

WRESTS CHAMPIONSHIP OF NAVY FROM BATTLESHIP TARGET TROPHY

Wrests Championship of Navy From Battleship Illinois.

FOR WORK AT MAGDALENA

Cruiser of Pacific Squadron Defeats All Round-the-World Ships. Seven Battleships Win Stars of Merit.

SLOW DOWN OFF OREGON PORTS.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, May 14.—The battleship fleet will not engage in any particular maneuvers, either at the mouth of the Columbia or of Yaquina Bay. The Department intends to put the fleet on its trip to Puget Sound the fleet will slow down at these two points, thus affording a better opportunity to see the ships. If there has been any change in this programme, it has been arranged by the commanding officer of the fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The armored cruiser Maryland was the trophy-winner in the recent target practice at Magdalena Bay. Announcement of this was made at the Navy Department today. The trophy is now in possession of the Illinois, and directions have been sent to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet directing him to transfer it to the Maryland.

The results announced include computation of the final merit of the vessels of the battleship class which engaged in the target practice, that is to say, all vessels having turret guns. Those vessels having 85 per cent or more of the score of the trophy winner are called star-ships, and are as follows in the order of merit:

Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, Connecticut and Tennessee.

The standing of the remainder of the vessels is as follows:

Vermont, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Washington, Kearsarge, New Jersey, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Maine and Ohio.

The results of the competition in the cruiser, gunboat and torpedo-boat classes have not been computed.

JOY ON BOARD THE MARYLAND

Battleship's Men Disappointed They Can't Show Trophy Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The announcement that the armored cruiser Maryland, of the Pacific fleet, had been awarded the target practice trophy for first-class ships brought great joy to the sailors on board that vessel, who impatiently had been awaiting the official confirmation of their belief that they had fairly won the trophy in order that a long-planned and elaborate celebration might be held. The cruises of the Pacific fleet preceded the battleships at practice at Magdalena Bay, and after the wonderful record made by the Maryland it was freely predicted all along the Coast that none of the heavier ships from the East would be able to match her scores and speed.

When the practice of the battleships had ended, however, it was rumored that the Illinois had good chance to equal the Maryland's record under the percentage allowances prescribed in the trophy awards. It was also stated that the Alabama was very close to the Illinois, although no announcements were allowed to be made by the officers of the Atlantic fleet.

The Illinois has flown the trophy pennant for the last time in the practice of a year ago, when she won it with ease. Both the Illinois and the Alabama are equipped with 13-inch guns in their main battery, and carry 12-inch guns of the modern battleships of the Connecticut class. Many ordnance officers declare the 13-inch rifle to be infinitely superior to the smaller caliber. The largest guns on the Maryland are 8-inch.

It is something of a disappointment to the men of the Atlantic fleet that no vessel among the 18 on tour of the world will be able to show the trophy pennant in foreign ports, but they all acknowledge the splendid record attained by the Maryland as setting a new standard in target practice work.

OREGONIAN BUREAU IS CLOSED

Accomplished Much for Accommodation of Visitors From Northwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—(Special.)—The Oregonian Information Bureau, which was established by the Oregonian in the interest of its readers who visited San Francisco during the celebration of the coming of the fleet, having accomplished its purpose, was closed today. During the two weeks of its existence it secured rooms for over 600 Oregon, Washington and Idaho people, at a time when it would have been extremely difficult for visitors to secure accommodations for themselves. More than half of these were met on incoming trains and at the Ferry building, while 200 registered at the booth maintained by the Oregonian in the California building, on Union Square.

During its short but lively existence the bureau was headquarters for Pacific Northwest people, who daily visited the booth to leave messages for friends and to learn who had come down from the North. What they appreciated most, however, was to obtain The Oregonian each day. Last week was the chief activity, many Northwest people returning this morning, and those who remained have been leaving by the trainload each day, until now there is only the normal number of Pacific Northwest people here.

GOVERNORS TO ORGANIZE

(Continued From First Page.)

borders of a state should be left to it. This was the feeling of Idaho regarding her forests.

Governor Norris, of Montana, said that his state had 21,000,000 acres of forest reserve and was not complaining, "but we want no more of them by the Secretary," he added, turning to Secretary Garfield.

Garfield Makes Reply.

A general reply to these criticisms was made by Secretary Garfield, who followed. State lines mean much, he admitted, but state lines had been passed over by the

men and women of the country. By the same process, trade and commerce had wiped out state lines.

"But," he added, "that does not for one moment mean that these great political sovereignties are losing any of their rights, or that the powers of the Federal Government shall infringe upon political, industrial or personal rights; but it does mean that in the progress of our country those powers which are latent must be developed."

James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, in a speech on "The Natural Wealth of the Land and Its Conservation," took a rather gloomy view of the outlook for the United States, asserting that the "conservative" action of the states could avert the threatened exhaustion of their natural resources and the bankruptcy and ruin of the Nation.

Professor T. C. Chamberlin, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, read a paper on "Soil Wastage" and R. A. Long, of Kansas City, made a striking plea for lumbermen in an address on "Forest Conservation." A general discussion of these topics followed.

Proceedings of Afternoon.

At the afternoon session "Land Resources" was the theme of discussion. Addresses were made by former Governor of California, George C. Pardee, on "Resources Related to Irrigation," and by the president of the American National Livestock Association, A. H. Jastro, of Bakersfield, Cal., on "Grazing and Stockraising." The general discussion of these subjects was opened by former United States Senator Joseph M. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyo., Clifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, will give a reception tonight to meet the governors and the members of the Inland Waterways Commission.

The scene previous to calling the conference together by President Roosevelt was one of animated discussion. Notwithstanding the intense heat in the east room, every available seat was occupied. President Roosevelt, upon calling the delegates to order, announced that Governor Deussen, of Illinois, would preside at the afternoon session. The President then announced James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railroad, as the first speaker of the morning session. He was given an ovation.

Mr. Hill talked for nearly an hour, and at the conclusion of his address was warmly congratulated by the members of the convention, including William J. Bryan, who shook hands with him.

Mr. Hill likened the present assembly to a meeting of the board of directors of a great corporation with \$7,000,000 stockholders. For the first time there was made a formal National protest under the seal of the highest authority against economic waste. Mr. Hill emphasized the need for preservation of soil fertility, inasmuch as 36 per cent of the Nation's population is engaged in agriculture and all the rest depend upon the farmers. He estimated that in 1925 the population of the United States would be 130,000,000, and by the end of the century 200,000,000.

"Where are they to go, how are they to be enabled to earn a living wage, how are they to be fed?" he asked. The Nation will soon cease to export wheat and the mineral resources by that time will be greatly reduced. The soil must be the support of the people at no distant date, and within fifty years, if the abuse of the land is not checked, the outlook will be dark.

Threatens Nation's Life.

The very existence of the Government, he declared, was threatened by the coming of the day when there is no longer free access to the land, or when the land will no longer support the people. Continuing, he said:

If we fail to consider what we possess of wealth available for the uses of mankind, and if we fail to consider what we possess of patrimony that can never be restored, we might as well examine a balance sheet of the resources of the sea turnip less than the forest of this country are fast disappearing. The mineral wealth stored in the earth can be used only once. When fuel and iron become scarce and high-priced, civilization, as far as we can now foresee, will suffer a man would suffer by the gradual withdrawal of the air he breathes.

Soil Final Resource.

The exhaustion of our coal supply is not in the indefinite future. The most favorable view of the situation forces the conclusion that iron and coal will not be available for common use upon anything like present conditions. Now we must turn to our individual, social and political life must be readjusted to meet the strains imposed by new conditions. Now we must turn to our remaining source of man upon this earth, which is the soil itself.

Mr. Hill went on to show that in 1906 the total unappropriated public lands in the United States consisted of 792,000,000 acres. Of this area the divisions of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming contained 187,700,000 acres of surveyed and 609,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land. Little of Alaska was fitted, he said, for general agriculture.

How Long Will It Last?

"We have," said he, "subtracting these totals, 50,000,000 acres of surveyed and 38,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands as our actual remaining stock, and 21,000,000 acres were disposed of in 1907. How long will the remainder last?"

Mr. Hill declared that millions of acres in the South, in places to the extent of one-tenth of the entire arable area, have been so injured that no industry and no care can restore them. He said that the agricultural land had been abused in two principal ways, first by single cropping and second by neglecting fertilization. The two remedies are rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers.

The conference was greatly shocked when H. A. Jastro, of California, who has been the second speaker at the afternoon session on "Grazing and Stockraising." He was taken suddenly ill at the White House and had to be removed to one of the local hotels. His address was read by W. C. Barnes, of New Mexico.

Later it was learned that Mr. Jastro's illness was not of a serious nature, he having been affected by the extreme heat of yesterday and today.

THIRTY KILLED BY STORM

Path of Tornado in Louisiana 50 Miles Wide.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 14.—Thirty dead and 200 injured is a conservative estimate of the fatalities caused by the tornado which swept through Northern Louisiana yesterday evening, destroying three small towns and leaving wrecked houses and ruined crops in a path a mile wide and 50 miles long.

The dead at Gilliam, which had about 200 inhabitants, number 12, while at Bolinger the known dead list is six. These two towns are about 15 miles apart, and nothing has been learned of the work of the storm in the country between.

At Elmore, a small town near Gilliam, several houses were destroyed, and it is not known how many people perished. Several of the dead were brought to Shreveport on the relief train from Gilliam this morning, and the hospitals and sanitariums are crowded with injured, several of whom will die.

Only two houses were left standing at Gilliam.

Flint Island, from which the recent cyclone, the sun was observed, is a mere dot on the Pacific 400 miles north of Tahiti.

DRIVEN THROUGH BY WHIP AND SPUR

Vreeland Currency Bill Passes House, Rule Dividing Insurgents.

ONLY ONE ALTERNATIVE

Democrats Allowed to Vote for Williams Bill, but Many Refuse. Senate Will Substitute Aldrich Bill—Conference to Decide.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Vreeland currency bill, agreed upon by the Republican caucus, was today put through the House under a special rule by a vote of 184 to 145. Fifteen so-called insurgents of the majority party voted with the Democrats, who went on record solidly against the measure.

The closing moments of the debate were replete with excitement and Republican enthusiasm caused by the refusal of the great majority of the Democrats to go on record for the Williams bill, which had been offered by Kahn of California, as a substitute for the Vreeland bill, in accordance with a well-laid plan of the majority leaders to ascertain where the Democrats stood on the proposition, which it was alleged, was supported by Mr. Bryan.

Democrats Cause Hilarity.

Ninety-three Democrats voted "present," which aroused the Republicans to a high state of hilarity at the expense of the minority. Only a handful of Democrats had the temerity to vote "aye" or "no." The action of Kahn in effecting the refusal of Williams to present his bill as a substitute, which under the rule he was specifically authorized to do.

Unable to Live Down Disgrace Resulting From Embezzlement as Bank Clerk.

SALT LAKE, May 14.—Alexander A. Robertson, former teller of Wells-Fargo & Co.'s bank, blew out his brains this morning while seated at his desk in his real estate and investment office on South Main street. Robertson was convicted of embezzlement in 1902 while acting as teller of the bank, and served a term in the penitentiary. He left a letter for a lifelong friend, saying his enemies and business rivals had used his prison record against him and he was unable to bear up under the taunts any longer.

He was 42 years of age and unmarried.

Will Settle in Conference.

As soon as the bill reaches the Senate Aldrich will call a meeting of the committee on finance to consider it. It is expected the committee will vote unanimously to amend the House measure by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the provisions of the bill which was passed by the Senate.

It is not doubted that the Senate will approve the action of the committee. The effect of this course would be to send both the Vreeland and Aldrich bills to conference.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

Senate Appropriates \$120,000,000. Suppress Alaska Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The great sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of about \$120,000,000, was passed by the Senate today. An amendment by Gallinger appropriating \$200,000 to enable the government of Alaska to suppress the liquor traffic among the natives was adopted.

This is the last of the large supply bills, and its passage places the Senate squarely alongside the House in the consideration of the appropriation bills and of the entire 14 leaves only the general deficiency and the Military Academy bills to be considered by either House.

A portion of the session was devoted to consideration of the bill suspending the penalty feature of the commodity clause of the railroad rate bill, but a vote was not taken.

SAYS PROFITS ARE SMALL

PAPER MANUFACTURER GIVES HIS SIDE OF CONTROVERSY.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—George C. Sherman, treasurer of the St. Regis and Sagami Paper Mills, and president of the Brownsville Paper Company, was the first maker of paper to be examined by the select committee of the House investigating the wood pulp and paper question. Mr. Sherman stated that in recent years the price of pulp wood has increased about \$5.00 a cord. The net profits of the St. Regis Company for March, of this year, he said, was \$28, or about \$7 per ton for paper. This month, he said, his company operated but four days a week owing to lack of orders.

John Norris, representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was on the stand part of the day and presented documents to show that the price of skilled labor in the Canadian mills was as high as that paid in American mills.

Mr. Norris placed in evidence a telegram from George C. Houghton, Jr., general manager of the Laurentide paper mill, of Canada, and a letter from Al Rioridan, general manager of the Rioridan paper mills, of Ontario, showing that the labor per ton of production is as high in Canadian mills as in the United States mills and in some instances higher, according to Mr. Rioridan.

Mr. Norris submitted a copy of a letter which was yesterday sent out by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to 1300 newspapers, urging a full and prompt reply by newspapermen to the printed questions forwarded them by the committee. The telegrams were sent on Tuesday and the letters yesterday, "for the purpose," said Mr. Norris, "of urging newspaper publishers, whether connected with our organization or not, to co-operate in order that a full and sufficient inquiry might be possible and to disabuse their minds of any thought that there should be antagonism to a thorough investigation."

BATTLESHIPS

Off Seaside.

Sargent can accommodate guests at the Seaside House, May 20. Come and see the fleet. Go through to Holiday Station.

Hanan shoes fit the feet. Rosenthal's.



The Beaver Hat

Without a rival in quality at \$3 Without a superior in style at any price.



HAUNTED BY BLACK PAST

A. A. ROBERTSON KILLS HIMSELF AT SALT LAKE.

Unable to Live Down Disgrace Resulting From Embezzlement as Bank Clerk.

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HERRIN MACHINE RULES

(Continued From First Page.)

today, elected four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the National Convention at Chicago, instructed the delegation to vote for the nomination of William H. Taft for President, adopted a platform indorsing the policy of President Roosevelt and selected a new state central committee. George A. Knight, judge Henry A. Melvin, M. H. De Young and Jacob H. Neff were elected as delegates-at-large, with T. W. Kelly, E. A. Cates, Charles E. Clinch and Charles S. Wheeler as alternates. The convention adjourned after midnight.

In the contest between the regular Republican organization and the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, the regulars had no difficulty in securing the control of the convention and electing George A. Knight chairman over ex-Mayor W. R. Davin, of Oakland, the candidate of the reform faction, by a vote of 251 to 275 after a sharp fight on the floor. The Lincoln-Roosevelt League people, however, succeeded in defeating General Harrison Grey Otis, one of the four regular candidates for delegate-at-large, by the close margin of one vote and elected ex-Lieutenant-Governor Neff.

The only other victory of the reformers was the election of their delegates and alternates in the Fourth Congressional District.

Six of the eight Congressional districts delegations held their conventions during the recess of the state convention, elected delegates and instructed them for Mr. Taft. The Third and Sixth Districts have already held their conventions and also instructed for Taft. This means the entire California delegation of 20 delegates will vote as a unit for the Secretary of War for President at Chicago.

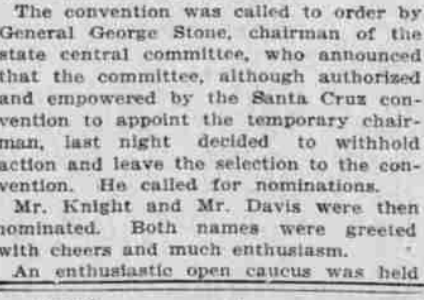
Contesting delegations from Siskiyou, San Diego and Sacramento counties were thrown out by the committee on credentials and the regulars seated.

The convention was called to order by General George Stone, chairman of the state central committee, who announced that the committee, although authorized and empowered by the Santa Cruz convention to appoint the temporary chairman, last night decided to withhold action and leave the selection to the convention. He called for nominations.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Davis were then nominated. Both names were greeted with cheers and much enthusiasm.

An enthusiastic open caucus was held

There is another New Style in the Arrow Box



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Ladies' and Misses' tailored coats

BEN SELLING, LEADING CLOTHIER

in Turner Hall by the Lincoln-Roosevelt delegates shortly before 12 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm was aroused as the Amador and Yolo County delegations, conceded to the "regular" ranks, walked into the hall and announced their allegiance to the reformers. Placer County came over earlier in the day, which meant a total gain of 17 delegates for the Lincoln-Roosevelt League.

Metzger, jeweler, optician, 342 Wash.



Shall we abolish the 100,000 traveling salesmen in this country?

Not to mention the promoters, insurance agents, bond salesmen and book agents.

There's the case of Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of the steel converter, in his day a crackerjack salesman; then there's the case of the man who, in ten years, built up a big business without a salesman, and who, at last --- but that's another story.

You'll find it under the title of **Human Nature in Selling Goods**, in this week's issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The author, James H. Collins (one of the few business diagnosticians who has something to say and knows how to say it), explains what has taken the place of the salesmanship that was based on ignorance and depended largely upon the glad hand and the fleet foot.

At the News-stands, 5 cents. \$1.50 the year by mail.

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The economy of using *Cottolene* is easy to figure when you know that one-third less is required than of either lard or cooking butter.

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