



Gadsbys' Sale of Furniture and Carpets Continues

This is the time of the year we reduce stock. The most favorable opportunity in the history of Portland to furnish single rooms or complete flats below even our former special prices. Those who have rooms to furnish now, or expect to have within the next six months, CANNOT AFFORD to ignore the wonderful possibilities presented in this great February sale.



\$40.00 BRASS BED ONLY \$20.00

We have a beautiful line of Brass Beds to show you. This solid Brass Bed... \$20.00

Special Bargains in Discontinued Patterns of CARPETS

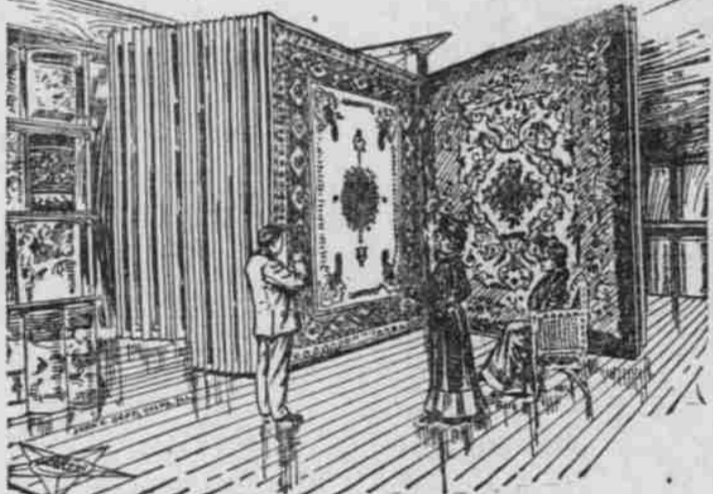
- 63 yards No. 1359 Tapestry Brussels, regular price \$1.00, now... **50¢**
- 54 yards No. 643, Tapestry Brussels, regular price \$1.00, now... **50¢**
- 18 yards No. 1228, extra quality Brussels, regular price \$1.50, now... **75¢**
- 19 1/2 yds. No. 5026, Axminster, reg. \$1.00, now **80¢**
- 13 yards No. 390, Axminster, reg. \$1.00, now **80¢**
- 12 1/2 yds., No. 731B, Axminster, reg. \$1.56, now **80¢**
- 47 yards, No. 502B, Axminster, reg. \$1.00, now **80¢**
- 16 yards Bussorah, regular \$2.25 yard, now... **\$1.00**

GADSBYS' 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT \$25.00



This beautiful suit is superb, both in quality and appearance. It consists of five massive pieces, upholstered in beautiful velour; the frame is finished mahogany on birch, and the filling and springs are unsurpassed; the most attractive suit that you can put into your house for the price—Gadsby's. **\$25.00**

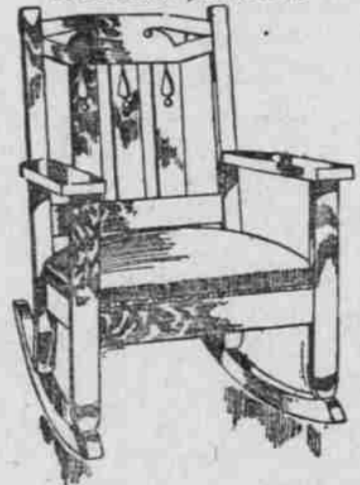
BOOKCASES AT CLEARANCE SALE PRICES



We Can Show You 375 Different Patterns of Room-Size Rugs, without any trouble, with our Rug Display Racks

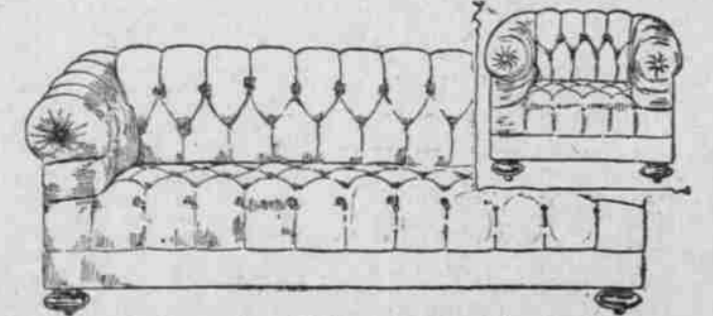
- Brussels Rug, Dunlap, 9 by 12... **\$ 9.00**
- Brussels Burlington, 9 by 12... **\$18.00**
- Royal Brussels Rugs, 9 by 12... **\$25.00**
- Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9 by 12, guaranteed 20 years... **\$27.50**
- Bagdad Wiltons, 9 by 12... **\$39.75**
- Axminster Rugs, imported, 9 by 12... **\$25.25**
- Burmah Pro-Brussels, 9 by 12... **\$10.80**
- Extra quality Ingrain, 9 by 12... **\$ 9.75**

ROCKERS REDUCED



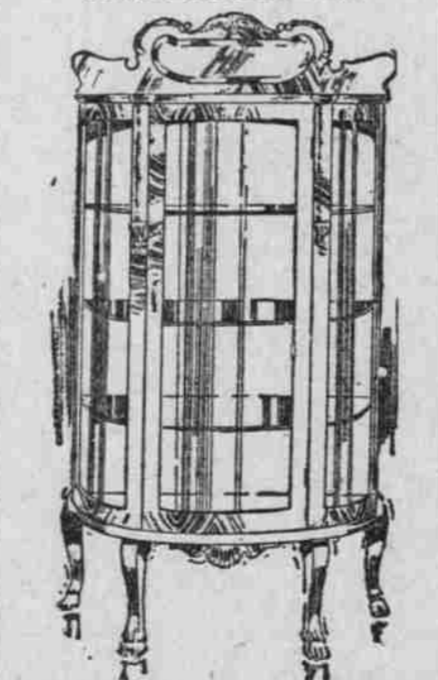
- \$3.50 Rockers now... **\$2.25**
- \$5.00 Rockers now... **\$3.75**
- \$7.00 Rockers now... **\$5.75**
- \$8.00 Rockers now... **\$6.50**
- \$9.00 Rockers now... **\$7.00**
- \$25.00 Rockers now... **\$20.00**

This Bed Davenport \$25.00



Massive oak frame, beautifully upholstered in electric verona; very heavy solid oak frame; upholstered in beautiful velour, with box for bedding. Price... **\$25.00**
\$5.00 Deposit, \$1.00 Per Week.

CHINA CLOSET SALE



- \$25.00 China Closet now... **\$17.50**
- \$30.00 China Closet now... **\$24.00**
- \$35.00 China Closet now... **\$27.50**
- \$40.00 China Closet now... **\$33.00**
- \$45.00 China Closet now... **\$36.00**

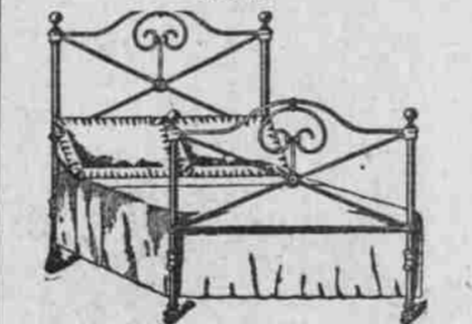
This Is Your Chance to Buy a Good China Closet Cheap.

DRESSERS REDUCED



- \$45.00 Dressers now... **\$36.00**
- \$40.00 Dressers now... **\$32.00**
- \$35.00 Dressers now... **\$28.00**
- \$32.00 Dressers now... **\$26.00**
- \$30.00 Dressers now... **\$24.00**
- \$25.00 Dressers now... **\$20.00**
- \$20.00 Dressers now... **\$16.00**
- \$15.00 Dressers now... **\$12.00**
- \$12.00 Dressers now... **\$9.00**

BUY THIS OUTFIT COMPLETE FOR \$8.75



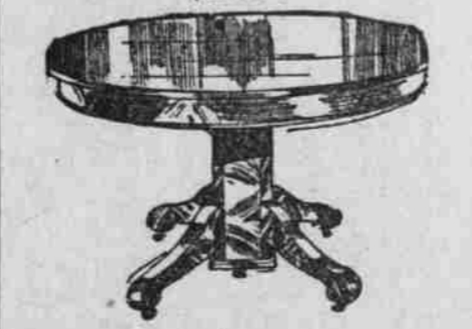
This outfit, consisting of double bed with brass knobs, woven wire spring with cotton top mattress; Gadsby's price **\$8.75**

COMBINA'N BOOKCASE BARGAINS



- \$35.00 quartered oak Bookcase **\$27.00**
- \$30.00 quartered oak Bookcase **\$24.00**
- \$25.00 quartered oak Bookcase **\$20.00**
- \$15.00 Bookcase reduced to... **\$15.00**

THIS ELEGANT DINING TABLE FOR \$10.00



You will be asked a third more at other stores. It is made of selected wood, in golden or weathered finish; the 6-foot size marked at... **\$10.00**

BIG DAM CHECKS COLORADO FLOOD

Great Work of Reclamation Saves Imperial Valley From Ruin.

OBSTACLES ARE OVERCOME

Without Rock for Foundation, Engineers Build Dam on Piles. Great Area of Rich Land to Be Open Next Fall.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The region of the lower Colorado River, the valley of the American Nile, as it is sometimes called, offers an increased number of opportunities because of the completion by the United States Reclamation Service of the dam that diverts water to the Yuma project. The work of harnessing this unruly river and making it water the surrounding land was difficult, but the dam was finally completed, after a spectacular struggle, and the entire flow passed through the giant sluiceways on both sides.

Ever since the day when the water defied all efforts to control it and began to spread wholesale destruction in the Imperial Valley the Colorado River has been recognized as presenting serious problems for those who wish to control it. But the prize in sight is well worth the effort, because of the uncommon productiveness of the land when irrigated.

The size and uncertainty of the river, the shifting channel and unstable banks, the yearly inundations, great variations in volume from low water to flood heights and the immense amount of silt carried by the yellow water troubled the engineers continually.

Build Dam on Sand and Silt. Having no bedrock for a base, the engineers had to build on the sand and silt a dam that would be strong enough to check the flow of one of the most powerful and unruly rivers on the continent. In addition, provision had to be made for depositing the silt carried by the water; otherwise the canals would soon be choked up.

The following description of the dam was furnished by the constructing engineer, E. D. Vincent: "The weir that was built across the Colorado is of the type that has been so successfully operated in India and Egypt for many years under conditions practically identical with those found in Yuma Valley. The most advantageous weir site was found at Laguna, 12 miles above Yuma, where the gigantic mountains encroach on the river valley, leaving an opening about a mile wide.

Three concrete core walls 4500 feet in length and 7 to 12 feet apart extend from bluff to bluff. The crest wall, with maximum height of 19 feet above the bed of the stream, rests upon a row of six-inch sheet piling, from 15 to 20 feet in length, incorporated in its base to cut off seepage.

The space between the walls is filled with broken stone and an apron of rock extends 40 feet beyond the lower wall. The structure between walls is capped with a concrete pavement 18 inches thick. On the upstream side of the weir a talus of broken rock, with an incline of two feet horizontal to one foot vertical, protects the concrete structure. The dam is 4500 feet long between abutments, 19 feet high in the river channel and 225 feet in width up and down stream.

Great Steel Sluice Gates. The water will be raised about 10 feet by this dam and will be backed upstream nearly 10 miles. A settling basin of about eight square miles thus be formed. At the west of the weir is a sluiceway 215 feet wide cut through the granite. The sluiceway at the east end of the dam is somewhat smaller. These sluiceways are closed by large gates operated by hydraulic machinery. The gates are of what are known as the Stoney type, the only other examples of this kind being on the sanitary canal south of Chicago. The gates are of steel, 18 feet high and 25 feet wide.

As the flow is slow the water for irrigation is to be taken off by a sort of skimming process. When the silt has accumulated in large amounts gates will be opened and the rush of water will clean out the deposit in the settling basin. In times of flood the Colorado overflows its banks and inundates the surrounding country for miles. In order to afford protection for the lower lands an elaborate system of levees has been built. These dykes have an aggregate length of 15 miles and are of the same size as those along the Mississippi.

Use Power to Pump Water. Effects will be made to utilize the great energy of the river in the development of water power and in this manner the mesa lands are to be irrigated by pumping. Some pumping is now being done by means of a peculiar water wheel, which represents a modification of an idea that has been used successfully in Holland.

In building the dam work was done gradually crest up until an opening of only 60 feet remained. A short distance up stream from the dam two temporary railroad bridges were constructed. These rested on piles driven into the sand of the river bottom. Cars were run out on these temporary bridges and rock was dumped into the water until the channel was completely closed. The work of extending the core walls was then taken up and is being pushed so rapidly that it is expected the dam will be finished next month.

Open to Settlers Next Fall.

Next October it is probable that 17,000 acres in the Indian reservation on the California side of the river will be thrown open for settlement. The exact date will be announced later by the Secretary of the Interior. All such announcements are made as publicly as possible, and there is no chance to obtain "inside" information. At present it is impossible for anyone to give out any information further than the statement that the land is likely to be thrown open next Fall, probably in October. The land is valuable, and will be irrigated by the United States Reclamation Service. It is stated that water will be ready for other lands under this project during the present year. The Reclamation Service will supply water to only a limited area for each holder. If anyone already owns a larger

amount, he must sell his excess holdings, and in this way many opportunities are offered for those who wish land.

ASKS FUEL CONSERVATION

Sir William Ramsey Says Coal Will Be Unbuyable in 200 Years.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Considerable interest has been aroused in scientific and commercial circles by the speech delivered by Sir William Ramsey at the Mansion House meeting in connection with the British Science Guild last week, in which he dealt with the future of the coal supply in England.

Interviewed by a press representative yesterday at University College, Sir William Ramsey said the report of the Royal Commission showed that the coal supply would not last more than from

ARREST OF ATTORNEY CALLS ATTENTION TO "AMBULANCE CHASING."



Joseph Shay, of New York City. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Joseph Shay, who has just been arrested in connection with an attempted rescue of a prisoner from the Tombs, first came into general prominence as attorney for the Hains brothers, charged with the murder of William E. Annis. His case grows out of the system known as "ambulance chasing." Many lawyers who make a specialty of street railway damage suits have special agents watching ambulance calls so as to get in connection quickly with those accidents and obtain control of their cases. Shay is charged with trying to effect the escape of a man who is injured in street railway accidents and obtain control of their cases. Shay is charged with trying to effect the escape of a man who is injured in street railway accidents and obtain control of their cases.

500 to 800 years. Long before the coal supply became exhausted there would be a diminished production, with higher prices.

"So that we may expect," he continued, "that within not more than 200 years, or even less, the high price of coal will render the life conditions of the living generation in this country, and the life of our nation can be prolonged by strict economy promoted by legislation. The question of export duty on coal at once suggests itself together with the purchase of the country, restriction of the use of machines which consume larger proportions of energy compared with the results they yield.

BRICK WALL COSTS DEARLY Two Hundred Times Value of Land Paid in Legal Fees.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—M. Labiche bought a little piece of land in 1903 from the city. On the little piece of land was a little brick wall. This wall was useless to M. Labiche, and he wanted it pulled down.

"By all means," said the executive council of the Paris parish, from which he had bought the land, "by all means pull the wall down."

"Yes, but at your expense," said M. Labiche. "I bought the land; I didn't buy the wall."

"We sold you what we had," replied the council, and the matter went before the court.

After three years of legal argument the court decided that the parish must pull down half the wall and M. Labiche the other half. Both parties appealed, and last week the court, after three days' deliberation, came to a decision. The decision was that an expert should be called in. When he has handed in his verdict the court will decide, and then both parties may appeal again. The little piece of land was sold originally for \$1497. The parish has paid \$300 into court up to date, and M. Labiche \$150.

GAMBLE IN RAILWAY DEPOT

Russians Absorbed by Craze to Get Rich by Little Effort.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Gambling has become an absorbing passion in St. Petersburg, even ladies neglecting all other occupations in order to tempt fortune. The police have been compelled to take action. A woman's gambling den in one of the chief streets was recently closed, and today a raid was made at the great railway terminus, known as the Warsaw Station, whence the express trains leave for abroad.

A detective officer, Colonel Ludkovski, discovered a gambling club in the club. It is alleged that the club was kept by a police inspector named Tshelkoff, and by a railway cashier named Vassilief, who were arrested.

GRAFT DISCOVERED IN FORESTRY BILL

Landowners Seek Chance to Sell to Government at Fabulous Prices.

HAWLEY EXPOSES DEFECTS

Oregon Congressman Opposes Creation of Appalachian Reserve on Ground That Measure Has Many Vicious Features.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 20.—The Appalachian-White Mountain forest reserve bill, in the shape in which it was recently reported by a majority of the House Committee on Agriculture, is generally regarded by Western men in Congress as a most vicious and most dangerous piece of legislation. Instead of being an honest bill, seeking solely to accomplish the purpose originally intended, it has been altered and amended until it contains jokers of stupendous importance.

Instead of providing for the creation of a forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains and a smaller one in the White Mountains, the bill has been so shaped as to authorize the Federal Government to buy worthless mountain peaks in all parts of the United States, and no limit is fixed upon the price that can be paid for these worthless areas. Having awakened to a realization of the true purport and extent of the bill, Westerners do not hesitate to denounce it as a graft, and Western opposition coupled with exposure, will kill the bill in the Senate if it manages to get through the House.

Many Amendments Made.

The advocates of a forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains started out with an honest and avowed purpose. They wanted the Government to buy up several million acres of timber land along this range of mountains, and convert the area into a forest reserve, to be operated and controlled as are the forest reserves of the West. But Congress held that the Federal Government had no constitutional right to go into the various states and buy up vast quantities of private forests merely to place those forests under administration. To overcome this obstacle the advocates of the big Southern forest reserve scheme altered the title of their bill, and changed their arguments in its behalf.

Instead of a bill looking to the preservation of the timber, it became a bill to "maintain the navigability of navigable waters," and the preservation of the timber became of secondary or incidental importance. It was held by many that Congress had power to control navigable waters, and therefore had power to do whatever it might deem necessary to keep such waters in a navigable condition. It was argued, therefore, that by buying up all the watersheds in the Appalachian and White Mountains, controlling the forests, etc., the Government would put a stop to erosion, and prevent the collection of silt and sediment in the navigable rivers of those regions.

Chance for Graft Unlimited.

Having established this technical ground for getting around the constitutional objection to the scheme, the Southern and White Mountain advocates in Congress proceeded to frame a bill along those lines. But before they got through they had a measure that not only authorized the purchase of watersheds in the Appalachian and White Mountains, but in all parts of the United States, never once, however, fixing a limit on the price to be paid for this mountainous land.

As far as the original proposition is concerned, the bill contemplates the immediate purchase of 5,000,000 acres in the Appalachian Mountains and 1,000,000 acres in the White Mountains. But the Forest Service, which is primarily the instigator of the movement, frankly admitted before the House committee that there are 15,000,000 acres in the Appalachian Mountains "which will have to be given protection before the hardwood supply is on a safe footing and before the watersheds of the important streams are properly safeguarded."

Hawley Stoutly Opposes Bill.

Notwithstanding the outward change of front on the part of the advocates of this bill, the main object, now as always, is to place the mountain forests of the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountains under the control of the Forest Service.

A minority of the committee, including the chairman and Representatives Hawley, of Oregon, and Cook, of Colorado, the only Western members—have opposed the bill in its present form and on sundry grounds. They question the constitutionality of the bill, in the first place, and believe that if the Southern forests are to be protected, it would best be by the respective states, inasmuch as the lands are not public lands, but entirely in private ownership. Then they criticize the legislation because it opens the way for the expenditure of millions upon millions, and possibly billions of dollars of public money in the acquisition of private timber lands everywhere. They point out that once it becomes known the Federal Government intends to buy this timber, prices will be boosted, and present owners, many of them unable to find a market at any price, either because of the poor quality or inaccessibility of their lands, would gladly unload onto the Government at a good fat price.

KAISER AIDS EMIGRANTS

Lends Money to Poor Baron Who Becomes African Farmer.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The German Emperor has become an emigration agent. He is desirous that impetuous aristocrats who cannot make a living in Germany should emigrate to German Southwest Africa, and become useful members of that German colony. He has lent Baron de Schmidt \$12,500 to enable him to settle in German Southwest Africa and begin life as a farmer.

NO RENT TO PAY, THAT'S WHY WE SELL FOR LESS

Wm. Gadsby & Sons

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