

When William L. Finley, the Oregon naturalist, stands before an audience, as he did before the Portland Rotary club last Tuesday, he lifts up his voice. He seeks to be heard by the person in the farthest corner. Sometimes the effect upon his vocal cords is noticeable. It may be understanding that voices like his are few. It may be instinct to speak as a voice crying from the wilderness in behalf of the wilderness. It may be a feeling that tones must penetrate the din of alien interests.

For what William L. Finley is saying is not what most folks are thinking. They are thinking of progress, projects and increased population. They are thinking of expanded industry and bigger business. He is saying, "Beware." He is saying, "Don't destroy the wild life or conditions that permit wild life to live." He is saying, "When you invest, be sure that you will derive the value of the investment in use as well as in structures."

A great many people will not agree with Will Finley in his attitude toward Bonneville dam as an obstruction to the salmon runs. They will be glad to know that so recognized an authority told the Rotary club that apparently the fishways built at Bonneville, at an expense of some \$7,000,000, are going to be satisfactory, if the manner in which the fish are now going over the dam is a criterion. They will not agree with his feeling that more navigation dams in the Columbia should be deferred until pressure of population and business render railroad service inadequate. But they will agree that every precaution should be taken to protect nature's resources in wild life while developing

nature's resources in transportation and power.

A modern civilization ought to be intelligent enough to carry forward projects and wild life in parallel process. The plans for development should, by all means, include preservation of the immense values created by nature's own development, for upon these are dependent economy and beauty and happiness.

Journal July 24  
**Bean, Finley Attack  
Anti-Pollution Bill**

The anti-pollution bill drawn by State Senator Byron G. Carney drew the fire of conservationists and Portland officials when discussed before the steering committee of the Oregon Stream Purification league Friday. Discussion was carried over until a meeting next week.

City Commissioner Ormond R. Bean and Naturalist William L. Finley formed the spearhead of the opposition, denouncing the bill as merely indicating and not remedying the evils.

Charles H. Carter, president of the Oregon Woolen Mills, voiced industrial opposition on the basis that to shut down the St. Helens pulp mill for one hour would "throw 500 men out of work."

The Carney bill also contained a provision for appointment of a state advisory board on water conservation to consist of the state sanitary engineer, the state engineer, state master fish warden, state game supervisor, and representatives of agriculture and the affected industries.

**SEWAGE MEASURE  
LEADS TO CLASH**

*Oregonian*  
**Anti-Pollution Bill Fails to  
Please Several**  
July 24 1937

City and state officials clashed yesterday over the terms of a new anti-pollution bill which declares that "the discharge of any untreated sewage" by industrial plants or municipalities is illegal.

Written by Senator Byron G. Carney, the bill was hotly contested by Portland's city commissioner Ormond R. Bean on the grounds "that it wasn't carefully planned and that it wouldn't get any place if it were presented to the public in its present form."

**Sanitation Unit Provided**

The bill calls for an initiative measure creating a division of sanitation under the state board of health to control and regulate sewage disposal in Oregon streams. It is sponsored largely by the Oregon Stream Purification league.

"Give us four months or so to draft a proposal and we might get it through the next election," said Bean, "but this bill wouldn't stand such things are illegal but it doesn't offer a chance. It simply points out that offer a remedy."

Charles H. Carter, president of the Portland Woolen Mills, voiced the opinion of the industrialist.

"If you were to shut down the St. Helens pulp mills for an hour," he said, "you would throw 500 men out of work."

**Bill Displeases Finley**

William L. Finley, naturalist, voiced objection to the bill on the ground that it "didn't provide leeway for a solution."

He pointed out that Oregon has enough laws already to enforce anti-pollution measures but that "no solution had been offered."

The bill provides for a new division of sanitation under a qualified engineer and a state water conservation board in addition. Members of the board are to be the state game supervisor, state master fish warden, state engineer, a representative of an industry actively affected by the act, a representative of the League of Oregon Cities, a representative of agriculture and the state sanitary engineer.

The bill will be discussed further by the board next week.

**Martin Asks  
Speed in Fish  
Propagation**

Marshfield, July 31.—The state game commission meeting at Curriers Village, north of here, for a luncheon session Friday noon was urged by Governor Martin to speed up its hatchery operations in order to replenish the state's supply of fish and game.

"It's the fishing and hunting tourist who leaves the most money in our state," the governor declared. "We must continue to make Oregon a fisherman's and hunters' paradise if we are to realize the greatest benefit from the ever increasing number of visitors to our state."

The governor is accompanying the game commission on a tour of inspection of hatcheries in Western Oregon.

The official party inspected the pheasant hatchery at Corvallis where 7500 young birds are now being cared for and the new fish hatchery at Alsea. The afternoon's itinerary included a stop at the Bandon fish hatchery.

According to Dexter Rice, chairman of the commission, 40,000 pheasants and 35,000,000 fingerling fish will be liberated this year. Present plans call for doubling of this output within two years. Hatcheries already in operation and under construction will permit of the liberation of 100 million fingerlings a year if an adequate supply of eggs can be found, Rice explained.

The commission is now operating game farms at Corvallis, Eugene and Pendleton with a fourth hatchery under construction at Ontario. Sixteen fish hatcheries are also being operated by the commission.

This year's liberation of fish will be the largest in the history of the commission, Rice said.

July 31, 1937