RULE OVER POWER DAM TO BE FIXED

McNary and Bone Drafting Bill to Govern Service From Bonneville.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—(AP)—Following a White House conference, Senators Bone (D., Wash.) and McNary (R., Ore.) started work today on a composite bill to provide administration of the Bonneville project by army engineers and the federal power commission.

They said the question of an administrative authority for Grand Coulee was "out of the picture" for the present.

The conference yesterday decided upon the course to be incorporated in the new bill, designed to stand at least until a federal policy of uniformity in rates for all federal power projects can be put into effect.

McNary and Bone said the composite bill would provide a 10-year limitation on contracts, with a preference right given those taking a 10-year option. Public agencies, as provided in the McNary-Steiwer bill introduced two weeks ago, would have a prior claim of 50 per cent of Bonneville power.

The McNary-Steiwer bill was a composite of the original McNary bill, introduced last August, and the Bone-Schwellenbach bill. It will be discarded and the four Oregon and Washington senators will prepare a new measure adding the new power policy declarations. It will be introduced as the McNary-Bone-Steiwer-Schwellenbach bill, they said.

It will be submitted to the federal power commission, army engineers, rural electrification administration and officers of the Tennessee valley authority before it is introduced, probably the latter part of the week.

Not to Be Binding

Bone said the conferees agreed the bill should not contain provisions or declarations of policy that would establish precedents or bind the federal government to specific rate structures or operating programs for its power projects. The "uniformity in rates" declaration would also apply to transmission and power plant operators, he said.

Schwellenbach said the general policy declarations to be written into the new bill would be flexible enough to permit adjustments, particularly with respect to Boulder Canyon dam, where rates were based on the cost of production by steam at Los Angeles, "a method which is outmoded."

CHERRY SISTERS PARTED BY DEATH

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 12—(AP)—Elizabeth — member of the Cherry sister troupe that flourished during the tomato-throwing stage era — died in a hospital here yesterday at the age of 67.

She played a few minor roles with Sisters Effie and Addie but then withdrew while they trod the Broadway boards to renown a quarter century ago.

Effie and Addie live on a modest farm at Marion, near here.

SCHOOL SUPT. IN 24th TERM SUPPLANTED

WALLA WALLA, May 12—The Walla Walla school board last night announced appointment of W. A. Lacey, high school principal, as superintendent of city schools, succeeding W. M. Kern, who is completing his 24th term in the position. School directors had no statement regarding the change.

NOTICE

To all owners of unlicensed dogs in Douglas Co. You are hereby notified to call at the office of the County Clerk and pay same on or before the 23rd day of May. Thereafter, there will be assessed a penalty of $1.00.

George K. Quine, Judge.
B. S. Nichols, Commissioner.
R. L. Stearns, Commissioner.

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Tastefully and modernly furnished. Fireproof. Excellent dining service. Desirable, quiet surroundings. Popular rates.

European Plan
Room, with bath, 1 person, $2 and up. Two persons, $3 and up.

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Room, with bath, 1 person, $4 and up. Two persons, $6.50 and up.

Oregon-Washington Lumber Industry Mainly Dependent on Outside Demand, Oregon State Planning Board States

Lumber, cut from the last of the nation's great stands of virgin timber in Oregon and Washington, has been gaining steadily in sales over southern pines and other woods in practically every section of the United States since 1922, a study of annual lumber shipment and market locations just completed by the Oregon state planning board shows.

The report, which was submitted to Governor Martin by Ormond R. Bean, board chairman, was the work of the advisory committee on forestry, of which C. J. Buck, regional forester, is chairman. It was written by J. Elton Lodewick of the Pacific northwest experiment station, who headed a subcommittee on forest products.

"Available lumber distribution data for the period 1922-32 indicate that the lumber industry in Oregon and Washington is dependent largely upon outside markets, only one-fourth to one-third of its production being consumed at home," the report says. "In foreign markets western woods have maintained their competitive position except where adversely affected by trade agreements in which American producers had no part. Domestic markets have been retained and even augmented at the expense of competitive woods wherever water or rail rates have been favorable."

"Flow maps, which depict graphically where lumber from the two northwest states went for each of the years studied, also show amounts for the years, while other maps and charts indicate the gains made over southern pine and other woods."

The report dramatically brings to the fore two important phases that should be of interest not only to lumbermen, but to all citizens of the state, it was pointed out by J. C. Rettie, supervisor of research for the planning board, commenting on the study. The first is that Oregon lumber is being used to meet an increasing portion of the national demand, and that any improvement in national conditions will immediately benefit this state. The second is that a policy of conservation and reforestation is of utmost importance to the state. This is shown in the section of the report on the lake states, formerly great lumber producers, where the policy of "cut-out, cut-out" was perceived. Conservation and reforestation was neglected in these states and now more than half the lumber they use must be imported. Oregon must have a new forestry conservation program if it is to escape a similar fate, Mr. Rettie shows.

Opportunities Overseen

A great opportunity for Northwest lumber is seen in the "prairie states" of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, the report shows. "All reports indicate that maintenance and construction have been so long deferred that a greater than normal demand will be created if and when farm incomes justify more than a subsistence existence," it states. "A large portion of the increased market can and should be applied by Pacific northwest lumber."

The opportunity for lumber from the states of Oregon and Washington is illustrated by noting that from 1922 to 1924 approximately 50 per cent of the lumber used by the prairie states originated in the northwest, while since 1924 approximately 60 per cent has come here, a gain of 10 per cent.

A striking fact brought out by the study is that northwest lumber has made consistent gains in the very heart of the southern pine region, while in nearby sections, and in regions formerly largely served by the southern wood, the gain is very marked.

Southern States Supplanted

"The most conspicuous gains in the proportion of lumber requirements supplied have been made by Oregon and Washington in the North Atlantic and New England states," the report says. "This is attributable to favorable water transportation facilities and rates. Continuance of existing conditions should make possible the maintenance of a strong competitive position for western woods in these territories. In 1922 and 1923 Oregon and Washington furnished one-seventh of the lumber used in the North Atlantic states, about four-sevenths came from the southern pine region, and two-sevenths from other sources. Since then the demand for Oregon and Washington lumber has increased until these states meet three-sevenths of the requirements. Simultaneously, southern pine has lost ground so that it now furnishes slightly less than three-sevenths.

"In the New England states, Oregon and Washington lumber has gradually supplanted that from the southern states. In 1922 and 1923 Oregon and Washington furnished approximately one-fifteenth of the lumber used in New England, and the southern states furnished between three and four times as much. The proportion originating in Oregon and Washington gradually increased until in 1932 it was four-fifteenths of the total. During the same period the proportion furnished by the southern pine region decreased to two-fifteenths of the total.

"Foreign distribution has followed the same general trend as has domestic distribution. There were rather consistent increases from 1922 until 1928, followed by a decrease in 1930 and a still more marked decrease in 1932. The 1932 distribution to foreign countries was only 35-40 per cent of that of the 1928 peak.

"Japan has been rather consistently the largest purchaser of Oregon and Washington lumber. In 1922 and 1923 this country took approximately 60 per cent of what is here considered as exports. The proportion decreased rather steadily until in 1932 Japan absorbed 30 per cent of Oregon's shipments and 41 per cent of Washington's foreign lumber shipments. A portion of the decrease may be attributed to a leveling off of the excessive demand of 1922 occasioned by the Japanese earthquakes but a portion is also attributable to the growing practice of purchasing requirements in log form.

"As the Japanese demand decreased there was an increased demand from China. Until 1928 China took less than 10 per cent of Washington's foreign shipments, while during the same period the Chinese demand was from 12 to 24 per cent of Oregon's foreign shipments. By 1932 China was taking 27 per cent of Oregon's and approximately 20 per cent of Washington's foreign lumber. Railroad ties, cut principally from second-growth Douglas fir timber stands, comprise the bulk of the loadings for China.

Britain Cuts In

"The two markets showing the greatest decline during the period under consideration are the United Kingdom and the Australia-New Zealand markets. The losses in both markets are attributable to the same source, the British empire preference trade agreements of 1932. From 1922 until 1930 the Australia-New Zealand market absorbed from 11 to 15 per cent of Washington's foreign lumber shipments, and from 12 to 26 per cent of Oregon's foreign shipments. In 1932 Australia took only 1 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, from these sources.

"The United Kingdom market showed a similar decline. Whereas by 1930 Great Britain and continental Europe were taking better than 15 per cent of the foreign lumber shipments from Oregon and Washington, in 1932 the demand from these sources comprised slightly over 7 per cent of the total.

"The maps clearly indicate the degree to which both Oregon and Washington are dependent upon outside markets. During the years 1922-1930 between one-fifth and one-fourth of the lumber produced in these states and sold in continental United States was consumed within Oregon and Washington. At the height of curtailed lumber production the quantities used at home decreased in volume but increased in proportion until they approximated one-third of the total domestic distribution. This probably indicates that as the selling price of lumber decreased a smaller part of the production could be shipped any great distance and a larger proportion was dumped on local markets."

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Resinol

U. S.-GERMAN ZEP TRAFFIC PLANNED

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 12—(AP)—A new "Hindenburg line" was being drawn today—but this Hindenburg was a queen of commerce, and the line was being drawn across the skies between Lakehurst and Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

With 48 passengers aboard, the huge Zeppelin which spanned the Atlantic so swiftly last week, this morning started the return journey on the first of ten round trips planned for the summer between Germany and the United States—trips which Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the Zeppelin company, hopes will bring the establishment of a permanent German-American commerce in the North Atlantic skies.

Its officers were hopeful of reaching the home port at Frankfort-on-Main in six or seven hours under the record time of 61 hours 57 minutes it established on the westward trip which ended here at dawn Saturday.

Dr. Eckener, who disclosed that the Hindenburg's trips were designed to awaken the interest of the American public in a German-American commercial trans-oceanic service, talked with President Roosevelt and other officials in Washington yesterday.

Returning here by plane, he said the officials were "very friendly, very hopeful", but added no decision would be reached until after the ten scheduled demonstration trips.

Dr. R. J. Lockwood
CHIROPRACTOR
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Phone 445-R

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Riddle, Ore.

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As a Farmer He Knows the Needs of Douglas County.

Supported Social Security Legislation

Is a World War Veteran.

VOTE

55 X Glenn N. (Bert) Riddle.

TUNE IN KRNR 6:30 P. M. THURSDAY, MAY 14

Pd. Adv.

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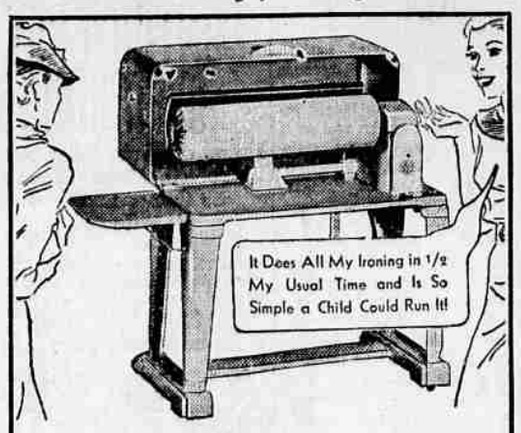

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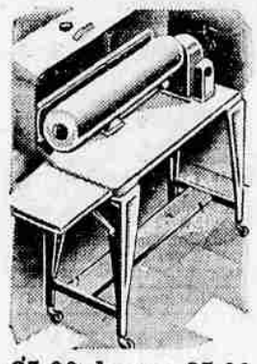

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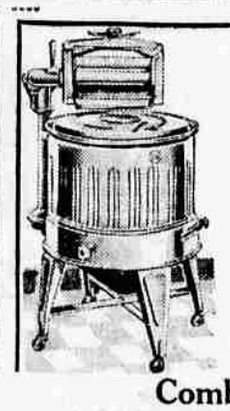

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