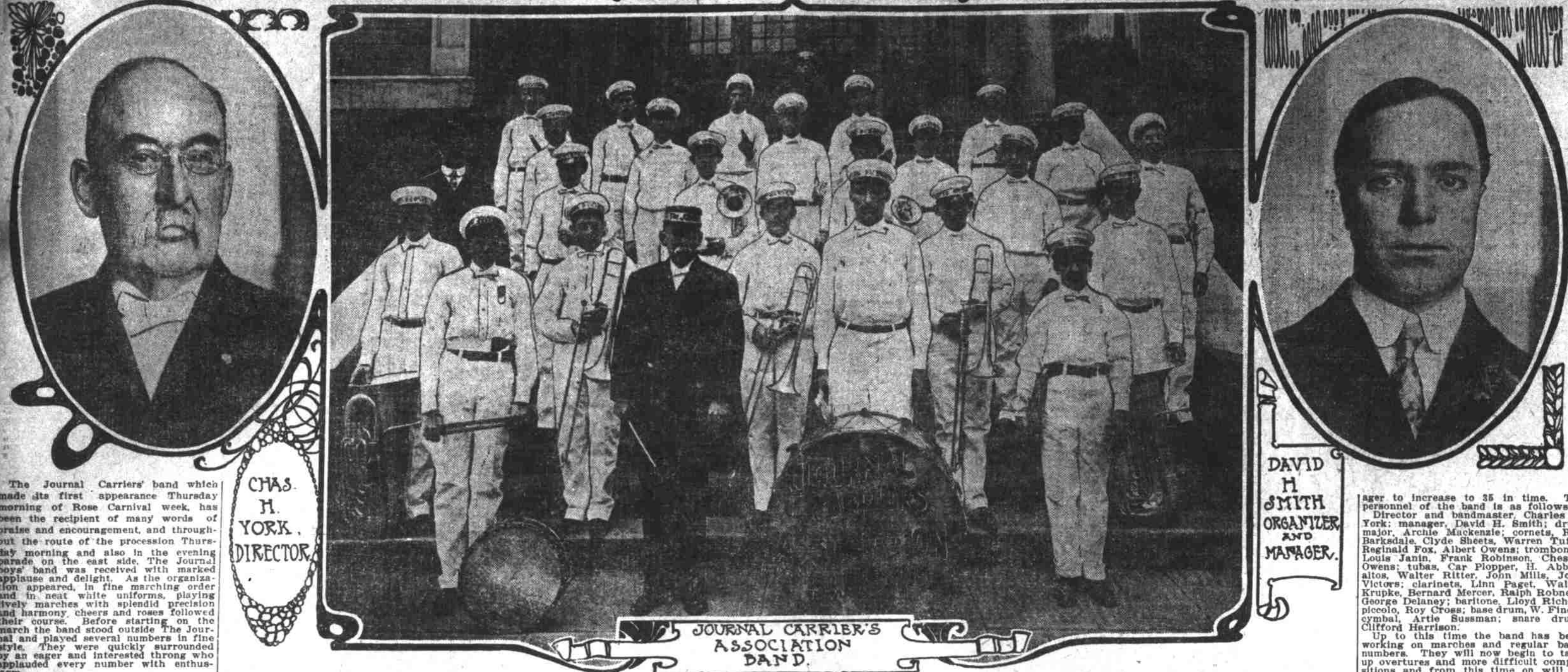


JOURNAL CARRIERS' BAND PLAYED WITH THE TRUE CARNIVAL SPIRIT



The Journal Carriers' band which made its first appearance Thursday morning of Rose Carnival week, has been the recipient of many words of praise and encouragement, and throughout the route of the procession Thursday morning and also in the evening parade on the east side. The Journal boys' band was received with marked applause and delight. As the organization appeared, in fine marching order and in neat white uniforms, playing lively marches with splendid precision and harmony cheers and roses followed their course. Before starting on the march the band stood outside The Journal and played several numbers in fine style. They were quickly surrounded by an eager and interested throng who applauded every number with enthusiasm.

When it is realized that the carriers' band has been organized but a few months and that rehearsals began only last September, the degree of proficiency that has been attained is no less than remarkable.

At the suggestion of some of the older carriers, the organization was formed last winter by the carriers' association. The Journal put up some of the money necessary, the carriers' association the remainder and The Journal Carriers' band came into being.

York instruments were ordered, from John W. York & Sons of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which firm Charles E. York is the northwest representative.

Quality of Instruments.

In order to demonstrate the quality of the instruments and to insure the success of the band in which he was much interested, Mr. York took upon himself the training and direction of the band.

"In all my years of experience in band work," said Mr. York, "this is the most successful. The boys are eager to learn and anxious to improve, to consider the progress quite remarkable and I am proud of the organization."

Few of the boys who form the band have had any experience with band work and those who were more or less familiar with their instruments had used them merely in an amateur way. None of them had had any experience in playing in an organized association. The excellent aplomb, tempo and execution which their playing so markedly shows, is evidence of the careful training which

Mr. York has given them, and speaks volumes for the spirit of the boys themselves.

The manager and financial director, David H. Smith, who took upon himself the task of looking after the finances of the association and of keeping up the attendance, has found his task an easy one.

"In the matter of discipline," said Mr.

Smith, "there is nothing whatever to do. I never saw any organization of boys that required so little direction and was so harmonious and pleasant. There has never been any discord nor jealousy. Everybody has helped to make the association a success and petty feelings have been quite absent. It is a fine crowd. The band is now composed of 23 pieces, which it is the intention of the man-

ager to increase to 35 in time. The personnel of the band is as follows: Director and bandmaster, Charles E. York; manager, David H. Smith; drum major, Archie Muckenzie; cornets, Roy Barkdale, Clyde Sheets, Warren Tuffa, Reginald Fox, Albert Owens; trombones, Louis Janin, Frank Robinson, Chester Owens; tubas, Car Plopper, H. Abbot; altos, Walter Ritter, John Mills, John Vectors; clarinets, Linn Paget, Walter Krupke, Bernard Mercer, Ralph Robnett, George Delaney; baritone, Lloyd Riches; piccolo, Roy Cross; bass drum, W. Finck; cymbal, Artie Sussman; snare drum, Clifford Harrison.

Up to this time the band has been working on marches and regular band numbers. They will now begin to take up overtures and more difficult compositions and from this time on will be open to engagements. It is probable that the organization will attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle in 1908. From the progress which has been made in the few months that the boys have been at work, the proficiency which will be attained by that time is already assured. Meantime the boys intend to do some hard work and increase the high esteem which their initial appearance has justified.

NATION MUST PREVENT WASTE OF RESOURCES

People Have Conception of Fact There Is Limit to Natural Store of Minerals and Other Products—What Governor's Conference Meant.

From the Engineering News.

A hundred and twenty-two years ago the first president of the United States invited the governors of the several states to meet him in conference to consider the development of natural resources—the Potomac river as a waterway. Out of that conference and the need which it made evident of "a more perfect form of union" grew the constitution of the United States.

In 1898 the 26th president of the United States, following the precedent set by George Washington, invited the governors of the 31 states and territories now composing the nation, to a conference to consider the conservation of natural resources—the preservation of nature's gifts for the benefit of posterity.

That conference, held in the White House in Washington on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, and presided over by President Roosevelt, seems likely to be the beginning of a movement out of which will grow public benefits quite comparable with those that have resulted from the federal constitution. That great instrument gave us a stable and efficient government, the greatest blessing that a civilized people can possess. But life itself—the life of the human race upon this planet—is conditioned on a supply of food, raiment and shelter; and the conference of last week was held to consider how the foundation sources out of which these elemental necessities of life are produced may be preserved for the benefit of coming generations.

Using Nature's Treasures.

It has been quite generally understood by scientists and engineers for a considerable time that our present day civilization has set a pace in using up nature's stored treasures that was certain soon to exhaust them. But the few voices raised in warning have been drowned by those crying in the wilderness. People in general have no conception whatever of the fact that there is a limit to the amount of stored fuel and metal and mineral, and that the world may suddenly awake one morning to find itself cold and hungry and Mother Nature's larder empty. Even intelligent men turn warnings like these aside with the cheerful assurance that new discoveries will be made and inventors will devise substitutes as one and another product grows scarce.

There is no doubt that further dis-

coveries will be made of additional mineral resources, and that invention and ingenuity will do much to help out of the evil days of want that are surely coming. But inevitably sooner or later the mineral deposits in the few hundred feet of rock near the surface of our planet, which are alone available to man, will be exhausted. Engineers know well that inventors never work miracles, that no inventor ever made or ever will make something out of nothing. Substitutes may be developed; but the substitute is seldom as good as the original.

There is another reason why people in general are blind to the coming exhaustion of nature's resources. It is this: In the development of our complex social system we have removed the consumer so far from the sources of production that he is densely ignorant whence the raw material for his sustenance comes. All he knows is that by paying the price he can always buy the thing he wants, and prices depend on too many variables for him to discover in rising prices the warning of actual scarcity approaching.

Waste and Destruction.

Thus the utterances of those who foresee coming disaster have been little heeded. Waste and destruction have gone on for half a century at least in a manner which some future generation will look back upon as one of the greatest crimes ever committed against the welfare of the race. It was evident that some measure must be taken to arouse and enlighten the public concerning the inland waterways commission, the inland waterways commission, were impressed with the great need that something be done to check the waste of natural resources. The called the interest of President Roosevelt, and his invitation was sent out to the governors of every state in the union to meet with him for conference on this matter.

It is well to note in passing that this is the first national convocation on this subject ever held. Of course other countries have given much study to various phases of the subject. The industrial nations of Europe have for years been closely watching their diminishing stores of coal and iron and husbanding their forest resources.

Each nation, however, has felt vaguely that when its own supplies ran short it could draw supplies from its neighbors, and it remained for the United States—the most wasteful of all the nations doubtless—to awaken to the impending danger of world-wide scarcity and assemble representatives from all parts of its territory to discuss the situation. Elsewhere in this issue we have reported the papers and other proceedings of the conference in such detail as space permitted. Here we purpose only to speak of the results attained, and these results, we may say at once, were gratifying to the highest degree to those who had the success of the conference at heart.

First and most important of these results was the education of the people. From one end to the other of the nation, and indeed of the world, has gone the story of the assemblage of the men most noted in public life today. Millions of people have had brought home to them the new idea that waste is a crime against the race; because starvation menaces the world if waste is allowed to continue. Thus will be laid a sure foundation of enlightened public opinion in support of the radical legislation, state and national, that must be enacted and carried to avert the threatened peril.

What Members Expected.

There were many members of the conference who looked for results of a different sort, such as action with reference to pending legislation in congress. There is no doubt that a large majority of the delegates were anxious to support a resolution urging the passage of the bill creating the Appalachian mountain reserve.

Yet there can be little doubt that the conference will loom larger in the public mind and will wield a wider measure of influence because it confined itself to the general problem before it and considered only broad questions of public policy touching the subject of its deliberations.

Even before the conference met it was fully realized that the details of the problem could not possibly be taken up and solved by any such assemblage. To many, if not most of the delegates, the problem was wholly new. They were confronted with a problem so new and so important could not in three brief days consider and adopt plans for remedying the evils and averting the dangers. In fact no one is wise enough at the present time to say what measures should be adopted at every point.

Question of Jurisdiction.

Neither could the conference undertake any definition of the dividing line between state and national jurisdiction, as some newspaper writers had predicted might be done. There were, of course, certain allusions to the necessity of preserving the state's rights inviolate—always a safe platitude; but the conference was organized or planned as a deliberative body for either legislative or executive work.

The result of the conference as embodied in the series of resolutions adopted in the closing session was exactly the result hoped for and expected. The resolutions were the work of a committee made up of the governors of Louisiana, Utah, New Jersey, South Carolina and Wisconsin. The resolutions were broad in scope, emphatic and advanced in their tone and wise in their recommendations. Careful reading of the resolutions, printed elsewhere in this issue, shows that they do two things, first, they report the conditions that exist and point out the necessity for a remedy; second, they recommend certain actions which may be enumerated as follows: First, the necessity of further national conferences to further consider the subject; second, legislation looking to the protection of forests, the destruction of the prevention of waste in mining, the protection of water resources for irrigation, water supply, water power and navigation; third, they recommend the creation of commissions, state and national, on the conservation of natural resources.

We believe this last recommendation deserves emphasis as the most important result of the whole conference, aside from its educational influence. The creation of such commissions, in fact, is the next forward step that should be taken to advance the work which the conference began, and the step cannot be taken too soon.

Value of Commissions.

While most of the work we have outlined could be done far more successfully and economically by a single national commission than by 50 separate state commissions, the formation of such state commissions will also be highly advantageous. Such bodies would have for greater local influence in bringing about necessary state legislation than any federal commission. Cooperation between state and federal commissions could be easily arranged to avoid duplication of work and secure concentration of influence.

The creation of such national and state commissions to investigate and advise as to the conservation of national resources is the next forward step to be sought; and it is to this step that every citizen alive to the dangers of our present wasteful and ruinous policy toward our natural wealth should exert all his influence.

GROWING UNDER COVER.

California Gardener's Plan to Get Early Crop of Cantaloupes.

From the Los Angeles Times.

Peter D. Fedick, a landscape gardener, florist and nurseryman, has started a series of experiments in vegetable growth in the Imperial valley which seems likely to prove valuable.

At Brawley one of Fedick's achievements is the growing of cantaloupes vines under muslin canopies so that they will have two or three weeks advantage over the plants grown in the ordinary way. These cantaloupes are on a six-acre tract directly adjoining the town of Brawley on the north.

The cantaloupes are planted in the usual manner, so far as hilling and spacing are concerned, but over each hill there is stretched a canopy of white muslin about the size of a man's pocket handkerchief. Two arched wires are used, crossed over the melon hill somewhat like the center wicket in a croquet ground. The ends of these wires are sewed to the corners of the muslin squares and the wires are then thrust firmly into the ground so as to secure the canopies and prevent the wind blowing them away. Mr. Fedick estimates that these protectors will cost complete about eight cents each.

The melons have responded to the genial warmth thus engendered and the protection from the winds and frost. The plants are now strong and thrifty. If the plan proves all that is hoped for it will be tried on a large scale on the Fedick ranch near Holtville. At the Brawley experimental gardens there are six acres of melons, and of these 374 hills have been covered with the canopies.

New York City has been having a large exodus of tip seekers during the last fortnight. They are going to the summer resorts to be ready to receive the tip givers who are preparing to follow them.

Richmond—The Good Neighbor in the Modern City, 1908.

USEFUL ARTS.

Hasluck, ed.—Cassell's Carpentry and Joinery, 1907.

Zenker, ed.—Sign Painter, 1906.

Laughlin, ed.—The Complete Dressmaker, with Simple Directions for Home Millinery, 1907.

Mackinnon—How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings, 1903.

Meyer—The British State Telegraphs, 1907.

Turneure & Maurer—Principles of Reinforced Concrete Construction, 1908.

CATCHING FISH.

An Easy Method Which Obtained Years Ago Around Bay of Fundy.

The Bay of Fundy has always been a famous fishing ground, especially for salmon and shad. Fifty years ago the fish were so plentiful that a method was used to catch them which seems odd nowadays when a fish has at least half a chance to escape the hook or the net.

The tide rises high in the Bay of Fundy and its headwaters, and of this fact the fishermen of 50 years ago took full advantage. At high tide the water makes sizable rivers of tiny streams. Large schools of shad and other fish in those days came up the rivers with the tide.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

The following list of books at the public library will go into circulation on June 8.

BIOGRAPHY.

Charles the Bold—Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy; by Ruth Putnam, 1908.

Margaret of Austria—The High and Pious Princess Marguerite of Austria, princess dowager of Spain, regent of the Netherlands; by Christopher Hare, 1907.

Shorter—Immortal Memories, 1907.

BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Esbarbes—La Légende de l'Aigle.

Keller—Waldwinter; Roman aus den Schlesiischen bergen.

Krause—Fine Gefangene Seel.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

Dubois—Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies, tr. by H. K. Beauchamp, Ed. 3, 1906.

Herbert—Two Dianas in Somaliland; the record of a shooting trip, 1908.

Masefield—On the Spanish Main; or, Some English Forays on the Isthmus of Darien, 1906.

FICTION.

Carpenter—Captain Courtesy.

Kinross—Davenport.

Munn—Boydhood Days on the Farm.

Streckfuss—The Lonely House; tr. by Mrs. A. L. Wister.

FINE ARTS.

Hasluck, ed.—Pianos, Their Construction, Tuning and Repair, 1905.

Pemberton—Roses, Their History, Development and Cultivation, 1908.

Robinson—The Garden Beautiful, 1906.

HISTORY.

Pollard—Factors in Modern History, 1907.

LITERATURE.

Armes, ed.—Old English Ballads and Folk Songs, 1907.

Page, ed.—British Poets of the Nineteenth Century, 1904.

SCIENCE.

Hobbs—Earthquakes, 1907.

SOCIOLOGY.

Day—A History of Commerce, 1907.

Gilbert—Trade and Currency in Early Oregon, 1907.

Mallouk—A Critical Examination of Socialism, 1907.



Some of the Dancing Girls With the Allen-Curtis Musical Comedy Company at the Oaks.

Miss Lina Krauss, Instructor in German Department, Oregon Conservatory of Music. Miss Krauss is Now Organizing Summer Classes.