

# FOR THE PEOPLE

## Why Forest Reserves Have Been Created.

### MR. PINCHOT GIVES REASON

Head of Forestry Bureau Explains Policy.

SENATOR FULTON DISAGREES

He Wants Timber Cut Off Reserves, Mr. Pinchot Wants It Saved for People of District—Reserves Are for People's Use.

Mr. Pinchot presented the matter of forest reserves as it is viewed by the Government. The purpose of these reserves, he said, is to produce the greatest possible benefit to the greatest number vitally affected.

Withdrawals of land are made merely for the purpose of determining this matter of their relative worth.

It is the public policy and the idea of the Government to give the individual preference over the corporation; to discriminate in favor of the "little man" as against the "big man."

Reserves are not made, he said, where it is not to the best welfare of the state and community that they should be made.

Senator Fulton takes issue with Mr. Pinchot as to the manner in which reserves should be maintained by the Government.

Forest reserves, their benefits to the country, their scope and the policy of the Government relating to them were the subject of an exhaustive discourse by Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry, last evening. More than 100 persons, among them many prominent citizens, gathered at the A. O. U. W. Hall and listened to Mr. Pinchot's definition of reserves from the Government's point of view. And when the speaker had concluded he was subjected to a rapid-fire fusillade of questions bearing on the subject.

One of the questioners was Senator Fulton, chairman of the meeting, who openly took issue with Mr. Pinchot as to one of the details of managing the reserves.

An extensive argument followed, in which both men aired their views relating to the manner in which the Government should control these reserves. Mr. Pinchot was of the opinion that tree-cutting should not be allowed on the reserves, while Senator Fulton took the stand that it should be allowed. It was his contention that the scope of the Government's control should be confined merely to ownership of the land after it had been despoiled of its timber, thus to father further growth, where the land was not more suited to agricultural purposes. Mr. Pinchot argued that such a policy would only clear a path for the mercenary trusts to enter in and would be to the disadvantage of individuals as such. The argument concluded without either speaker being converted to the point of view of the other in this respect.

**Senator Fulton Takes Exception.**

When the meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, Senator Fulton was named as chairman. The Senator made a few introductory remarks before introducing the speaker of the evening, saying that there seemed to be a misunderstanding as to the purposes and benefits of forest reserves. He declared that there is no greater resource in the State of Oregon than her great forests and that for that reason the matter was one of vital interest to the citizens of the state.

While not opposed to forest reserves, Senator Fulton said he is very much opposed to certain details governing them. Of course, if it was the intention of the Government to make permanent reserves out of the present withdrawals, he would be very much opposed to such extensive reserves as included about one-fourth of the area of the state, but he understood it to be the intention of the Government to make the withdrawals merely temporary pending an investigation of their greatest value.

Mr. Pinchot was greeted with a hearty round of applause when presented to the meeting. "I want to say to begin with," said he, "that the key-note of forest reserves is—use. The creation of reserves is based on that one thing—use. What is their relative value—to what are the lands best suited? The object of the reserves is to adapt the lands to their best use. The President has stated this fact from time to time by saying that the object of forest reserves is the making and maintaining of prosperous homes.

**Reserves Are for the Nation.**

"The object of the reserve, its essence," continued Mr. Pinchot, "is quite the same as the object of the National Irrigation law, for, as the President has stated, the success of the home-maker is the success of the Nation.

"I have found all throughout the West that there is considerable objection to these reserves and the complaint is based, for the most part, on the enormous limits. People appear to have the idea that these withdrawals for investigation purposes are permanent.

"Now, there is one important thing to consider in the making of reserves, and that is the dominant industry of the region, and the reserves are made to develop and assist that industry with as little injury as possible to smaller industries. Take the Black Hills reserve in Dakota, for example. Here the protests against proposed reserves were three when the proposal was first made. But later the same men who had been so bitter against the reserves are petitioning for these same reserves. Why? Because, for the main part, the chief industry of that region is mining. The country is more valuable for its ores than for its timber, because there is more of the ore and the miners must protect the timber for their mines. They find there is har-



GIFFORD PINCHOT, CHIEF OF THE FORESTRY BUREAU.

ly enough for their purposes, and it must be protected. I believe the same thing will apply here in Oregon in the Blue Mountain district.

**Will Not Cripple Lumber Trade.**

"As to the lumber industry of the state, if the creation of reserves will cripple that industry, I do not favor them. I do not favor them, nor does the Government, if they are not going to be of value to the people of the district, and where the creation of a reserve is not for the best interests of the greatest number affected they should not be created. To determine these points we have competent men at work making the fullest and most complete investigations.

"All land," continued Mr. Pinchot, "should be put to the greatest possible use. I want the land of this state that will contribute more to the welfare of the state by growing trees to be kept growing trees. It is one of the essential and vital parts in the idea of forest reserves that every bit of land shall be put to the greatest possible use.

"Leaving for a moment the question of use of reserves, I wish to say that there are a number of objections to some of the methods of control that ought to be met. When the land law went into effect, it wasn't foreseen that land would be used by other than legitimate settlers. I regret to say that it has come to be used by corporations of various kinds for the purpose of getting hold of large tracts of land. Efforts are being made to have this land withdrawn, for the Government wishes the bona fide settler to get the fruits, and the seizures by corporations are against the policy of the Government.

**Withdrawals Only Temporary.**

"Now, taking up the question of withdrawals, in which, no doubt, you are all very much interested at this time, I will state that the object of any withdrawal of land from entry is merely to set such land aside pending examination by the Government to determine for what purposes the land is best adapted. There is no question but that the Government will ultimately be forced to pay out millions of dollars to reclaim lands that have been taken up along the course of immense water-sheds. That is why we are now making a careful examination of all lands to determine their greatest use. It is on the basis of greatest use and benefit to the greatest number that we will decide.

"This law prohibiting the exportation of timber from one state to another seems to me to be very foolish. I don't believe the Government should say what disposition shall be made of timber once it has been cut. That is a matter concerning the state in question, and does not appear to me to be a matter for the Government's attention.

"It is a fact, and a very unfortunate one," asserted Mr. Pinchot, "that the matter of establishing reserves is misunderstood in many parts. However, from the investigations I have made, I find that those most vigorous in their protests against reserves are those living at a distance rather than those living in the districts that are affected. I made a personal trip at one time through the country embraced in the Yellowstone reserve in Wyoming, and found that the settlers, with few exceptions, favored the reserve, which was quite remarkable in view of the protests that had been made on the outside. People generally are beginning to broaden out in their views on the matter, but it is a fact that it was a question at first

whether there were to be any reserves in the country at all.

**Will Not Decide on Theory.**

"Now," continued Mr. Pinchot, earnestly, "don't let us mistake temporary mismanagement in the administration of reserves for arguments against the reserves themselves. Of these details I will not deal at the present time. And I won't take up your time by going into the details of grazing and water. I will merely say that we have studied out all these questions, and they have not been, and will not be, decided on theory, but by expert men of broad experience in forestry who have made personal and extensive investigations.

"In conclusion, I will say that the object of reserves is use, and nothing more. And it is the permanent use that is taken into account, the permanent use to the people living in the region."

Mr. Pinchot announced, when the applause had subsided, that he was willing to answer any questions that might be asked. In answer to a question as to the purpose of the Western Oregon reserves, Mr. Pinchot said that it is the idea of the Government to keep these timber lands productive; to keep land that ought to be producing timber for the good of the community.

"I care nothing for the preservation of trees as trees, but rather of forests as forests," he said. "We hope in time to be able to educate private owners so that their forests will be safe in their own hands."

**Senator Fulton Takes Issue.**

Senator Fulton then made himself heard. "In Western Oregon," said the Senator, "I don't think any reserves should be planned except in this sense: That the Government retain the land but allow the timber to be cut. I believe the law should be altered so that the Government can control land after the timber has been cut. Ours is a young state. We look to timber for our commerce in a large measure. The Government should not interfere except to retain the ground and regulate the new growth after the timber has been cut. That is, with the exception of such lands as are more fit for agricultural purposes. There is much land that, as soon as the timber has been cut, becomes more valuable for farming and dairying purposes.

**Against Big Corporations.**

"I quite agree with you in that last respect," said Mr. Pinchot, "but the only effect of your first proposition would be to place billions of feet of lumber in the hands of great corporations. And that is against the public policy. The Government wants the little man to get the benefits as against the big man. Discrimination is made in favor of the little man. It is for his welfare that the Government is looking, and he gets first choice and consideration. It is a strict Government policy that the little man shall have the advantage over the big man."

Mr. Pinchot, after being introduced to those who remained after the close of the meeting, was escorted to the depot, where he took the late train for Fort Sheridan, Wyo., where he will continue his labors of inspection and explanation of the workings of his bureau. Among those present at the meeting who were introduced to the speaker were Representative Williamson, W. M. Ladd, ex-Congressman Malcolm A. Moody, Ralph Moody, Professor Lake, of the Agricultural College, D. M. Dunne, B. S. Pague, E. P. Sheldon and Senator Fulton.

Mr. Pinchot was entertained at dinner earlier in the evening at the Arlington

# REGARDING OUR CLOAK STORE

An apology is due the hundreds of women we were unable to serve yesterday in the cloak store. We were what you could term "Snowed under." In face of the fact that our facilities have been increased almost to the limit we are still unable to serve everyone with promptness and the degree of satisfaction we desire. We hope before another season rolls 'round to find some method to enlarge the cloak store to meet your requirements. In the meantime the best remedy seems to be to try and do your cloak buying during the morning hours, at which time you are assured of prompt and proper attention. Ninety-three employes in this cloak store today striving to serve you best. Before buying it is to your interest to look over the magnificent line of stylish, up-to-date garments now on display here.

MAIN SUB-STATION U. S. POSTOFFICE (Rear Main Floor)—Stamps, Money Orders, Letters and Packages Registered

**..Meier & Frank Company..** **..Meier & Frank Company..**  
 "Shopping Center of the Northwest." "Shopping Center of the Northwest."

Don't buy a Cookstove, Steel Range or Wood Heater until you have carefully examined the "Peninsular" line. Custom Shade Work a specialty—Best materials and workmanship—Orders promptly executed—Third Floor. New importation of Japanese Goods—Cloisonne Ware, Bronze Novelty Pieces, etc.—Basement.

# October Silverware Sale

STARTS TODAY

An event of immense importance to the thrifty housewife—Thousands of desirable pieces in all lines at surprisingly low prices. All sorts of dainty silverware, the newest shapes and patterns will be found included. The schedule of pricing tells an interesting story and one that should create the liveliest kind of buying in the Basement Silverware Store. Anticipate your needs today.

| Regular Price            | Sale Price | Regular Price                   | Sale Price                  | Rogers "1847" Sale Price. | Rogers "1847" Sale Price. |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| \$7.25 Soup Tureens      | \$5.68     | \$4.75 Sauce Boats              | \$3.38                      | Teaspoons, set of 6       | 98c                       |
| \$4.25 Butter Dishes     | \$3.39     | \$1.90 Tobacco Jars             | \$1.49                      | Tablespoons, set of 6     | \$1.99                    |
| \$8.00 3-pc. Water Sets  | \$6.23     | \$1.25 Shaving Mugs             | 88c                         | Medium Forks, set of 6    | \$1.99                    |
| \$9.00 4-pc. Coffee Sets | \$7.19     | 25c Children's Rings            | 18c                         | Sugar Shells, each        | 37c                       |
| \$6.75 4-pc. Tea Set     | \$4.98     | Nut Bowls, glass top            | 33c                         | Salt and Peppers, pair    | 15c                       |
| \$8.75 3-pc. Tea Sets    | \$6.75     | Great variety of novelty pieces | at special prices—Basement. | Napkin Rings, each        | 36c                       |
| \$3.75 Cake Baskets      | \$2.83     |                                 |                             | (BASEMENT)                |                           |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | Cream Ladies              | 69c                       |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | \$1.25 Berry Spoons       | 89c                       |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | 75c Cold Meat Forks       | 59c                       |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | 60c Beef Forks            | 49c                       |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | 90c Jelly Knives          | 73c                       |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | Fruit Knives, set of 6    | \$1.23                    |
|                          |            |                                 |                             | Butter Knives, each       | 39c                       |

## BLACK SILKS

Black Silks of merit—All the standard grades are priced at rock bottom. Trustworthy silks which will give satisfactory service. "Cheap" silks are expensive at any price.

20-inch Black Taffeta, per yard ..... 67c  
 22-inch Black Taffeta, per yard ..... 76c  
 24-inch Black Taffeta, per yard ..... 85c  
 36-inch Black Taffeta, per yard ..... \$1.05  
 36-inch Black Taffeta, per yard ..... \$1.39  
 \$1.25 Peau de Soie, per yard ..... 98c  
 \$1.50 Peau de Soie, per yard ..... \$1.29  
 \$1.75 Peau de Soie, per yard ..... \$1.39

Compare our qualities and prices—No question where you will buy.

## RUGS FROM THE ORIENT



All the lovers of Oriental Rugs will be attracted to our Third-Floor Carpet Store by the showing of beautiful specimens we have just gathered. Rugs from the Orient direct to the Meier & Frank Store. Collected by the personal representative of a purchasing organization we are members of—a rug expert of forty years' experience. They come to you from first hands and are marked at the lowest possible prices. There's 150 beautiful specimens of undoubted antiquity gathered from the remotest corners of the Orient. But even to those who value them more as articles of merchandise than objects of art, which they are, their beauty is fascinating. There's Kazaks, Shirans, Persians, Bokharas, Daghastans, Shiraz, Anatolian Silk Rugs, Hall Runners, Kirmans, etc. We want you to see this collection. It's the largest and best ever brought to town and the low pricing will immediately interest you.—Third Floor.

## "WARM THINGS" THE SHOE SALE

It's time to think of warm clothing—All the warm things are here and priced at economy point

**Flannel Night Robes**  
 Ladies' fancy striped Outing Flannel Gowns, trimmed, braided yoke, also plain colors with silk stitching and frogs, \$1.50 value, each ..... \$1.23  
 Fancy striped Outing Flannel Gowns, tucked yoke, full length, great special value at the low price of, 69c each .....  
 Children's Outing Flannel Gowns, solid colors, Mother Hubbard yoke, 1 to 6 years, 58c each; 8 to 14 years, 69c.

**\$1 Sacques 69c**  
 Five hundred Eiderdown Dressing Sacques in pink, blue, red, gray and lavender, crocheted edge, silk-bound collar, silk frogs or ribbon ties, all sizes, best styles, regular \$1.00 value ..... 69c  
 \$1.75 and \$2.00 Sacques at \$1.19 each  
 Figured and Flaked Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, best quality, silk bound, all the best colors, red, blue, pink and gray, silk frogs, all sizes, the regular \$1.75, all sizes, \$2.00 values ..... \$1.19

**Ladies' \$5.00 Shoes at \$3.90 Per Pair**  
 The famous J. & T. Cousins' Shoes for women: all the newest Fall styles including patent calf heavy-sole walking boots, lace or button styles, all sizes and widths; patent kid lace, heavy-welt sole, high leather heel; vic kid lace shoes, French heel, patent tip, all sizes; vic kid lace shoes, French heel, patent tip, turn sole; French, Shriner & Urner and J. & T. Cousins' \$5.00 styles at only \$3.90 per pair.

**Men's \$6.00 and \$6.50 Shoes \$4.95 Per Pair**  
 Men's high-grade Dress Shoes, patent leather, plain toe, light sole, latest full-dress shoes, \$6.00 value at \$4.95 pair.  
 Men's \$5.00 French, Shriner & Urner Shoes, patent kid, patent horse, enamel and box calf, lace and blucher styles, all new desirable goods, remarkable value at \$4.20 pair.

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Club, where his hosts were: Judge C. B. Bollinger, W. M. Ladd, A. L. Mills, R. Livingston, W. B. Ayer, E. Bros and M. A. Moody.

**FEAST IN THE BOOTH.**  
 Old-Fashioned Celebration of Tabernacle—New Temple Proposed.

At Ahavi Shalom Synagogue last night was celebrated a typical Sukkoth, or feast of the tabernacle, at the conclusion of an eloquent sermon by Rev. Dr. Levine. The text selected by Dr. Levine for this second day of the festival was a saying of the rabbis, taken from the Talmud: "Whoever observes the festival of Sukkoth by building the booth and dwelling therein has the special approbation of God." The meaning of signs and symbols pertaining to matters religious was dwelt upon and the great importance of observing the various festivals and religious holidays of the year pointed out. Their historical and biblical significance, said Dr. Levine, should be impressed upon the minds of the young as well as the old, and their influence upon everybody life noted.

The tabernacle or booth in which this festival of Sukkoth is held must be out in the open air, with a shelter of only branches, inasmuch as the children of Israel, when dwelling in the wilderness, had no other covering than this. The long, arbor-like booth of evergreens and fruit made a beautiful frame or background for the tables laden with the feast. The full moon and the stars could be seen between the boughs, in strong contrast with the lights of the many candles. There were seats for about 200, and numbers of those who could not obtain seats at the table stood behind the chairs, these being mostly young folks.

It was a beautiful and impressive picture, and after a short prayer chanted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Abrahamson, good nature and cheer reigned supreme at the board and this congregation was for the time being one big family. Huge loaves of bread, especially prepared for the occasion, were sliced by the rabbi, and each partook of a piece. The table fairly groaned under its load of cake, fruit and wine, and all ate heartily, with merry conversation and expressions of satisfaction over the general prosperity of the year. As the feast drew to a close, the president of the congregation called for short talks from various prominent members, the first being Dr. Levine, who addressed the assembly in well-chosen remarks. Mr. D. Solis Cohen followed with expressions of thanksgiving for the prosperity enjoyed by all and touchingly compared the enviable position of the Jew here with that of their unfortunate brethren in Russia. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Phillip Selling responded to President Gilbert's call and very cleverly got out of a long speech by offering to head a subscription for a new temple, which this congregation has long desired, with a very substantial sum, for which he was vigorously applauded and thanked in an earnest and eloquent manner by Dr. Abrahamson. Other speakers were Messrs. L. H. Lewis, Isaac Sweet, I. Dautoff and Alexander Bernstein, all of whom encouraged the proposal to build a new temple before another Sukkoth.

There will be another feast after services this morning, and another on the concluding day of the festival, next Tuesday.

**WOOL BATTING**  
 Carded at the Woolen Mill, and Used for Comforts.

The Brownsville Woolen Mills have made a hit with their new carding machine, and people from all over Oregon, Washington and California are sending orders for carded wool. It makes a finer comfort than silk hose, and is much less in price. One thousand packages are now on sale at a special price of 75c per pound at the Woolen Mills Store, on Washington street, between First and Second.

**Troops at Camp Young Take a Rest.**  
 CAMP YOUNG, West Point, Ky., Oct. 6.—After two days of marching and countermarching in the driving rain, culminating in an engagement of respectable proportions, and a long march back to their base through the mud, the state troops greeted with cheers this morning the announcement that there would be no work save light drill in camp today.

During the course of yesterday's maneuvers, the blue had accomplished practically a full day's march of 15 miles, and part of them participated in the work on the firing line besides. Consequently, many of the guards of the company awoke stiff and sore. The regulars took the announcement of a day off in a more restrained fashion and set quietly to work polishing up for the division review tomorrow, in which 10,000 men will take part.

**EVENINGS ARE COLD.**  
 Time of Year You Can Enjoy the Comforts of Home.

These damp, cool evenings would suggest you exchange your damp shoes when you get home for a warm pair of moccasins such as sold from one dollar up by the B. B. Rich cigar store on Sixth and Washington streets, over the B. B. Rich cigar store. The entrance is on Sixth street. Open evenings.

