

AMERICANS FAVOR MINERALS TARIFF

Canadians at Convention Refrain From Voting.

SPLIT NOT SERIOUS ONE

International Conference of Experts Finds Way Out of Difficulty Over Opinion Differences.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.
10 A. M.—Dean Milnor Roberts, University of Washington, presiding.
"The Gold Question," Fletcher Hamilton, state mineralogist of California, and W. J. Loring, President American Mining Congress, San Francisco.
"Industrial Association Work," Charles Fuchler, industrial secretary Y. M. C. A.
"Western Phosphate Industry," Robert N. Bell, Boise, Idaho.
"Necessary Factors for Iron and Steel Production on Pacific Coast," C. E. Williams, U. S. bureau of mines.
"Prospective Iron Resources of Columbia County, Oregon," A. W. Martin, Chicago.
"Charcoal Smelting of Iron," Bradley Stoughton, New York city.
1:15 P. M.—Inspection of municipal terminal No. 4. Delegates will take steamer at foot of Morrison street.
8 P. M.—Sidney Norman, Spokane, presiding.
"Past and Future of Alaska," Falcon Joslin, Seattle.
"Trail Transportation in Alaska," W. W. Elmer, Portland.
"Alaska's Governmental Requirements," J. L. McPherson, Seattle.
Motion pictures, "Sulphur," U. S. bureau of mines.
An S. O. S. call to Portland to maintain her reputation for hospitality has been sent out by the committee in charge of the highway trip for mining delegates tomorrow. Owners have been urged to place cars at the disposal of the committee and can do so by calling A. S. Robinson, Main 1100. Cars will leave Sixth and Yamhill streets at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

After dwelling together in entire and complete harmony for two days, the third international mining convention delegates came to the parting of the ways at yesterday's session and a schism developed, not to say a split.

This was in opinion, however, and not an actual break, for relations continued pleasant. Resolutions that favored a tariff brought differences to the surface.

British Columbia delegates were not for a tariff on mineral products. The resolution on the committee prepared recommendations for protection of American lead, zinc, mercury and manganese, and another resolution in favor of the tariff on minerals which it was said the price of silver had been stabilized.

Objection Is Mildly Made.
When these resolutions were ready for presentation British Columbia delegates on the committee met and objected. They believed it best not to press tariff recommendations. But it was felt by American northwest delegates that the need of the hour in the mining business was a tariff to protect this country against foreign-mined metals and their products.

In any event the British Columbians felt the resolution could not properly come before an international convention. It was another case, it was sensed, of a league of two nations being asked to act upon a proposal favorable to one, but decidedly inimical to another. The delegates from across the border thought it a bit thick, it was said, for them to be asked to vote for a tariff measure directly against their own interests.

Way Out of Dilemma Found.
So a way out of the dilemma was found. The third international mining convention was adjourned at the close of the afternoon programme at 5 o'clock. At the beginning of the night session at 8 o'clock the United States delegates to the third international were assembled and the tariff resolutions, after discussion, were adopted. Canadian delegates present refrained from voting.

Flags of the two nations still hung together from the stage at the public auditorium yesterday. Again there were references in the speeches to the international concert of British Columbia and the Pacific northwest states. The session throughout has been marked by unusual evidence of close friendship between delegates from both sides of the boundary. Yesterday was British Columbia day and Nicol Thompson of Vancouver, B. C., presided in the afternoon.

Proposition Is Business One.
But the matter simmered down to a strict business proposition with the resolutions committee. Sidney Norman, chairman, said too many mines in the American north were closed down to allow of anything but a firm stand on the tariff question.

"They are bully fellows and the best neighbors we have," declared a prominent Idaho mining man, "but the fact remains that American mining needs protection, and the tariff is the way to do it."

Asked if there were any sore spots in the Canadian delegation because of the tariff disagreement, Hon. William Sloan of Victoria, minister of mines in the British Columbia cabinet, asked not to be quoted, saying he was a member of the government and preferred not to say a word.

Edwin Ludlow of New York, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, took up the cudgel at the morning session for the Canadians. He said he thought it unwise at this time to build up bars against foreign trade and that a tariff on metals and mineral products at the Canadian border would mean a system of barter, and what is needed is a legitimate currency exchange.

Common Interests Cited.
Mr. Ludlow's contention did not meet with the endorsement he had hoped. His words, however, were given due weight, as he was recognized as one who spoke with authority.

Praises Them to His Friends
Backache is a symptom of weak or disordered kidneys. Stiff and painful joints, rheumatic aches, sore muscles, stiffness under the eyes, are others. You need not suffer. Ben Richardson, Wingrove, W. Va., writes: "I praise Foley's Kidney Pills because they have helped me."—Adv.

ity as a leader in the mining industry on this continent.
Hon. William Sloan mentioned the common interests of the Pacific northwest in his summary of the mining development of British Columbia. He said that prior to the time the British Columbia border was run, the territory now included in the states of Oregon and Washington and the province of British Columbia had a population of 3000 persons. Now, this same territory has approximately 3,000,000.

He referred to the mutual aims and destinies of this section. The territory of British Columbia, he said, was equal to that of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana combined. Since any figures had been available on British Columbia mineral production, he said, the total output of the mines to date was \$78,000,000 in value. Last year the mines of the province brought forth a wealth of \$23,500,000 and for the three-year period of 1914, 1915 and 1916, the value of minerals was \$38,000,000.

Aid Given Prospectors.
He said the department of mines of the province was active in aid to prospectors, selling them powder at cost, and assaying their samples of ore without charge. Safety first work, too, had engaged their attention with splendid results.

"The histories of both our countries have much in common," he said, "and we of British Columbia much appreciate the fact that this has been made British Columbia day."
J. W. Muholland, president of the British Columbia prospectors' association, gave an insight into the work of the man who goes forth with pick and grubstake to explore the unknown and reveal the treasures of the earth for later development. He told of the hardships the men endure and gave a number of characteristic anecdotes that made the subject particularly vivid to the audience.

With a huge map of British Columbia at his back for easy reference, S. S. Fowler, consulting mining engineer of Nelson, B. C., told the convention of the mining wealth in that section. He said \$300,000,000 has been recovered in mineral wealth in that district and that 80 per cent of the total output of lode mines in British Columbia has come from the south-east portion.

Motion Pictures Thrilling.
Mr. Fowler referred to a district of 1000 square miles in the mountains of the district that is still unknown, although it is all geologically favorable to the location of mineral bodies.

Exposition Is Indorsed.
Resolutions adopted by the convention without argument or a dissenting voice were those indorsing the Atlantic-Pacific Highways and Electrical exposition in Portland in 1925, favoring repeal of the home-land grazing act, as it was said to work a hardship upon the mining industry, favoring railroad rate reductions on minerals and mineral products, asking investigation of the so-called power trust, recommending the standardization of blue-sky laws and condemning the so-called blue sky measures introduced at the last session of congress, specifically the Kenyon bill, indorsing the McAdams bill as promising support to the gold-mining industry, approving the proceeding of the federal trade commission against the Minerals Separation, North American corporation, and commending the action of the American mining congress in supporting the commission's proceeding, and indorsing the plans for a national exposition of mines at Chicago, October 17-21, 1921.

The convention was thrilled by a motion picture at the close of the afternoon session that showed the heart of the historic Cariboo gold mining region of British Columbia. Wonderful scenery little known to the outside world, and surprising game possibilities were shown. Rocky mountain sheep and goats, antelope, elk and bear being photographed in their native haunts.

The Cariboo gold diggings, discovered in 1852, and following closely the California development, were shown, where the diggers remain today much the same as when abandoned after the placer gruels were robbed of their auriferous deposits. Over \$1,000,000 was taken from the famous Willow creek in a distance of less than five miles.

L. K. Armstrong of Spokane presided over last night's session of the convention following the meeting of American delegates at which the tariff resolutions were adopted. T. A. Rickard of San Francisco, editor of Mining and Scientific Press, spoke on "Prospecting, Past and Future."

Prospectors Declared Gone.
Describing the passing of the prospector, Mr. Rickard said that first of all most of the easily-found rich low-grade deposits for which mining engineers are seeking today are unattractive to the prospector because he cannot work them himself.

"In the old days the prospector could count on discovering ore so rich that he could realize on it," Mr. Rickard added. "If he needed a little capital he got it from the local merchant or saloonkeeper."

"The kind of man that makes a good prospector is becoming rare because he is essentially the product of the frontier; he was physically strong, self-reliant, adventurous and optimistic. He hated to work for wages, because he loved independence, so he roamed the unexplored wilderness with a quiet mind. Now his successor cares less for the solitude and more for the hectic life of the noisy city."

"Moreover the unknown possibilities of discovery beyond the frontier have retreated from centers of population. The wireless has extended its invisible tentacles into remote parts of the wilderness. Any discovery is blazoned in the press immediately, bringing a mob of speculators and prospectors who plaster the ground with notices of location. The prospector finds the mining law fails to protect his rights. He may be in conflict with cattlemen or may be told he has located on railroad land. "Moreover," he may have taken his whisky from him and this is no joke. It was his one relaxation, the crown of his emotional life. To the old-timer a bottle of whisky was as essential as a pick and a hammer. The 18th amendment to him is a rank injustice; he is ready to quit and he does not know."

Sidney Norman, editor of Northwest Mining Truth, Spokane, discussed "Protection for the prospector" at last night's session. He said: "In an era of paternalism which has embraced many classes in special privileges or special protection and touched others with the blight of stagnation, it is noticeable that no one seems to have taken up the cause of the small prospector, the indispensable side partner of the prospector and who, with undying optimism and unflinching devotion has followed up



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Rickard added. "If he needed a little capital he got it from the local merchant or saloonkeeper."

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the prospector's work with initial capital and thus so materially aided in hewing out the glorious west for our use."

"As a matter of fact, the only legislation directly affecting the prospector and his calling has more or less decried his occupation, covered him with contempt and placed him, good, bad and indifferent, largely in the category of dishonesty."

The speaker said a federal blue sky law should supplant state laws of similar import. Such a national act, he held, would bring every seeker for capital under the postal laws and thus enable the government to stamp out the mail order promoter of the get-rich-quick type who now constitutes a rich drain upon the savings of the ignorant.

"We have passed through serious economic times and are still in the throes of readjustment," he said. "Untoward conditions account in large measure for the lack of prosperity so apparent in the mining industry of late, but in my opinion there is another important factor. Something has gone from the fundamental fabric of mining prosperity and I believe it is the greatest optimism of all—the small prospector."

Emory Dye appeared before the convention at last night's session and spoke a word for the Doughboy Folies.

The closing number was a motion picture, "The Story of Petroleum," in four reels, by the United States bureau of mines. It was a splendid picture and showed vividly the great oil development in the leading fields of the United States.

OREGON CHAPTER IS FORMED

Henry M. Parks Elected President by Mining Engineers.

With about 30 charter members, an Oregon chapter American Institute of

Mining and Metallurgical Engineers was formed at the Multnomah hotel yesterday at the dinner hour, followed by an informal dinner of delegates to the third annual international mining convention. Edwin Ludlow, president of the American Institute of New York city spoke.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Henry M. Parks, director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology; vice-president, R. M. Betts, president and manager the Cornucopia mines, Baker county; secretary, Fred Cook, Portland.

TIME LIMIT IS IN FORCE

Delay on City Contracts Will Be Punished, Is Warning.

Contractors on city jobs must complete work within the time specified in contracts, according to a blanket order issued to all contractors yesterday by City Commissioner Barbur. Mr. Barbur contended that there was no scarcity of labor or materials, and hence no excuse for contractors failing to complete work on time.

In the past two years practically no penalties have been inflicted on contractors for failure to complete work on time, according to Mr. Barbur, but hereafter, he says, the contractors for the city will be held strictly accountable for any delays beyond the contract date for completion.

Legion Presents Minstrel Show.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 7.—(Special).—The American Minstrel show was given by home talent in the U. S. A. theater tonight by members of the Smith-Reynolds post, American Legion.

Republican Leaders Chosen.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 7.—Representatives John I. Nolan, California, Sidney Anderson, Minnesota, and Frank L. Greene, Vermont, today

MAJESTIC

DIRECTION OF JENSEN AND VON HERBERG

TOMORROW!



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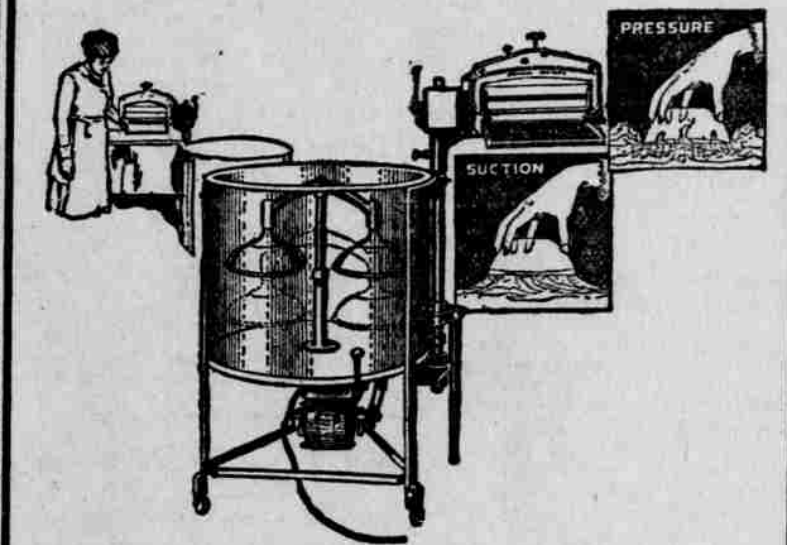
This stupendous ten-reel production, which cost half a million dollars, is without question the finest photoplay this theater has ever offered.

MAJESTIC AMUSEMENT CO.

Legion. The house was crowded. J. T. McDonough was in charge of the show and trained the cast. The funds will go into the building fund for Memorial building. The performance will be repeated Friday evening.

were elected members of the republican steering committee of the house by the committee on committees. Only one sailing vessel, and that a small yacht, was launched in England last year.

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Many of the Medicinal Elements Have Been Known and Used Since Civilization First Began.

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine which has been accomplishing such remarkable results throughout this country and Canada, is composed of the most beneficial roots and herbs known to science. The formula is purely ethical and complies with all National and State Pure Food and Drug Laws. Altogether, there are ten ingredients in Tanlac, each of which is of recognized therapeutic value.

Many of these ingredients have been individually known and used since civilization first began, and some of them have been used and prescribed by leading physicians everywhere, but until they were brought together in proper proportion and association, as in the Tanlac formula, humanity had not heretofore realized their full value and effect.

In referring to one of the more important ingredients of Tanlac, the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "It has been the source of the most valuable tonic medicines that have ever been discovered." In referring to others of the general tonic drugs contained in Tanlac, the 14th Edition of Potter's Therapeutics, a standard medical text book, states that "they impart general tone and strength to the entire system, including all organs and tissues."

This same well-known authority, in describing the physiological action of still another of the ingredients of Tanlac, which is of value in treating what is commonly known as "run-down condition," uses the following expression: "It is highly esteemed in loss of appetite during convalescence."

There are certain other elements in Tanlac which, because of their influence upon the appetite, digestion, assimilation and elimination, improve the nutrition and vital activity of the tissues and more important organs of the body, and produce that state of general tonic which is called Health.

The United States Dispensary makes the following commendatory statement regarding another ingredient: "It may be used in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs or where a general tonic impression is required. Dyspepsia, atonic gout, hysteria and intermittent fever are among the many affections in which it has proven useful."

Tanlac was designed primarily for the correction of disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. At the same time, however, it is a powerful reconstructive tonic and body builder, for it naturally follows that any medicine that brings about proper assimilation of the food and a thorough elimination of the waste products must, therefore, have a far-reaching and most beneficial effect upon the entire system.

Although Tanlac's claims for superiority are abundantly supported by the world's leading authorities, it is the people themselves who have really made Tanlac what it is. Millions upon millions have used it with gratifying results, and have told other millions what it has done for them. That is why Tanlac has become the best-selling medicine in the world, and why it is having the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world today.—Adv.

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