

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

BY GLEASON & BACON.

AN INDEPENDENT local newspaper devoted to the interests of Central Point and the Rogue River Valley.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Subscription price, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

Entered as Second-class matter, May 4 1906, at the Post office at Central Point, Oregon, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at the DAKA ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC., 427 South Main Street, Los Angeles, and 739 Market Street, San Francisco, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH"

Now that this latest "Independence Day" has been celebrated with appropriate energy and noise with possibly a little patriotism in remote places and we have all had a good time in our several different ways it might not be amiss to give one thought to the real purpose of this day of celebration.

The main idea, of course, is to commemorate the Declaration of Independence and to instill into the minds of all the great importance of this strongest of all nations, which is the United States of America. So the streets are decked with national colors and "Old Glory" raised on high with intention that those who gathered beneath the starry folds might catch the inspiration that this "flag that is like a flower"—as the Chinese said when our banner was seen at Canton—always sends out to its loyal subjects.

And did you by any chance when you saw the profession of colorings, listened to the stirring band music, and looked up to the great banner waving over all, get some such thought as that expressed by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane in

a talk to the clerks of his department when he said:

"Then came a great shout from the flag:

"The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, the statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage and firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

A more appropriate sentiment for the day or the flag we have never read nor heard and since this is the day of patriotism and we are all patriotic in a more or less degree perchance you all felt some such spirit—not, perhaps, expressed in just the same language, but the essence of the thought just the same, and that is what the Fourth of July should mean to every citizen of the United States of America.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOD

Statistics have been compiled by the forest service which show for the first time precisely how the lumber produced in the country is utilized. About 45 billion feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25 billion feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes. This is exclusive of material which reaches its final use in the form of fuel, railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood, cooperage, wood distillates, and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

The work of collecting and compiling the figures extending over a considerable period and was carried out state by state; but as one full year was made the basis of statistics in each state the total is a fair average of the use of lumber in further manufacture in the whole country. Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the lumber produced is subject to further manufacture. In preparing the figures in this way, however, it should be remembered that considerable material reaches shops and factories in the form of logs, bolts, and billets without having passed through sawmills, and while this material is included in these statistics this fact should be remembered in comparing statistics with those of lumber production.

Nearly or quite 100 different woods are used in this country under their own names, while an unknown number find their way to shops and factories without being identified or separately listed except under general names. In quantity the soft woods, the needle leaf or coniferous trees, are most important, but there is a greater number of species among the hardwoods or broadleaf trees. Yellow pine comes first with more than 8 billion feet, followed by white pine with 3 billion; Douglas fir with a little more than 2 billion. It should be understood,

HOTEL MEDFORD
COMFORT. SERVICE THE BEST.
100 ROOMS. RATES: \$1.00 UP.

HOTEL HOLLAND
A COZY HOME HOTEL. RATES:
ROOMS, 75c AND UP.

HOTEL MOORE
A FINE PLACE WITH EVERYTHING
SANITARY. RATES: 50c UP.

These three hotels are operated under one management. True hospitality extended to all. Stop here when in Medford.

however, that the term "yellow pine" includes several species, the three most important which are longleaf, shortleaf and loblolly. Oak, including all species, has nearly 2 billion feet, and is the most important hardwood. Maple comes next.

Dogwood comes about halfway down the list with more than 7 million board feet, and of those species mentioned Turkish boxwood comes last, with less than 30 thousand feet, followed by many others too insignificant to list but making a total of all kinds of more than a million feet. Of the native species, laurel, holly and yucca fall very near the foot of the list in relative quantities used.

Fifty-five principal industries use wood as raw material. Their relative importance is hard to indicate, because quantity alone is not in all cases a criterion of value of an industry to the community in which it is situated, nor to the country as a whole.

More than one-half of the total consumption consists of planing mill products, the largest item of which are flooring, siding, ceiling and finishing. The next industry, in point of quantity of wood used, is the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly four times as much wood is demanded by makers of boxes and crates as by the builders of steam and electric cars, which come next, and five fold the amount that goes into furniture, which in turn leads vehicle manufacture. Vehicles demand surprisingly large supplies of wood, and much of it must be of a high class in order to meet requirements for frames, gears, and bodies.

Chairs, listed separately from furniture, come after novelties and supplies for dairymen, poultry keepers, and apiarists, and just before handles, and musical instruments. About midway down the list come pumps and wood pipes. Among the products important enough to list separately are canes and umbrella sticks, brooms, firearms, artificial limbs, and tobacco pipes.

The apportionment of wood among the various industries, grades from planing mill products, which take most, down to aeroplanes and dry kilns, at the bottom of the list.

The output of the gold, silver, copper and lead mines in Washington in 1913, according to C. N. Gerry, of the United States Geological Survey, was valued at \$1,953,135, compared with \$1,120,214 in 1912. The decrease was due to lower metal prices and a smaller production of silver and copper. The gold output has a value of \$696,275; the production of silver decreased from 413,538 ounces in 1912 to 331,239 ounces in 1913. The copper production likewise decreased from 1,086,010 pounds in 1912 to 954,082 lbs. in 1913. Lead production increased from 127,387 pounds in 1912 to 205,487 pounds in 1913. There were 57 productive properties, of which 12 were placers and 45 lode mines.

Collisions between airships have become so common that there is an insistent demand for the formulation of aerial traffic laws that will protect the pedestrian from the falling aeronauts.—Portland Spectator.

1913 A RECORD YEAR IN LUMBER PRESERVATION

The most notable progress yet recorded in the chemical treatment of timber to prevent decay was made in 1913, according to a report recently issued by the American wood preservers' association in cooperation with the forest service of the department of agriculture.

The report states that 93 wood preserving plants in 1913 consumed over 108 million gallons of creosote oil, 26 million pounds of dry zinc chloride, and nearly 4 million gallons of other liquid preservatives. With these the plants treated over 153 million cubic feet of timber, or about 23 per cent more than in 1912. The output from additional plants unrecorded would increase the totals given.

Impregnated of wood with oils and chemicals to increase its resistance to decay and insect attack, the report goes on to say, is an industry which has become important in the United States only in recent years. In Great Britain and most of the European countries practically every wooden cross-tie and telephone or telegraph pole receives preservative treatment. In the United States less than 30 per cent. of the 135 million cross-ties annually consumed are treated, and the proper treatment of an annual consumption of 4 million poles may be said to have scarcely begun.

Real progress in the United States dates from 1892, when the Lymanizing process, using bichlorides of mercury, was developed. In 1897 two other processes were introduced, the Eurnett process using zinc chloride, and the Bethel process using coal tar creosote. These last processes are very largely in use today.

The idea of timber preservation at first made very slow progress in this country on account of the large supply of cheap and durable timbers and the general disregard shown toward economy in the use of natural resources. In 1885 there were only three pressure plants in the United States; and in 1895 only 15. Since then, however, the industry has grown rapidly; in 1913 there were 117 plants.

We cannot have all these fancy frills like primary elections, school supervisors, county agriculturalists, commissions for demonstrating how a family of ten children can be raised on \$9.00 a week, and such like without paying for them. If we object to paying for these things, regardless of whether they are luxuries or necessities, the thing to do is to cut them out. The primary and general election could be combined without depriving the elector of any of his rights and privileges and a saving would be made to Lane county alone of \$10,000 for every election thus done away with.—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

The initiative is too cumbersome a method for the enactment of law to be used every time a citizen may have a thought on a legislative subject. The proper place for the initiative is that of an emergency measure, always ready, but used only in the extreme case when it appears impossible to secure the desired legislation through the regularly appointed channels of law-making.—Lane County News.

Why should Oregon worry! It has to its credit this year an export business of over \$13,000,000.

CENTRAL POINT MEAT COMPANY

Fresh and Cured Meat and Sausages of All Kinds.

PURE KETTLE RENDERED LARD

Phone, Main 01 Res. 3053

"Baby Doll Pumps"
PATENT GUN METAL VELVET
\$3.50 a Pair

Bring This Ad. Good for 50c.

SCHMIDT'S

Opposite Postoffice, Medford, Oregon.

Fresh, Dainty Confections

Everything in the line of toothsome sweets
High grade boxed candies our specialty

A wide variety of tobaccos, cigars, pipes
and smokers' sundries constantly on hand

G. S. MOORE

At the old stand

THE GUARANTEED IRON

When you buy an Electric Flat Iron get one that will last a lifetime—it's the most economical.

Now \$2.00

THE GUARANTEED IRON made by the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY will not only last a life time, but it is correctly designed to hold an EVEN HEAT when doing any kind of ironing.

It Has No Drawbacks

You can turn your old iron in for 50 cents as part payment on one of these irons.

Better place your order now, as we have only one hundred more of these irons at this price.

California-Oregon Power Company

Phone 168. 216 West Main St., Medford, Oregon.

We Are Adding a Line of

Furniture

To our stock and invite you to call and look over this line when in need of anything in furniture. We have some extra good values to offer.

Rogue River Plumbing & Hardware Co.

W. A. HENRY
COWLEY RILEY

You Have a Right to Know

a whole lot about the nature and formula of the remedies you use for yourself and your family.

The day of the secret nostrum is past—the people are no longer fooled by extravagant and impossible claims made in misleading advertising.

Honest open frankness is your due—there being nothing to conceal about our remedies we freely furnish full information at all times.

You wouldn't think of eating food of which you knew nothing of the quality.

Then, why use medicine regarding which neither you nor your druggist know anything?

Our reputation has been built on a policy of absolute integrity and fair dealing. You get the best of drug store service and drug store merchandise when you trade here.

CENTRAL POINT PHARMACY

MARY A. MEE, Proprietress

CENTRAL POINT, OREGON.

"LET GEORGE DO IT"
RUBBER STAMPS
(MADE IN MEDFORD)

GEORGE J. KUNZMAN PRINTING CO.

Leave orders with Herald Publishing Co., Central Point, agent.

CENTRAL POINT DRAY LINE.
D. C. GRIM, PROP.

All kinds of Hauling, Freight handled, baggage transferred, moving, etc.

All orders receive prompt and personal attention.

or Day Calls Phone Central Point Lumber Company.

GEO. L. NEALE
Auctioneer and Valuator
SALES
arranged and
CONDUCTED

Have had 25 years experience and can guarantee satisfaction
A share of your patronage is solicited.
CENTRAL POINT, OREGON

We Meet All Demands
For Canvas

Medford Tent & Awning Co.

106 North Front Street.

Why pay 40c a pound for Seattle brands of Tents when Medford brands sell for 34 cents a pound?