

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1912.

PHONE EXTENSION IS PLANNED BY U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Ultimate Plan Is to Have All National Forests Connected—Lookout Stations Will Be Established in Future.

According to District Forester George H. Cecil, plans for future telephone construction on the National Forests of Oregon have just been completed.

"The past year has been a very busy one for the Forest Service in the construction of improvements on the National Forests and particularly in the bettering of the means of communication on the various forests," he said.

"The telephone lines have received very careful attention throughout the state as it is realized that the construction of such lines will do more probably to assist in the control of fires than any other one thing that can be done. With telephone lines accessible, prompt notification can be given to the supervisor or other forest officers and a force of fire fighters can be summoned, provisions and equipment ordered and all preparations made for the men without delay.

Small Wire Laid.

"Coupled with these lines that are being built are the temporary features used in connection with them. A light insulated copper wire weighing only 14 pounds to the mile is strung out on the ground from an existing telephone line to a fire camp and the man in charge of the fire is in constant touch with the outside world. If it becomes necessary, additional men, provisions and equipment can be ordered over the phone and in cases where the fire is over a large piece of country, men can be moved from one part of the forest to another by means of the telephone without loss of time. Without telephone communication it is necessary to send messengers through the mountains from one camp to another, often involving the loss of as much as 24 hours. This in case of a large fire is very serious.

"The lines now being constructed by the Forest Service are of No. 8 iron wire and in the timber the line is used with swinging insulators attached to trees. By the use of these swinging insulators and the heavy wire it is possible for trees to fall over the wire and

Alice Pat-a-wa, Oldtime Belle Among the Umatillas, Has Won Many a Brave Heart and Had Many a Husband

Alice Loves Variety in Husbands as Well as in Bright Raiment.

Special to The Journal.

Pendleton, Or., April 6.—The smartest squaw on the reservation is a little, often given to Alice Pat-a-wa, and, with the possible exception of Jennie Van Peil, a daughter of old Chief Peo, she undoubtedly deserves that characterization more than any of the full-blood Indian women. Though she has never had the advantage of training at Carlisle, Chocoma or other Indian institutions, she is endowed with a native shrewdness and intelligence much beyond that of the average squaw, which qualities have made her a conspicuous figure among her people.

She is a daughter of a well known Indian family, to which family her own recognized abilities have given an added distinction. For many years she was one of the leading belles of the Umatilla, but during the last few years, like all women of her race, she has taken to dress, which detracts much from her comeliness. However, she is still attractive and has a regular twinkle in her eyes which many a society coquette would covet and which same twinkle has played havoc with the hearts of many young braves.

In fact, if Alice were a white woman, she would probably be branded as a flirt and some would even go further and designate her as an exponent of free love. For with all of her commendable traits, she has not the virtue of constancy, and her fidelity toward any one husband is not of long duration. Just how many husbands she has taken by the tribal custom is not of record, but it is certain that if she could write a "Memoirs of My Marital Experiences" they would be varied as well as entertaining.

It is probably this love of variety in spouses that has caused her steadfastly to refuse to give up her maiden name of Pat-a-wa, for with all her husbands she has never been known by any other name. Alice also tends to her own business affairs and the bank accounts in her name.

She has two little children, one of whom has not passed the pappoose stage. Though she does not dress differently from the other women of her people, she is one of the few squaws who have adopted the "paleface" method of transporting her baby. Instead of carrying the little one on her back



Alice Pat-a-wa before she began to "put on flesh."

she tucks the tiny red mite in a baby carriage and almost any day may be seen parading up and down the streets of Pendleton wheeling her offspring, and so familiar has she become to the residents of this city, many give her the greeting "Tota-wa-lo-wia, Alice," as they pass or stop to admire the little pappoose.

vice where from 35 to 75 trees have been found across a piece of line and the line still intact and conversations being held over it right along. Uninterrupted communication is very essential.

"Probably one of the longest lines built during the past year was the line from Leaburg to McKenzie Bridge, a distance of approximately 40 miles. It was necessary to get poles for about one-half the distance on this line.

"In the Crater Forest 64 miles of telephone line were built, most of which is tree line. Within the past month it has been reported that over 50 trees were across this line within a distance of 20 miles, yet it is giving service every day.

"Many miles are being constructed in the Santiam country connecting existing telephone lines with interior points on the Santiam forest. Work is now under way in the extension of several lines to lookout points connecting them with the existing Forest Service telephone line from Detroit to Elk Lake.

Rough Piece of Road.

"One of the roughest pieces of line built in Oregon during the past summer was that from Glide to the Hlake Ranger station, on the North Umpqua river, a distance of approximately 40 miles. It was necessary to pack all of the wire on the backs of horses from five to thirty-five miles, stringing it along a rough and precipitous mountain trail, in many places chiseled out of solid rock. The line, however, taps a part of the country which hitherto has been very hard to reach and in which in case of fire it was necessary for a man to ride 40 miles to a telephone line to summon help. This 40 miles under the best conditions could not be ridden in less than 15 hours' time.

"It is planned eventually to have in each of the National Forests which cover the Cascade Range from the Columbia river to the California line, telephone lines connecting with lookout points which will be established on prominent peaks in the different forests by means of which a fire can readily be seen and its location telephoned in to some point where help can be summoned to send out to fight it. This work requires time to perfect details and do the necessary work. The amounts of money involved, while not large as compared with the results gained, require a number of years in the way appropriations are made by congress.

"In Eastern Oregon it is planned to complete such lines as are necessary connecting with existing commercial lines and such extensions as are needed to various lookout points to thoroughly control the entire scope of country from the Wallows and Whitman country on the east to the Prineville country on the west.

Lookout Stations.

"This will be done by means of lookout stations to be located on prominent peaks throughout that section of the country, each of which will be connected with telephone lines, which in turn will connect with the Forest Service headquarters at Wallows, Sumpter, John Day, Prineville, and Heppner. It is planned to so select these lookout points that practically the entire country will be visible from the range which is west of the Snake River to Heppner and Prineville on the west. Men will be stationed on these lookout points during the entire day and most of them will be located in tents or small one room cabins constructed for their use. In some places it will be necessary to pack water a distance of half a mile up the mountain in order to allow the men to remain constantly on duty. Supplies will be taken to them in order that it will not be necessary for them to leave their stations.

"Since uninterrupted communication is the important feature, it is planned to have the system when finally complete so constructed that there will be two ways of connecting into each forest, so that if one line happens to be down for any reason another line can be used. It is also planned to have each forest connected with the adjoining forest in order that communication can be had without the necessity of talking through a point many miles remote from the forest. Such connection of the lines will allow of notification of fire from one forest to another."

DRAINAGE PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED AT NEW ORLEANS

First National Drainage Congress to Consider Federal Aid in Reclamation of Overflow Lands of the South.

(By The International News Service.)

New Orleans, La., April 6.—The attention of Louisiana and those situated throughout the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries is centered today on that coteries of prominent men who are busy shaping the program of the First National Drainage Congress, which meets here, April 10 to 12. The importance of the projected deliberations and the ready support of statesmen, citizens and engineers lead those in charge of the convention to predict an attendance of delegates which would closely approach the 5000 mark.

The object of the conference is the advancement of a policy calling for the aid of the federal government in the drainage of wet and overflow lands of the south, and other sections of the country. The argument being that if it is proper for the national government to expend vast sums for the irrigation of arid lands in the west, it is equally proper for the government to aid in removing the superfluous water from the fertile lowlands of the south. Such an undertaking would cost nearly \$500,000,000.

The interest this project entertains for the inhabitants of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries lies in the fact that such a drainage, according to those in charge of the coming convention, must be largely effected at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and the streams contributing to its volume, by means of reservoirs acting in conjunction all over the territory drained by

WOMAN EJECTED BY RECTOR BRINGS SUIT

New York, April 6.—Alleging that she was violently beaten and bruised without cause, Mrs. Katherine Wetmore yesterday instituted a suit for \$10,000 damages against the Rev. G. H. Houghton Butler, Mr. Butler is the rector of St. Mary's mission, Sherwood Park, Yorkville, who caused the arrest of Mrs. Wetmore in January and accused her of sending him a letter calling him an "old devil" and accused him of "looking for graft."

Two weeks prior to her trial, at which she was acquitted, Mrs. Wetmore and Mr. Butler engaged in a physical struggle at the door of his church. She now alleges that while about to enter the chapel Butler appeared and did "violently push, pull, maul and thrust her against the door" and that he did "beat and bruise her about the head and by the right ear and neck."

Mrs. Wetmore says the assault was made as she was attempting to attend a "public" meeting of the church. At the time he ejected her, Mr. Butler declared she was not a member of his congregation, and that the gathering was open only to the members. He said he had called the communicants together to reply to charges that Mrs. Wetmore had previously made against him.

OFFERS HALF MILLION TO UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

(By The International News Service.)

London, April 6.—A friend of London university, who desires to remain anonymous for the present has offered to contribute \$500,000 towards the acquisition of the vacant land immediately to the north of the British Museum as the site of the proposed new headquarters of the university.

The donor, who has already done a great deal for university education, states that he considers this site the most central and suitable one and holds that the University of London ought to be the chief educational institution of the empire.

The site is part of the Duke of Bedford's estate, and extends from Montague place to Torrington square. There are four plots available for building, and the aggregate area is nearly two and a half acres. The plots lie two on each side of the British museum avenue, a broad thoroughfare leading from Torrington square to the King Edward VII extension of the museum.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY BONDS VALID

Seattle, Wash., April 6.—No legal objections remain in the way of the sale of the municipal street car bonds aggregating \$500,000. Judge Albertson of the superior court, in a decision made yesterday, swept aside all the objections raised in a test suit brought by James Tullock, through Thomas R. Horner, a friend of the proposed city carline, and declared the bonds valid. The proposed route of the city carline is over six miles connecting Rainier valley and Ballard.

Have you read the great piano purchasing opportunity on page 1, section 3?



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- SEVENTH—BECAUSE EVERY ARTICLE IN THE STORE IS REDUCED.
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