

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. XXIII.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1906.

NO. 40.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A revolution is threatened in Venezuela.

An attack on Havana by rebels is feared.

Many Cuban veterans, angry with Palma, will join the rebels.

The ravages of peasants in Veronah, Russia, are being drowned by brutality by troops.

The American minister to Chile has renewed his appeal for help for the people there. Suffering as a result of the earthquake is said to be very great.

B. O. Volguth, clerk in the Portland Gas company's office, has spent about \$15,000 of the company's money on wine, women, horses and automobiles.

Ten persons have been made seriously ill at Kalamazoo, Mich., by eating dried beef. An investigation reveals that the meat came from one of the large packing houses.

Littlefield has been re-elected to congress in Maine. While the fight of the labor people failed to defeat any of the men desired, there were heavy losses in pluralities estimated at about 60 per cent.

Strike breakers at San Francisco were pursued by a mob of strike sympathizers, who threw bricks and stones. Guards with the strike breakers lost their heads and began shooting and a half dozen men were wounded. Twenty of the guards were arrested.

Building in San Francisco is progressing rapidly.

Repairs to the steamer Elder are almost completed.

The Hill railroads will increase the rolling stock 5 per cent during the next year.

Robbers at Vladivostok secured \$107,000 from a bank intended to pay troops with.

The cruisers West Virginia, Colorado Maryland and Pennsylvania have left for the Asiatic station.

A bomb thrown into a street car at Riga, Russia, killed one man and wounded a number of others.

Secretary Root, on board the cruiser Charleston, has left Chilean waters and is now stopping at various places along the coast of Peru.

The Harriman lines have two more steamers which will be put on the Portland-San Francisco run if trade warrants the increase.

An extra session of the Cuban congress has been called by President Palma to consider the disturbed condition of the country and devise means for ending the situation.

During the last seven months the sale of vodka in Russia has increased greatly. The receipts were \$183,750,000, an increase of \$25,550,000 over the corresponding period of 1905.

Moorish rebels are again causing trouble.

Secretary Shaw has forbidden banks to loan government money for speculation in Wall street.

There is fear that Stensland will commit suicide or escape before he is returned to the United States.

The United States has authorized the release of five Japanese arrested for seal poaching in Alaskan waters.

Major Rose, of Kansas City, Kan., had resigned. He was in favor of railroads and his resignation beats the liquor element.

The trial of Esther Mitchell, the Oregon girl who killed her brother in Seattle, has been set for September 24. Mrs. O'Connell will probably be tried in October.

Railroad officials say the new rate law will work hardships on the North-west, as "homeseekers rates" can no longer be given without establishing it as the regular rate and this they cannot afford to do.

Russian peasants are destroying crops to cripple the government.

The American minister to Chile has cabled the State department that there is much suffering as a result of the recent earthquake and urges the Americans to send relief.

Terrorist agitators overrun Southern Russia.

Cannon says Roosevelt may be president till 1912.

Stensland's extradition from Morocco has been ordered.

Arrangements are in process for the trip of the president to Panama this fall.

Mexico has prepared a warm reception for any revolutionists who may stir trouble.

Efforts at peace in Cuba may result in the placing of Vice President Capote in President Palma's chair.

Opinion differs as to the possibility of saving the transport Sheridan from becoming a complete wreck.

TOPEKA ON ROCKS.

Two Great Holes Torn in Vessel at Point Arena.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer City of Topeka dragged her way into port at noon today, two great holes in her side and the men at the pumps. The steamship had run on the rocks at Point Arena in the early morning and had come within an ace of going to the bottom.

It was 3 o'clock this morning when the vessel, bound to San Francisco from Kureka, crowded with passengers, was cautiously feeling her way through a thick fog near Point Arena. For some reason yet unexplained, the lighthouse whistle was as silent as the grave. A strong current was running and the greatest caution was being taken aboard the steamer.

Suddenly with a crash the steamer impaled herself on the rocky reef which juts out from the land at this point, the rocks which have sent a many good vessels to the depths. In an instant the passengers hurried in their night attire to the deck, but Captain Swanson with quick orders prevented a serious panic.

The vessel paused a moment in the rocks, and then, caught by a great wave, rose higher in the air and settled higher up on the rocks. The situation looked desperate, and life preservers were seized and the lifeboats swung into position.

Another great wave caught the ship and threw her clear of the reef. The captain manned the pumps, reassured the passengers and brought the vessel safely into the harbor. She shows two gaping wounds and will be out of commission for a considerable period.

ANFLOOS KNOWS NO SULTAN.

Berber Chief Gives Short Reply to British Consul's Protest.

London, Sept. 11.—The Times' foreign correspondent says there is considerable anxiety at the foreign legations and in official circles regarding the events at Mogador, from which there has been no news since the dispatch of September 4, asking for assistance, were received.

"The troops were only persuaded to embark from here," the correspondent declares, "by promises of an opportunity for deserting on their arrival at Mogador."

"A resident of Mogador, who arrived here by steamer, says that the Berber Chief Anfloos has captured the town, has forced all the Jews into the Jewish quarter and is putting his own people into the vacant houses. One British subject protected a Jewish merchant, who had refused to abandon his house and had been forcibly evicted. When the consul protested and asked Anfloos if he had the sultan's authority, Anfloos replied that he acknowledged no sultan. This passenger reports that the entire garrison of Mogador went to Anfloos, but that apparently no lives had been lost."

BOARDED BY MEXICANS.

Master of American Fishing Smack Compelled to Show Cargo.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The State department has received a dispatch from the manager of the Gulf Fisheries company requesting that action be taken for the protection of the American vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.

Upon the arrival yesterday at Galveston of the Hatteras, a fishing smack belonging to the Gulf Fisheries company, from American waters, her commander stated that he was held up by a Mexican gunboat August 25, while several miles off the triangular reef in the middle of the Gulf of Campeche, that armed Mexican marines boarded his vessel and required him to show his papers, and to display a part of his cargo of fish, which he said he had caught in the open sea.

It was said at the State department tonight that the case would be referred to the solicitor for an investigation and report.

Gomez is for Republic.

Manila, Sept. 11.—Dominador Gomez, at a political rally yesterday, declared that England, France and Germany would recognize a Filipino republic. Gomez made the above declaration in response to a request for an accounting of money collected. It is further said that the money has been used in sending cables to Europe, to create a sentiment in favor of a Filipino republic and that favorable replies had been received. Gomez, late Thursday, was released from jail on bail. He was arrested for slander.

Whaler Lost in Arctic.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 11.—News of the loss of the San Francisco whaling steamer Alexander in the Arctic was received today in a telegram from Captain James A. Tilton, the commander of the vessel, to his wife, who is a resident of this city. The telegram was sent from Nome, Alaska, and gave no details further than saying that the vessel was safe. The Alexander, after being hailed from San Francisco, though manned by a New England crew.

Jewish Refugees Coming.

London, Sept. 11.—Two thousand Jewish women and children, Russian refugees, passed through London Sunday. They are on the way to New York, their expenses being paid by the Russian Relief association, as near as penniless. Their ground male by all are penniless. They murdered in relatives were nearly all murdered in the recent Jewish massacre in Russia.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

BIG SALE OF GOATS.

Polk County Sells Eight Hundred Angoras to Washington.

Independence—Last week 700 fine buck lambs, for which a good price was paid, were shipped from Independence to Wroming for breeding purposes. This week 800 fine Angora goats were shipped from here to the state of Washington. The goats were held here several days awaiting cars for shipment. Hundreds of men have looked at the band and all pronounce it the finest large collection of goats ever seen in the West. The purchasers were Carson & Littlejohn, of Steilacoom, Wash. The goats were brought up by Boothby & Lewis.

Goat and sheep raisers of Polk county are learning that it pays better to raise the pure bred than common animals, for the demand for Polk county Angoras and Lincoln and Cotswold sheep now exceeds the supply. The Riddell and Stump sheep and goat farms, in particular, have national fame, especially since carrying away premiums at the St. Louis fair. Fancy prices are received for much of the livestock shipped out of Polk lately. As much as \$100 is often obtained for a single "hilly" goat, and as high as \$5 a pound has been realized for the mohair.

What seemed to be extravagant investments in imported sheep and goats a few years ago are now bringing their reward.

The goats just shipped out will be put on the big stock farm of Carson & Littlejohn, near Steilacoom.

"I hope to see the Angora goat business built up in Washington like it is in this state," says Mr. Carson. "We have only about 30,000 goats in Washington, and we may just as well have a million."

Coal Mine Bonded.

Medford—The recently discovered coal mine on Rim Rock of Roxy Anne, the mountain east of Medford, has been bonded to the proprietors of the Blue Ledge copper mine, who will put a force of men supervised by R. P. Little, at work running three tunnels into the mountain to determine the extent of the measure. R. S. Towne, of the Blue Ledge company, having concluded the coal was of good enough quality to use in the smelter of the Blue Ledge. Mr. Towne has also made arrangements to drill for oil on the land bonded by the coal mine people.

Denaturized Alcohol Plant

Portland—By January 31 there will be located within ten miles of Portland a plant manufacturing denaturized alcohol, the establishment of which will mean an expenditure of \$100,000. The plant is to be started as soon as land for the purpose is secured. This statement was authorized by J. B. Lober, secretary of the board of trade, who says the board has been working on the proposition for some time, but cannot disclose the identity of the promoters until the preliminaries are arranged.

Will Fight for Damages.

Eugene—The petition in the matter of opening the Lucky Boy road, in the Blue mountain mining district, to public travel has been granted by the Lane county Commissioners' court. The claim of the Lucky Boy Mining company for \$10,000 damages was turned down, and the attorneys for the company state that they will fight for the amount in the courts. They were willing to compromise the matter, and it is said they would have accepted \$5,000.

Fine Crops in Benton.

Corvallis—Threshing operations will be covered in this vicinity by the middle of the week. The crop, according to the statement of a well known threshing machine man, is the best he has had to do with for a dozen years. Fields of wheat of 40 bushels and 50-bushel yields of oats were not infrequent. The best oat crop he threshed was 55 bushels, though other fields in the vicinity went as high as 65 and better.

University Instructor Resigns.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Professor James Hyde, who has been head of the department of mines and mining, has resigned and will be at the head of a large mining concern in Mexico. Professor Hyde has been with the university for three years, and was obliged to resign on account of trouble with his eyes. Dr. H. B. Leonard has been elected as an assistant instructor in mathematics. He is a University of Chicago graduate, and comes to Oregon from the University of Colorado.

Sells Big Ranch.

Eugene—E. J. Crow, who has been in the stockraising business in the Spencer butte country, six miles south of Eugene, for the past 25 years, making a success of it and acquiring 1,300 acres of land, has sold his farm to O. B. Bennett and W. L. Fields, of Colorado Springs, for \$18,000. Mr. Crow will reside in Eugene and retire from active business life.

Students Are Hop Picking.

Chemawa—The 450 of the Indian boys and girls at the school here are all out picking the hops in the nearby yards. The boys go into camp while the girls are in the care of the teachers, and come back to the school each evening. The school management could have placed out 1,500 more girls and boys in the hop fields of the neighborhood.

FORTUNES IN ORCHARDS.

Fruit Grower's Opinion of Hood River Apple Land.

Hood River—The prices now made public by independent buyers for Hood River Newtown and Spitzberg apples have caused apple growers to do some figuring. A well known apple man, who is an authority on this subject, in talking about the matter, said:

"At the prices this year for the different sizes of Spitzbergs, which were \$3, \$2.75, \$2.50 and \$2.25 per box, growers obtained an average price of \$2.40. Placing the yield of 7-year-old Spitzberg trees, planted 65 trees to the acre, at five boxes to the tree, we will get 365 boxes to the acre. A 20-acre orchard on this basis will produce 6,500 boxes, which, at the average price of \$2.40, gives us \$15,600 for our season's work."

"The prices for Newtowns so far announced are \$2.25, \$2 and \$1.75 per box. This gives us an average of \$2 per box. But the Newtown is more prolific than the Spitzberg, and produces seven boxes to the tree instead of five, giving us 55 boxes to the acre, or 1,100 boxes for a 20-acre orchard. As can easily be seen, the earnings on a 20-acre Newtown orchard this year at these prices will be \$18,200."

"While these figures are large, they are based on the yield of comparatively young trees which have not yet reached their full bearing maturity. A full bearing orchard can be safely depended on, I think, to produce 500 boxes of apples to the acre, as I know of several in the valley that now do it. Figuring on a basis with trees in full maturity, and with a large proportion of the crop composing the larger sizes, as it does this year, it is not very difficult to determine the profits of the apple business in the future."

Beet Harvesters Needed.

La Grande—Preparations are going forward to start the fall run at the sugar factory about September 20. Growers are anxious for a good rain as the present drought will render the digging slow and unsatisfactory. To get sufficient help at the present time is a grave problem and lively hustling in that line is being done. The yield is so heavy that a much larger force than usual will be required to handle the crop. It is predicted that unless more help can be procured than the present outlook justifies, many tons of beets will remain in the ground for the want of harvesters.

Drilling Well at Culver.

Culver—The well being drilled by D. W. Barnett two miles north of Culver is down 330 feet and has 35 feet of water in it. Drilling will be continued in hopes of getting a stronger flow nearer the surface. What is already in the well, however, will be very acceptable, as water has to be hauled for stock and domestic purposes on this farm, which at one time had water flowing on the surface, but a number of years ago the surface water disappeared.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 62@63c; bluestem, 65@66c; valley, 65@66c; red, 60@61c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$22.50@23.50; gray, \$21.50@22.50. Feed, \$20@21 per ton; brewing, \$21.50@22; rolled, \$22. Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; chest, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 25@50c per box; fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, 50c@1.25 per crate; peaches, 75c@1.10; pears, 50c@1; plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common, 25@75c; blackberries, 5@8c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.25 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, 25c@41 per crate; watermelons, 1c per pound; casabas, \$2.50 per dozen.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; celery, 90c per dozen; corn, 1 1/2c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@81c per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70@80c; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26@26 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13 1/2@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 13@15c.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed butts, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1906 contracts, 17@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

EXPOSES LAND FRAUD.

Puter implicates Hermann, Mitchell, Williamson and Others.

Portland, Sept. 7.—Stephen A. Douglas Puter, whose connection with the Oregon land-fraud scandals is notorious and who for many years lived by his wits and his knowledge of methods of defrauding the Federal government by corrupt practices in the United States land offices, took the stand as a witness for the prosecution in the Blue Mountain conspiracy case yesterday and laid bare his entire connection with that and other plots, successful and unsuccessful, to rob the United States of its lands.

By his testimony he implicated, not only in the Blue Mountain case, but in others similar, some of the most prominent politicians and public men of the state of Oregon, and furnished the last and strongest link in the chain of evidence against Frank Pierce Mayr, Willard N. Jones, George Sorenson, Commissioner of the General Land Office Hermann, ex-Congressman Williamson and the late Senator Mitchell, against whom the indictment in the case now on trial was returned.

In his story, complete as to names, dates and circumstances, he revealed with remorseless candor revolting secrets as to the operations of the land-fraud ring, of which he was a member, showing the actual partnership of the high officials mentioned, and others of scarcely less social and political prominence, in the operations of the ring and their participation in the profits.

CHAMBERLAIN IS CHOSEN.

National Irrigation Congress Elects Him President and Adjourns.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 6.—The Fourteenth National Irrigation congress closed its sessions this evening after voting to hold the next congress at Sacramento, Cal., and electing as president of the Fifteenth congress Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon. The enthusiasm of the Californians over Sacramento's victory was the more pronounced because of the narrow margin by which the victory was won. The attractions of the Jamestown exposition had been cleverly presented, and on the first ballot for the convention city, Jamestown was in the lead. Sacramento won on the second ballot, with 207. Jamestown received 155 votes. Oregon adopted the unit rule early and at an early morning caucus decided upon Sacramento as the convention city for 1907.

The other officers elected are: First vice president, John Henry Smith, Salt Lake City; second vice president, H. B. Mason, Reno, Nev.; third vice president, George W. Barstow, Texas; secretary, D. H. Anderson, Chicago.

ALL PANIC AT SEVASTOPOL.

Commander Cannot Trust Men and Officers Threaten Terrorists.

Sevastopol, Sept. 6.—In answer to the publication of a notice from the terrorists that a sentence of death had been imposed on Colonel Dumbade, commander of a rifle regiment here, the officers of that corps in an open letter have announced that in case of an attack on the colonel they will exact vengeance on the leaders of the progressive parties.

Admiral Skryaloff, commander of the Black sea fleet, and the military commander here are very apprehensive regarding the attitude of the sailors of the fleet and the garrison of the fort. The cruise of the training squadron as well as the regular fleet maneuvers have been postponed, the ships scarcely venturing beyond the range of the guns of the fort.

The military patrols of the city have been withdrawn inside the walls of the fort, and it is said, to the fear that the soldiers will be corrupted by contact with the masses.

The merchants of this city have practically been thrown on their own resources in the matter of protection from lawlessness. The governor, at a recent meeting, advised them to organize their own guard, as soldiers could no longer be spared for police duty and the municipality is bankrupt.

Will Bring Stensland Back.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—State's Attorney Healy today received a message from Assistant State's Attorney Olson, who is now in Tangier, with Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive banker, asking that he and James Keeley, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, who made the arrest, be appointed to bring him back. On receiving the telegram, Assistant State's Attorney Barbour wired to Governor Dineen at Springfield, and the governor has made a written request to President Roosevelt that Olson and Keeley be delegated to bring him back.

American Flag as Protection.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 7.—General Acvedo, a Cuban military officer, has arrived here on a government mission to ascertain the real attitude of Cubans in Tampa regarding the Cuban revolution. Two firms in Tampa have about 40,000 head of cattle on Cuban ranges, which are valued at \$500,000. One firm purchased large numbers of American flags and displayed them about its Cuban ranges, hoping thus to prevent deprivations on property.

Will Work for Joint Statehood.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 7.—The Republican Territorial committee this afternoon endorsed the Hamilton joint statehood act by a vote of 35 to 10 and appointed a subcommittee of five to work with a like committee from the Democrats. It is probable that the opposition to statehood will fight indorsement in the convention, which will be held in Las Vegas September 29.

ALL OVERTURES FAIL.

Cuban Insurgents Assume Aggressive With Force.

ARMISTICE MET WITH DYNAMITE.

Guerrera Blows Up Railroad Bridges and Issues Ultimatum—Hopes of Peace Now Gone.

Havana, Sept. 8.—All peace overtures are blocked by the refusal of Pino Guerrera, the insurgent leader in Pinar del Rio province, to enter into any arrangement for an armistice. Guerrera's answer to the government's announcement of its agreement to grant a ten days' armistice is the blowing up of two bridges on the Western railway, cutting railway communication beyond Pinar del Rio city, and an attack on San Juan de Martinez.

It is said here tonight that San Juan de Martinez is in the hands of the insurgents, and that the garrison, consisting of 100 government recruits and a small force of mounted rural guards, had been defeated or captured.

The fact that other leaders of the insurgent forces are willing to agree to an armistice has little effect so long as Guerrera is determined to prosecute the war, and there is slight doubt in any quarter that Guerrera can control the situation in his own region. His force is reported by all those who have visited him recently as ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 men, all of them well mounted and some of them well and others indifferently armed. The government force opposed to him, which is under command of Colonel Avalos, comprises about 1,000 men. It was reinforced at 7 o'clock this evening by Lieutenant Colonel Clews with 1,250 men and three machine guns from Havana. Colonel Avalos' force, with the exception of small detachments left at San Juan de Martinez and San Luis, is at Pinar del Rio city, but is without means of transportation to go to the relief of San Juan de Martinez. Not more than 400 of them are mounted.

General Menocal said today that Guerrera evidently had not been informed that the government had actually, although informally, granted an armistice, adding that a second committee had been sent to him, but could not reach him before tomorrow. The fact is, however, that Guerrera refuses point blank to accept an armistice except on condition that the last presidential and congressional elections shall be annulled. That the government should consent to this is out of the question, and tonight prospects point to a continuance of the war.

PLANS FOR PANAMA TRIP.

President and Party Will Go to Isthmus in November.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Arrangements are in progress for the trip of President Roosevelt to the Isthmus of Panama this fall. The start will be made early in November. Three weeks will likely be consumed. It is, of course, the president's desire to complete his inspection of the canal work and reach here before congress convenes December 3. That the journey may be made safely and expeditiously, the Navy department will provide three warships.

Detailed plans have not been completed, but it is likely that the president, Secretary Taft, and other guests will occupy a first class battleship, the members of the Canal commission another, and newspaper representatives a third, which is to be a cruiser.

This will enable the president and party to make the trip in comfort, give them healthy accommodations while on the isthmus and incidentally provide against the possibility of delay through accident to any of the ships.

Agree on Meat Labels.

Washington, Sept. 8.—After numerous conferences between Secretary Wilson, Dr. Marvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and about 40 representatives of the various packing houses, the problems which have arisen over the question of labels which must be put upon meat products have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the conclusion of the conference, the packers announced that they would at once prepare the labels and have them ready by October 1, when the law goes into effect.

Bring All Battleships Home.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Navy department has decided to concentrate all the battleships of the navy on the home stations and to replace those on the Asiatic stations with armored cruisers. In accordance with this policy the battleships Ohio and Wisconsin, which have been in Chinese waters for several months past, have started back to the United States. The Ohio sailed from Chefoo yesterday for Hampton roads by way of the Suez canal.

May Be Gobbled by Trust.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—It was reported today that the Pennsylvania railroad had concluded a deal by which it expects to turn over to the United States Steel corporation its control of the Cambria Steel works, but all efforts to confirm the report were unsuccessful.

PINCHOT ON FOREST RESERVES.

Chief Forester Explains to Irrigationists Government's Scheme.

Boise, Sept. 4.—The policy of withdrawing vast areas of the public domain from entry under the land laws in order to create forest reserves or conserve the water supply for purpose of irrigation, which has been vigorously opposed by influential interests in the West, had its defenders and opponents at tonight's session of the National Irrigation congress.

United States Senator Carter, of Montana, the presiding officer, gave a brief outline of the legislation enacted by congress giving to the president of the United States the extraordinary authority to exercise his discretion in setting apart such reservations. He made the declaration that it could be set down as the definite purpose of the national congress not only to stop further destruction of the forests, but to set aside reserves on which new timber may grow and where the headwaters of the streams may be conserved.

Mr. Pinchot stated that the policy of President Roosevelt was "to give every part of the public lands their very best use." The problem he said, was one of the most difficult, and one in which the forest service "had made lots of mistakes." Probably it would continue to make mistakes, he said, but the effort was to study, in connection with the people, the question of method by which all parts of the public reserves can be put to the best use. These reserves to a certain extent control the stock business of the West, he said, for the chief summer range is in the reserve. The stockman could not be kept off entirely at the demand of the irrigationists, nor could the service let them have free run of the reserves. "So you see," said Mr. Pinchot, "that the forest