

Personal Mention

J. H. King, of Baker, is among the out of town guests at the Foley today.

Miss Iona Graves, of Baker, is visiting in La Grande for a few days as a guest at the Savoy.

Wallowa was represented among the out of town guests at the Foley last evening by W. F. Shields.

George Ball will leave this evening for Falls City and other points to visit with friends and relatives.

Miss M. Moore left last evening for Pendleton where she will spend a few days visiting.

The Rev. Weston F. Shields of Wallowa, was in town Friday on business.

Mrs. Albert Gottfredson returned to her home at Bickleton, Washington, after visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Headley of this city.

Mrs. J. R. Zumevald returned to her home at Spanaway, Washington, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Waltz of this city.

Mrs. J. A. Smith returned to her home at Portland this morning after spending the past month visiting

with her daughter, Mrs. Earl Reynolds, of this city.

Donald Metcalf returned to his home in La Grande this morning after a few days spent at Huron.

Garet Tait returned yesterday from a three weeks trip to Portland and Seattle where he has been visiting relatives.

Poster Slina and William Heugan returned to La Grande this morning from Corvallis where they have been attending O. A. C.

Mrs. P. A. Muehlen, left this morning on No. 17 for Portland to attend the Rose Festival.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Flora left recently for Portland where they are making their home. Mrs. Flora was formerly Miss Beatrice Patty.

Mrs. John Hodgins and daughter, Sylvia, left this morning for Portland where they will attend the Rose Festival and visit friends.

Mrs. A. V. Dillon and Mrs. M. Stevens and daughter, Phyllis Ross, of Oakland, California, left this morning on the branch line train for En-

terprise to visit Mrs. F. C. Teirney.

Sam and Ben Harris, of Cove, are in town today attending to business. They are stopping at the Foley.

W. F. Brooke, of Summerville, is in town today transacting business. He is stopping at the Foley.

Leo Read, who makes his home at Enterprise, is in town today and is stopping at the Savoy.

Enterprise was represented among the out of town guests at the Foley last evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Kirkman.

Miss Martha Edwards left this morning on No. 17 for Portland where she will attend the Rose Festival.

H. H. Baldock, division engineer of the State Highway Commission, of this city, returned last evening after a few days spent in Umatilla County inspecting roads.

Miss Florence Hurley returned to her home at Enterprise this morning after spending the winter in Baker where she has been attending school.

Mrs. C. B. Carse and daughter, Doreen, returned to their home in Portland after spending the past few months visiting Mrs. W. G. Sawyer, of this city.

Master Buddy Gettings returned to his home at Elgin this morning after a few days spent in La Grande visiting.

Mrs. J. F. Haley, of Portland, returned last evening on No. 23 after spending the past three weeks in this city visiting.

Mrs. Kate Bryant and daughter, Juanita, left this morning for Portland where they will attend the Rose Festival. Miss Bryant will remain several weeks visiting relatives.

Mrs. M. E. Carnes and Mrs. H. B. Kottmann, of Los Angeles, California, left this morning on the branch line train for Joseph to visit friends.

John Baker arrived in La Grande last evening from Baker to spend a few days visiting friends.

THE OLD HOME TOWN

By Stanley



ALASKA MAKES BIG STRIDES IN FARMING

buy so much as a single piece of lumber. Every man, woman and child in the country uses wood every day of his life. Forest products are consumed in obtaining nearly every process of manufacture and trade activity. Every ton of steel requires wood in mining the iron ore and in mining the coal used to make the steel. To manufacture cement, coal must be used and therefore wood—large amounts of wood are used for forms in concrete construction. All food is produced with the aid of wood in some form and the most of it is shipped in containers made of wood. The farmer is the largest consumer of wood in the country. In short, the general public pays a large part of its bill for wood in the disguised form of the cost of food, clothing and other articles that contain no wood at all.

A few examples will illustrate the menace of short-lived, shifting industries such as our southern lumbermen complained of. In Michigan a large woodware plant was established because of the excellent hardwood trees around it. The plant employed about 100 men, who had permanent residence in the town. Although it used about a million feet of timber annually, the plan had never safeguarded its timber supplies, and the tributary timber was purchased for manufacture into lumber. The sawmill cut the timber and moved on. The wood-working plant, bereft of its timber supply, was also forced to leave. The population of the town, over 1,100 in 1900, had in 1920 fallen to 624. The removal of the wood industries, due to what might be called "timber mining," resulted in higher taxes for the town, poor transportation and dwindling markets. The farmers thus handicapped in many cases abandoned their farms in consequence. One township in the same state had 177 people in 1890. In 1900, while the adjacent pine forests were being cut and saved, the population jumped to 1,927. The timber was cut, the mills moved on, and in 1920 the town had shrunk to a population of 568. The only railroad was taken out, and the township itself cannot hope to retain even its present population if the cut-over land remains idle.

Not Merely a Local Problem. But the problem is bigger than a local problem. The best authorities hold that by the end of the present century the population of the country will have increased to about 200 million people. At the current per capita consumption, a population of 150 million in 1950 will require almost 32,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood. To supply this means every acre of forest land must be put to work growing trees. Idle acres, which are a liability to the country, cannot be tolerated.

Will the United States, it may be

ALASKA MAKES BIG STRIDES IN FARMING

Fairbanks, Alaska, was originally a mining camp. Today it depends upon agriculture for its chief support and in the location of one of the largest agricultural experiment stations conducted by the United States government. Rampart, Alaska, was a placer camp originally, but today it is the site of one of the largest agricultural experiment stations, says the National Republican.

These two facts serve to illustrate how the U. S. Department of Agriculture is transforming the farthest north territory of the United States from a bleak, cheerless, unproductive waste into a rich agricultural section. The general impression is that Alaska is leaping the year round to such an extent that agriculture cannot be pursued successfully. That is erroneous. President Harding, and his party, when they reach Alaska about the first of July, will find their menu supplied with as many varieties of fresh vegetables grown in Alaska this summer as they are able to obtain in any of our northern states.

The Agricultural Department records show that, although much of the land titled is within two degrees of the Arctic Circle and that the frost-free period is only about 95 days, the production of vegetables and cereals has reached a stage in Alaska that enables the residents to supply themselves not only for the summer season, but to raise a surplus that greatly assists them through the long Alaska winter months.

Following are some of the vegetables which are grown with splendid success in Alaskan territory: Garden peas of the Alaska variety, spinach, lettuce, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, tomatoes, cucumbers, rhubarb, beans, turnips, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, potatoes, lettuce and radishes. The lettuce grown in Alaska is of especially fine quality, being crisp, tender, well flavored and the heads weighing from two to three pounds. Small fruits, such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and strawberries are grown in abundance.

What the Alaskan growing season lacks in the way of duration, it makes up for in its intensity. Once the summer begins in Alaska the days are unusually long and the heat constant. During the height of the summer season, when the sun is farthest

asked, be able to meet a part of its timber needs by imports from other countries? Forest economists say no. In Europe, the few countries still having large coniferous forests cannot supply the needs of the rest of the European nations. The wood from Canada will be of doubtful availability for export trade. Even if the Siberian timber were at the undisputed call of the United States, the quantity available for annual export would amount to but a small part of our present consumption.

Foresters, then, are unanimous in saying that so far as the wood needs of the United States are concerned we must either grow our own timber or go without. Management of the timber of our national forests already serves as an example of what can be done in keeping the forest land continuously productive and in supplying areas from which timber may be taken for all time. This, say the foresters, must be done on every acre that is best adapted to growing timber, if we intend to fulfill our future timber requirements.

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The Largest Chain Department Store Organization in the World

J.C. Penney Co.

371 DEPARTMENT STORES

This is a Month of Exceptional Giving

Perhaps you have a friend who is to be married in this month of "June brides and roses." It is likely that you have friends who will celebrate their wedding anniversary this month. Then a son, a daughter or a friend's son or daughter may be graduating from college or high school.

And commencements and confirmations recur every June.

The service we extend to you in the all-important question of selecting suitable gifts will transform a trying ordeal into an enjoyable event.

Our aim is to serve our patrons a little more consistently, a little better than they are served elsewhere.

Visit our Store and be convinced.

J.C. Penney Co.

The Largest Chain Department Store Organization in the World

Slingin' the Slang No. 5



Camping

Used to be Sunday was the day we put on the high collars that wore blisters on our ears and then spent the rest of the day on our knees. Nowadays we get in our camping togs, wind up the old bus and shake hands with Mother Nature or give some fish the hookworm. We've got the Togs, Hiking Pants, Army Belts, Mess Kits—everything in khaki, built for comfort and wear. When you get next to Dame Nature be sure to have on the right togs.

Westenhaver & Gilbert

201 Depot St.

Every Home Should Have Good Books

See that the children have books which will improve their taste for worthwhile literature after they grow up.

Newlin Book & Stationery Co.

S.H.E.R.R.Y.'S LAST DAY TODAY

POOR MEN'S WIVES

With a Great Cast

Barbara La Marr, David Butler, Betty Francisco, Richard Tucker, Zasu Pitts and The Heavenly Twins

Comedy

"BLAZES"

PLENTY OF FINE TIMBER AHEAD

Perpetual Logging Operation That Insures Supply of Future Timber.

"My idea of Heaven," said a southern lumberman not long ago, "is a place where I could timber forever without moving my mill." He tapped a little list of figures in his hand. "This report shows that we've got about four years' supply of standing timber left. That means in four years we move. It means a big move for we've got to go to the Pacific coast for enough timber to justify a big new mill. That means new country, new methods, new troubles. It means a loss of timber, loss of money, loss of organization. In a way we lumbermen have missed a big bet when we cut our timber sleek and clean without taking into consideration a new crop coming up. When we all cut out we must junk a large part of our equipment, tear up our railroad tracks, abandon our roads, and move to other sources of supply. It's bad for the community, too; it's bad for our workers in the mill and in the woods. They've got to seek other employment or uproot and go with us to new fields of activity."

And now comes the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, saying that the lumbermen need not go to Heaven to find a place where he can always cut and never move that mill of his. Recently a large body of timber has been sold by the government, a unique characteristic of which is that timber can be cut from this area for all time to come. In other words, the government foresters have worked out a plan of management for this stand of timber that provides a continuous, perpetual supply of raw material. This body of timber is on the Malheur National Forest in eastern Oregon and covers an area of 550,000 acres, containing nearly 7,000,000,000 feet of mature sawtimber. The sale already made is in the Bear Valley unit, which is estimated to contain 800,000,000 feet. Only the first unit has yet been sold, and as this unit is cut out a second unit will be put on the market, to be followed by successive sales. By the time then, that the last unit in this watershed is cut over, the young growth on the first area will have reached maturity and the cycle can begin again. A similar offering has just been put on the market by the government involving 655 million feet of Douglas fir on the Cascade National Forest in Oregon. This is only the first unit of a tract containing 43 billion feet, and the Forest Service plans to offer this timber at such a rate and under such conditions that a mill may be operated from one setting for all time. If cutting progresses at the rate of 1000 acres a year the timber on the unit first sold will be 100 years old at the end of the cycle and ripe for a second cut.

Bountiful Mother Nature. In the minds of the layman and those unfamiliar with forestry, there has been a profound misconception of just what is necessary in order to make forest land continually productive. A great many people believe whenever a tree is cut a tree should be planted, thus insuring a future crop. Luckily Mother Nature is too bountiful to make this necessary except where man has so hacked and burned that nothing remains. Under forestry principles, whenever a stand is cut seed trees are usually left on the area. These trees then seed up the ground. Without any further attention on the part of the foresters, other than to prevent fires sweeping the area, a new crop is on its way to serve the multitudinous wood needs of mankind.

And our wood needs are many indeed, though some of us may never

The First Home Grown Strawberries of the Season Received Today

TROUTDALE BERRIES, 3 boxes 25c
FRESH ASPARAGUS, 3 bunches 25c
RHUBARB—can it now—lb. 1c
NEW POTATOES, lb. 10c
OREGON MILK, large can 10c
MAZOLA OIL, pint, 30c; qt., 58c; 1/2-gal. \$1.13

WESSON OIL, pint, 32c; qt., 60c; 1/2-gal. \$1.15
CAMPEL'S TOMATO SOUP, can 10c
RIDE OLIVES, pint 30c
BUTTER, fresh Creamery, 2 lbs. 89c
BREAD, all varieties, 3 loaves 25c

PROMPT AND RELIABLE DELIVERY—MAIN 49

HOOVERIZED GROCERY