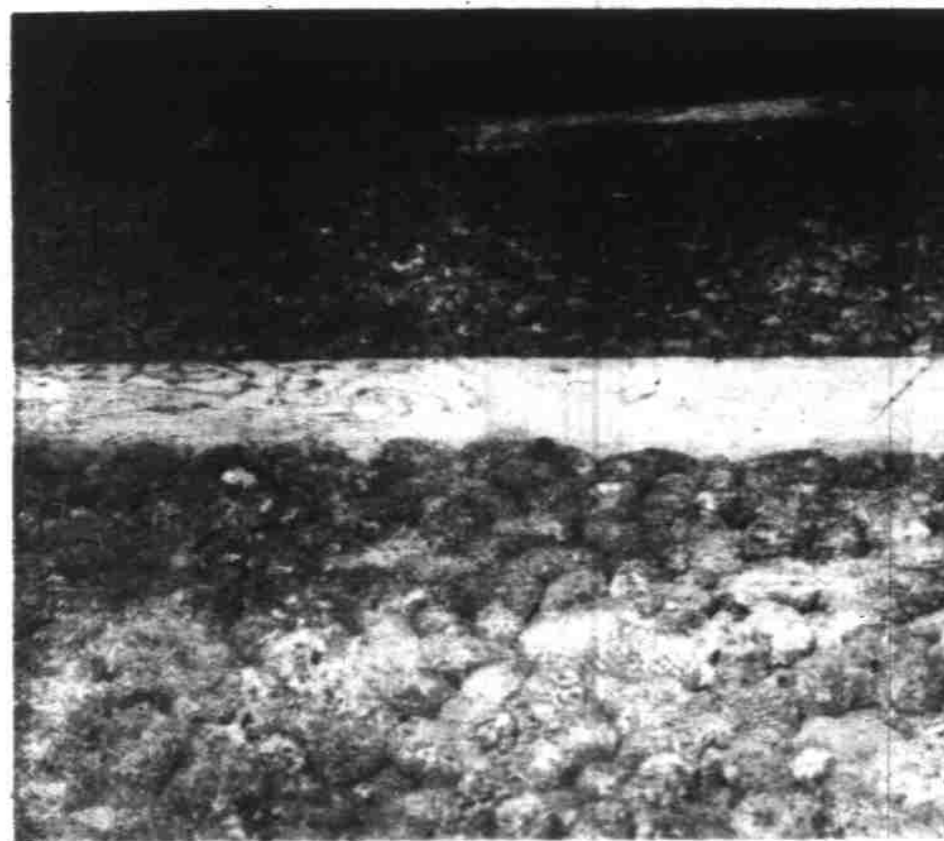


Tons of Forest Cones Shipped to Salem for Seed Extraction



The photo on the left shows bushels of various cones spread for drying atop the drying kilns at the John B. Woods, sr., seed cleaning plant on Sunnyside road south of Salem. At right Woods holds a cross-

section of a Noble fir cone, the largest among 17 varieties being processed in his two Salem plants.



John B. Woods, sr., Salem tree seed manufacturer, is shown pouring a rack of dried Douglas fir cones into a churn at the south Salem plant where they are crushed, separating the seeds from the waste. The wire netting on the outside of the churn sifts out the seeds held in a cylindrical formation in the centers of the cones. (Photos by Don Dill, Statesman staff photographer).

Squirrels Aid John Woods in Seed Industry

By Lester F. Cour
Staff Writer, The Statesman
A veteran northwest forester, hundreds of busy squirrels and a small band of volunteers are currently combining their labors to give Salem a new industry and an important role in reforestation of timber-depleted lands of the world.
Head of the new Willamette valley enterprise is John B. Woods, sr., a retired forester and part-time farmer. His business is producing tree seeds from cones which fall in Oregon forests.
While the two cone processing plants are located in and near Salem, Woods' industry actually takes in the entire state. An army of brown and grey squirrels busy themselves daily chewing off and knocking down the cones from lofty trees. Between 50 and 100 volunteers—farmers, loggers and children—are making up to \$100 a year picking up cones for shipment to Woods' plant.
Tons of cones from four

corners of the state are shipped to Salem between August 1 and November 30—the usual duration of the seed extraction operation. Tons of cones must be processed to produce a few hundred pounds of seed. The cones must be of the current year's crop to be usable.
The extraction process is divided into two operations. Seventeen varieties of cones are first dried in a former prune drier located on the Kehne Wain ranch on the Sunnyside road, three miles south of Salem.
Woods says "It's remarkable how perfectly the prune plant fits into the seed-from-cone process."
The cones are placed on racks once used for prunes and placed in the drying kilns. Each of two giant dryers holds 1,000 bushels of cones and between 200 and 300 pounds can be dried daily by the heat box of two oversized furnaces resting below of the ground floor.
The tinder-dry cones are then removed from the kilns and placed in a large, cylindrical churn where they are rotated and crushed into waste and seed. The seed is held in a small circular formation running through the core of the cone.
Ready for Processing
When most of the waste is separated from the seed by a screen exterior which encloses the churn,

the seed is then ready for final processing.
The last phase of the seed manufacturing is done in Woods' plant 2, located near the state forestry department off State street in east Salem.
A fanning mill, a time-honored machine for seed processing, is used for final cleaning of the future trees. The seed and waste are poured on the fanning mill's oscillating screens where the clean seed is sieved into a sack under the machine and the waste into a bin.
It's a long, hard process, but any forester will agree that it pays off.
Varieties of Trees
The 17 varieties of cones from state forests now being turned into seed at Woods' plants are Douglas, white, Noble, Concolor and Shasta fir, western hemlock, ponderosa, western white, sugar and lodgepole pine, western red and Port Orford cedar, Sitka and Englemann spruce, giant sequoia and coast redwood.
Western hemlock seed—the highest priced—will bring \$20 a pound or \$1,000 for a standard 50-pound sack. The much-sought seed of the Douglas fir is worth \$10 a pound or \$400 for the regular 40-pound bag. Other varieties range in price between these two figures.
Although the price may seem high, the benefits are even higher. One pound of seed will re-plant more than an acre of land at only a fraction of the cost of ordinary plant seeding with young trees nurtured in tree farms.
Reforestation by Air
Modern reforestation has taken to the air, making the use of seed even more economical and swift. Helicopters used by the state forestry department can successfully seed large areas in

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALEM:

We, who have been interested with the problems of the youth of Salem for many years, and who have closely followed the manner employed in dealing with young people and their troubles by the present Municipal Judge, believe that the voters of Salem are entitled to our thoughts and views with relation to the choice of candidates for this important office.
We first call to your attention that, in our opinion, Judge W. W. McKinney is eminently well-qualified for the position. He is a man 45 years of age and possessed of mature judgment based upon an experience of more than 22 years as a lawyer and nearly two years as a judge. He is able to and does understand human behavior in the juvenile.
As Municipal Judge, the incumbent has displayed toward the juvenile appearing before him a kindly feeling of helpfulness. He consistently points out to the youth the error of his ways and explains the principles of justice and fair play involved. The present Judge considers the welfare of each youth first. Many youngsters of tender age have been subjected to wrong doing by adults. In these instances the present Judge has fearlessly attempted to protect the youth.
It is our opinion that the present Municipal Judge deserves to be continued in office on the strength of what he has done for our young people during his term of office.
GURNEE A. FLESHER
Dean of Boys at Salem High School
HOWARD E. HIGBY
Former Juvenile Officer of the City of Salem
SIDNEY L. LLAMBIAS
Director of Attendance, Salem Public Schools
CARL E. ASCHENBRENNER
Principal of Parrish Junior High School
COLONEL PHILIP W. ALLISON
Scout Master, Boy Scout Troop No. 10
AGNES C. BOOTH
Superintendent of Schools for Marion County
Pd. Adv. by McKinney for Judge Comm., by Ben Ramseyer, Ch.

a single day. The only disadvantage in seed planting is the squirrels' appetite for the laboriously manufactured seeds. This is overcome, however, by rodent poison spread over areas to be seeded by forest crews.
Unknown to most persons Woods has been manufacturing tree seeds in Salem for two years. Most of his production is used by the Oregon state forestry department and the Crown Zellerbach company, but Woods is now receiving requests from ravaged countries of Europe who wish to buy reforestation with Marshall plan money. Some of these orders may be filled this year.
Business Growing
Woods' Salem business is the outgrowth of nearly 28 years spent in America's forests. Born in Vermont, he was graduated from Brown University at Providence, R. I. He later enrolled in Billmore Traveling University of Forestry and learned his profession trekking the virgin forests of the nation from New York to the northwest and studying in Germany.
In 1925, Woods became chief forester for Long-Bell Lumber company with offices in Longview, Wash. He remained in this capacity for 10 years until becoming chief forester in charge of NA's lumber code division for two years.
Chief Forester
From 1937 to 1946, when he retired, Woods was chief forester for the National Lumbermen's association, the West Coast Lumber association, secretary-manager of the Oregon Forest Fire association and director of the Forest Resource Appraisal association in Washington, D. C.
Still a traveling forester at heart, Woods spends his winters on his maple sugar farm near Danville, Vt. In spring and early summer he is a consultant for the Association of State Foresters in Washington, and in late summer and fall he works hard at his Salem seed business.
"My Vermont farm is nice," Woods opined, "but I'd hate to have to stay away from Oregon. I always miss Oregon when I'm away very long, even its rain."

Bridal Shower Honors Labish Center Women
LABISH CENTER—Arlene Klampe daughter of Mrs. Jennie Klampe, was honored with a bridal shower Friday at Mrs. Clyde Leedys. Hostesses were Mrs. Katherine Daugherty and Mrs. Orville Klampe.
Miss Klampe will be married to Alex Schreiber of Portland Sunday, November 7, at the Labish Center Community church.

Salem Men Pledge UO Fraternities

Three Salem freshmen were among 71 new University of Oregon fraternity pledges at the close of fall term open rushing, according to a campus news release.
The trio are Delwyn Kleen, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kleen, route 7, pledged to Beta Theta Pi; Alton Chamberlain, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Chamberlain, 430 Kappahn rd., Phi Delta Theta, and Lowell Fox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gale L. Fox, 2645 Portland rd., Pi Kappa Alpha.
Chamberlain and Kleen are both business administration majors, and Fox a liberal arts major.

Four Corners Scouts Elect New Officers

FOUR CORNERS—Carol Hoffman was elected president of the Girl Scout troop 42 last week.

Other officers are Kathryn Cook, secretary-treasurer; Peggy Hoffman, scrap book.
New members of the troop are Barbara Blake, Martha Ann Walters, Marene Settlinger, Joye Burris, Anita Hough, Kathryn Cook, Diana Kennon, Nellie Archer, Peggy Hoffman, Mrs. Ger-ald Wing, leader.
Taking part in the awards court Sunday at Leslie school will be Janet Kleen, Carol Hoffman, Audrey Miller, Norma Hammond, and Charlotte Smith. Frances Burris will be Juliette Low representative from troop 42.

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Franchise Limits

Portland General Electric Co. is operating by virtue of a franchise issued to the Salem Light and Power Co. in 1886. Any franchise of Salem Electric would be limited under present State law to 20 years. OLCC 112-302. Do not be misled by the absolute untruths being presented today. PGE has an unlimited permit and Salem Electric would by your vote of 504 YES obtain a 20 year franchise.

Taxes, City Occupation License

PGE pays \$28,500 occupational license fee to the city of Salem, but in comparing the number of poles of PGE with the number of Salem Electric poles and the taxes each pay, PGE should be paying \$40,000. Further should Salem Electric serve the city with electricity, costs to Salem would be \$12,000 less resulting in a direct saving to the taxpayer. Similar savings to County, School District and various State properties. In fact, the \$28,500 that PGE pays the City of Salem is less than 3 per cent of its gross sales in Salem (Salem Electric pays 3 per cent of its gross to the City of West Salem).

Your Property Values

Values increase as cost of operations and expenses decrease. If your light bill is less, your property is worth more.

Service to All

Salem Electric service record is far superior to PGE. For Salem Electric has never refused service to anyone within the City of West Salem nor to anyone within the boundaries of Salem Electric lines. Remember our record on Electric Heat!

Joint Pole Usage, Salem Electric and PGE

The State of Oregon requires that wherever possible that all electric utilities shall use the same poles. If you vote for Salem Electric franchise, you may be assured that it will mean that PGE and Salem Electric will use the same poles. Salem Electric and PGE will share the costs of such poles and Salem Electric will in many cases pay the entire cost of any necessary choleovers.

Assurance of Power in the Future

Salem Electric is assured of all the power that it can sell throughout the term of its Bonneville contract. PGE is buying on a year to year basis. In event of breakdown of facilities PGE users will have to rely on PGE stand-by generators. Salem Electric feels that having an assured supply it will not now build generating equipment. If in the future, we can no longer be assured of all the juice that we can sell, then it will be good business to build generating equipment. Salem Electric has not yet been forced to put any of its users in the possible position of being shut down for lack of electricity but many other local private utilities have.

Competition

It stands to reason that competition is providing better service in Salem. If you, the people of Salem, should vote down our application there is nothing to prevent PGE from raising their rates to what they charge in Portland.

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You'll just toss the freshly-washed clothes into your Hamilton Fluff-Dri Dryer, flick a switch, and, in a matter of minutes, your clothes will be gently tumbled fluffy-dry in healthful 190-degree heat. Towels, tee-shirts, pajamas and the like won't even need ironing, they'll be so wrinkle-free.

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