URGENT NEED TO SAVE RESOURCES

President Approves Report of Conservation Commission. Urges Congress to Act.

DUTY TO OUR CHILDREN

Waste of Water, Soil and Minerals Must Cease in Order That Our Heritage May Go Down to Future Generations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The President's message on the conservation of natural resources was read before both courses of Congress today. The reading of the document was at the close of proceedings in each house, and there was smattering attendance of Senators and Representatives.

Call to Action.

The President, in transmitting the report of the National Conservation Com-mission, speaks of that body as "in a peculiar sense representative of the whole Nation and all its parts." He continues

Nation and all its parts." He continues in part:

The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The elevation they disclose demands that we neclecting for a time, if need he, the smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of National existence, progress and prosperity.

This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the National Conservation Commission is undoubtedly but the heginning of a series which will be indispensable for dealing intelligently with what we have. As it stands it is an irredutable proof that the conservation of our resources is the fundamental question before this Nation, and that our first and greatest task is to set our house in order and begin to live within our means.

The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill-considered antion on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

Great Basic Facts.

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The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in 10 years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps one hundred and fity millions more, must be fed and ciothed from the preducts of our soil. With the steady growth in population and the still more rapid increase in consumption our people will be reafter make greater and not less demands per capita upon all the natural resources for their livelihood, comfort and convenience. It is high time to realize that our responsibility to the coming millions is like that of parents to their children, and that in wasting our resources we are wronging our descendants.

We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but that the uset expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland-waterway navigation that will result in giring the people the benefits for which they have been paid but which they have not yet recarded. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-effith of them are being conserved, and that no good purpose can be much y failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for Great Basic Facts.

of them are being conserved, and that so good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, uses and improvement of all forests still owned by the Government, and to enset laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are differences of opinion as to many public questions; but the American people stand hearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$100,000,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from it has earth.

In Line With General Policies.

The President goes on to show that the olicy of the conservation is typical of his general policies of securing equal op-portunity for all, limiting the freedom of the individual "only by the present future, rights, interests and needs of the other individuals who make up the community." He then passes in rapid review the various important measures of his Administration and the policies it has advocated as in harmony with this He quotes the Commission's statement

that:
The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the waters in such
manner as to reduce floods and regulate the
resime of the navigable rivers. The secend requisite is development of terminals
and connections in such manner as to regu-

Improve Waterways.

Accordingly, I urge that the broad plan for the development of our waterways recom-mended by the Inland Waterways Commis-sion, be put in effect without delay. Merision, be put in effect without delay. Merivorious projects in known conformity with
the general outfilms of any comprehensive
plan should proceed at once. The cost of
the whole work should be met by direct appropriation, if possible, but if necessary by
the issue of bonds in small denominations.
It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the Natienal Government and by the states in ordar to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a
fals share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset
which belongs to the people and should
be controlled by them.

Profect and Develop, Forests.

Protect and Bevelop Forests.

I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the National forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. I especially commend the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in National ownership.

The time has faily arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the sines and the Nation which rests upon the private country of private lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would so handle his forest as to cause evotion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated but he must be controlled.

He recommends the organization of efficient fire patrols and enactment of good fire laws by the states for the protection of forests; also the enactment of tax laws which will permit the perpetuation of existing forests by use. Protect and Develop Forests.

Economic Use of Land.

Taking up the subject of lands, he

he land, as is row done in more settled countries. To do this, we tier farm practice and better strains at, corn and other crop plants, with tion in losses from soil crosion and

sion.

The use of the public grazing lands should be regulated in such ways as to improve and conserve their value.

Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to forests upon it and to minerals beneath it, and these should be subject to separate discount

The accompanying reports show that the consumption of nearly all of our mineral products is increasing more rapidly than our population. Our mineral mate is about ene-sixth of our product, or nearly \$1.000.000 for each working day in the year. The loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses of life and property can be avoided.

Our mineral resources are limited in quantily and cannot be increased or reproduced. With the rapidly increasing rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted while yet the Nation is in its infancy, unless better methods are devised or substitutes are found. Further investigation is urgently needed in order to improve methods and to develop and apply substitutes.

It is of the utmost importance that a Bureau of Mines be established in accordance with the pendling bill to reduce the loss of life in mines and the waste of mineral resources and to investigate the methods and substitutes for prolonging the duration of our mineral supplies. Both the need and the public demand for such a bureau are rapidly becoming more urgent. It should co-operate with the states in supplying data to serve as a basis for state mine regulations. The establishment or this bureau will mean merely the transfer from other bureaus of work which it is agreed should be transferred and slightly enlarged and reorganized for these purposes.

He quotes and indoracs the commits-

He quotes and indorses the commis sion's recommendation that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan for united action of all organizations concerned with conservation. He asks Congress to create a National commission empowered to co-operate with state commissions and asks for an appropria-tion of at least \$50,000 to pay the ex-

Duty to Future Generations.

The report of the commission begins with the following declaration of the basic principle of conservation: The duty of man to man, on which the integrity of nations must rest, is no higher than the duty of each generation to the next; and the obligation of the nation to sach actual citizen is no more sacred than he obligation to the citizen to be, who, in urn, must bear the nation's duties and re-promeibilities.

After reviewing the progress from ploneer waste of resources to present conditions the report continues;
Although the natural resources are interrelated they are unlike, and each class requires distinct treatment. The land is a fixed quantity which can not be materially increased, though its productivity and availability for the uses of man may be greatly attempted; the forests are variable in quantity and may be destroyed by fire, waste and improvident use, or protected and improved in such way as to meet human necessities. Together the lands and the forests are improvable resources.

The minerals are limited in quantity and eannot be increased or improved by anything which man may do. They are expendable resources.

The fresh waters are limited in quantity, though the supply is permanent. They form a naturally renewable resource which man may do nothing to increase, but may do much in the way of conservation and better utilization. After reviewing the progress from

The treatment applied to each class should be adapted to its own fullest development and best utilization and to those of the other classes of resources.

Most Reprehensible Waste.

and abandonment of coal in the mines. This is attributable, for the most part, to ignorance, indifference, or false notions of economy, to rectify which is the business of the people collectively.

Nearly as reprehensible is the waste arising from misuse, as in the consumption of fuel in furraces and engines of low efficiency, the loss of water in floods, the employment of ili-adapted structural materials, the growing of ill-chosen crops, and the perpetuation of inferior stocks of plants and animals, all of which may be remedied. Hepschensible in less degree is the waste actions from nonuse. Since the utilization of any one resource is necessarily progressive and dependent on social and industrial conditions and the concurrent development of other resources, nonuse is constitues unavoidable. It becomes reprehensible when it affects the common welfare and entails future injury. Then, it should be rectified in the general interest.

Mutter in People's Hands.

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Matter in People's Mands.
For the prevention of waste the most effective means will be found in the increase and diffusion of knowledge from which is sure to result an aroused public sentiment demanding prevention. The people have the matter in their own hands. They may prevent or limit the desiruption of resources and restrain misuse through the enactment and enforcement of appropriate state and Federal laws.

Federal laws. Waste reduced and resources saved are the first but not the last object of conservation. The material resources have an additional value when their preservation adds to the beauty and habitability of the land. Ourse the land ourse t is a pleasant land in which to dwell. To increase its beauty and augment lis fitness can not but multiply our pleasure in it and strengthen the bonds of our attachment.

Rosenthal's great shoe sale is on

Willamette and Other Oregon and Washington Rivers Are Receding.

TRAINS ARE AGAIN RUNNING

Schedules Are Still Demoralized. Telegraph and Telephone Lines Crippled-No More Damage Is Expected From Streams.

WATER BEGINS TO SUBSIDE

The Willamette River at Portland reached its maximum stage of 19.7 feet yesterday, and then began gradually to subside. Forecaster Beals says the water will now recede steadily. The river is clearing of logs and debris, and encouraging reports are coming in from numerous points in the Pacific Train service is being resumed, though some trouble is experienced from slides at certain Telegraph and telephone being cleared and that further trouble is not anticipated. All trains expected to be running on time before many schedule Wireless thiegraphy has been of value in receiving messages graphic communication had been severed. Flood at all points heard from with rare exceptions has reached its maximum, and is falling with no prospect of any subsequent

After romping about like so many raging liquid hydraulic currents for the past few days, there is comparative peace on the troubled waters. Telegrams and communications from many points determine that the worst is over, and that from now on there will be a cessation of damage by floods, and a resumption of general business by water and rail. Individual instances come in of recent damage, but the back of the flood is broken,

The Willamette River at Portland is falling. The official gauge of the Weather Dureau showed a drop of .1 of a foot between noon and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Gauges established by private people on the docks showed still greater fall. The rise in the Columbia has considerably lessened the current in the Willamette and drift has ceased to come down. The only danger now is from log booms which may drift from moorings. This danger

decreasing. Ice and drift continue to delay ship Ice and drift continue to delay ship-ping between Portland and Astoria. Wooden vessels can navigate during daylight hours but after dark the risk is considered too great. About the mouth of the Willamette there is still a large amount of drifting ice and it is with difficulty that a boat can reach Vancouver. It will be several days before the river is clear enough for steamers to reach the Cascades.

cast as No. 8.

Late last night the information was given out that the line to Lewiston via Riparia was open for traffic and that reports were received concerning the Walla Walla line, which made it possible to send out a sleeper last night for that with the traffic and the contract of send out a sleeper last hight for that place, with assurance that the train would go through without difficulty.

Pendleton is still cut off from transportation to the north except by way of Umatilla. Walla Walla is reached in this manner and passengers destined to points in Washington further north are transferred to the North Bank at Wallak It will republish be two days betransferred to the North Bank at Wal-lula. It will probably be two days be-fors the Pendleton-Walla Walla branch is open, while the Northern Pacific branch is so badly out of commission it is impossible to say when it will be open. S. P. & S. train, eastbound, left Van-couver on time yesterday. Passengers were transferred at Butler, where there was a wash over five feet deep on the track and a train backed up there. Su-perintendent Russell, Trainmaster Kin-caid and Roadmaster Whitfield, with a

crew of 100 men, have been at work at Woodward Creek. Superintendent Russell said he expected to have th track clear last flight.

At Albany, the Williamette rose slowly but gradually all day yesterday, and stood at 28.7 feet last night. Though the waterfront has been flooded four days, no damage has been caused. The thermometer dropped to 33 above last night, and a heavy snowfall is reported in the foothills.

In the foothills.

Danger from flood at Hood River is over at present. High water in the Columbia reached the high mark there last night, when it was up over 14 feet. A strong current and floating ice broke the Underwood fleet of ferryboats from their moorings and swept them. them away.

Willamette at Salem had risen The Willamette at Salem had risen but a few inches yesterday, and was at a standatill at 22 feet. Observer Baldwin, at that place, expects the river to fall before morning. Snow and sleet fell at intervals in the after-The temperature at 7 P. M. was

Reports of traffic conditions on the Southern Pacific from Ashland are more encouraging. Last night it was reported that four belated passenger trains were moving northward over the Shasta division. They are expected to reach Asland early this morning. Transfer of mail and passengers was accomplished at the washed-out bridge at Wyo, between Orland and Tehama, and the obstructions at Kennet.

Situation on North Bank.

General Freight and Passenger Agent Adams, of the Spokane, Portland Seattle Rafiroad, was yesterday afternoon in receipt of a telegram from Woodward Creek, between Butler and Cascades, on that line, saying: "Stream is running about 100 square feet less water now than last night, but is still a torrent. We will get over it this (Priday) evening. We can now figure 2 on time. No. 1 may be delayed." 2 on time. No. I may be delayed." No. 2 is the train that isaves Portland at 5:40 P. M. and was sept out yesterday at that time. No. I leaves Pasco at 2:20 A. M. Today will decide whether obstructions in the vicinity of Cascades have been removed, though the general officers express no apprehension of further delay in getting their trains running ou schedule time within a few day. Service on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad was in good shape yesterday and the morning train from Seaside arrived on time

side arrived on time

Near Aberdeen, Wash, the Chehalis
river is out of its banks in the upper valley and in many places there are from
six to eight feet of water over the fields,
it has been necessary to remove all stock o the hills and, although the river is a

The North and South Palouse Rivers near Colfax, are receding at a rapid rate and the heavy rains of Wednesday and Thursday night did no damage. The and Inursosy night did no damage. The chinook winds on the 18-inch snow with the rivers full of ice, caused the overflowing of the South Fork of the Palouse River in Colfax, which did about \$25,000

damage.

The O. R. & N. is open from Spokane to Lacrosse, and the Canyon bridge in western Whitman County, near Snake River, will be replaced by Saturday night. Their line to Portland will be open by

Wires Down at Coos Bay.

With the exception of fallen- wires caused by recent wind storms in the Coos Bay region, which cut off communication, the Western Union Telegraph Company reported last night that its lines are all working in good shape. The Postal Company reported lines in working order in all directions, including Astoria, which service was slightly disabled earlier in

The general office of the Pacific Tele-The general office of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company reported last night that since the recent storm there has been more than the usual number of complaints sent in, the increase being from an average of 200 a day to 500. Repairs are being made as rapidly as the increased force can handle the complaints. The Home Company reported its lines working satisfactority.

Jam Broken in Columbia.

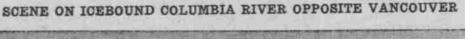
Advices from The Dalles say the jam at Big Eddy has broken and the Government works at Celilo and Seufert Brost cannery are in no danger of further damage. The river has gone down over four feet there in the last 24 hours, leaving lice piled 20 and 40 feet high on the levee.

The Open River dock has been righted and, barring accident, will be safely harbored iomorrow. The wrecking crew was sent west this morning. and, barring accident, will be safely harbored tomorrow. The wrecking crew was sent west this morning on account of trouble down the road. The O. R. & N. ran a double-header through there yesterday morning, combining trains Nos. 3 and 5. Train No. 8 was annulled and No. 7 was furned back at that point and sent cast as No. 8.

Late last night the information trouble, and that road yesterday sent

trouble, and that road yesterday sent a train as far as Snohomish over the Northern Pactfic tracks. From that point it was routed over the Great Northern tracks. The tracks east of Trinidad have been washed out by the irse of Wilson Creea.

A fall in temperature and frosty nights has checked the thaw in the Inland Empire. Streams are again within banks and railroads, with the exception of the O. R. ailroads, with the exception of the O. R. a Spokane report. South of Colfax a bridge is out and the Harriman line waits for its reconstruction. The ground is bare of snow in nearly all the prairie region and the lowlands and not a great deal is left in the mountains. Snow began to fall in Spokane at 9 o'clock last night. At Eugene Thursday's rain was followed by a light snow early yesterday morn-ing. The snow soon melted. The river has been falling rapidly and last night stood at 11 feet 5 inches.





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Monroe Huber, Who Murdered Wm. Heltzell, Is Suicide.

RESPITE IS BUT

Fires Bullet Into Heart When Sheriff's Posse Drives Him to Bay. Mystery Surrounding Motive Not Cleared Away.

HILDSBORO, Or., Jan. 22.-(Special.)-Monroe Huber, aged 30 years, who shot and killed William Heltzel, near Banks yesterday, committed sulcide this morn-

yesterday, committee suicide this morning by shooting.

After he had committed murder yesterday Huber went to the home of William Thornburgh, for whom he frequently worked, and femalaed all night. He had been drinking. He hid his Winchester under the gate, where it was found by the Sheriff. When Sheriff Hanceck telephoned the Thornburgh home, during the night, in the hope of getting trace of the fugitive, there was no answer. This confirmed him in the idea that Huber was there, and that Thornwer. This confirmed him in the that Huber was there, and that Thorn-burgh was fearful of his undestrous guest. The officer and his constable then guest. The ornburgh home, arriving

guest. The officer and his constable then went to the Thornburgh home, arriving there before daylight. Just at daybreak, and before a person ould be distinguished. Huber came out of the house. Sheriff Hancock, thinking it was Thornburgh, called him by name. Huber quickly rounded the corner, went into the house and left through a back door. Thornburgh then opened the door to the officers and he told them that Huber had arrived about 8 o'clock the evening before, and had told him that he had killed Heltzel and that he feared to telephone the arrival. A posse soon arrived to assist Hancock, and they soon

shot about 40 rods from the house, up in the timber. This was at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and an hour later they found the murderer in a re-clining position, against a tree, shot through the heart. Huber had used a revolver to accomplish his own destruc-fion. Before leaving the house he had told Thornburgh that he would not be

At the Coronor's inquest one witness swore that Huber had said to him the day before, "Some one has been talking too much, and I am going to quiet him." This is supposed to indicate that he referred to Heltzel.

There was no evidence that there was a quarrel over wages, as at first re-ported, and that the double tragedy is due to talebearing is the general opinion. No blame is attached to Heltzel's wife, and if there was a woman in the case it was outside of the grief-siricken family.
Coroner Brown impanelled a jury in the in each case, the one body finding that Heltzel had come to his death by a bank.

gunshot wound inflicted by Monroe Huber, and the other finding that Huber had come to his death by suicide.

Bank Officers Elected.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 22. - Last light the Security State Bank of Chehalis elected D. H. Moss president, John W. Reynolds and O. W. Long rice-presidents, W. S. Short cashier, and J. R. Reynolds assistant cashier, The newly-elected directors are D. H. Moss, C. W. Long, S. Hartman, Sidney Anderson and W. S. Short. Mr. Moss is vice-president of the First National Bank of Scattle, and was formerly engaged in the banking business at Mount Vernon, Wash. The bank's surplus has been increased from \$3000 to \$10,000. Mr. Moss has purchased all the interests of W. D. Hays, of Tenino, who was the former president of the

\$8.00

THE POTTER

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RATES DOUBLE RATES SINGLE ITS OWN 85.00 \$3.00 SQUAB RANCH 86.00 LIVESTOCK FARM POULTRYRANCHES \$3.50 \$7.00 \$5.00 VEGETABLE GARDENS 86.00 PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUB RACE TRACK AND POLO GROUNDS PRIVATE LIVERY, WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ART GALLERY AND PICTURESQUE GOLF LINKS GOOD TABLE, GOOD LIVING, CHEERFUL SERVICE RATES GRADUATED TO ALL REASONABLE REQUIREMENTS

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONE THOUSAND GUESTS ARTESIAN WELL, AND REFRIGERATING PLANT CONSERVATORIES AND GREENHOUSES A V'HOLE MILE OF GERANIUMS OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

30,000 FINE ROSEBUSHES WE PRODUCE CHILDREN'S GROVE TABLE ON ALL OF OUR ZOO. 60.000 THE WHOLE OWN STAPLE PIGEONS PACIFIC COAST DELICACIES

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A Substitute for Matrimony

is really what a girl hopes to get out of business. Does she get it? If not, why doesn't she marry? One store reports three marriages a year out of three thousand girls. Is it because most men can't afford to marry a business woman? Is it because she makes so much and her men friends make so little? What is the matter with the young man of to-day? These questions and many others are answered by a business woman in the February Woman's Home Companion-

The Great Valentine Number

The rest of the magazine is filled to the covers with good stories, eight of them, charming pictures, strong helpful articles, and forty pages of practical departments for women-all and more in the February

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

At All News-stands