor Harper's secretary, today announced that the mayor had requested a copy of the lines of "The Clansman" so that he might acquaint himself with the nature of the play before ruling upon the negroes' petition.

Tomorrow (Saturday) will positively be last day for discount on west side gas bills. Don't forget to read Gas Tips.

DREDGE OREGON REPAIRED

Ready to Start in Operations on Coos Bay.

Marshfield, Or., Oct. 9.—The government dredge Oregon, which was laid up for repairs needed after a hole was broken in the bottom, was taken from North Bend to Pony inlet, where the dredging will start. When the dredge was towed down the bay it was saluted by whistles from all of the North Bend factories.

The dredge will work at different parts of the bay and the dredgings will be sold to property owners who want to fill low land.

MARINE NOTES.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Sailed at noon, steamer Quinalt for Portland. Salvage on the British steamer Aeon wrecked in South Seas, is very unsatisfactory and surveyors recommend sale of vessel and cargo.

Astoria, Oct. 9.—Sailed at 1:15, steamer Roanoke for San Francisco. Sailed at 11 a. m., steamer Nome City for San Francisco; French bark Michalet for Queenstown. Arrived at 11 a. m., steamer Eureka from Eureka.

Made In A Model Factory.

P. & G. Naphtha Soap is made in the same factory as Ivory Soap.

In point of completeness, cleanliness and beauty, the Ivorydale factories of The Procter & Gamble Co. have few equals and no superiors.

It is there that Ivory Soap is made.

There, also, P. & G. Naphtha Soap is manufactured.

It is not necessary to tell you anything about Ivory Soap.

You use it; and you know that for bath, toilet and fine laundry purposes, it is unequaled.

The same thing is true of P. & G. Naphtha Soap. For *quick, easy* washing, it is unequalled.

The price of "P. & G." is higher than that of ordinary laundry soap; but as one cake will last longer and do more work than two cakes of ordinary soap, it pays to use it.

At All Grocers.