

DOWN TO BUSINESS

(Continued from Page One.)

sembled. The hotels are filled and many of the guests are obliged to obtain lodging in private residences.

Secretary Martin is pleased with the way in which the opening session was attended this morning and the interest shown by local residents.

Change in Program.

There will, in all probability, be a change of program for the entertainment of the city's guests on Saturday. Mr. H. L. Fenton, on behalf of the people residing in the Willamette valley, has extended to the delegates a general invitation to visit their valley, and the matter is now in the hands of the entertainment committee and will be acted upon Wednesday afternoon. The Oregon Angora Goat association, of which Mr. Fenton is secretary, will hold its fifth annual show on Thursday and Friday, but in case the delegates take the valley trip, instead of visiting the Seaside or Cascade locks, the show will be extended so as to include Saturday. Mr. Fenton has every assurance that the change will be made and the visitors given an opportunity of seeing the banner valley of the Northwest.

Auditing Committee Chosen.

The members of the executive board of the National Live Stock association met last evening in the office of Secretary Martin and appointed the auditing committee: Mr. M. B. Gwyn, Tim Kinney and George W. Ballantine, and the committee on resolutions—Mr. G. Howard Davison, L. F. Wilson and W. H. McAfee. Mr. Martin read his annual report, and it was adopted and the secretary was given a special vote of thanks for his efforts during the past year.

A resolution was adopted expressing the sorrow of the association because of the death of Judge William M. Springer, general counsel for the association at Washington, D. C.

John W. Springer of Denver, president of the National Livestock association, called the joint conventions to order at 10:15 o'clock this morning. It was evident that many of the delegates had arrived since yesterday, as there was a marked increase in attendance.

President Springer requested the orchestra to play the national anthem, and that the audience stand. This was done.

Rev. E. P. Hill of Portland offered an impressive prayer. President Springer invited President Warren of the Wool-

letters and figures just what percentage of every yard of cloth woven is wool, cotton, hair and shoddy. We do not aim to cripple the manufacturers of cloth, but we insist, upon behalf of all cloth consumers of this land, that the selling tag shall plainly reveal to every purchaser just what sort of a suit he is buying in order that the outrageous frauds against woolen goods may be stopped. We believe that a man has a perfect right to go into the clothing store and buy a shoddy suit of cloth for \$5, but it should be so marked that the buyer may know he is not being defrauded with the old saying: "That suit is all wool and a yard wide," when it ought to be tagged: "All rot and will shrink a yard in 48 hours."

"Another bill livestock men are vitally interested in is the order with reference to forest reserves. Now stockmen have



HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY
Montana Sheepman.

no objections to honest reserves, where there are forests to protect or to foster the growth thereof, but where millions of acres are set apart by the secretaries of the interior, where you could not locate a tree with a Lick observatory telescope, which is done only on account of the fine manipulation of some great land grant and its worthless holdings on a gullible government, this is the point where the American stockman insists on rising and entering a general and also a special demurrer. This scheme is now being worked in Arizona—in fact in all the Western states and territories—by some combine of other. Landgrabbers are a blot on the 20th century civilization and the old cowboy methods of dealing with horse thieves may have to be resorted to in order that the rapidly disappearing public lands may be conserved for the needs of the coming generations.

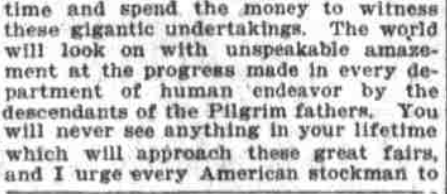
Laws Against Trusts.

"We demand laws which will prevent daily meetings of packers and their agents to arbitrarily fix the prices to be paid on the hoof, and also on the block. Every stockman in this country is generous and willing to give and take, but he certainly objects to giving up the whole profit of the raising and feeding of livestock to a mercenary aggregation of packhouse capitalists who, by their actions, want the earth. It is these reasons which forced a large number of the biggest producers to meet in Kansas City and organize 'The Independent Packing Company of America' with a capital of \$5,000,000. This stock is now being sold all over the West. It will be managed by the producers for the purpose of killing and marketing their own animals. They have decided that they had better divide the herd in the middle and raise half, and put the other half into a packing house plant to kill and market what they grow. In this organization 51 per cent of the stock is to be placed in escrow with the Continental Trust company of Denver, to prevent the control ever passing from the men who subscribe and own the stock. It is not intended to fight anybody. It is to build additional packing houses from the Pacific on East, to aid the industry, and create a wider buying market for the live stock produced.

We advocate more markets and more packing houses. We insist on open and fair competition. We oppose combines and trusts as being against good, healthy public policy, and we commend the efforts of men who risk their fortunes in bettering the general condition of labor throughout this broad land. We believe there is room for all, and we will all efforts to build up both labor and capital.

Stock Exhibits at Expositions.

The year 1904 will be memorable for the superb exhibitions to take place in St. Louis, the world's fair to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, and the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland. The anniversary of the discovery and settlement of the Pacific Northwest by pioneers, Lewis and Clark. It will pay any one to take the time and spend the money to witness these gigantic undertakings. The world will look on with unspoken amazement at the progress made in every department of human endeavor by the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers. You will never see anything in your lifetime which will approach these great fairs, and I urge every American stockman



GEORGE FAYETTE THOMPSON
Agricultural Department, Before Woolgrowers.

not only go yourself but to take your family and stay long enough to get a complete education along every line, not least of which will be the great live stock exhibits, which will bring together the cream of the breeding from the confines of this domain. Doubly, triply fortunate will be the breeder who leaves these grounds with a gold medal won for excellence in breeding. Such a trophy you can proudly hand down to your children as a reward of patient, skilful effort to produce the best. You can finally, my live stock friends, do nothing better than to breed for the future in every class, and then let the world know by every sort of advertisement

Legislation for Stockmen.

"We are still urging in Congress our anti-shoddy bill, which seeks to compel every manufacturer to mark in plain

in book, pamphlet, picture, cartoon, press and bulletin board that it pays to own and sell the very highest quality in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and goats."

Governor's Welcoming Address.

In his address of welcome, Governor Chamberlain said, in part: "Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in extending to you on behalf of the people of the state, a most cordial welcome. Representing as you do interests of great magnitude and of vital importance to the welfare of the country, Oregon feels honored by your presence, and we people rejoice that an opportunity is afforded them to entertain you as their distinguished guests."

"Though you have come from all parts of the country, from the north, the south, the east and the west, we want you to understand that we do not look upon you as strangers in our midst, but rather as kinsmen and friends, and when I say this I speak advisedly. Some of the same blood which courses through the veins of many of you it matters not what section you come, courses through the veins of our own people. The descendants of the Puritan and the Huguenot, the Cavalier and the Catholic, the Gentle and the Jew, have all contributed to the country 'Where Ralls the Oregon,' and with the Bible as a guide to their faith and the rifle as a defense to their loved ones and their earthly possessions, bent every energy to reach a country where very sovereignty had not yet been fully settled upon. The best blood of these adventurous spirits, supplemented by strains of the sturdiest immigrants from other lands, characterizes the citizenship of our state, as it characterizes all that is best and noblest in you. That section of the country became a part of the United States is due to these hardy pioneers and early settlers. What was to have been expected of them actually happened, and not far from where we are now assembled, a like more a body of men, composed of mountaineers, missionaries, farmers and trappers, decided upon the formation of a political organization to continue in control of the territory they had won. They builded better than they knew, these brave pioneers, and today there is no better or more prosperous country on the globe than that carved out of this then almost unknown and unexplored West by these early adventurers."

There is no excuse for conditions which exist today injuriously affecting the livestock industry of the country. In one short year, and during an era of unprecedented prosperity, there has been a falling in the price of live stock. The value of the sheep has fallen from \$100,000,000 to \$65,000,000, the value of the cattle from \$120,000,000 to \$85,000,000, and the value of the hogs from \$100,000,000 to \$65,000,000. The total value of the livestock of the United States is now \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$1,500,000,000 a year ago. The organization by you of an independent packers' association, having in view the erection of packing establishments on the Atlantic seaboard for the export trade, and others in territory more centrally located for local trade, is a curative step and one that commends itself to the intelligence of the country."

The governor's address was listened to with attention and applauded to the echo. Then, with an apt poetical quotation, Mayor Williams was presented by President Springer, who, in welcoming the conventions to this city, said:

Mayor Williams' Address.

"Our people have looked forward to this convention with pride and pleasure, and whatever else may happen, they want you to feel, though you may be far away from your homes, that you are still among neighbors and friends. Steam and electricity have reduced the size of our great country to the dimensions of a neighborhood. 'Possibly you may not find such hotel accommodations here as will suit your taste, or as you would find in New York or Chicago, but you will have no difficulty in finding a warm place in the hearts of our people. We are glad to have you with us from other parts of the country visit us, and we are especially pleased to have the representatives of a great and growing industry assemble here in convention to discuss matters of public interest. We have what I hope may be considered a particularly desirable place in the natural vantage grounds of our city."

"We are now under the winter solstice and its natural attractions are not as apparent as they are at other seasons of the year; but there is one thing, no doubt, that will attract your attention and that is the great agricultural district tributary to this city. North and south, east and west, grain producers, fruitgrowers, and stock raisers possess and improve the country and find in this city the most natural and convenient repository, or market place, for what they produce."

Portland as a Seaport.

"Few cities have the advantages of a seaport have greater advantages than this city as a depot for the various productions of agriculture. Here is where agriculture and commerce embrace and kiss each other. Ocean-going ships of all sizes come from all parts of the world to this city. Railroads and rivers converge here and bring to our storehouses from the forests, the cultivated fields and the mines around us the wealth of an imperial domain. Oregon has been and is to be a great stockraising country. Our stockmen are up to the task, of millions of pounds per annum, and subject to the ownership of the Lord, our cattlemen feed their herds upon a thousand hills."

Of National Importance.

"This convention appears to have aroused a large share of public attention in all parts of the country, due no doubt to the expectation that great questions will be here discussed. Laws relative to the disposal of the public lands, plans and systems for irrigation, forest reserves, pastures of the public domain, the preparation of stock-productions for market, and other kindred questions, will probably come up here for consideration; and in the multitude of questions that may arise I hope that those combinations will not be overlooked whose policy it is to make meat food unreasonably expensive to the consumer. I understand that gentlemen of great experience and ability are here to discuss these matters, and no doubt they will enlighten the public mind, and if possible find a solution for these vexed questions."

The Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Our people will exert themselves to make your sojourn with us as pleasant as possible at this unpropitious season of the year, and we hope the agreeableness of this visit may induce you to come again. We are to have an international exposition here next year to celebrate the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark 100 years ago. That exposition may not be as magnificent as some others held in this country, but it will be intensely interesting on account of its historic associations and our close relations to the oriental world. Our city will be wide open in its hospitality. Oregon will then be arrayed in its summer drapery, bedecked with sunshine and flowers. Our snow-capped mountains, majestic rivers and grand old beaver dams will be in full view. In all their primitive grandeur and glory. Come to the fair of 1905 and you may see something that

will be to you a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Plenty of Hot Time.

President Springer, noticing the temporary absence of orchestra, ordered that it should be hunted up, saying: "This is no eight-hour-a-day convention. When the orchestra appeared the leader, in response to the request, rendered 'A Hot Time,' and closed with 'We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning.' The audience then broke out in cheers."

The Man From Texas.

With a witty remark and story, President Springer then introduced Col. L. F. Wilson of Texas, who started in with a humorous tale. He paid a tribute to Oregon's apples, wheat and lumber. He said his women and children were unequalled. Texas would like to have some of Oregon's moisture.

"It is said the Saviour was hanged between two thieves; the footman between four," he said. "The Saviour had none of these difficulties. To be sure, one time he had a misunderstanding with the bankers, but he kicked them out. The matter of the independent packing companies will be brought up. A relation of mine—Mother Eve—started this idea of hospitality, and many of us have suffered with indigestion ever since."

He paid tribute to the Portland hotels. He said that all present would attend the Lewis and Clark fair. "The railroads must give reduced rates, so that the humble man can come West and see what is in store for him." Then he told how, in transit, a cowboy pulled an Israelite's nose, which caused much laughter.

Senator Warren Responds.

President Springer told another comical story. Then he introduced Senator Warren, who made the responsive address on behalf of the Woolgrowers' association, in reply to Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Williams. He spoke wittily, thanking the officials for their greetings. Then the speaker related how an Irishman greeted Mr. Pinchot with, 'Ye're not so bad lookin', clost to hand, but when we wattle gather on the mountain tops and see ye with the forest reserves on ye're lap, ye look like the blackest of a tropical sunset.' Senator Warren paid a witty compliment to the governor's and mayor's welcomes by alluding to 'hot air.' He wondered why Portlanders had not moved the national capital to this city. He gave a brief history as to how Washington came to be located on the Potomac.

He said he had hoped to see Jerry Simpson present.

A voice: "He's coming."

"Good," replied the senator. "When he does, something will be doing." Senator Warren paid a glowing tribute to the Pacific, which "is bound to be the

forest reserve has proven satisfactory. He said Eastern Oregon favored a reserve in the Blue mountains, but do not know whether it be a benefit or a detriment. He read a letter from Washington, D. C., in which the writer says he had been referred from one official to another and back again, in search of information, till he was discouraged in the question of the forest reserve."

Largest Continuous Forest.

Hon. E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Woolgrowers' association, was the next speaker. He did not criticize anyone, but believed in dealing with these questions promptly. Last year Arizona sheepmen were prosperous. He said Arizona had the largest continuous forest in the United States. He gave the areas of reserves in his state and said that over 90 per cent of these are not in any watershed. Five years ago, in the stockmen's troubles, Mr. Pinchot came out and looked into the forest reserves on behalf of the government. The speaker complimented Mr. Pinchot on the relief he obtained as well as Mr. Newell, which elicited applause.

"The sheep and cattlemen of Arizona," said he, "believe in the protection of our forests. We believe that it is only by grazing these forests and their protection by stockmen that reforestation is enhanced. More than 1,000,000 acres of arid land in Arizona have been taken into the forest reserves, against the advice of experts. Much of this land is private property. Many would not believe such abuses could be carried through the department of the interior. Only actual forest lands should be accepted. The control should be placed in better hands equipped to judge—the department of agriculture."

The Situation in Utah.

Hon. Jesse M. Smith, president of the Utah Woolgrowers' association, was next called on. He spoke of the desert lands and mountain ranges of Utah. He said that less than 1 per cent of Utah's population are agriculturists, though they were largely interested in live stock. Residents of the desert are excluded from the mountain winter range. The sheep industry has suffered. He said if the forestry reserve law obtained much longer in Utah there would be no sheep industry quarrel over. In the past the use of these has been wasteful. He favored intelligent governmental control of reserves.

"Our sheepmen own the best homes—the fruits of their industry," said Mr. Smith. He was pleased to see so much unanimity among the delegates on these great questions of vital interest.

R. R. Selway of Wyoming declared that the sheep in Northern Wyoming had

been unjustly libeled. He said that the story that they polluted public waters, or that they devastated the earth "is perfect rot. 'Sheepmen,' he said, "should demand their rights and not abjectly skulk away."

Speaks Informally.

Mr. Hagenbarth spoke informally. He complimented the speakers who had preceded him for the information they had given him.

We must protect ourselves against ourselves if we are to have any region wherein to live," said the speaker. "When the forest reserve question came up we should have had our eyes open. We did not, and now are up against it."

He did not particularly favor Perry Hitchcock and didn't hesitate to say so, which the audience audibly smiled in approval. He wanted delegates to write letters to their members in the house in Washington, to urge their support of Joseph Cannon's bill for the relief of the sheepmen.

Alfalfa and Land Values.

Mr. Ferguson of Idaho said that alfalfa had raised the value of lands in that state from \$20 to \$100 an acre. To exclude sheepmen from the mountain range would be ruinous. What is for the interest of the sheepmen is also for the interest of the farmer. He thought the government ought to have an intelligent control. He tossed a few barbs to President Roosevelt by saying he was a stockman; that he favored their best interests, and declared that the present government had been his in the best since Lincoln's day.

"Government officials," he said, "are our servants. We are their masters. They must do our bidding. We don't live in Russia; we don't have to get down on our knees to ask for favors. We shall all try to live together in peace. Do you suppose Mr. Hitchcock thinks he is our servant? If he doesn't, we must make him understand it." This closed the speaker's remarks.

Montana Lacks Information.

William Lindsay of Montana pleaded ignorance of the forest reserve question. He believed sheepmen should furnish their representatives with proper data, and then demand that the sheep industry should receive the same attention as any other question.

Reserves a Menace.

H. A. Jastro of California next spoke. "Reserves have proven a menace in California," he declared. "They are a potent men employed by the government, and said that conditions vary in the several states."

Chief Pinchot's Paper.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of industry, read a paper on "Forest Reserves and Sheep Grazing." "We have," he said, "a special mission from one of the executive statesmen. 'We are all agreed that there have been mistakes,' said he. 'All the land should be used for its best purpose. All the resources of the forest reserves should be used so as to make them permanent. We have been disgraced in the past. While we use everything, we should destroy nothing. How are you going to determine what is best? Let the dominant industry of a region be first considered. He thought co-operation between the government officers and the people should prevail. He favored an amicable understanding. Local questions should be decided on local grounds. A general rule is inapplicable; individual cases must be considered. There has been too much over-grazing; if it goes on the reserves will be ruined. Actual residents should be given preference in the allotment of the range. Permits of three to five years instead of one should be given for using the range. Sheepmen should be given a definite area. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hagenbarth that the management of the reserves be transferred from the bureau of forestry to the department of agriculture. This was directed to be referred to the committee on resolutions, which was done."

A number of questions were propounded to Mr. Pinchot, and answered by him.

Thanks to Roosevelt.

At the close of Mr. Pinchot's remarks resolutions were introduced extending the thanks of the convention to President Roosevelt for having sent Professor Pinchot and F. H. Newell to meet the woolgrowers. These were unanimously adopted.

Land Law Amendments.

"The Public Land Laws and Needed Amendments Thereto" was treated by Hon. F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey. He said he was particularly interested in irrigation. He said unless the forests were preserved their annihilation was bound to come. The interests of the lumberman, the farmer, the livestock and sheepmen should be considered. He declared that President Roosevelt knew more of Western needs than any man who ever sat in his place. Ideas almost suicidal a few years ago are no longer so. This country needs and is getting more people. It does not mean less sheep or more cattle, but more, and these carefully produced. In closing, Mr. Newell said that Mr. Pinchot, himself and Governor Richards desired and would try to adopt some policy that would be just to all.

Scab on the Range.

Dr. Melvin of the bureau of animal industry, spoke on "Scab on the Range." "This disease," he said, "is contagious. The bureau tries to keep

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cure a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Brown on every box 25c

Cale Bros. FURNITURE

130 Sixth Street, opp. The Oregonian Bldg.

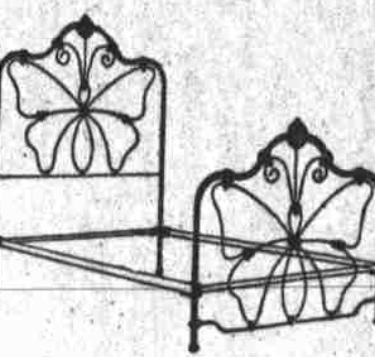
January Reduction Sale CONTINUES

Everything going at bedrock prices. Now is the time to buy furniture, while our Clearance Sale is on. We will save you money.

Special, only \$3.60

A regular \$6.00 value, very strong and durable. Bargains like these are seldom offered but once.

CASE IF YOU HAVE IT, CREDIT IF YOU WANT IT.



Special, only \$8.80

A regular \$15.00 value, beautiful Buttery Pattern, very heavy, all guaranteed.



forest reserve has proven satisfactory. He said Eastern Oregon favored a reserve in the Blue mountains, but do not know whether it be a benefit or a detriment. He read a letter from Washington, D. C., in which the writer says he had been referred from one official to another and back again, in search of information, till he was discouraged in the question of the forest reserve."

Largest Continuous Forest.

Hon. E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Woolgrowers' association, was the next speaker. He did not criticize anyone, but believed in dealing with these questions promptly. Last year Arizona sheepmen were prosperous. He said Arizona had the largest continuous forest in the United States. He gave the areas of reserves in his state and said that over 90 per cent of these are not in any watershed. Five years ago, in the stockmen's troubles, Mr. Pinchot came out and looked into the forest reserves on behalf of the government. The speaker complimented Mr. Pinchot on the relief he obtained as well as Mr. Newell, which elicited applause.

"The sheep and cattlemen of Arizona," said he, "believe in the protection of our forests. We believe that it is only by grazing these forests and their protection by stockmen that reforestation is enhanced. More than 1,000,000 acres of arid land in Arizona have been taken into the forest reserves, against the advice of experts. Much of this land is private property. Many would not believe such abuses could be carried through the department of the interior. Only actual forest lands should be accepted. The control should be placed in better hands equipped to judge—the department of agriculture."

The Situation in Utah.

Hon. Jesse M. Smith, president of the Utah Woolgrowers' association, was next called on. He spoke of the desert lands and mountain ranges of Utah. He said that less than 1 per cent of Utah's population are agriculturists, though they were largely interested in live stock. Residents of the desert are excluded from the mountain winter range. The sheep industry has suffered. He said if the forestry reserve law obtained much longer in Utah there would be no sheep industry quarrel over. In the past the use of these has been wasteful. He favored intelligent governmental control of reserves.

"Our sheepmen own the best homes—the fruits of their industry," said Mr. Smith. He was pleased to see so much unanimity among the delegates on these great questions of vital interest.

R. R. Selway of Wyoming declared that the sheep in Northern Wyoming had

been unjustly libeled. He said that the story that they polluted public waters, or that they devastated the earth "is perfect rot. 'Sheepmen,' he said, "should demand their rights and not abjectly skulk away."

Speaks Informally.

Mr. Hagenbarth spoke informally. He complimented the speakers who had preceded him for the information they had given him.

We must protect ourselves against ourselves if we are to have any region wherein to live," said the speaker. "When the forest reserve question came up we should have had our eyes open. We did not, and now are up against it."

He did not particularly favor Perry Hitchcock and didn't hesitate to say so, which the audience audibly smiled in approval. He wanted delegates to write letters to their members in the house in Washington, to urge their support of Joseph Cannon's bill for the relief of the sheepmen.

Alfalfa and Land Values.

Mr. Ferguson of Idaho said that alfalfa had raised the value of lands in that state from \$20 to \$100 an acre. To exclude sheepmen from the mountain range would be ruinous. What is for the interest of the sheepmen is also for the interest of the farmer. He thought the government ought to have an intelligent control. He tossed a few barbs to President Roosevelt by saying he was a stockman; that he favored their best interests, and declared that the present government had been his in the best since Lincoln's day.

"Government officials," he said, "are our servants. We are their masters. They must do our bidding. We don't live in Russia; we don't have to get down on our knees to ask for favors. We shall all try to live together in peace. Do you suppose Mr. Hitchcock thinks he is our servant? If he doesn't, we must make him understand it." This closed the speaker's remarks.

Montana Lacks Information.

William Lindsay of Montana pleaded ignorance of the forest reserve question. He believed sheepmen should furnish their representatives with proper data, and then demand that the sheep industry should receive the same attention as any other question.

Reserves a Menace.

H. A. Jastro of California next spoke. "Reserves have proven a menace in California," he declared. "They are a potent men employed by the government, and said that conditions vary in the several states."

Chief Pinchot's Paper.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of industry, read a paper on "Forest Reserves and Sheep Grazing." "We have," he said, "a special mission from one of the executive statesmen. 'We are all agreed that there have been mistakes,' said he. 'All the land should be used for its best purpose. All the resources of the forest reserves should be used so as to make them permanent. We have been disgraced in the past. While we use everything, we should destroy nothing. How are you going to determine what is best? Let the dominant industry of a region be first considered. He thought co-operation between the government officers and the people should prevail. He favored an amicable understanding. Local questions should be decided on local grounds. A general rule is inapplicable; individual cases must be considered. There has been too much over-grazing; if it goes on the reserves will be ruined. Actual residents should be given preference in the allotment of the range. Permits of three to five years instead of one should be given for using the range. Sheepmen should be given a definite area. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hagenbarth that the management of the reserves be transferred from the bureau of forestry to the department of agriculture. This was directed to be referred to the committee on resolutions, which was done."

A number of questions were propounded to Mr. Pinchot, and answered by him.

Thanks to Roosevelt.

At the close of Mr. Pinchot's remarks resolutions were introduced extending the thanks of the convention to President Roosevelt for having sent Professor Pinchot and F. H. Newell to meet the woolgrowers. These were unanimously adopted.

Land Law Amendments.

"The Public Land Laws and Needed Amendments Thereto" was treated by Hon. F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey. He said he was particularly interested in irrigation. He said unless the forests were preserved their annihilation was bound to come. The interests of the lumberman, the farmer, the livestock and sheepmen should be considered. He declared that President Roosevelt knew more of Western needs than any man who ever sat in his place. Ideas almost suicidal a few years ago are no longer so. This country needs and is getting more people. It does not mean less sheep or more cattle, but more, and these carefully produced. In closing, Mr. Newell said that Mr. Pinchot, himself and Governor Richards desired and would try to adopt some policy that would be just to all.

Scab on the Range.

Dr. Melvin of the bureau of animal industry, spoke on "Scab on the Range." "This disease," he said, "is contagious. The bureau tries to keep

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cure a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Brown on every box 25c



"The man who buys what he thinks to be a good piano, but has insisted on paying for it the price of a cheap one, is fooling only himself."

AN OCEAN OF PIANO GEMS

No Oregon Roof has ever covered the vast array of beautiful instruments that fill our piano parlors today.

No Oregon establishment has ever tendered to Oregon people a piano proposition more free from fake and catchpenny schemes than we present to you today.

We invite you to visit the most beautiful store in Portland.

AT THE SIGN OF **KNABE**

Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co.

Oldest, Largest, Strongest.
COR. SIXTH AND MORRISON STS.
Opposite Postoffice.

BEFORE PORTLAND WAS A VILLAGE

R. B. Dixon, a pioneer cattleman of Douglas county, Or., who is attending the convention, said "I came to Oregon in 1852, when I was 15 years old and have been in the cattle business ever since. Portland was not even a village then, and I have driven my herds over the very site of the city when on my way to the British provinces to sell my cattle. Although things are a great deal different now, I have not had to feed yet, for there has been no snow. Yes, stock is down in price, but no lower than last year." Mr. Dixon was the first United States forest supervisor for the Cascade range, which has been his plume into politics. He disgusted him, he says, "to have a boss over you."

JOLLY CROWD HERE FROM HEPPNER