



Crowds of Shoppers Clamored for Entrance at All Hours Yesterday.

One half page, run exclusively in The Journal, drew large and continuous crowds all day yesterday at the sale of goods damaged during the Pacific Coast Rubber company's fire. The sale was put on at 246 Washington street, between Second and Third. There is an immense stock and Mr. A. Shipper, the manager, announced that it would be closed out at 25 cents on the dollar. The sale opened at 9:30 a. m. and the police had to hold the crowds in check. The above picture was taken by The Journal staff artist during the afternoon, when the enthusiasm had waned a little. The sale will be continued until every article is sold, affording an unusual opportunity for the public to secure all kinds of sporting goods, guns, ammunition, oil coats, rubbers for men and women, cravettes, tennis goods, rubber and cotton hose, etc.

## PRESERVE RESOURCES

(Continued from Page One.)

have rendered a service to the public for which we can not be too grateful. Especial credit is due to the initiative, the energy, the devotion to duty and the straightforwardness of Gifford Pinchot, to whom we owe so much of the progress we have already made in handling this matter of the coordination and conservation of natural resources. It had not been for him this convention neither would nor could have been called.

Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of today, is yet but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency, the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation. When the people of the United States consciously undertake to raise themselves as citizens, and the nation and the states in their several spheres, to the highest pitch of excellence in private, state and national life, and to do this because it is the first of all the duties of true patriotism, then and not till then the future of this nation in quality and in time, will be assured.

### WHAT CONFERENCE MEANS AND WHAT IT WILL PROJECT

History will be made at this week's White House conference on natural resources, unless all signs fail. For history-making the conditions are remarkably favorable. Never before has a president of the United States conferred with all the governors of the states. Never before has the White House, with its long record of social and state functions, sheltered a large convention called for the consideration of a great public issue. And never before has the whole broad question of the conserva-

tion of this country's natural resources been brought before a great deliberative body as the sole subject of its consideration.

The reception accorded this project indicates that the people of the country expect definite results of a far-reaching character. But no cut-and-dried program will be presented for the consideration of the governors and delegates after hearing from experts the conditions which the country is facing, the members of the conference will themselves decide what should be done, and what. Some have suggested the advisability of forming a great national organization to carry forward the plans originated in the conference. The probability is that, at the least, some basis will be laid for future cooperation between the federal and state governments in a vigorous policy of conservation, for one of the things which will be shown most forcibly at the conference is that neither the states nor the federal government can make satisfactory headway independently.

**Far-Reaching Results.**

The present situation is much the same as was faced just before the adoption of the federal constitution, and the more enthusiastic believe that the coming conference will have just as far-reaching results, and become quite as historic, as those meetings which led up to the formation of the constitution. They recall that the whole question of a constitution had its direct origin in a meeting promoted by George Washington for the consideration of the control and development of the Potomac. That conference met at Alexandria in 1785, and consisted of representatives from Maryland and Virginia. But it was decided that the questions involved were too extensive for two states to handle, and so another conference was called to meet at Annapolis in 1786. More of the states were represented here, but still not enough. And so the third conference was called to meet the following year in Philadelphia. This conference, at which all of the states were represented, developed into the constitutional convention, and became the most important meeting in American history.

The detailed arrangements for the conference accord with the importance of the discussion and with the prominence of the men in attendance. For the meeting place, the famous East room of the White House has been chosen. A framework has been erected for two great maps.

**Two Great Maps.**

The two maps are the largest, so far as is known, ever made by mechanical process. Each measures 13 by 18 feet, and each is colored to graphically show the various resources of the country. One of them is devoted to mineral resources, and the second to all other resources. Both the maps and the transparencies are so elevated that the view will not be obstructed by the speakers or by the presiding officer, who will occupy the raised platform running

along the front of the framework.

The governors will occupy the seats of honor just in front of the platform. These seats have been reserved for them, but all the other delegates and report says, delegates will be seated in the order of their arrival at each meeting.

Attendance at the sessions will be carefully restricted to those connected with the conference. It had come to the knowledge of the White House that tourists were planning to visit Washington at the time of the conference in order that they may visit the sessions. The White House, except for the executive offices, will be closed to visitors during the three days of the meeting.

**Remarkable Publications.**

Two remarkable publications have direct connection with the conference. The textbook for much of the discussion is the appendix to the preliminary report for the inland waterways commission. The word appendix as applied to that monumental publication is misleading. From the standpoint of bulk, at least, it is like saying that a dog is an appendix to his tail.

The report itself contains in condensed form the important conclusions of the commission. But the appendix gives at length facts upon which those conclusions are based. It gives accurate figures upon the decline of steam navigation upon western rivers, and even goes into such detail as to present the names of practically all steamers plying on the Mississippi. It shows in detail how the tonnage on the inland waterways has declined, and gives other information little short of startling on rail and water transportation. It presents a list of all the canals in the country, and tells which of them is owned or controlled by railroads. It presents, too, a list of the abandoned canals, and shows why they were abandoned. These are only a few things shown in this work, which is really a great encyclopedia of the waterways of this country. It represents a great deal of hard work on the parts of the bureau of corporations, which was placed in charge of its compilation. It contains, in addition, several special articles by federal experts on topics related to natural resources.

The second publication is devoted to a history of the conference. The proceedings will be reported stenographically, and will be published in book form with illustrations.

**Conference Opens.**

The conference opened this morning. As the governors arrive at the White House, they will be received by the president. Thereafter the president and the governors will join the delegates in the east room, and the president will open the conference with an address. He will probably be followed by Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, who will speak later, will present his estimate of the railroad extensions which will be demanded by the future

needs of the country and their cost. He will discuss the important questions of terminals—a question which is giving river men no little anxiety. And he will consider the possibilities of cooperation between the railroads and transportation, particularly showing the necessity for waterway development to meet transportation requirements.

The subject of navigation is scheduled to be presented by Professor Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania. He will give figures on the cost of water transportation, and show the possibilities and will describe its decline in this country in recent years.

**Discussion of Power.**

"Power" will be considered by H. S. Putnam, electrical engineer, New York. He will present estimates of the power now developed in this country, and the probable rate of increase. The most important phase of his discussion, however, will be that in which he will deal with the electrification of the most important lines of his country. Mr. Putnam is consulting engineer in connection with the proposed electrification of the New York central and New York, New Haven & Hartford, and he will show the electrification of the railways and the development by water of the electricity necessary for their operation can be made to result in an enormous saving of coal. Mr. Putnam will present estimates of the amount and cost of development of water power in the United States.

Dr. T. C. Chamberlain, professor of geology in the University of Chicago, will tell in detail about the \$500,000,000 waste which the country suffers every year through soil wash. He will develop the fact that normally soil ought to grow richer with cultivation, and will outline the way in which erosion can be prevented.

R. A. Long of Kansas City will make estimates on the timber supply of the country, and will point out the necessity, as viewed by a practical lumberman of forest conservation. He will show that the forests have a direct influence on the richness of soil, on streams flow and on the clarity and purity of water, and that they can be made to play an important part in the waterway improvement as is the case, for instance, in the proposed national forests in the White and Appalachian mountains.

**On Water Supply.**

Dr. George M. Kober of Washington, D. C., in presenting the subject of sanitation, will devote himself particularly to the practical benefits of a pure water supply for cities. He has prepared figures to show that the expense of securing pure water is more than met by decreased sickness.

Hon. George C. Pardee of Oakland, California, will describe the benefits of reclamation. He will show that irrigation and the drainage of swamp lands can be coordinated with the checking of floods and the development of power.

Judge Joseph M. Cheney, Wyoming, will discuss the necessity of good land laws, and will show that the country's resources will be better conserved by a system of small freeholds than by the tenancy system.

Hon. H. A. Jastro of Bakersfield, California, president of the American National Livestock association, will discuss grazing and stock-raising in relation to the natural resources. He will show that over-grazing has greatly reduced the capacity of grazing lands in the United States.

White state geologist of West Virginia and professor of geology in the University of West Virginia, will make estimates on the duration of mineral deposits, and will explain how coal is wasted in heating, smelting and gas production. He will explain how the coal can be conserved, and will consider possible substitutes for fuel. The discussion on coal mining will be led by John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers.

As the conference proceeds the governors and delegates will have opportunities to ask questions and make suggestions. After the experts have been heard they will consider what ought to be done in encouragement of a policy of conservation.

## NEW QUEST FOR LOST \$120,000,000

Dr. Carlo Iberti to Head Hunt for Treasure Sunk in the Year 1702.

London, May 12.—Dr. Carlo Iberti is now in London organizing a new quest for the biggest lost treasure in the world. Its value is \$120,000,000, and it lies at the bottom of Vigo bay, in Spain. Numberless efforts have been made to

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recover this vast treasure, and various adventures have fished out of the sea depths valuables amounting to \$1,500,000. But all attempts to regain the bulk of the treasure have so far failed. The \$120,000,000 treasure has lain at the sea bottom since 1702. In that year the English and Dutch fleets attacked Spain's treasure-bearing galleons, and sent the greater part of them to the bottom of the sea.

Carlo Iberti has secured a concession from the Spanish government which gives him the exclusive right to search for the treasure until 1915. Before setting about the work he is visiting European countries and studying in the original all ancient documents which may throw light upon the exact position of the sunken ships.

In order to overcome the difficulties met by former searchers, he has had special implements designed for the work by Cavallieri Giuseppe Pinto, the Italian inventor. The most important of these is the hydroscope, an enormous sea telescope, and it floats on a platform and an immensely strong tube, which may be elongated as desired, with powerful lenses at the end, enabling anyone on the platform to look down at the bottom of the sea.

In addition are various new devices for raising the ships, that they shall not be broken in the process. There are elevators consisting of cylinders into which compressed air is pumped, each capable of raising or lowering forty tons out of the water; and there are mechanical arms embracing the hulls, and boat pontoons, each capable of bearing a weight of 300 tons.

Iberti has been preparing for this treasure hunt since 1904. Together with his assistants he has searched, assisted by a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer. Through the hydroscope, the ships which remained unseen for two centuries again became visible. The chief work was to discover the position of the galleons, to find out their names and dimensions, to note the depth of the mud in which they lie, and to try the force of the currents.

When these observations were made some ancient guns and pieces of wood were discovered, the wood being so well preserved that it was as hard as stone. Dr. Iberti then abandoned work on the spot, and set out on his voyage of discovery among ancient documents relating to Vigo bay, and the search which has brought him to London. As the result of his investigations, he is confident of raising treasures of the value of at least \$100,000,000.

Apart from its gold and silver, the Spanish fleet had on board merchandise of at least equal value. Most of this must have been spoiled, but it is affirmed that the saving of the wood of which the galleons were built would repay many years of labor expended in recovering it.

**South Dakota's Great Asset.**

From the Sioux Falls Leader.

The refusal of the state of an offer of \$100 an acre for certain school lands in Headie county shows how great has been the increase in the value of these lands in recent years. The law fixes \$10 an acre as the minimum price at which these lands can be sold. Here is an offer of 10 times this amount, and it is refused. The incident shows how wise the state was in holding back the sale of these lands, and it throws some light on the immense sum which will be available for school maintenance when the state is finally secured to put an end to taxation for school purposes.

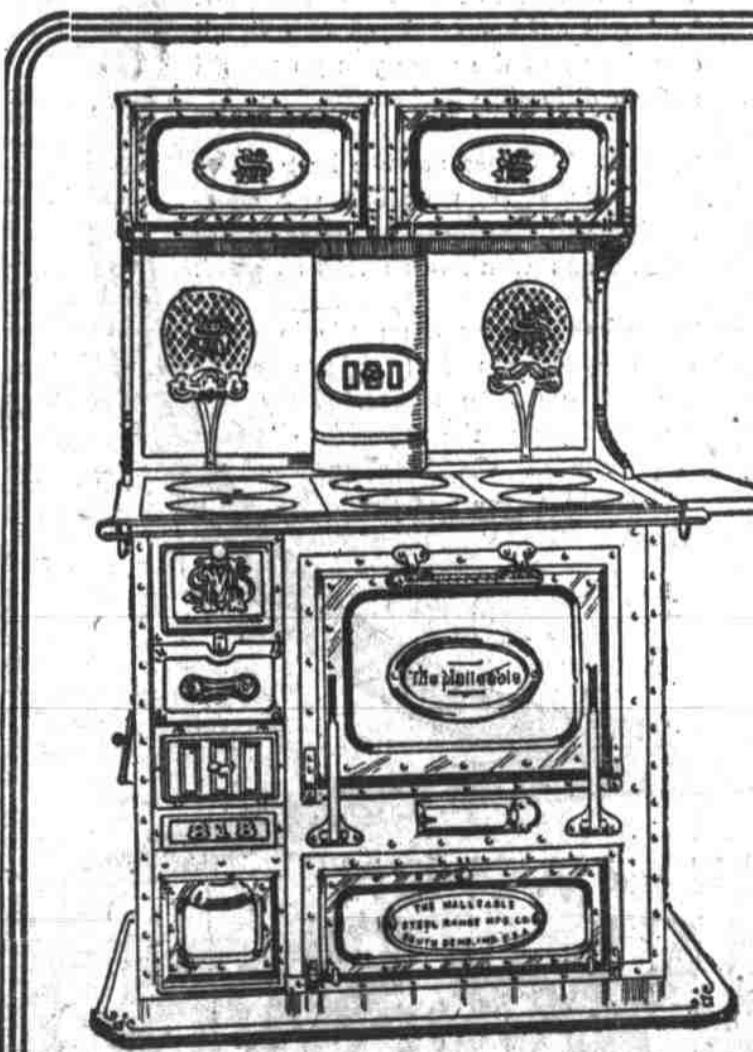
# BANNON & CO.

The East Side People's Store 388-390 East Morrison Street, Near Grand Avenue

## Our First Anniversary Bargain Bulletin

Contains but a few of the interesting offerings prevailing throughout the entire store. The sale of the following items continues Thursday, Friday and Saturday. All Morrison bridge cars stop in front of store

<p><b>10,000 Yds. Hops Muslin</b> Lonsdale Bleached, yard wide, the yard— <b>7c</b> 10-yard limit; first quality, full 36 inches wide, the best 12½c grade.</p>	<p><b>Notions Notions</b> Little Needs at Little Prices Large package of common pins— <b>1c</b></p>
<p><b>200 Dozen Sleeveless Vests</b> Full bleached, with mercerized, taped neck and arm-bands, full sized, best 20c quality; buy them at, each— <b>6c</b> Limit of 6; sizes 4 to 6.</p>	<p><b>Peet's Hooks and Eyes</b> The best made, sold everywhere at 10c; our price, the package— <b>5c</b></p>
<p><b>American Prints and Percales</b> 200 pieces light and dark colors, in foulards, dots and stripes, best 8c and 10c qualities, new patterns, fast colors, the yard—10-yard limit. <b>5c</b></p>	<p><b>Men's Underwear</b> 100 dozen Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 34 to 46; Drawers have double seat; best 40c grade—40c quality—all sizes. <b>19c</b></p>
<p><b>Soaps Soaps</b> Bannon's Honesty Soap, best made for the laundry, special, 12 bars for <b>25c</b></p>	<p><b>"Boss of the Road" Overalls</b> Union made, with bib; heavy denim; blue or tan, pair— <b>50c</b> "Boss of the Road" means the best made. Buy the regular 85c quality at this price.</p>
<p><b>Children's Shoes</b> "Nothing But Leather" Shoes for boys and girls, sizes 5 to 7, first quality calf and dongola stock, patent or plain tips, solid leather soles and counters, best \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities, choice All Sizes—All Leather <b>99c</b></p>	<p><b>Women's Oxfords</b> First quality Dongola Kid Oxfords for women, patent tips, best \$2.00 quality, anniversary sale price— <b>\$1.15</b></p>



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