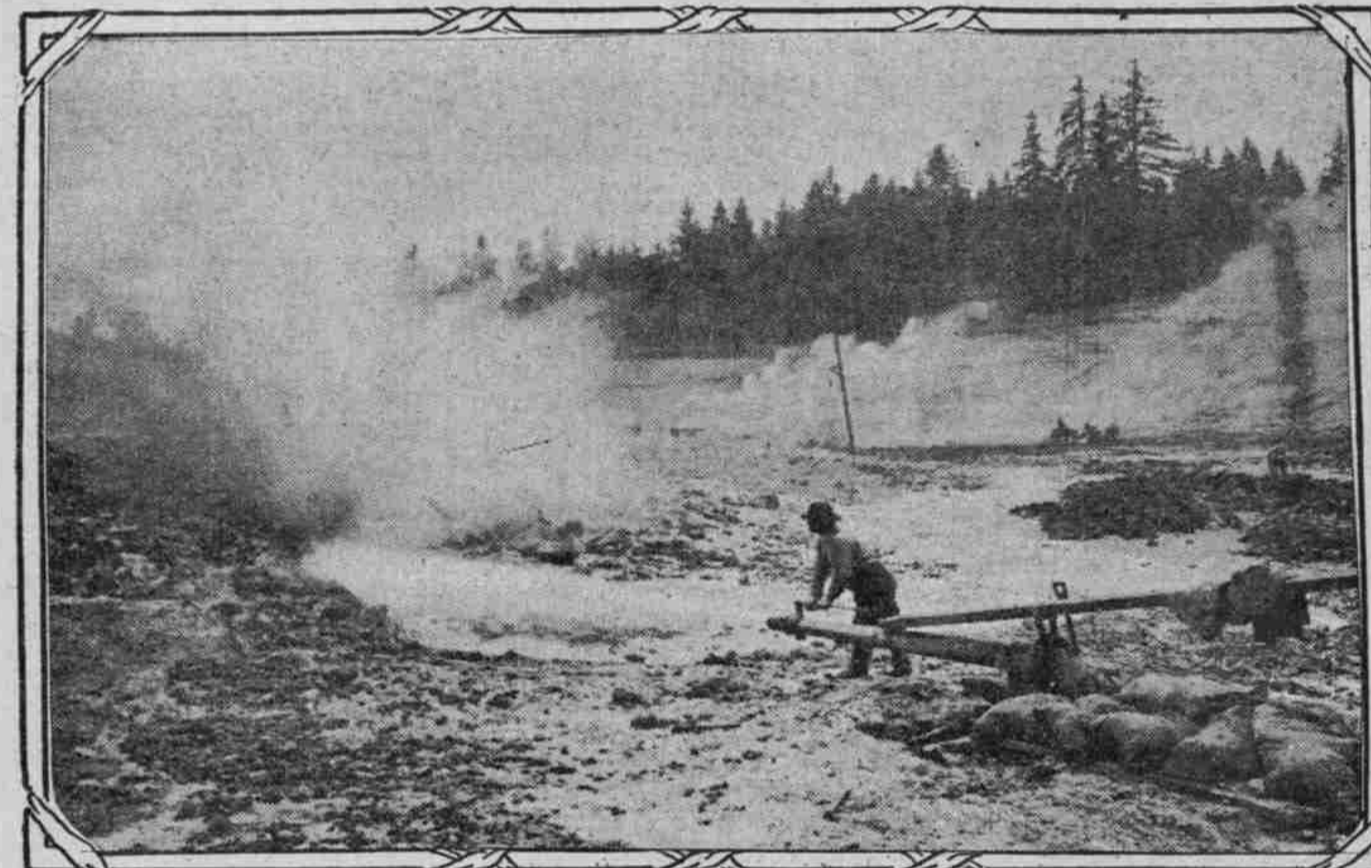


TOOTH OF MASTODON AND PIECES OF CEDAR FOUND DEEP IN EARTH

Sprinkling of Gold Is Also Discovered in Clay Taken From Mount Tabor, Where City Is Building Giant Reservoirs to Care for Increased Water Supply.



STEAM SHOVEL LOADING DIRT TRAIN IN NEW CITY RESERVOIR NO. 6.



HYDRAULIC POWER USED IN REMOVING DIRT IN CITY RESERVOIR NO. 5.

ALLUVIAL deposits, including what seems to be the tooth of a mastodon and pieces of cedar trees, have been unearthed high up the side of Mount Tabor, where excavation is being made for the two new city reservoirs. Colors of gold, although not in a paying quantity, have also been panned out at the bottom of the upper of the two reservoirs, known as reservoir No. 5.

Work on the two reservoirs is progressing rapidly, but owing to a scarcity of labor and bad weather during the winter, the upper reservoir will not be completed until about a month later than the contract time, which is July 1. The lower, or larger, of the two reservoirs must be completed, according to contract, by October 31.

The big tooth was found about 45 feet below the surface of the ground and is now in the hands of Superintendent Calback, who will keep it as a relic. Mr. Calback has not submitted the tooth to the inspection of a zoologist, but he is positive that it came from an animal larger than an elephant. The tooth is three inches long.

As parts of the trees discovered in the upper reservoir are comparatively well preserved, their presence deep under the surface of the ground has caused much speculation. Mr. Calback is certain the wood is cedar, although no cedar is known to grow in that vicinity at the present time. Whether the alluvial deposits were originally from the bed of a prehistoric lake and have gained their high altitude as a result of an upheaval or were buried there by the filling up of a former gully in the side of Mount Tabor has not been satisfactorily determined.

The gold found in the reservoir is in a heavy clay formation, in which gravel is plentifully embedded. That the bright particles found when the ground was panned were gold there seems to be no question, as several who are familiar with placer mining have seen them and pronounced them gold. There is no bedrock that could be used as a basis for mining operations, even if the gold were in paying quantities. As gold usually seeks the bedrock, owing to it being so much heavier than ordinary dirt, it is believed that far below the reservoir may be found a rich deposit of the precious metal, though whether it could be mined profitably at a great depth would be doubtful. At any rate, there will be no attempt, it is understood, to explore further for the gold.

In moving the dirt from the upper reservoir a hydraulic monitor has been employed to good advantage. Thus the reservoir has assumed the appearance of a placer mine in operation. In connection with the hydraulic apparatus, sluice boxes have been employed to carry away the earth loosened by the terrific force of the water from the monitor.

Some idea of the power of the hydraulic stream being used at the reservoir may be had from the fact that the water at the nozzle has a pressure of 110 pounds to the square inch, and the stream would lift an ordinary horse from his feet if it struck the horse at close range. For the use of city water for the hydraulic pipe the contractors for the construction of the reservoir, Robert Wakefield & Co., have been paying \$1000 a month.

The contract price for the reservoirs

at the reservoirs is the big steam shovel used in No. 6 reservoir, which is \$44,700, and when they are completed they will have a combined capacity of 125,000,000 gallons. The lower reservoir, which is known as No. 5, will have a capacity alone of 75,000,000 gallons, which is more than that of all the four city reservoirs now in use.

The construction of the two new reservoirs is being hurried on by the employment of 550 men and about 50 teams. There are also two large steam shovels and two steam trains used in the work, which is being carried on night and day.

Next to the operation of the hydraulic pipe, the most interesting spectacle

is the dirt to keep the two steam trains in operation. Two dips of this shovel will fill one of the cars to its full capacity.

It would require more than 100 men with picks and shovels to move dirt into the cars from the embankment as rapidly as does this big steam shovel, which weighs 70 tons, including its engine. By the use of this, as well as the other steam shovel, of less capacity, and the hydraulic pipe, the scarcity of labor is met at present.

Without these labor-saving appliances it is believed the completion of the two reservoirs would unavoidably be delayed into next year. The engineering work is under the direction of Martin Rapp.

JAPANESE EXPRESSION HARD FOR WHITE MAN

Allen Atwell Tells How Difficult It Is for Him to Keep His Eyebrows Screwed Up to Proper Height During Play.

NEW people realize, perhaps, that the Japanese is about the most difficult character of all to impersonate. Allen Atwell's portrayal of a Japanese was pronounced perfect by critics, particularly on the Pacific Coast, while touring the last two seasons in "Paid in Full."

Mr. Atwell, in "The Code Book," has an opportunity to create one of the strongest Japanese characters ever seen on the stage. He handles this with such skill that several prominent New York managers who viewed the piece at rehearsal could hardly be convinced he was a Caucasian.

Mr. Atwell was asked: "How in the world did you manage to get the Jap down to such a fine point?" "Well, it wasn't an easy matter," replied Mr. Atwell, "it took me months to get him out. In the first place I didn't think I could play characters, because I had always played and liked straight parts, but, somehow, the Jap appealed to me from the first, perhaps because in a way, I had been brought up with them. My parents always had either Japanese or Chinese servants in our home in California, so naturally I was familiar with the Jap's mannerisms, but, just the same you can bet the mimicry wasn't as easy as I thought—the voice, the pose, etc., all had to be carefully worked out and especially the facial expressions. The makeup wasn't enough for me—there was something vitally lacking in the expression—the real Jap wasn't there—so I studied and studied for weeks, when one day I hit on the expression while rehearsing before a mirror, making all sorts of faces at myself, endeavoring to get the Jap as he looked to me. I suddenly discovered it all depended on how I made my eyes behave—you see?"

Mr. Atwell made one of his faces—squinting his eyes almost tight and lifting his eyebrows with the muscles of his forehead and sure enough there was the Japanese expression.

"But can you hold your face in that position during the whole performance?" he was asked.

Mr. Atwell laughed. "Yes, I have to

dig the dirt to keep the two steam trains in operation. Two dips of this shovel will fill one of the cars to its full capacity. It would require more than 100 men with picks and shovels to move dirt into the cars from the embankment as rapidly as does this big steam shovel, which weighs 70 tons, including its engine. By the use of this, as well as the other steam shovel, of less capacity, and the hydraulic pipe, the scarcity of labor is met at present. Without these labor-saving appliances it is believed the completion of the two reservoirs would unavoidably be delayed into next year. The engineering work is under the direction of Martin Rapp.

If I didn't the Jap wouldn't be there—but believe me it is no laughing matter.

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The Sweet "Toasty" Flavour of Post Toasties. Wholesome, economical food, that contents the mind, satisfies the appetite, and—

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

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CLERGYMEN reading from manuscript duck and peer at the congregation. LAWYERS reading impressive sections from law books peer at the jury. BUSINESS MEN engaged with correspondence, duck and peer at entering visitors. It is a solemnly ridiculous habit, practiced unconsciously. **KRYPTOKS CURE IT.**

Ten years in Portland, and largest practice in the Pacific Northwest.

We do all our own grinding. Broken lenses replaced while you wait. Our plant is the most modern on the Coast. Glasses supplied at the lowest possible prices, and results guaranteed.

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for it is about the hardest thing in the part for me. I have sat for hours, holding my face in that position, so as to gain the natural expression and it is most difficult to hold it in the heavy part I am playing, for I must keep it continuously in mind—but just the same, I must say, I like my Jap in "The Code Book" better than any part I've ever played."

PAVEMENT LAID RAPIDLY

STREET WORK PROGRESSES AT RATE 1 1/2 MILES MONTHLY.

Portland's Hard-Surface Area Will Be Increased 100 Per Cent This Year Is Belief

Three miles of hard-surface paving a week is the record now being made in Portland, according to figures given out yesterday by City Engineer Morris. This means, under the present rate of work, 12 miles added to the paved area every four weeks, but this is not to be the full capacity, as the local plants are adding equipment which will make it possible to lay four miles weekly.

"Since the opening of Spring," said Mr. Morris, "there have been completed 1 1/2 miles of hard-surface pavement. Eleven miles of this are on the East Side and five and a half on the West Side. This does not include any excavation or base which has been prepared, but pavements which have been actually completed. This is a very creditable showing for the season up to date. It is one-fourth as much as all of the paving which has been laid in all previous years up to January 1, 1910. Paving is now progressing at the rate of three miles a week or 12 miles a month. With new equipment on the way the capacity of Portland paving companies will be increased so that they will be able to lay four miles weekly or 16 miles every month."

It will thus be seen that Portland's hard-surface area will be fully doubled this season, or by November 1. Mayor Simon's promise, given many months ago, that the city would be hard-surfaced to a large extent is being rapidly fulfilled. All over the city crews are at work, laying asphalt, bitulithic and Husam. Many thousands of dollars are being saved to property owners through the large reduction in rates for asphalt and bitulithic since Mayor Simon took charge of the city's affairs. Last Summer these two materials were costing the people as high as \$2.40 a square yard, but now both are being laid anywhere in Portland at \$1.50 a yard.

Entire districts are being paved and the city is being made beautiful and ac-

cessible in all directions in this manner. A good many streets in the heart of the city are being resurfaced, as the policy of the administration is to remove old surfaces when repairs are necessary, instead of patching. City Engineer Morris declares that this is the only way to keep streets in first-class condition and the Executive Board and Council have adopted this plan. Washington, Morrison, Alder, Third and Sixth streets have been resurfaced and are now in excellent condition, presenting a fine appearance.

No more gravel or macadam streets are being laid, except in remote sections where it is felt that the property will not stand the expense for the hard-surface materials. Many streets that are in fairly good condition are being torn up and paved with hard-surface materials, as it is felt that this is the only means of transforming the streets and making Portland a city famed for accessibility. Many of the long thoroughfares are being paved, such as Hawthorne avenue, Grand avenue, Union avenue and many others on the East Side. North Portland on the West Side is being hard-surfaced rapidly and in a few months will present a magnificent appearance and will be one of the best places in the city for driving.

Employers Favor Rest Day. NEW YORK, May 28.—Heads of the steel and iron industry of the United States including E. H. Gary and C. M.

Schwab, nodded their approval as William B. Dickson, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, addressing the annual dinner of the American Iron & Steel Institute last night, advocated the establishment of a rule among all manufacturers in their line that no employee should work more than six days a week. At his suggestion it was decided to appoint a committee to investigate the question and to devise a plan to solve the question of a day of rest, which has caused so much trouble among steel workers of late.

CEMENT PIPE TO BE TESTED

Kenton Factory Will Give Public Chance to See Operations.

During this week another test of cement pipe will be made, this time by the Portland Glazed Cement Pipe Company, which operates a plant at Kenton and is trying to get its product on the local market. The test will be held where all who wish may witness it.

Mayor Simon, it is understood, is waiting for this test before taking action on the ordinance that is now before him, prohibiting the use of the cement pipe for sewers. He has been asked by some to veto it, but he is in doubt as to whether cement pipe is fit

for use. The tests of pipe made in Portland have shown the "green" cement to be porous and that it leaks gas and water under pressure; a section made in Tacoma one year or more ago did not leak, although 60 pounds pressure was put on it; the same pressure burst terra cotta pipe. A reduction of 16 per cent has been made in the price of terra cotta pipe, and this is another reason why the Mayor hesitates to veto the ordinance prohibiting cement pipe. The saving to taxpayers on the new rates that have just been issued will be considerable.

MURDERER KILLS HIMSELF

Wife of First Victim Asked to Shed Light on Mystery.

FRESNO, Cal., May 28.—An unknown man shot and killed Harry Black, roundhouse foreman, in the local Santa Fe Railway yards this morning and then killed himself by firing two bullets through his own brain.

Black's assistant stepped from behind a boxcar and shot him without warning. The foreman's young wife was summoned, but has been unable to throw light on the motive for the crime.

TEETH—TEETH

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The Quality of Our Work Is Our Best Indorsement

Beautiful mouths of hundreds of the best people of all ages and in every walk of life are "living witnesses" of the matchless character of the work we do. For some of these hundreds of "witnesses" I mention, or one of my dentists skilled in the WYTHE methods, have filled decaying teeth and made them sound again. For others, a new tooth has been inserted so cleverly that it could never be detected from those that grew in their mouths, or a tooth crowned that they thought they would be compelled to have extracted. Others have been so cleverly fitted up with upper and lower sets of my Patent Double Suction Teeth as to make them forget the loss of their natural teeth. In every instance the work has been done in an absolutely painless manner—in a manner that I guarantee to give lasting satisfaction.

If you want more proof, come to our office and we will examine your teeth without charge, show you just what can be done and tell you what it will cost.

Dr. Wythe's plan is to give the public the best work possible for the least money, and not to ask pay for the work before it is done. You need have no fear in coming to Dr. Wythe's offices, for even if you have an examination, and an estimate is given you, it does not obligate you to have your work done here. We will gladly look your work over and advise you what to do.

A Full Set \$5.00

A First-Class 22-K Gold Crown—First-Class 22-K Gold Bridge Teeth \$3.00

Fillings in Gold, Silver, Platinum, Porcelain, 50c to \$1.00

I Am Making a Specialty of Porcelain Bridge Work

This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces where one or more teeth have been lost I replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. No charge for painless extraction.

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