

His Speech Yesterday Afternoon Followed by Some Hot Questions From Delegates.

FOREST RESERVES THEME.

General Discussion in Which Questions And Answers Were an Education To All Present.

Although they reached Salt Lake hours behind time, tired from traveling and worn out generally, the sheep men who are attending the convention in this city to represent nearly every state in the Union are as enthusiastic as a small boy with a new pair of trousers. J. M. Wilson, Douglas, Wyo., western vice president, is in the chair, and makes an ideal manager of proceedings. There is snap and fim in every address made-in every line of every This convention is the first the sheepmen have ever held all by speech. The have ever held all by the sheepmen have ever held all by their 'Jonesome," and it means some-thing to them-and the west. Every delegate represents a big district and thousands of fine and fat ba-ba's and thousands of pounds of wool and-well they are here for a purpose and the convention is quivering with earnest-ness and shaking with enthusiasm. The program yesterday was to have been started at 10 o'clock, but it was noon before the forerunners of the Idaho and Montana delegations reached this diy. Proceedings were commenced at 1:30 with an invocation by the Right Bey, Franklin Spalding. Speeches of at 1:30 with an invocation by the Right Rev. Franklin Spalding. Speeches of welcome were delivered by the gover-nor, representative of the mayor, and Commercial club. Responses were made by a representative of the association. Then the first-day session settled down to hard work and there was not a moment lost in getting into work, after everyhody had thrown boquets at moment lost in getting into work, after everybody had thrown boquets at everybody else. They were glad to see each other-these big bronzed fel-lows of the trail and camp-they shook hands and then sat down to real busi-ness. Dr. J. M. Wilson's annual ad-dress started the ball rolling. Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, United States department of agriculture, foldress statistic to the forester, United Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, United States department of agriculture, fol-lowed Dr. Wilson, and his talk was listened to by everyone in the hall. He spoke on range and forest reserve ques-tions-things which are vitally import-ant to sheepmen and the sheep indus tries. A general discussion followed and the questions and answers were an education to all present. It is the dis-cussions which are really important. The meeting opened at 9:30 this morn-ing and from the tap of the chairman's gavel, real, earnest business was on. As the Idaho and Montana delegations arrived last night, several hundred

arrived last night, several hundred strong, the sessions today are being at-tended by over 1,000 delegates, many of whom are accompanied by their

G. PINCHOT ANSWERS.

Chief Forrester Presents the Govern-

ment's Side of Range Affairs. Ladies and Gentlemen:-I came here for two purposes. First, I am here as a messenger. The day I left Washing-ten to come up to the National Stock conventions her and at Denver, I saw the president, and it is not necessary to remind you here that the first citizen of all the world is a stockman. I saw the president and he directed me to bring you his greetings, which I do with the very greatest pleasure. (Long ap-planse). Then he told me to bring you a message. He did not write it out by word of mouth, but I have written out four things that he told me to tell you, and I have at least the spirit, if I have not the exact language, and as they are Ladies and Gentlemen:-I came here not the exact language, and as they are

We so Strongly Endorse and Recom mend Vinol to the People of Salt Lake City. Dr. Druchl of Druchl & Franken says: "We do not believe there is a man, woman or child in Salt Lake City whom our famous cod liver prepara-tion, Vinol, will not benefit at this seathe use of

whom our famous cod river prepara-tion, Vinol, will not benefit at this sea-son of the year. "We believe there is no need for so many people to drag around run-down, tired out and debilitated, or for old people to remain weak and infirm when we guarantee Vinol will restore health and strength." Continued the druggist: "For cen-turies cod liver oil has been recog-nized as the grandest of all body-build-ing agents for wasted human strength and vitality, but on account of the nauseating and system-clogging oil which enveloped its curative proper-ties few could take it with benefit. "In Vinol you get in a concentrated form every one of the curative and strength-creating elements of cod liver oil actually taken from fresh cods' liv-ers, the usless, system-clogging oil el-

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strength-creating elements of control of oil actually taken from fresh cods' liv-ers, the usless, system-clogging oil el-iminated, and tolc iron added. "Vihol is guaranteed by over five thousand of the leading druggists of the United States to creat strength for old people, for the run-down, tired and debilitated, weak, sickly women and children, and after a severe sickness. "We ask every such person in Salt Lake City to try Vinol. It costs noth-ing if it fails." Druel & Franken, druggists; also Smith Drug Co. NOTE--While we are sole agents for Vinol In Salt Lake City, it is now for sale at the leading drug store in nearly every town and city in the coun-try. Look for the Vinol agency in your town.

try. Look your town.

either in a convention, where we shall probably not reach any definite conclu-sion, or far better induce the men from different regions to deal directly with the forest officers who are here (and there will be about twenty-five of them at this meeting) and let us take these things up together and talk them out, and find out whether things are right and find out whether things are right or wrong. I have always found if I could get in the same room with a man and look him in the eye and have him tell me exactly what he thought, and have me tell him back exactly what I thought, it wasn't very long before we could get together. We should either come to an understanding that we did understand each other, or that we understand each other, or that we didn't, and at least we got a working basis.

FOR SQUARE DEALING.

Now, there is a good deal of general conversation going around on this for-est reserve proposition. What I would like, while we are here, would be to drop the wide generality and come down to the particular case each of you men are interested in. Let us find out whether injustice has been done to We know that in some cases it you. has. I could give you, probably, more cases of mistakes made by the forest service than any dozen men in this hall. We haven't yet had control of the for-We haven't yet had control of the for-est reserve for two years, and that area isn't very far from the size of the original 13 states, and it is something of a chore to take hold of that large amount of land, varied by so many and so various interests, and get it all right at once. We fail to get it all right at once. We have made mistakes. We have made honest mistakes, and doubt-less will make more mistakes; but I want to just simply assure you of this.

tess will make more mistakes; but I want to just simply assure you of this, that while we do make mistakes, as all men do, and while we may make more than our fair average share of mis-takes, we mean to handle this in the way it should be handled. We propose to give you a square deal. Where we are wrong we propose to admit it

to give you a square deal. Where we are wrong we propose to admit it. I am particularly sorry that Mr. Walsh is away, because I could use him as an example of just that case. We did two things in handling the sheep of the company with which he is associated which were mistakes—rather bad mis-takes, too, and as soon as we found out what they were we corrected them, and those mistakes will not happen in that region again.

FOR ALL-NOT A FEW.

Now, I guess that is about all I have to say. Let us talk these things up. We will try and do what is right on our side, and you will on yours. But let me ask you to remember this: The for-est reserves have more interests to con-sider the. sider than are presented in this convention-the entire convention. We deal not merely with grazing. That is one of the various interests. We deal with of the various interests. We deal with irrigation, with mining, wit lumbering. Our whole organization is fundamental-ly intended to promote home making, and that is why every time we will put the livelihood of the small man ahead of the profits of the big man, and that very often does not satisfy the man whose poor



Mr. Bell (Wyoming)—I would like to ask Mr. Pinchot a question. I would like to ask two of them. This may not in-terest you as much as it will me. If you had been bothered with your forest su-

had been bothered with your forest su-pervisors, if you have in any instance found any discrimination of partiality to people who should have gotten into the reserve. Is that a fair question? Mr. Pinchot-Certainly. We have about 100 supervisors. Some of them Al and some art not. I told you about a man who made two bad mistakes in the company Mr. Walker Is interested in. We do have trouble, but I say this, that considering the low salaries the forest service is able to pay, in my judgment, we have an unusually fine lot of men, And the number of com-plaints which reached me last year of any mistreatment of any kind will bear me out in that statement. Mr. Bell-Another thing. Do you have the most trouble about leasing the re-serve from men that are not in the for-est reserve, or do you have as much trouble from men in the forear reserve?

est reserve, or do you have as much trouble from men in the forest reserve? trouble from men in the forest reserve? Mr. Pinchot--I can say that 99 per cent of all the trouble we have comes from men clear out of the forest re-serve, and 99 per cent of the agitation comes from men who never got in the forest reserve at all. Mr. Sullivan--When Mr. Potter and Mr. Pinchot go back to Washington, I would ask them to report that the woolgrowers of the state of Wyoming are opposed to creation of forest re-serves. We have passed resolutions of

are opposed to creation of forest re-serves. We have passed resolutions of that kind in both local and state con-ventions. Mr. Pinchot said a few mo-ments ago that the forest reserve was here to stay. Well, I wasn't aware of the fact that there were any rules or regulations created in the city of Wash-meton that can't be changed by the ington that can't be changed by the people. (Loud cheers and applause.) I want to say further that there never

I want to say further that there never was a president since the days of Washington that was greater than the people who created him. (Applause.) There is not a man present who does not remember the dark days of the Wil-son and Gorman bill, when it was in full force. We were told by men in of-fice that the Wilson and Gorman bill and free trade act were here to stay. but that is a thing that has passed away, and the men who created it have passed out of public life. (Ap-plause.)

plause.) Mr. Pinchot-Gentlemen. I have two replies to make. In the first place, as to Mr. Sullivan's question, so far as I am aware, no one in this room has ever controverted and no man will ever controvert the statement he has made. I took great care to say, and I repeat it, that I am here simply as the serv-ant of the people. That the people make the laws you all know. It is not neces-sary to dwell on that, but I repeat that taking the people of the United States at large, there is no question whatever but that the support of the forest re-serve policy is agreed to year by year. I make that statement with no qualifi-cation whatever. That there is dissat-isfaction in certin places, I know. That controvert the statement he has made isfaction in certain places, I know. That it can be removed in certain places, and not in others, I know. But the fact remains without qualification in my mind, that we have got the reserves,

ber of new men allowed to go into a range. But as to laying down any set rule to apply to all cases, it is a mat-ter of impossibility, to determine the rights of grazing upon the merits of the cases as they are presented.

PREST. J. M. WILSON'S TALK

Delivered Powerful Speech on Questions Vitally Important to Sheepmen. "I want to congratulate the wool-

'I want to congratulate the wool-growers in national convention assem-bled on the continued prosperity of their business. The past year has been one probably of the greatest years in incrase of business and of general pros-perity that the world has yet seen, and I am glad to be able to say that I be perity that the world has yet seen, and I am glad to be able to say that I be-lleve the sheep man has got his fair portion. There are a great many sub-jects that will come up for discussion here—subjects that if not rightly set-tled mean not a continuation of pros-perity for the sheep man, but the very reverse. And I trust that in all our discussion that while we talk hard and harshiy of principles, that we will keep away from all personalities. As Shakespeare says, "I would have you love the offender, but detest the of-fense." In doing this we will get bet-ter results—will have a better right to ask for results than if we continued in a spirit of jealousy and bitterness. This a spirit of jealousy and bitterness. This Sheepgrowers' convention is for the benefit of each and every flockmuster. "Today is a day of combination. All industries are combining for mutual help and protection, and if the sheep men stand idly by or trust to a few to do the work, they will waken up later and find their mistake when it is too late. As I said, there are many matters of general interest that will come up of general interest that will come up and be discussed fully, and all 1 ex-pect to do now is merely to call atten-tion to them.

THE FOREST QUESTION.

"One of these will be forest reserves and we have the chief forester of th United States here with us. I believ the present method of handling fores reserves to a great extent wrong. Mr Pinchot and I can't agree, and the more we try to agree, the further apart we appear to get, because the forest re-serves of Wyoming have taken 10,000,000 appear to get, because the forest re-serves of Wyoming have taken 10,000,000 acres from the grazing area of the state. As a matter of course, they al-low a certain amount of stock on that, but it is so little in proportion to what the balance of the state has to carry as to be hardly noticeable. Last year I believe there were something like 393.-000 sheep on 10,000,000 acres for two months. As a matter of course, they say there were cattle on it. I will ad-mit that, and probably horses; so were there cattle and horses in the rest of the state. And yet the rest of the en-tire state, less than 64,000,000 acres, car-ried these 393.000 sheep the other 10 months of the year, and over 4,000,000 head for 12 months. And if the forest reserve policy is to be carried out on the rest of the public domain, I feel we might 'ust as well declare this conven-tion adjourned sine die. (From the au-dience "That's right.") And quit doing anything. (Prolonged applause.) But as I said. I only intend in a general way nything. as I said, I only intend in a general way to call attention to these things. Now you know in Wyoming we are awfully proud of some things, and there are probably some things, and there are probably some things we are not proud of, but I will tell you of some of the things we are proud of. Wyoming is proud of her delegation in Congress. In the United States senate there are seven great committees-enumerate them as you will-ways and means, judiciary, military affairs, and I can't diciary, military affairs, and I can't tell the rest, but there are seven great committees, and the only state in the entire Union that holds the chairman-ship to two of these is Wyoming (applause). Senator Warren, your presi-dent, being mairman of the committee on military relations, and Senator Clark the chairman of the committee on ju diciary, the first time that chairman ship has ever come west of the Missis ship has ever come west of the Missis-sippi river; a committee formerly pre-sided over by men like Clay, Calhoun and Webster. Then we have another one there. We don't hear much of him, but I am going to make every sheep man here love him as soon as I read this telegram. You know, politicians, this telegram. You know, politicians, as a rule, are awfully afraid of com-mitting themselves, and especially to a convention of this kind, before the conrention has decided what it ought to

thing; and if we don't take the thing in our own hands they will take it SUGGESTS INVESTIGATION.

What I believe this convention ought to do would be to issue an invitation to a committee from the senate and Congress of the United States, askfis, to a committee from the senate and Congress of the United States, askins, that committee to come out here next summer, and let the Woolgrowers' as-sociation of Wyoming and Idaho and Montana and the other states take charge of them while in their jurisdic-tion, and Instead of whing and dining them, get them in your buckboards and camp wagons and take them out on the range. (Applause.) Let them then see conditions; and if there are any storms on hand or little hardships, let them get the benefit of it. (Applause.) If you can have the team hauling the grub wagon run away-say for a day or more -so that they will have to go without anything to eat for a day or two, like every sheep man has had to do, they will begin to realize the value of this wonderful land that they are trying to protect for the small homeseeker. I like that message of Mondell's. He says don't restrict our range. They say the government will do this and the gov-ernment's representatives yesterday reading a paper al Rock Springs, inad-vertently said that the ptreau paid the bills. Now, the bureau never paid any bills. The people gave the money, and vertently said that the **Diffeau** paid the bills. Now, the bureau never paid any bills. The people gave the money, and the money came from the people. And if this convention speaks in no uncer-tain tones, what they do will be heard even in Washington. We have a right to ask certain things, and we should ask without fear or favor, because the men who are there are men whom we have sent there, and they are sent there to do the bidding of the people. The people themselves are supreme, and all have sent there, and they are sent there to do the bidding of the people. The people themselves are supreme, and all they have to do is to come out and de-clare themselves, and there is no one in the United States big enough to stand against us. I think it to be the most unwise thing that could be done to take and put the entire public range into a forest reserve and handle it as forest reserves are handled. It would mean in Wyoming alone a reduction of over 50 per cent of the stock in that state. It would mean a setting back of the de-velopment of that state for 20 years. Even more, it would mean the leveling of a lot of little towns that have sprung up all over it depending upon the stock up all over it depending upon the stock industry and the stock industry alone. And if 10,000,000 acres can only carry less than 400,000 sheep two months, you can figure up how many sheep Wyom-ing could carry. And, as I said, it would be a reduction of over 50 per cent

ON RANGE SITUATION.

'I know they will tell me in forest reserves there is a lot of very heavy torest areas and there are lots of rocks torest areas and there are lots of rocks and so forth. I will admit that, but I am counting in the National park, which is a large part of Wyoming. Of the 64,000,000 I am counting in the right of way of the Union Pacific rail-road. That is nearly 9,000 acres. I am counting in the towns and rivers and the entire wree of the state so am counting in the towns and rivers and the entire area of the state, so they cannot come back and say we are not fair, because we don't take cognizance of the rocks and heavy timbered areas. The forest reserves in this, where there are forested areas, I believe are right; but they abauld he so handled as to give the areas, I believe are right; but they should be so handled as to give the freest use to the stockmen of the state in which those areas are situat-ed. If that is done, there would be but little complaint. But when 10.-000,000 acres can only range 400,000 head of sheep for two months, which makes nearly 125 acres of land per sheep a year, but if you in Utah (and I am not acquainted with the condi-tions here) cut down to 125 acres per sheep a year, you can begin to réalize sheep a year, you can begin to realize where you stand.

ON CAR SHORTAGE.

Another subject to come up will be "Another subject to come up will be car shortage. I don't know whether there are any railroad men here or not. The audience is so large I can't see all of you. If there are I am glad of it. In looking up this subject of car shortage—now I am not going to abuse anybody. I want you to dis-tinctly understand that—I am finding fault with the railroads, and the per-sonality of the men operating them are two different things. I find in looking up this subject that

are two different things. I find in looking up this subject that there was in 1896, 36,746 locomotives in the United States, and in 1904, the last year I could get exact figures for, there were 48,556, or an increase in six years of 32 per cent of power. In the same years there were 1,284,807 freight cars in 1898, and in 1904, 1.-728,903, or an increase of 34 per cent. 728,903, or an increase of 34 per cent Now, an increase in six years, remem-ber, gentlemen, of 32 per cent in pow-er and 34 per cent in freight cars. And that does not include all of the increase. As you know, the engines are being built larger and heavier each year, so much so that now some of the roads are having the low to be the that passenger trains have to take sidings to let the freight trains pass. And in the same time, there was an increase of railroad mileage of 13 per cent. Now, remember an increase in power and cars of nearly 34 per cent, and an increase of mileage of 13 per cent, so that it would be about two and a half times in equipment over mileage. "Now it looks, if the cars and power were enough in 1898, and they have increased two and one-half times fast-er than the mileage, as if there ought er than the mileage, as if there ought to be cars and power enough now to do the business; but that there is not, stockmen are painfully aware, es-pecially you of the farther west. "In one part of Wyoming we have had scarcely any trouble, even this year. I think we will have to look for it in some other place then in year. I think we will have to look for it in some other place than in the equipment, and I believe it is found in the unprecedented increase of business that has come to the road



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very simple there is not any chance for misunderstanding. The president, as you know, has been vastly interested, immensely interested, in all the matters that affect you, and he is one of the longest-sighted men in these United States, and if he were not he would not be where he is. He has been think-ing about these matters, and not long ego he sent a special message to Con-press dealing with land matters in gen-eral and with grazing questions. ery simple there is not any chance for

ON FOREST RESERVES.

ON FOREST RESERVES. What I am directed to tell you is this: Some of you will like it and some of you will not. That in the judgment of the public range is eventually coming, and coming soon; that it is right that it should be done; that the president believes that it is for the best interests of public domain, including the live-tock men, that it should come soon, and that as government control of the public range is one of the fixed policies of his administration, he would be find the advice of this associa-lion and of the American Livestock as-polation; also, as to the form it should ake for the heat the form it should

lion and of the American Livestock as-sociation; also, as to the form it should ake for the best interests to all con-rened. That is his message to you, it is not my message, but the presi-ient's message to this convention. Now, I come also in the second ca-pacity. But I am in more or less trou-ble in that line. I wish very much Mr. Waish had been here, because I know what he thinks about forest reserves, and I should have liked to have a chance to answer him on this platform. Now, I lave to make my talk without having any talk to reply to, except what your vice president has said in this inaugural address, and I cannot reply to him at great length, although as margural address, and I cannot reply to him at great length, although I am going to ask him to allow me to sivide my time with Mr. Potter, chief inspector of grazing and forest re-ierves, who will reply more in detail han I shall to some of these things Dr. Wilson has said. The only thing I want to say now before passing is just a word about forest reserves. The foctor reminds me a good deal of the man who was asked whether he could play the fiddle. He said he didn't thow, because he had never tried. The and who was asked whether he could play the fiddle. He said he didn't now, because he had never tried. The factor has never tried regulation of farest reserves, being outside of that ires, and therefore I am not going ther him as I should if he were mak-hig adjrect statement as a result of ex-brience.

"POW-WOW" SUGGESTED.

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satisfy the man whose po-sition is less strong on the basis of that statement. We have to consider the weifare of any statement. We have to consider the general welfare; not the welfare of any general weitare; not the weifare of any single class; and I can give you as an illustration of this fact that the only delegation that has called on me since I came to Salt Lake was a delegation of irrigators, whose complaint was that their watersheds were being overgrazed by sheep. Now, there are places where that is the greatest consideration, and it is in the instance I am conting that is the greatest consideration, and it is in the instance I am quoting. There are other places where the sheep-man's interests are first, and still other places where it is the lumberman or miner. In each separate instance the forest service will try to give that first interest the first consideration, without reference to whether it is sheep or cat-tle or lumber or mining or what. In other words, in dealing with this matter, we are, as Dr. Wilson said. "The servants of the whole people." We shall try to give each one of you a square deal, but we shall not give to any single interest a consideration which will prevent us from giving ev-ery attention to the other interests, ery attention to the other interests, large or small, with whose welfare we are charged. I want to make that as clear as possible. We don't want the forest service's position today misun-derstood in this or any other matter.

CONFERENCE INVITED.

CONFERENCE INVITED. And finally, I ask you again to bring your complaints to us. Let us reason together, and see whether they cannot be set clear. We believe that the man-agement of the reserves is better this year than last. We believe that it will be better next year than this; but the prime consideration in the improve-ment is getting your co-operation. If you will accept, and I know most of you do, that the forest reserves are here to stay, and will help us to im-prove their administration, then it will be good for you and good for us. It is the old story, "United we stand, divid-ed we fail."

DELEGATES ASK QUESTIONS.

General Discussion Ensues at Conclusion of Mr. Pinchot's Address.

When Mr. Pinchot concluded his speech a general discussion commenc-ed in which delegates shot a steady stream of significant questions at the government's representative. A portion of the dialogue which ensued follows:



my mind, that we have got the reserves, and the people of the United States, be-ing all of the people of the United States, east and west, who make the laws together, are behind that policy, and I have the authority of the president of the United States for that statement. So much for Mr. Sullivan's unquestionable argument. Mr. Gaines (Idaho)—The question I wish to ask is on the same line that Mr. Johnson of Idaho has asked. Mr. Johnson, as I understand his question, is this: If there are A, B and C of Is this. If there are a, band o of Idaho, who are homesteaders, and one has 500 and one 100 head of sheep, if any one can come in there, or will come in there and offer to buy up their sheep and is willing to pay more than what is considered their valuation, that man will sell. Their object in buying those sheep from that man is to close him out, that they may have access to the range, and it will follow up to every small man that there is on the range. Now, then, the question is here: Is the forest service going to bind every other man that had nothing to do with that deal to them? Supposing there was 1,00 head of sheep on a range, permit-ted to go there. Among that number, 50 were sold to another man in that neighborhood, who desires to go on the range and place sheep there. Would they be given preference over anybody sheep from that man is to close him they be given preference over anybody else who had an application? Would they be turned down, or would that same man be excluded if he wanted to

same man be excluded if he wanted to get in that business again? The reason I ask the question is this: If such is the case, every acre of land in the state of Idaho and every other state, will be in the hands of corporations, and the people who live adjacent to them will be serfs and in their power. (Ap-plause) plause). Mr. Potter.—In reply, I would say that this question being brought up now is one of which it is impossible to make any set rule. There are so many varying conditions, different ways in which stock arrive, different customs of the country, that to quite an extent we must determine range privileges on plause). Mr. F which stock arrive, different customs of the country, that to quite an extent we must determine range privileges on the merits of each individual case, ac-cording to the conditions existing in that section of the country with which we are dealing; but we try to follow out certain general principles. But in granting privileges we give pref-erence to the class A man, who is the small man. If the re-serve is heavily stocked to the limit, saying that not more than a certain number of sheep or cattle will be enti-tied to a renewal without reduction. As the country settles up and it becomes necessary to take new men into the re-serve, these new men will be taken in not at the expense of the class A men, but of the larger interests. It must be that the natural evolution of the thing will be as the country settles up that the batter of the rest.

but of the larger interests. It must be that the natural evolution of the thing will be as the country settles up that the big outfit man will have to give way to the bona fide settler. We try to pro-tect the man who has acquired rang rights by giving him advantage so far as we can and a right to transfer that in case he has good reason to leave the country. Sometimes a man is compelled to leave a certain section of the coun-try on account of the health of his family, and there is a certain protec-tion in that way that he must be given. But we try to avoid in every reasonable way a monopoly of the range. We are compelled in many instances to re-strict the number of new men allowed if we allow all the new men who wish to go into a reserve for the reason that if we allow all the name men. We feel that they are entified to certain con-siderations, and that it would not be right to make them immediately out down their holdings, and for that

ON FEDERAL CONTROL.

"Wyoming has only one congress-man, but he is not afraid, and here is the message that he sent to the Wy-oming woolgrowers. It is just as ap-propriate at this convention. He says: 'I congratulate the woolgrowers of Wyoming, in convention assembled, on the properous condition of their indusin convention assembled, on rous condition of their indus-condition I believe will conthe prospe try, which try, which condition r believe will con-tinue so long as we maintain an ade-quate tariff (a thing that interests the sheepman) and don't furthey restrict the use of our range (not some on-else's range), but don't restrict the use of our range by federal supervision and control. (Applauma) I wish you of our range), but don't restrict the use and control. (Applause.) I wish you a pleasant meeting, etc.' He believes that prosperous conditions shell that prosperous conditions shall con-tinue so long as we maintain an ade-quate tariff and what is of much neuro importance. don't restrict the use of our range by federal supervision and cor trol They are going to do something with

the lands-lease them. You konw there has been a great deal of land stealing out west. I don't know how it affects you people here in Utah and in Idaho, out west. I don't know how it affects you people here in Utah and in Idaho, but I know a man who steals much government land in Wyoming is poor on account of it, and I know that in the central part of Wyoming there has never been one single acre of land alienated from the government that the government has not got value received for-not an acre. There is not today, I believe, in the state of Wyoming, 160 acres of government land that any man could go on and be able to stay there five years and make an honest living, and if he had to take and fence that and put cattle on it, 16 head of cattle would sturve to death on it inside of a year. And yet that is the land they are going to control and take care of-a thing that has never been known in the history of the United States. We have always had a frontier, and the men going out there to make homes have always had a frontier, and the is all gone and they come in and tell us that we ought to get together and fix. out west.

Laxative Bromo Ouvine Cares & Cold in One Day. Gro in 2 Days

SERVICE IS WRETCHED.

"Another trouble the roads have-some of them at least-is they want tonnage. Now, what the stockman wants is not tonnage, but 'speedage.' (Applause). We are not complaining to the railroad at prices. We are not complaining of equipment on purphese complaining of equipment so much as we are of service. I was talking with we are of service. I was talking with one of the large sheepmen in the west-ern part of Wyoming today, and he said that on one shipment he made of 7,006 head, he lost from 75 cents to a dollar a head on account of poor ser-vice. Now, geatlemen of the railroads, what we want you to do after you load us up, is to get us somewhere-but not on a siding. (Laughter and ap-plause). Get us to market! Get us to market before the sheep have grown so old that the butchers don't want them. (Laughter). We believe you can do it, and we believe you will do it; but the Union Pacific will have to build another track through Wyoming before she can do it. They have got too much business: track through Wyoming before she can do it. They have got too much business: and it is a marvel—any one that will look into the figures of the Union Pa-cific, the traffic that they are hauling over that single track is simply a mar-vel. A man can scarcely realize it. So, then, thy have got to increase their mileage by double tracking most of these roads. The business of the coun-try at present demands it. Whether a time will come that it will not, I know not; but while things will not al-ways continue in the prosperous and know not; but while things will not al-ways continue in the prosperous and happy condition they are at present, I feel that as this west develops we will not only have to have one double track, but dozens of double tracks across the entire continent, and then scarcely be able to do the business. Now, if this shortage of cars is due to neglect on the part of the railroads they outch to be compelled to get more, but if it is due to lack of business prudence and not simply to not having material or equipment enough to do the work.

or equipment enough to do then I can't see that we have so much to complain of, about that, at least. Another thing we might take into consideration is, if we could have got-

(Continued on page six.)

6. The Gron box 250

Boys' overcoats are being sold at a reduction of ONE-FOURTH.

Half Prices

Other tempting features.

Saturday Specials in Shoes

Special for Saturday and next week. Women's \$3.50 Shoes in Patent and Kid, button or lace for \$2.95 See the window display. Little Gent's sizes, 8 1-2 to 13 1-2, regular \$1.75 values for\$1.35 Misses \$2.50 and \$3.00 values for\$2.35 Misses \$2.00 and \$2.25 values for\$1.95 Childs' sizes 8 1-2 to 11, \$2.25 and \$2.50 values for\$1.95; \$2.00 values for\$1.45

Assorted Chocolate Italian Creams and Italian Squares-Worth 40c a pound-Saturday Special

25c

Entire line of Imported Perjumes-Pivers, Rogers & Gallett and Pinauds-Regular \$1.00 an oz., for

75c an oz.

意思を

Saturday the Last Day of Our Linen and White Coods Sale POSITIVELY.

Japanese drawn work One-Half Price. Hand Embroidered Irish Linens, One-third reduction.

Spring Goods.

Dress Ginghams, fast colors12 I-2c yard Dress Ginghams, double fold, fast colors15e yard. 1000 yards Arnold's Superfine 36-inch Flannellette, 500 pairs Cotton Sheet Blankets, size 64-80, \$1.25 grade 5000 yards John Anderson Scotch Ginghams, 32-inch. 250 yard. 100 Battenberg Center Pieces, round and square, 30-in. \$2.50 grade for\$1.25 each. (Limit of two to a customer.)

