

WASHINGTON WEEK

By Harris Ellsworth, M. C.

Having been rather close up to the problems of European defense when I was in Europe late last fall, I was recently cheered by news coming out of the Lisbon meeting of the North Atlantic treaty organization. When I was in Europe it seemed the countries there were not taking defense against a possible attack by the Russians as seriously as they should I am certain that at that time the Europeans were not so worried about the possibility of a World War 3 as we were. The agreement at Lisbon would seem to indicate that they really mean business — defense business—now.

We must remember, though, that agreements made up by the foreign ministers at Lisbon are nothing but paper agreements until the parliaments of the various countries vote the men and money—they were hesitating that last year. Perhaps now they will go ahead and do the necessary. So far as our government is concerned, we are already doing our share, and I think, will continue to do it.

When the Housing and Home Finance agency was created about five years ago it was supposed to consolidate, or at least co-ordinate, the various existing housing agencies including the Public Housing Administration, Fed-

eral Housing Administration, Home Loan Bank Board, and what was then the Home Owners Loan Corporation. The legal status and the functions of those agencies were not changed. What was done was to place a sort of head administrator on top of the other four. The first year the new super-office, the Office of the Administrator, required only 183 additional employees. In the intervening years this top organization has been given some additional responsibility but nothing of great magnitude. This co-ordinating agency now asks for 1,472 employees for the coming fiscal year! I understand that when the house appropriations committee received this request some of the members hit the ceiling and inquired of the other agencies just exactly what the Office of the Administrator did for each of the individual agencies. The reply the committee received from each agency, I am told, was simply the word "nothing." That is how bureaucracy grows. Such illustrations show why we are so burdened with debt and taxes.

Action on the UMT bill, which is rated as the biggest and most controversial piece of legislation the congress will pass upon this year, will be completed some time during the week ending on March 8. To keep a speaking date I made way back in December, I shall make a quick trip out to Oregon and back but I will be here in time to vote on UMT. (In fact, I shall doubtless be back in Washington before this appears in print.)

As soon as the UMT bill has been considered, floor action on appropriations bills will begin. I understand two bills are now ready for action—meaning that the committee has finished its work on them. It is likely that legislative work in the house will be pretty much confined to appropriations bills most of March.

Nayborhill Club

The Nayborhill Club met last Wednesday afternoon at home of Mrs. Elsa Raveks with 13 present. The afternoon was spent in sewing, knitting, crocheting and rug making.

Mrs. Grace Lillegard was admitted as a new member. Mrs. Dorothy Lockland was a guest and gave an interesting talk.

Dessert luncheon was served by the hostess. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Leora Stewart.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Geraldine Bomar of the Nook Cafe spent four days last week at Coos Bay.

Mrs. Carl Rettke, mother of Bob Rettke and son, Carl Jr., came Monday for a visit at the Rettke home here.

Floyd White, formerly employed by Kerr Hardware & Electric is now working for the Coast Freight lines.

WANTED!

Scrap Iron, Metal, Batteries, radiators, etc.

A pound or a car load!

C. & M. Salvage Yd.

Box 605 or contact Don Carter or Louis Morris.

B. B. Crabb Co.

Accounting-Bookkeeping

Payroll & Income Taxes

Gardner Building
Brookings, Oregon

NOTICE

Katherine's Beauty Shop

Kay Sandstrom

Assisted By

Norma Felipe

Evenings by Appointment

Harbor, Oregon

Buy Your Plumbing
INSTALLED!

CURRY COUNTY
LUMBER COMPANY

See Warriner

CHETCO ROD and GUN CLUB

Announces Its Annual

SPRING

SHOOT

SUNDAY, March 9

BEGINNING AT 10:00 A. M.

At The CLUB HOUSE

On Benham Road, Harbor

PRIZES FOR ALL!

TURKEYS — HAMS — CHICKENS

Bingo and other games for the Whole Family!

REFRESHMENTS SERVED!



There's Gold In Your Farm Woodlot

No. 2 (Second of a series of six articles on second-growth forests as a cash crop, prepared by private, state and federal forest agencies)

Remember this: Trees grow! Every year they grow they make money for you. You don't pull up the carrot patch when it is half grown and expect to make any money. You do thin the carrot patch and get bigger carrots and more cash.

Let's talk about your woodlot for just a minute and discuss some of the types and kinds of trees growing there before we talk about managing your trees.

If you have a typical farm woodlot found throughout Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades here's what you'll find: (a) some young seedlings and saplings, (b) some poles about 35 years old, and (c) some saw log trees.

Seedlings and saplings: Here is a young forest which has seeded in from close by seed trees. Fire has been kept out. There will be about 2500 trees to an acre, 10 to 12 feet tall and 2 inches in diameter. What good is this "brush" you may ask? A sapling stand will yield Christmas trees, posts and fuel. You may even find some old cedar windfalls or big trees left by early loggers. These are worth money today.

Your poles will be about 35 years old and there will be about 300

trees to an acre. They will range from 6 to 16 inches in diameter and the trees will be 70 to 90 feet tall. These trees will produce fence posts, fuel, pulpwood, occasional poles and piling and small saw logs.

Some of your woodlot will have saw log trees. These trees will be about 80 years old, will range from 6 to 30 inches in diameter and will average from 110-150 feet tall. There may be anywhere from 50 to 100 on each acre. The larger trees will be Douglas fir, the shorter ones hemlock and cedar which will grow in the shade of the larger trees.

These forests contain many valuable products, and generally experienced foresters should be consulted to get best possible return as well as to develop a good harvesting plan. Larger trees will make good saw logs. Best logs will bring premium as peelers. In addition you can take off crops of poles, piling, fuel, pulpwood, posts each year and still leave a good, growing stand. Next we'll talk about how to keep the goose-trees that lay the golden eggs.

(For more particulars write your State Forester at Olympia, Washington or Salem, Oregon for your free copy of "YOUR TREES—A CROP," how to grow and harvest them in the Douglas fir region.)