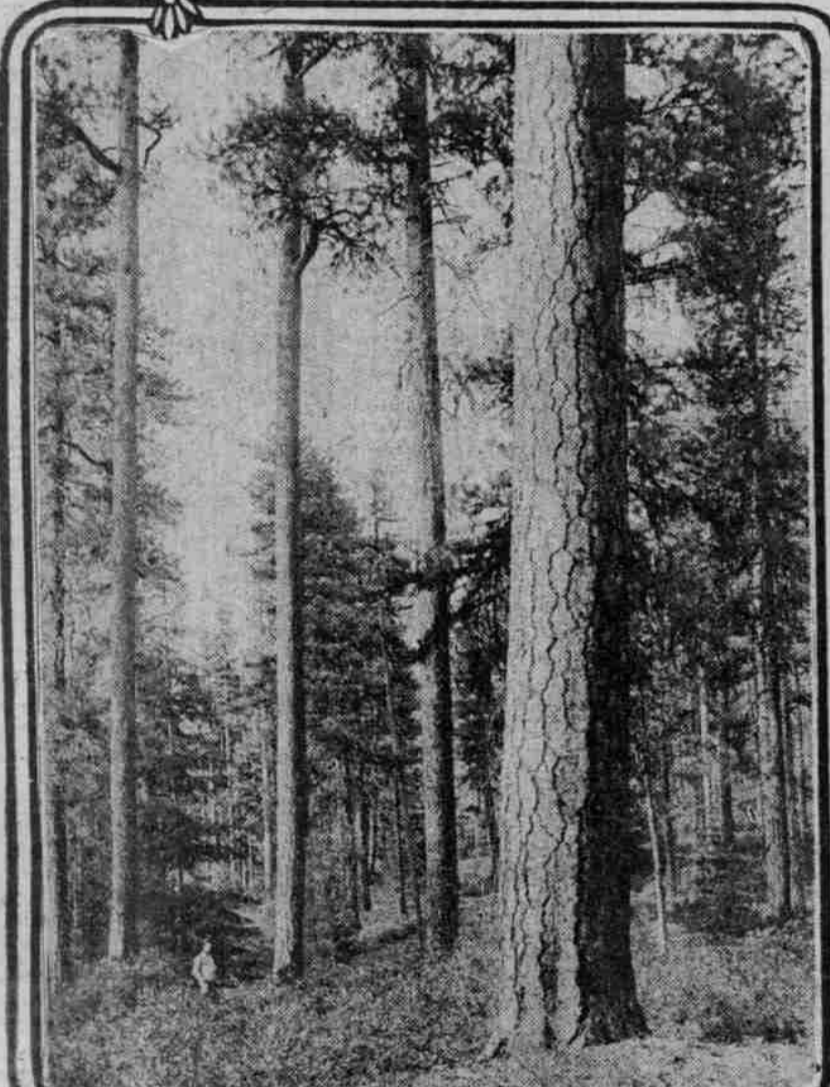


OREGON LUMBER, 500,000,000,000 FEET, IS DESTINED TO SUPPLY THE WORLD

Vast Resources of State Comprise Large Portion of Last Large Stand of Timber in the United States and New Markets Are Opening to Receive Ever-Increasing and Expanding Output of Commonwealth



A Boom of Huge Oregon Logs



Some of 30,000,000,000 Feet Klamath County

By H. B. Van Duser.
THE Pacific northwest contains the largest stand of timber in the United States. This is a trite statement, so often made in past years that its very repetition sounds silly. Nevertheless, it is being borne home today in a very forcible manner to all of us who are interested in the future prosperity and development



Type of Camps Maintained by Bend Operators

finished product. As in the past the opening up of the timber made the old northwest in the great white pine country, so the cutting of the southern yellow pine has added materially in the development and enrichment of the south. And so will the manufacturing of the great stands of Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, pine, hemlock and larch furnish employment for thousands and turn a raw product into tangible wealth to be used in the further development of the Pacific northwest. Portland is rapidly becoming the lumber center of the coast. And why not? A study of the standing timber states shows beyond question that the remaining stumpage in Oregon and Washington over two-thirds is in Oregon. If that which is tributary to the Columbia river and available for cutting by the mills on the Columbia



Felling Giant Trees in Oregon Coast Belt

and timber supply. With timber and wheat the northwest has the basis of unlimited cargo movement and one which will ultimately attract the tonnage of the world. The exportation of lumber during the year 1919 has shown appreciable gain over that of 1918 though it is still sub-normal. The normal export total from the Pacific northwest is approximately 600,000,000 feet, or about 19 per cent of the total cut. The total exported in 1919 will run a little over 350,000,000 feet. The failure to resume export trade on a normal basis is due both to a shortage of tonnage and to the unsettled condition of the world's finances, effective principally on the latter instance to engagements for European countries. The Orient, on the other hand, has resumed the importation of timber on a large scale. The movement to China and Japan has been appreciable



Photo A.M. Prentiss

and this in view of a freight rate averaging \$45 per thousand feet as against a normal pre-war basis of \$6 to \$10. The past year has seen many new markets opened up to the coast. Large shipments of railroad ties have been made to Egypt and exporters are confident that the movement to Mesopotamia of railroad timbers and ties will assume large proportions in the near future. Of particular interest to exporters is the vowed intention of the Australian government to encourage on a large scale the farm settlement plan for ex-service men. By this plan the men are placed on farms equipped with buildings, etc., and the payments for the same are extended over a long period of years. Representatives of the Australian government have estimated that this scheme will care for at least 250,000-300,000 feet of lumber. Cuban interests have in the past

CENTRAL OREGON HARVESTING GREATEST CROP

Operations in Big Timber of Section Are Carried Forward on Gigantic Scale, Many Mills Being Engaged in Business From Falling of Trees to Finished Product.

BEND, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special).—Central Oregon's greatest crop is being harvested. It is a crop which took centuries in the growing, and which covers today hundreds of thousands of acres. It is a harvest of which no man now living may see the end, for the cutting and milling of the yellow pine is measured in years, where the farmer counts in hours. It is an industry upon which is based the rapid growth and the prosperity of Bend and on which more than half the population of Deschutes county depends either directly or indirectly for its livelihood. Scores of mills are operating in the central Oregon timber, for the importance of the milling industry has been recognized for the past decade. But only during the past four years has the harvest been pushed on a large scale. This dates from March 23, 1918. A few months before as 3200. Today it will total over 6000.

REFORESTATION GOES FORWARD

United States Service Busy Reclaiming Millions of Acres That Have Been Fire Swept.

ONE of Oregon's greatest natural resources is its timber. To assist in the perpetuation of this great resource, and at the same time to make productive lands otherwise lying idle, the United States forest service is actively engaged in the reforestation of timber lands within the national forests denuded by fire. Millions of acres in the national forests of Oregon have been swept by forest fires and the timber destroyed. Fortunately, the greater part of these lands are reproducing naturally and, given adequate protection from fire, will soon be again clothed with a thrifty growing stand of timber. On such lands artificial reforestation is, of course, not necessary. Other areas, however, because of repeated burning are so denuded of all tree growth that natural restocking is an extremely slow process and many years will elapse before a new crop of timber will get started. Repeated burning kills the natural production that usually springs up after the first burn, destroys whatever seed trees may be left from the first fire, impoverishes the soil and leaves the

STATE LENDS EDUCATIONAL AID TO SOLDIERS

Men Who Saw Service During War Receive Help and Are Studying in Various Institutions of Learning Throughout Oregon to Number of 2561.

By N. A. Koser, Deputy Secretary of the State.
FOLLOWING the signing of the armistice suspending hostilities between the nations which were at war in November, 1918, and the subsequent return of the soldiers to their homes, a serious question of duty and justice to those who defended the nation arose in the minds of the people. In the light of this obligation and duty the legislature of a number of the states, in addition to providing a cash bonus for soldiers, sailors and marines, made provision also for completing the education of those whose education had been interrupted at various points during the war. During the time our legislature was in last regular session, from January 12 to February 27, 1919, the boys were being discharged and returned to their homes in great numbers, which brought more forcibly to the attention of the people of this state the need for doing something in their behalf. While a soldiers' and sailors' commission was created early during the session of the legislature, and \$100,000 appropriated to be expended in aiding ex-service men at the discretion of that body, this in no measure provided for the continuation of the educational work which they were pursuing at the time of their entry into the service, so by those interested in aiding them in further pursuing their education, a measure was drafted, which, while imperfect in its original form, yet contained the essentials for aiding in realizing their educational ambitions. While the law as finally passed by the legislative body and approved by the people at the special election held June 3, 1919, to which it was referred by the legislature, is not all that might be desired, yet through a careful and liberal construction thereof, it is believed that its purposes are being accomplished. Law Liberally Constructed. After the approval of the measure it was submitted to Attorney General Brown for a general construction of its provisions. Upon mature deliberation and careful thought, taking into consideration the purposes of the law, it was Mr. Brown's conclusion that in order that the full measure of the contemplated benefits might accrue therefrom, it should be given the most liberal construction possible. And it has been with this thought in

At the Shevlin-Hixon mill 120,000,000 feet of lumber is produced in a year and of this, 1200 carloads of box shooks are put out by the box factory which is run in connection with the mill.

These figures demonstrate that the ex-service man in pursuing his education which will fit him for his life's work, whether his choosing be of the professions or trades. The results which reach us are to the effect that they are a most earnest set of men, intent upon getting a firm foundation on which to build for the future.