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Thousands of yards of fine Batiste now on display and display at 12 1/2c, 15c and 18c the yard, some would be good values at 25c

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Wash Waists Another lot of late styles just received from New York by express, and the entire lot is now at much less than their real value—some \$2.00 value at \$1.48—some \$2.50 value at \$1.98—\$3.00 values at \$2.48—\$3.50 values at \$2.98.



Worth \$2.00 Sale Price \$1.48



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NEWLAND'S!

EUGENE'S BARGAIN SHOP

GREAT GATHERING AT WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Court, the Cabinet, and the Inland Waterways Commission have likewise been invited to the conference, which is therefore national in a peculiar sense.

This conference on the conservation of natural resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States called to consider the weightiest problem now before the nation; and the occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue.

With the rise of people from savagery to civilization, and with the consequent growth in the extent and variety of the needs of the average man, there comes a steadily increasing growth of the amount demanded by this average man from the actual resources of the country. Yet, rather curiously, at the same time the average man is apt to lose his realization of this dependence upon nature.

Savages, and very primitive peoples generally, concern themselves only with the superficial natural resources; with those which they obtain from the actual surface of the ground. As peoples become a little less primitive, their industries, although in a rude manner, are extended to resources below the surface; then, with what we call civilization and the extension of knowledge, more resources come to use, industries are multiplied, and foresight begins to become a necessary and prominent factor in life. Crops are cultivated; animals are domesticated; and metals are mastered.

Every step of the progress of mankind is marked by the discovery and use of natural resources previously unused. Without such progressive knowledge and utilization of natural resources population could not grow, nor industries multiply, nor the hidden wealth of the earth be developed for the benefit of mankind.

From the first beginnings of civilization, on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, the industrial progress of the world has gone on slowly, with occasional setbacks, but on the whole steadily, though tens of centuries to the present day. But of late the rapidity of the process has increased at such a rate that more space has been actually covered during the century and a quarter occupied by our national life than during the preceding six thousand years that take us back to the earliest monuments of Egypt, to the earliest cities of the Babylonian plain.

Yet our fathers, though they know so little of the resources of the country, exercised a wise forethought in reference thereto. Washington clearly saw that the perpetuity of the States could only be secured by union, and that the only feasible basis of union was an economic one; in other words, that it must be based on the development and use of their natural resources. Accordingly, he helped to outline a scheme of commercial development, and by his influence an interstate waterways commission was appointed by Virginia and Maryland.

It met near where we are now meeting, in Alexandria, adjourned to Mount Vernon, and took up the consideration of interstate commerce by the only means then available, that of water. Further conferences were arranged, first at Annapolis and then at Philadelphia. It was in Philadelphia that the representatives of all the States met for what was its original conception merely a waterways conference, but when they had closed their deliberations the outcome was the Constitution which made the States into a Nation.

The Constitution of the United States thus grew in large part out of the necessity for united action in the wise use of one of our natural resources. The wise use of all of our natural resources, which are our national resources, which are the great natural resources as well, is the great material question of today. I have asked you to come together now because the enormous consumption of these resources, and the threat of imminent exhaustion of some of them, due to reckless and wasteful use, once more calls for common effort, common action.

Since the days when the Constitution was adopted, steam and electricity have revolutionized the industrial world. Nowhere has the revolution been so great as in our own country. The discovery and utilization of mineral fuels and alloys have given us the lead over all other nations in the production of steel. The discovery and utilization of coal and iron have given us our railways, and have led

to such industrial development as has never before been seen. The vast wealth of lumber in our forests, the riches of our soils and mines, the discovery of gold and mineral oils, combined with the efficiency of our transportation, have made the conditions of our life unparalleled in comfort and convenience. The steadily increasing drain on these natural resources has prompted to an extraordinary degree the complexity of our industrial and social life. Moreover, this unexampled development has had a determining effect upon the character and opinions of our people. The demand for efficiency in the great tasks has given us vigor, effectiveness, decision, and power, and a capacity for achievement, which in its own lines has never yet been matched. So great and so rapid has been our material growth that there has been a tendency to lag behind in spiritual and moral growth; but that is not the subject upon which I speak to you today.

Neither the primitive man nor the pioneer was aware of any duty to posterity in dealing with the renewable resources. When the American settler felled the forests, he felt that there was plenty of forest left for the sons who came after him. When he exhausted the soil of his farm he felt that his son could go West and take up another. So it was with his immediate successors. When the soil-wash from the farmer's field choked the neighboring river he thought only of using the railway rather than boats for moving his produce and supplies.

Now all this is changed. On the average the son of the farmer of today must make his living on his father's farm. There is no difficulty in doing this if the father will exercise wisdom. No wise use of a farm exhausts its fertility. So with the forests. We are on the verge of a timber famine in this country, and it is unpardonable for the nation or the states to permit any further cutting of our timber save in accordance with a system which will provide that the next generation shall see the timber increased instead of diminished. Moreover, we can add enormous tracts of the most valuable possible agricultural land to the national domain by irrigation in the arid and semi-arid regions by drainage of great tracts of swamp lands in the humid regions. We can enormously increase our transportation facilities by the wise use of our rivers so as to complete a great system of waterways on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and in the Mississippi valley, from the Great Plains to the Father of Waters. But all these various uses of our national resources are so closely connected that they should be co-ordinated, and should be treated as a part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion.

It is largely because of this that I appointed the waterways commission last year and that I have sought to perpetuate its work. I wish to take this opportunity to express in heartfelt fashion my acknowledgment to all the members of the commission. At great personal sacrifice of time and effort they have rendered a service to the public for which we cannot be too grateful. Especial credit is due to the initiative, the energy, the devotion to duty and far-sightedness of Gifford Pinchot, to whom we owe so much of the progress we have already made in handling this matter of the co-ordination and conservation of natural resources. If it had not been for him this convention neither would nor could have been called.

The opinion of the Maine supreme bench sets forth unequivocally the principle that the property rights of the individual are subordinate to the rights of the community and especially that the waste of wild timber and derived products from the state, involving as it would the interlocking of the state and its people and thereby defeating the one great purpose of the Government, may properly be prevented by state restriction.

The court says that there are two reasons why the right of the public to control and limit the use of private property is peculiarly applicable to property in land: "First, such property is not the result of productive labor, but is derived solely from the state itself, the original owner; second, the amount of land being incapable of increase, it the owners of large tracts can waste them at will without state restriction, the state and its people may be helplessly impoverished and one great purpose of government defeated. We do not think the proposed legislation would operate to take private property within the inhibition of the constitution. While it might restrict

the owner of wild and uncultivated lands in his use of them, might delay making some of the products, might delay his anticipated profits, and even thereby might cause him some loss of profit, it would nevertheless leave him his lands, their product and income, untouched, and without diminution of title, estate, or quantity. He would still have large measure of control and large opportunities to realize his values. He might suffer delay but not privation. . . . The proposed legislation . . . would be within the legislative power and would not operate as a taking of private property for which compensation must be made."

The court of errors and appeals of New Jersey has adopted a similar view, which has recently been sustained by the supreme court of the United States. In delivering the opinion of the court on April 8, 1908, Mr. Justice Holmes said: "The state as quasi sovereign and representative of the interests of the public, has a standing in court to protect the atmosphere, the water, and the forests within its territory, irrespective of the assent or dissent of the private owners of the land most immediately concerned."

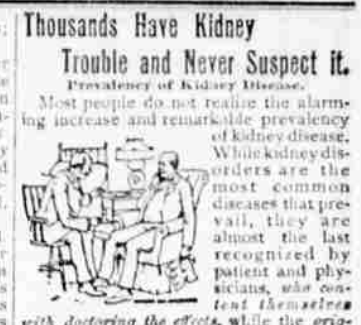
These decisions reach the root of the idea of conservation of our resources in the interests of the people. Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of today, is yet but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake but to which it must heretofore 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.

Andrew Carnegie Talks. Mr. Carnegie, following the president's address, reviewed at length the history of the iron and steel industry. He said in part: "Next to imperfect combustion the chief waste of coal arises in mining. The early colliers saw no value in coal in the ground, any more than early millers saw the value in the flow of the stream; to them coal acquired value only through the labor of mining it, just as the miller the stream acquired value only as of building dam and mill. So the coal taken out in the British and German collieries was a sort of treasure trove; that left in the ground was nobody's loss. Likewise in early American mining the coal mined merely yielded a return for labor, and the pillars and slack and poor coal left in the ground were nobody's affair; it was years after mining began before coal lands were thought to have any other value than as woodlands or farm lands. Thus the incredibly wasteful methods were natural enough; if labor could be saved and profit gained by taking out but a third or half of the richest seam, leaving the rest to be rendered inaccessible by caving, so be it. No one thought of it as improvident. Now that the coal in the ground is recognized as a part, and a great part, of the value of coal lands, self-interest impels the operator to take out all he can, and leads the miner to work close to roof and floor. Bad results may sometimes follow, as in the anthracite region where the entire forest growth has been stripped and both land and streams ruined to timber the mines, and in those terrible accidents where in removing the pillars of coal the miners are buried. Coal mining cries out for expert knowledge whereby the full yield may be obtained without needless risk or loss, and for wise police regulation whereby life may be preserved against ignorance and cupidity. . . . I base on the executives here assembled as our greatest need today the need for better and more practical knowledge. It was never more true than now that 'knowledge is power.' The states have done much, the federal government has done much for research; in the history of this country knowledge has advanced as never before, and thereby the materials and forces of nature have been brought under control as no man dreamed of when the nation was founded. Yet if our career of prosperity is to continue, it must be on the basis of complete control of national sources of material and power than we have thus far exercised, a control to be gained only by research. . . . In conclusion, Mr. President, and governors of our states, it seems to me our duty is: "First, conservation of forests, for

no forests, no long navigable rivers; no rivers, no cheap transportation. Second, to systematize our water transportation, putting the whole work in the hands of the reclamation service, which has proved itself highly capable by its efficient work. Cheap water transportation for heavy freights brings many advantages and means great saving of our ore supplies. Railroads require much steel, water does not. Third, conservation of our soil. More than a thousand tons of our richest soil are swept into the sea every year, clogging the rivers on its way and filling our harbors. Less soil, less crops; less crops, less wealth. The way is not new. Washington and his patriots pushed into the unknown in protecting a nation on new principles; Franklin grasped a hardly known principle through the Geneva treaty, and Jefferson seized an unexplored half continent despite the protests of those whose knowledge was even less than his own. Fulton, Morse, Henry, Edison and Bell came to stand as kings among men by pushing into the unknown. Today the time is ripe for a further advance; our president, with far-sighted patriotism, has arisen to lend effort and action. He deserves, and I am sure will receive, your earnest support and that of all citizens who understand the importance of the problem involved."

Hotel Arrivals. The Smeede. W. K. Newell and wife, Gaston. J. T. Apperson, Oregon City. C. C. Borland, Oregon City. D. G. Fullerton, S. F. J. M. Rodgers, S. F. E. T. Chase, Chicago. Jas. Curran, Portland. W. J. Kerr, Corvallis. Charles Frankel, Cleveland. T. A. Frowen, Portland. Dr. J. B. and Mrs. Morris, Pottsville, Pa. A. W. Herdman, Portland. A. Doolittle and wife, London. Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jackson, Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Flint, Scholls. The Hoffman. C. J. Littlepage and wife, Great Falls, Or. G. A. Schwalzer and wife, Freewater, Or. Adelbert Devall, Freewater, Or. Mrs. L. L. Irvin, Barlow. Mrs. S. E. Andrews, Barlow. W. W. Saller, Lowell. Jessie Saller, Lowell. Mrs. E. S. Rolfe, city. A. W. Hartman, Portland. R. Mitchell, Portland. J. D. Waring, Salem. Alonzo Morrison, Portland. John T. Albert, Portland. James J. Murray, Portland. C. T. Dickinson and wife, Portland. Thomas P. Ryan, Oregon City. M. V. Thomas, Bull Run. Mrs. Ella Baxter, Clatsop. Mrs. Ethel Keaty Brown, Cloverdale. S. Stein and wife, Sherwood. Frank Bell, Portland. Mrs. Beard, Oregon City. Alice Eberhard, Hillsdale. Mrs. W. H. Boyd, Beaverton. John Douglas and family, Portland. W. K. Newell and wife, Gaston. J. T. Apperson, Portland. C. C. Borland, Oregon City. John Schwalzer and wife, Sherwood. J. D. Stephens, Portland. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small, safe, sure and gentle little pills. Sold by all druggists.

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