

FORESTRY 90 PER CENT LUMBERING, DECLARES EXPERT

Dr. Schenck Gives View—50 Students Here En Route to Coos Bay to Study Lumbering Industry.

"There is a mistaken idea in America that a contrast exists between forestry and lumbering. Forestry is 90 per cent lumbering and 10 per cent, well you may call it, science."

"This is the way Dr. C. A. Schenck, of the School of Forestry, Baltimore, N. C., explained last night the relationship between forestry and lumbering. In his opinion lumbering is the greater part of forestry."

Dr. Schenck is here with a class of 50 students, young men who are to some day engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Many of them will probably be owners of large tracts of timber. And Dr. Schenck's theory is that to become successful in their chosen line they should know the business from the very foundation.

Will Study Industry. The party headed by Dr. Schenck arrived here Thursday evening to go to Coos Bay to establish a permanent camp on land belonging to the C. A. Smith Lumber company and the students will remain about two months studying the growth of the trees and the methods employed in manufacturing and marketing the material. In other words, they are to follow the tree from the time it is felled till it is the finished product of the mill.

"We have two permanent camps in the states, one at Biltmore and another in Michigan, and now we are to add one on the Pacific coast, at Coos Bay. This will give us three in the states and one in Germany. Each year a class will visit these camps and study forestry, which means lumbering, in the minutest details. It will give the students a broad understanding of conditions and methods as they are employed in the different localities."

"I must confess that I was surprised to find such wonderful timber in Oregon," Dr. Schenck continued, "and still more wonderful the human ingenuity in handling these trees. The forests out here are finer than I ever dared dream, although I have seen pictures and read detailed descriptions of your forests. A person can never realize what large trees are until he sees them with his own eyes."

Effect of Canal. "We have visited a number of saw-mills during our brief stay in the city and it was with astonishment we watched how easily these immense logs are handled."

Dr. Schenck believes Oregon and the Pacific northwest will be the great lumber supplying district after the opening of the Panama canal.

"The south has bodies of pine that will last a long time to come, but with the opening of the Panama canal the pine market because the lumber is far superior. Consumers will prefer fir to pine, especially since much of the pine now being cut is second growth."

Dr. Schenck has traveled extensively, yet he believes Portland one of the most beautiful cities he has ever seen. Especially impressive he considers the fact the surroundings have not been spoiled before the march of progress.

MONETARY BOARD, LAZY AND COSTLY, DROPS TO PIECES

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ever. Burton yielded and the senate decided to vote on Cummins' resolution Monday. The indications are it will carry.

Shuts that the golden ship was about to strike a rocky shore were afforded yesterday by the resignation of Senator Bailey from the commission, and today by telegraph of the resignation of ex-Senator Flint, appointed when he left the senate last March. Secretary of State Knox went out a month or two ago, and Senator Penrose was appointed as his successor.

"Has Been" Hang On. Originally the commission was composed of senators and representatives. At the present time not a senator in the first lot appointed is on the commission. Six who have passed from official life, however, hang on and are eligible for the salaries of \$7500 a year.

Henry S. Graves Explains Theory of Public Control of Private Forests

Chief Forester Bases His Argument on Roosevelt's Conservation Theories

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Aug. 12.—The recent address at Bretton Woods, N. H., by Chief Forester Henry S. Graves was based upon the theory of public control of privately owned forests when necessary, that was first enunciated in this country by President Roosevelt, May 13, 1908, at the conference of governors, held in the east room of the White House. It was the time when the great conservation policy of Roosevelt found national scope and was placed upon a broad national foundation.

"Forestry," said Mr. Graves, "is a national necessity. It is fundamentally a public problem. Forests as handled by most private owners continually decline in productiveness. It is a matter of history that no country has solved its forestry problem except through the direct or indirect action of the government."

"The public forests constitute the foundation or nucleus for the development of forestry in every country. Those countries with little or no public forests are so far falling in their forestry work. The present areas of public forests are in all cases what is left when the policy of disposing of them to private owners ceased. All countries which have adopted a national policy of forestry are trying to increase the public holdings, not to decrease them."

"It has been the policy to dispose of the public lands in the United States as rapidly as possible in order to encourage the development of the country. The wisdom of a liberal policy as applied to agricultural lands has been proved by the rapidity with which our country has been settled. Unfortunately, the early legislators did not display the same foresight with respect to forest lands as they did with agricultural lands. A new principle has been introduced in our public land policy, namely, that there are certain classes of land whose management vitally affects the public interest and which can not be mismanaged without grave danger of direct injury to the public."

"When our national forests were first established there was a great deal of opposition, because it was believed that they were to be closed to use and development. Their purpose is not to prevent use, but to prevent waste. It is astonishing how rapidly the people using the national forests have come to see the public benefits of forest protection and forestry, and in most regions the opposition is being replaced by approval of the government's policy. There is nevertheless still a very powerful opposition to national forestry and to the forest service. There are still many who would see the national forests entirely abolished and the old regime of unregulated exploitation of the forests restored. The national forest policy has received a great impulse through the passage of the Appalachian and White Mountain bill by congress."

"Forestry in this country will not be entirely solved merely by public ownership. The public, which has so great an interest in bringing about the practice of forestry, may contribute to help the private owner in overcoming

These are Aldrich (Rhode Island), Burrows (Mich.), Hale (Maine), Teller (Colo.), Money (Miss.) and Talmadge (Pa.).

Senator Burton of Ohio is a commissioner, but he was appointed as a member of the house. Penrose is the only other active senator on the commission.

On the house side there are two "lame ducks," Bonynge of Colorado and McLachlan of California. The active representatives on the commission are: Vreeland (N. Y.), Weeks (Mass.), Padgett (Tenn.), Burgess (Texas), Fujo (Ia.) and Prince (Ill.).

AMENDMENTS TO ARBITRATION PACT DISAPPOINT TAFT

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decision regarding this part of the trip had yet been made, and would not be until it becomes clear what congress is going to do. If the president goes to the coast where he has invitations to visit in Utah, California, Washington and Oregon, it will make his trip of six weeks duration instead of four. In either case, he will leave Beverly about September 15.

The messages on the wool and statehood bills will not be sent to congress on Monday, it was stated tonight, as the president wishes to confer with Republican leaders before sending any vetoes. The president spent this after-



Henry S. Graves, chief forester of United States.

certain difficulties which he faces in practicing forestry. The most important duty of the states in this regard is the protection from fire. The reduction of the fire risk removes the greatest obstacle in the way of forestry. The second inducement for private forestry is the introduction of a fair system for the taxation of growing timber.

Conditions Obtaining in Europe. "Only about 12 per cent of the forests of France are actually in government ownership, and yet forestry has there reached a very high state of development because all forests are practically under the direct control of the state. In Germany, the state owns about 40 per cent of the forests, but fully 65 per cent of the total forest area is under public control. In Austria-Hungary, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, and Denmark, practically all the private forests are under state supervision."

"I believe the time has passed when a private individual can handle his property in such a way as to subject his neighbors to the danger of great loss and the general public to serious damage. The great danger is that laws will be passed which are so rigid as to be impractical of application. A further difficulty in the forestry legislation is that the tendency is to merely pass the legislation and not provide the proper machinery of its practical application."

"We are now endeavoring to handle the problem through the introduction of private forestry in cooperation with the states and the government."

noon in his study and then took a motor trip along the shore.

ACTION ON TREATIES WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL NEXT WINTER

(United Press Assn. Wire.) Washington, Aug. 12.—Prospects were strong tonight that the action of the senate committee on foreign relations in amending the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, will delay action in those projects of the administration until next winter.

The amendment strikes out the paragraph in the treaties giving the high commission authority to decide whether differences between the two countries should be referred to The Hague tribunal. That is now a right of the senate and the statesmen seemed strongly disposed to retain it. President Taft, it was said, rather than have the treaties ratified as amended, prefers that they be laid aside until next session and in the meantime he will use his influence to have the paragraph killed.

In the executive session of the senate today a proposal to have the debate on the treaties in open session was tentatively discussed. This would be an unprecedented departure.

SEN. BORAH DEFENDS HIS MOTION TO AMEND ARBITRATION TREATIES

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator Borah prepared the following statement for The Journal regarding his motion to amend the arbitration treaties by striking out the section making the judgment of the joint high commission final and making its report subject to decision by the senate.

"The amendment does not to my mind limit the scope or diminish the effect of the treaties. Its only purpose is to enable the senate to approve or to disapprove the judgment of the commission, reserving the power given the senate by the constitution."

ORIGIN OF BAKER NAMES PUZZLES GEOGRAPHERS

(Special to The Journal.) Baker, Or., Aug. 12.—The Oregon geographical board is puzzled by numerous Baker county names and Secretary Will G. Steel has written the Baker Commercial club for data on the origin of the following: Auburn Creek, Bald Mountain, Bald Ridge, Burnt River, Coyote Point, Dean's, Enclina, Erwin, Hereford, Keating, Lookhart, Lost Basin, Lone Pine Mountain, McEwen, Mispie Fork, North Mountain, Powder River Mountains, Fritchard Flats, Rye Valley, Salisbury, Sawtooth Ridge, Stices Gulch, Table Mountain, Tamarack Flat, Thompson and Unity.

NEW SCHOOL LAW EXPLAINED; TO BE OF MUCH VALUE

Senator Miller Says Good Roads and Good Schools Go Together; Says Law Will Aid Rural School.

Explanation of the purposes and breadth of the school law passed by the state legislature was given yesterday by State Senator M. A. Miller of Linn county, chairman of the senate committee on education.

"This law will help in training children in practical usefulness," said Senator Miller. "It will act in getting the men and women of tomorrow ready for successful life work. It will help keep the boys and girls on the farm by interesting them intelligently in the really fascinating methods of systematic, scientific development. The operation of the bill is vitally linked with the better highways campaign."

"The good roads movement has become a national question, and it is being agitated and talked about in every state in the union. It is at the present time the foremost question in Oregon, being discussed more than any other question. Good roads will do more for Oregon than anything else. Good roads and good schools go together. Good roads will solve, to a very great extent, the school question."

"Good social life in the rural districts will make it more inviting for the young man and woman to remain on the farm, and good roads make social life possible. Nothing will contribute more to the general welfare of the country than good roads. Nothing will more directly benefit the farmer than good roads. Nothing will make country life more generally desirable."

Substance of Bill. "The bill is, in substance, as follows: 'There is hereby created in every county of the state of Oregon containing more than sixty school districts, a county educational board, consisting of the county school superintendent of the county school superintendent of each county having more than sixty school districts shall appoint on or before June 1, 1911, and every four years thereafter, four persons to act as members of the county educational board who shall serve for four years or until their successors have qualified. They shall receive no compensation for any services as members of the county educational board; provided, however, that the necessary traveling expenses of each member incurred in the discharge of his duties shall be audited and paid as are other claims against the county; provided further, that the annual expenses of each member shall not exceed twenty-five (\$25) dollars. 'No person shall act as a member of the county educational board who is not a legal school voter of the county for which he is appointed, and no person shall act as a member of the board who holds any other county office, excepting the county school superintendent."

Meet in June. "On the first Monday in June, 1911, the county educational board of each county having more than 60 school districts in the state of Oregon shall meet and organize by electing one of their members secretary, and proceed to divide all the school districts of the county, excepting the districts of the first class, into supervisory districts, but no supervisory district shall contain less than 20 nor more than 50 school districts. On the first Monday in June, in any year thereafter, the county educational board may meet and resubdivide its county into supervisory districts, but no supervisory district shall contain less than 20 nor more than 50 school districts; provided, that the county school superintendent shall be counted as supervisor for one supervisory district."

"The duties of supervisors shall be as follows: '1. To work under the direction of the county school superintendent and to attend such meetings as he may call. '2. To devote his entire time to supervising the schools in the supervisory district for which he is employed whenever any of the schools in his district are in session. '3. To enforce the course of study prescribed by the state board of education."

Oregon Not Behind. "The purpose of this law is to increase the efficiency of the rural school and to bring it up to a higher standard, to create more enthusiasm in the school work and more unity and uniformity of method in the rural schools," continued Senator Miller.

"I am glad to say that Oregon keeps abreast in school matters and has as good school laws, if not better, than any other state in the union. I predict that this new law will prove of more value and benefit to the rural school than any other law passed in recent years by the Oregon legislature."

"The operation of this law will have the inevitable effect of fostering and promoting not only better schools but their inseparable companions better roads and higher social standards in rural districts. Hence its great value as an Oregon development factor."

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL TO DIRECT TRUSTS TO BE SUGGESTED?

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as a "semi-good trust," and the steel corporation as a "beneficent trust."

Bemidies Under Consideration. For the last two weeks it has been apparent that the committee will make recommendations seeking to remedy present industrial conditions. Practically every witness has been asked to give his views on the Sherman law, and most of them have agreed that the statute is "bad for business."

Strict federal supervision and regulation have been freely recommended by the steel trust officials themselves, and the committee, which is convinced that the entire industrial situation is bad, will seek to find a remedy.

From the views expressed by Chairman Stanley and Representative Littleton, it is probable they will suggest a new federal tribunal to govern all the big corporations in the interstate business, with enforced publicity.

"HOW D'YE DO?"—SHE; "LET US MARRY,"—HE

(United Press Assn. Wire.) St. Louis, Aug. 12.—By coming to St. Louis to invest in real estate, Thomas H. Musgrave, 61, a rich planter of Hickman, Ark., won a bride, who straight-

way jilted a young dentist for whom she was preparing her wedding trousseau. She was Miss Freda Martens, 28, formerly a housekeeper for a clairvoyant, Musgrave called at the clairvoyant's house, which was offered for sale. Miss Martens met him at the door, and, according to her, he lost no time in proposing.

At the marriage license office, Musgrave paid for the necessary document and then walked off and forgot it. "I believe I forgot to take the license," he said, returning to the desk. "Oh no, I have it. Trust me for that," said Miss Martens.

State of Washington Finances. (Publishers Press Assn. Wire.) Olympia, Wash., Aug. 12.—The state of Washington had \$1,921,556 cash on hand at the beginning of business to-

day, according to the regular weekly statement of Treasurer John G. Lewis. Of this amount \$330,372 was in the general fund. The military fund overdraft amounted to \$428. In the two highway funds there was an aggregate of \$678,000, not considering the \$4000 in the special fund for the operation of rock quarries. There is about \$675,000 on hand in the permanent funds for investment. Cash receipts for the week were \$120,000, and warrants paid were about \$278,000.

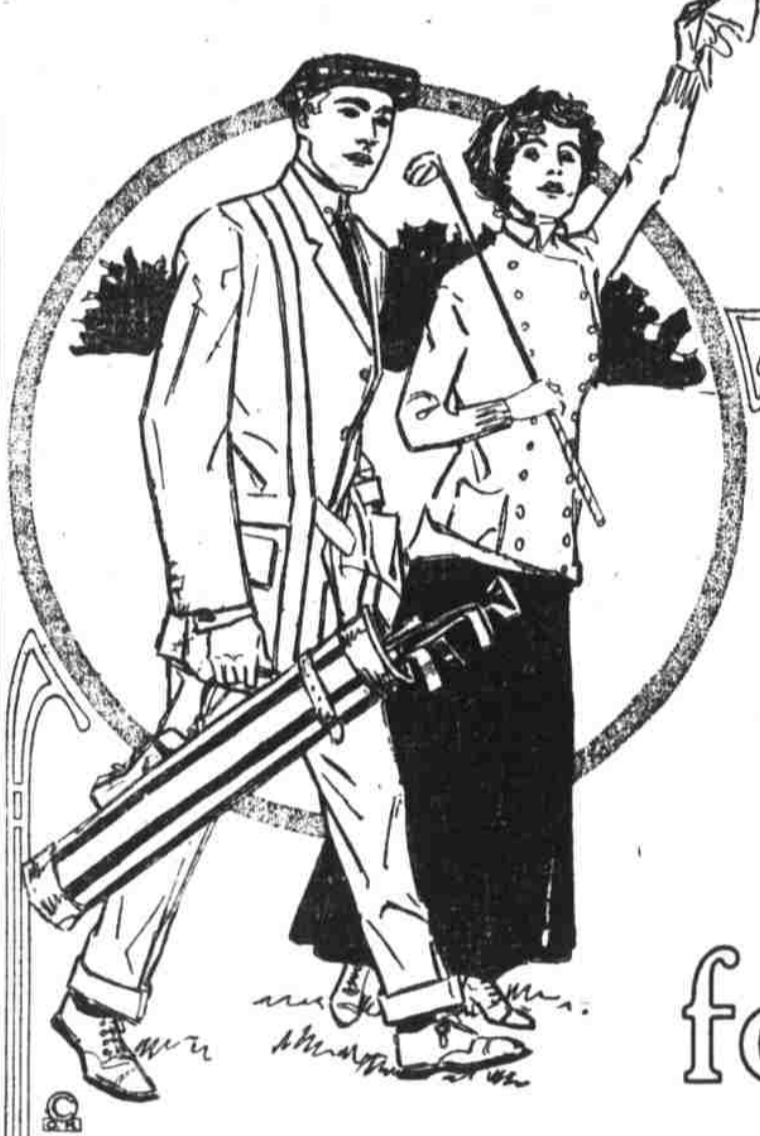
MOTHER-IN-LAW BOXES BRIDEGROOM'S EARS

(Publishers Press Assn. Wire.) Quincy, Cal., Aug. 12.—Unable to stop the ceremony, the mother of Sadie Acres, who eloped and married Ed-

ward Prince yesterday, did, however, soundly box the ears of the bridegroom and then turn her daughter over her knee and administer a sound paddling. The girl is but 18, but after much pleading all was forgiven and the party journeyed home to partake of a wedding feast.

MONETARY COMMISSION BILL COMES UP MONDAY

(United Press Assn. Wire.) Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator Burton today admitted defeat in his filibuster to prevent consideration in the senate of Cummins' bill abolishing the monetary commission, by moving that a vote on the bill should be taken next Monday. The senate adopted the motion.



Our Showing of Men's Suits for Fall

The latest weaves, cuts and fabrics. A complete and elegant line

What is left of our stock of Men's Summer Suits is offered at Half Price

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Medicine and Toilet Goods At Cut Rate Prices for Every Day

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK we sell these standard preparations at the prices named. You receive here what you call for at the lowest price, with intelligent, helpful service. No substitution—no opportunity to take "something else just as good."

Table listing various medicines and toilet goods with prices, such as Succus Alterans, Wine of Cardui, Allen's Foot Ease, etc.

Packard MOTOR CARS 1912 THE WAY THEY SEE EUROPE. List of cars and prices, including Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Peerless, etc.

Woodard, Clarke & Co. Washington and Fourth Streets. Suitcases and Reed Luggage at Reduced Prices. Traveling Bags and Roll-Ups at Reduced Prices.