

ATTACKS MADE UPON FOREST DEPARTMENT CLAIMED MISLEADING

Manager of Oregon Forest
Fire Association Makes a
Statement.

PROTECTION IS URGED

G. S. Chapman Says That Much Valuable
Property Has Been Saved by
Relatively Small Outlay.

"Attacks made on the forest work of the state by Senator Bingham have resulted in an entirely wrong idea of the expenditures of that department becoming current," said G. S. Chapman, manager of the Oregon Forest Fire Association, today. Mr. Chapman declares that most of the charges against the forest protection work of the state are very misleading.

"Statements that 60 per cent of the funds appropriated for protection work have gone for office expenses are entirely false," said Mr. Chapman. "Since the creation of the present state board of forestry, in 1911, \$125,000 has been appropriated for protection work. Of this sum about 70 per cent has been devoted to actual field work, hire of wardens, fire fighting, etc., and approximately 30 per cent to office expenses."

"In starting the work of forest protection in the state, a considerable amount had to be expended for records and equipment and deducting the cost of such items, which are included in the 30 per cent mentioned, expenses for running the office of state forester have not exceeded \$6000 per annum, or less than 20 per cent of the total amount expended."

"Rather than criticize the state forester for not expending money for fire fighting, he should be commended for such action. It is certain that fires have been put out, and if some one else bore the expense, thereby allowing the state to give more attention to prevention measures, this is surely in the public interest."

"Critics of the state's work seem to overlook the fact that the object of forest protection is primarily to prevent fires starting rather than fighting them. If fires are not allowed to reach considerable size this is the best record any protection agency could ask for, because it means no loss of property. Modern methods of fire protection demand that a large amount of educational work be done and the expense of this appears as an overhead charge."

"The forest work of this state has been handled economically and efficiently and anyone who will take the trouble to investigate it can get the facts to bear this out. It is an easy matter to criticize a work of this kind and distort figures to prove false statements. Such action is, however, against good public policy."

"The protection of the forest resources of this state is an important matter. We have gotten results which are one question under our present forest laws. There is no legitimate demand to change these laws and an impartial investigation of work accomplished will show not only that extravagance has not been practiced but that funds have been expended wisely and where they have secured the best results."

RURAL POPULATION AND MORE CAPITAL OREGON'S BIG NEEDS

(Continued From Page One.)

telephone service and enlarged rural mail delivery service. No one can live the farmer's boy who lives a lonely life—with 10 miles or more of mud road between him and town, and who has no knowledge of the world's happenings—for yearning for the bustle and excitement of city life. Give him a good hard surface road from his home to his nearby town, give him daily mail service, his gate and telephone communication with the best girl, and you do much to make him contented with his lot.

Now, up to date what have we done to increase Oregon's rural population? Descriptive pamphlets have been scattered broadcast by commercial organizations—good advertising and good work so far as it goes. Correspondence often has resulted from the advertising, and that also is good work so far as it goes. But the most important thing that has been done is good in a way but only indirectly instrumental in adding to our rural population.

Indeed, all of these steps have value, but all are more or less preliminary to the main essential, to wit: getting the newcomer established on reasonably priced land and seeing that he is properly equipped to become a prosperous and producing settler. We have not gone far enough; our work has stopped when we have landed the immigrant in the state; we must do more work to keep him here after his arrival. Failure to do this is, I think, wherein we have been lacking.

We should have the cheap lands of our state listed by the commercial clubs of each county and these lists should be kept on file in Portland.

When a newcomer reaches Portland he should be met at the station by a reputable agent and aided in choosing his land. When he makes his selection the newcomer should be billed through to the commercial club nearest the land he has chosen. That commercial club then should see that the land he has selected is what was represented; and all this should be done without expense to the settler. But the good

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER REPORTED WOUNDED



General Pancho Villa.

work should not stop here, although much would have been done to make a contented settler.

One satisfied settler is a better advertisement than 10,000 highly colored descriptive pamphlets. Vice versa, a newcomer who has been induced to visit Oregon by glowing accounts of unusual profits, and then finds that the returns are not as represented, is apt to become disgruntled and to return east spreading poison wherever he goes. This works our state great harm.

Settlers Should Be Helped.

After the newcomer has been well located, the commercial organizations should furnish him with the means, if necessary, to properly equip his place. In all our communities considerable sums are collected annually and used largely in advertising. If the same money could be placed in a revolving loan fund for the benefit and use of new settlers, the state would advantage greatly. The losses would be comparatively few. Even if every loan were lost, the money thus expended in aiding the farmer would be of much more value to the community than when expended in brass bands and "hurrah boys' excursions."

As everyone knows, capital is timid, but capital flows in wherever there is opportunity for good returns and where it is not harassed, hampered and possibly confiscated by unwise legislation, initiated by theorists whose ruling purpose is to enrich the thrifty few.

In other words, to get capital to come to our state, we must rid Oregon of the reputation of being the fool state of the union, where every political quack tries out his experiments in government. To bring capital here, we must make our laws favorable to investors. To that end we must support every movement that has for its purpose the curtailment of vicious or freak legislation.

Initiative Declared Dangerous.

The initiative is a measure that every one recognizes to be dangerous in its present form. We should sup-

port a movement to restrict its operations. I understand there are bills proposed in this legislature that have this purpose in view, and every one of us with power to influence legislation should make it a point to encourage the passage of any measure designed to check the indiscriminate use of this dangerous measure.

The initiative is not all bad, but nearly so, and should be only used on great questions, those for instance, on which the legislature has failed to act, and the merits of which are easily understood. Infringe questions of taxation and judicial procedure, and a thousand others that are brought up under the initiative, should not be permitted on the ballot.

Then, again, we should have a definite and fixed system of taxation that change with the whim of every theorist. We should frown down innovations in our form of government, even though the face they seem reasonable and fears an unstable government. It has been suggested, for instance, that we elect a governor, and he appoint his cabinet, etc., etc. All these proposed measures are heralded through the country and damage Oregon's reputation for sanity.

Women Make a Protest.

Believing that the proposed site of the municipal detention home for women at Troutdale is too near the Multnomah county farm, members of the Woman's club have protested against the creation of the structures. A committee representing the club went with Mayor Albee Wednesday afternoon to view the ground. The tract was recently purchased from H. C. Campbells for \$8000, approximately three times the assessed valuation.

See the \$6 coal burn. 128 3d St. Ad.

COMPENSATION LAW AMENDMENTS MOST STRONGLY INDORSED

Employers and Employees Express Approval of Proposed Changes.

MICHIGAN LAW SNUBBED

James B. Kerr Expresses Opinion on Committee's Necessity of Having the State Back of Law.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Jan. 23.—Oregon's workmen's compensation act, with the amendments proposed by the members of the state industrial accident commission and contained in house bill 222 introduced by Representative Schuebel, was almost unanimously indorsed by employers and employees who attended the public hearing held last night by the house committee on labor and industries.

A. J. Kingsley of Portland, who has been opposing the present law since long before its adoption, was present and argued against it. His chief contention was that the law should permit the employers to choose whom they would have carry their compensation insurance—the state, the casualty companies, or by some other method.

A bill prepared at his instance, based on the Michigan law, has been introduced in the senate but was not considered at the hearing last night. Friends of the present compensation law declare that the senate bill will turn the state over to the casualty insurance companies.

Changes Proposed in Law.

The chief amendment to the present law, contained in the Schuebel bill, provides for differential classifications of industries, so there will be 16 different rates of insurance. These rates range from 50 cents to \$4, the lower rates being for the less hazardous industries and the higher rates for the more hazardous industries.

Opportunity is provided for the individual employer to receive a reduction of 10 per cent in his rate for each of the first two years, if the fund does not expend on account of accidents to his workmen more than 50 per cent of his contribution to the fund.

The bill eliminates section 25 of the present law, thereby making the compensation act the exclusive remedy in case of accidents. Section 25 provided that the commission could authorize an injured employee to bring suit against an employer under the employers' liability act, if it was found that the accident had occurred through neglect of the employer to provide the safety appliances required by law.

Penalty for Noncompliance.

In lieu of this section the commission is given authority to refuse to grant the 10 per cent reduction in rates if the commission finds that the employer has not complied with the law requiring safety appliances.

Another amendment provided for a waiting period of six days after an accident before the injured employee will be entitled to compensation, unless he is kept from work 30 days. In that event the compensation begins with the day of the accident. There was more discussion over this amendment than any other.

Wear Shows Up Misrepresentations.

The principal talk of the evening was made by James B. Kerr of Portland, who was a member of the commission that drafted the original law. He nailed a number of misrepresentations that he declared casualty insurance agents were making concerning the present law. He explained the reasons for the various important provisions in the law, and impressed upon the members of the committee the necessity of having the state back of the law for the protection of the widows and children who would be dependent upon its provisions. He said payments to dependents would extend over periods of 30 and 40 years, and they should not be left to casualty insurance companies.

William McKenzie of Portland, one of the delegates attending the meeting of the State Federation of Labor, declared that organized labor is absolutely satisfied with the compensation insurance.

"It has done more to unite employer and employee than any other law ever enacted in Oregon," he declared.

He warned the committee against enemies of the law in disguise, coming with amendments and new measures. He said the friends of the law should amend it, not its enemies.

W. A. Marshall, chairman of the Industrial Accident commission, answered a number of statements made by Kingsley and upheld the proposed amendments in the Schuebel bill. Others who spoke in support of the law were Messrs. Insley of the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, Minnagha of the Oregon Timber company and Mann of the Pacific Stone Ware company.

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MEXICO CITY TAKEN BY GENERAL OBREGON; RUMOR VILLA IS HURT

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lco City at once. Obregon's entry marks the second time the Carranzista troops have been in control of the national capital since General Victoriano Huerta was driven out. On August 20 the "first chief" first went into the city and took charge of the government. The peace which resulted was short-lived, as Carranza and Villa quickly developed serious differences, which culminated when the "peace con-

vention" of constitutionalist generals at Aguas Calientes deposed Carranza and elected General Eulalio Gutierrez in his stead.

Carranza declined to abdicate, but he evacuated Mexico City early in November and went to Vera Cruz after the United States troops had abandoned that city. He has been there since. There will be no change in the policy of the administration regarding Mexico.

This was the positive announcement made this afternoon by Secretary of State Bryan after he had given consideration to the latest developments in the southern republic. It means that the attitude of "watchful waiting" will continue and that the Mexican factions will be forced to work out the salvation of the country.

Pipe Suit to Come Up

The Schaw-Batcher case, wherein the Schaw-Batcher company pipe works of Sacramento, Cal., is suing the city for "extras" alleged due on the second Bull Run pipe line completed November 16, 1911, is to start in the federal court Monday morning. The company is suing for approximately \$200,000 for "extras," and about \$50,000 alleged due for interest.

Attention! Everybody

MT. HOOD LODGE reached via O. W. R. & N. and Hood River, offers splendid opportunity for "full enjoyment of winter sports. Good food, comfortable lodgings, moderate prices, American plan. Make reservations in advance. Round trip tickets, 3 days limit, \$2. City Ticket Office, O. W. R. & N., Third and Washington. (Adv.)

USE OF MILITIA IS AN EXPENSIVE METHOD OF ENFORCING LAW; REMOVAL POWER EFFECTIVE

(Continued From Page One.)

of "dry" legislation, have caused to be introduced a resolution providing for the submission to the people of the following amendment to our constitution:

ARTICLE V.

Section 10.—The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed and to this end may command the cooperation of every district attorney, sheriff and constable.

He is hereby empowered, and it is made his duty, to remove from office district attorneys, sheriffs or constables, whom he finds refusing or failing to perform the duties of their respective offices or to cooperate with him in the enforcement of the laws of this state.

He shall have full power to fill by appointment any and all vacancies occasioned by such removals.

Apparently there will be some opposition to the measure. Such an amendment has long been demanded by the people, however, and no valid excuse can be offered for refusing the people an opportunity to vote their wishes in reference thereto.

The people have charged the governor with the enforcement of the law and the demands upon him in this direction will multiply rapidly when our "dry" laws go into effect. Prohibition laws unenforced will undoubtedly produce conditions far worse than those given us by the licensed saloon. It is up to us, therefore, to strengthen the hands of the governor in this particular and thus better enable him to enforce the law.

Under existing laws district attorneys file annual reports with the secretary of state. These reports are seldom seen or referred to by any one and serve no useful purpose. The law should be amended so as to require these reports to be made to the attorney general in such form and at such times as will keep him fully advised as to the activities of the officials.

The attorney general's office would thus become the medium through which the governor would be placed in touch with the work of district attorneys.

OSWALD WEST.

Saturday---Last Day of the January Sale!

**Free Classes
For Children**
in embroidery, tatting, crocheting and knitting. From 10 to 12 A. M., Art Needlework Section, Fifth Floor.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED BY EXPERT SHOPPERS

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

Phone Marshall 5000 A-6691

All Goods Bought Today Will Be Charged On Your March First Bill

Saturday Is the Last Day of The Great Annual Sale of Boys' Apparel

At Genuine Sale Prices That Are Only Possible This Time of Year

\$3.49
BOYS' \$5.00 TO \$8.00 SUITS
In sizes 13 to 18 years.
—All-wool fancy mixtures, diagonals, stripes, in Norfolk and sack styles.
Some suits in larger sizes with 2 pairs of pants.

\$4.95
BOYS' NAVY SERGE SACK SUITS
—Selling regularly as high as \$11.50. Sizes 12 to 18 years.
—Boys' sack and Norfolk suits, all-wool, sizes 6 to 18 years, selling regularly to \$10.

\$3.89
BOYS' OVERCOATS
—Selling regularly from \$5.00 to \$8.00. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

\$6.45
BOYS' OVERCOATS
—Regular prices from \$11.00 to \$20.00. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

\$3.95
BOYS' WOOL RUSSIAN SUITS
—Regular price \$5.00. —Sizes 2½ to 6 years.

\$4.95
BOYS' WOOL BLOUSE SUITS
—Sold regularly to \$12.50. —Sizes 5 to 8 years.

\$4.95
BOYS' WOOL RUSSIAN SUITS
—Sold regularly at \$6.50 to \$8.50. —Sizes 2½ to 6 years.

\$6.95
BOYS' WOOL RUSSIAN SUITS
—Priced regularly at \$9.00 to \$14.50. —Sizes 2½ to 6 years.

\$1 Boys' V-Neck Sweaters 79c
50c Boys' Blouses and Shirts 39c
\$1 Boys' Blouses and Shirts 79c
\$1.50-\$2.50 Boys' Blouses, Shirts \$1

—Fourth Floor

ALL BOYS' HATS AND CAPS GREATLY REDUCED
EVERY BOYS' SUIT AT SPECIAL PRICES
ALL BOYS' FURNISHINGS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

—Fourth Floor

January Sale of Men's High-Grade Shoes

\$3.15 Pair \$4.95 Pair

—Patent colt, button style shoes with heavy single soles, dull calf, blucher style and button style, in full run of sizes from 6 to 11.

—Basement

Sale 50c New Spring Neckwear

—Of chiffon, organdie, Oriental lace and batiste. In new and original styles.

—First Floor

Supple at Sixty

Age and ripe experience mean happiness and usefulness when mental and bodily powers are preserved by keeping rich blood in the veins.

Nature's great strength-sustaining nourishment in Scott's Emulsion creates rich blood while it warms the body and alleviates rheumatic tendencies. Its oil-food imparts strength to both body and brain.

It is Nourishment—not Alcohol.

To many a man

it listens like good news—a Moyer suit or overcoat for \$14.85! Snug and warm—thoroughly good in every respect, they'll give you the service you expect.

When you see it in our ad, it's so!

MOYER

Second and Morrison Third and Oak