

MUCH WORK DONE BY C.C.C. CREWS

Regional Forester Lists Accomplishments of Camps in Northwest Forests

The President's emergency conservation work program in the 85 camps on national forests in Oregon and Washington is showing results, according to reports of accomplishments in the office of regional forester C. J. Buck, Portland, Oregon.

The following summary of work completed up to August 1 for these federal forest camps shows that the youths who represent the east and middle west of the nation, as well as the 11,000 men, or 62 per cent of the total, which were enrolled from Oregon and Washington, have made important headway in a program of construction and maintenance which constitutes an invaluable asset to the forests of the Pacific northwest.

Totals Are Listed

Total new truck trails or mountain roads constructed, 343 miles; existing truck trails improved or conditioned, 3,617 miles; horse or foot trails built, 87 miles; improved or conditioned, 3,409 miles; woods telephone lines built, 435 miles; maintained, 1,742 miles. More than half of the projected lookout houses and other forest buildings have been completed. A number of free public campgrounds have been improved or developed with stoves and sanitation accommodations. Over 6,500 feet of pipe line has been laid to furnish water to campgrounds and for other purposes; 12 bridges have been constructed; 41 culverts installed; 2,059 telephone poles and 4,987 fence posts cut.

Each Camp Is Busy

An intensive road building program has been launched at the Belknap camp with crews pushing construction on a road to Clear lake, extending the Foley Springs road, working with the oakridge camp in the opening of the Box Canyon road connecting the North and South fork roads, construction of new forest trails, lookout houses and additional camp sites. One crew is now operating a rock crusher on the South Fork road.

The Wendling camp also reports much activity. Up to the present

time two side camps have been established out of the Wendling camp, one near Table mountain with a personnel of 75 men and one near Castle Rock with 40 men. In the former camp, about 40 men are on telephone line work and the balance on road work. The Castle Rock camp has been in only a few days and little work has been done. In the main Wendling camp a mile and a half of road has been constructed from Wendling to the camp. Also one mile has been built on the Nebo Lookout road. Another road has been constructed up Mill creek a distance of five miles. In telephone work, about five miles have been constructed and poles sufficient for 20 miles have been cut.

Other camps in this district and elsewhere in the state are reporting like accomplishments. All of these improvements have a far-reaching effect on the administration and protection of the forests—the telephone lines, roads and trails make it possible for forest fires to be reported promptly.

Valley McKenzie

Several parties have been enjoyed the past week by McKenzie valley residents.

Including the Bridge club at the home of Mrs. Fred Williams, Leaburg, with three tables in play. Irene Crow won high score. Mrs. Lew Crow, consolation.

The Young Peoples Sunday school class at Leaburg was entertained Saturday evening by Mrs. Wesley Mansen, teacher of the class. Eleven were present for the evening. Mrs. Hansen served cake, sandwiches and punch.

A party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Stacy Saturday night celebrated the twenty-sixth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Jennings of Walthville. Between 30 and 35 guests were present for the occasion. Pot luck supper was served.

The surprise party complimenting Ivan Stormont Monday evening in the Deernhorn district was enjoyed by 25 young people. Cake, pie, huns and coffee were served by the hostess, Mrs. John Stormont, Mrs. William Harkema.

Henry Bros. of North Dakota have purchased property in the Cedar Flat district expecting to make their home there. Mrs. Felix Crump sold a three acre tract and Mr. Elliott his acreage to the new arrivals.



Washington, D. C.—The responses to President Roosevelt's invitation to all employers to sign a direct agreement with him—the "voluntary code" with the blue eagle emblem—has met with such a wide response as to make the Administration feel that a real dent is being made in the unemployment situation and that the purchasing power of the American people is rapidly being increased. This voluntary code is intended only as a stop-gap, pending the adoption of general codes by all industries, and it does not become effective until September 1, but many of the business concerns which have signed it have put its provisions into effect at once.

The greatest good from the agreement to limit the hours of work and increase the minimum wage will, of course, come from the large business enterprises in the large cities. Many small town business men, employing only three or four persons, are signing the code and cutting down the hours of their workers without adding anyone to take up the slack.

Yet eventual benefit is expected even in such cases; for when business definitely begins to improve, as it seems to be all over the country, it will be necessary for such employers to add to their staff instead of working their regular help overtime.

As an example of what the code is doing in the matter of re-employment, the largest of all the chain grocery store systems, which has signed up, announces that in its stores alone it will mean the employment of 45,000 additional salespeople.

The "No Strike" Board

There are not going to be any strikes under the "New Deal" if the Administration can help it. The right of collective bargaining, guaranteed to employees under the National Industrial Recovery Act, has been seized upon by many labor leaders as an opportunity to organize all workers into unions, and strikes have been called which have paralyzed whole industries, notably the soft coal mining and full-fashioned hosiery industries.

The President's appointment of a board of seven, for the adjustment of labor disputes, including industrial leaders, labor leaders and political leaders, and headed by Senator Wagner of New York, has the backing of the American Federation of Labor as well as of the heads of the nation's largest business enterprises. It is expected to be an effective measure to keep men at work and get payroll money into circulation.

Glavis Comes Back

Strange things happen in politics, but it is not often that the turn of the wheel brings to the top again a "forgotten man" like Louis R. Glavis, who has just been restored to his old status in the Civil Service by Secretary Ickes.

This seems quite in line with poetic justice, for it was Glavis, as much as anyone else, who touched off the fireworks that destroyed the Taft administration and made the election of a Democrat possible in 1912. Glavis, an employee of the Interior Department, charged the Secretary of the Interior in Taft's cabinet, Mr. Ballinger, with permitting his West Coast friends to take up valuable Alaska timber lands through "dummy" homesteaders. He made such a fuss about it that Gifford Pinchot, now Governor of Pennsylvania and then head of the U. S. Forest Service, looked into it and joined the hue and cry against Ballinger.

They enlisted Louis D. Brandeis as attorney; now Justice Brandeis of the U. S. Supreme Court, President Taft dismissed both Pinchot and Glavis from the Federal service, but Secretary Ballinger resigned under fire and the "progressive" element of the Republican party started the movement which split the party and let Woodrow Wilson step into the White House. So it seems only fair to good Democrats to restore Glavis, although a Republican, according to his old status under the Civil service.

Richberg a Crusader

Another man in the Administration who is getting a great deal of the limelight has not always been a Democrat; indeed, there are some who say that Donald R. Richberg, attorney for General Johnson's National Relief Administration, isn't much of a Democrat now. Born in Tennessee, where Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Am bassador at Large Norman Davis also hail from, he practiced law in Chicago for a good many years, and "played around" with the Republican insurgents, Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose party and the La Follette Progressives. His clients have frequently been labor unions and similar organizations. He led the fight of the City of Chicago against the Insull electric power organization and won it. He was the author of the railway labor law and drafted the labor provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

Mr. Richberg is a crusader. He said in a speech not long ago that "the long-discussed revolution is actually under way in the United States, a revolution by the pen and

voice." The war on depression seems to Mr. Richberg a holy war. As he puts it, "It is the idea of national welfare against the idea of unrestrained self-seeking; the New Testament and the Sermon on the Mount against the Old Testament and the Mosaic Law."

Moley and Crime

The detailing of Professor Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, to make an investigation and report on crime and what the Federal Government can do about it is not in any sense a demotion. Mr. Moley retains his State Department post and title, but was selected by the President for this task because criminology has been one of his chief interests. He wrote and published a book and several articles on crime some years ago, and is looked upon as one of the best-informed men on the topic. It is being predicted here that out of Mr. Moley's work will come a bill, to be presented in the next session of congress, greatly extending the power and authority of the Federal Government over all sorts of crimes, from kidnapping to larceny. At present, Uncle Sam has no jurisdiction over crimes which do not directly violate Federal statutes and do not involve interstate matters.

Secretary of State Hull, returning from the World Economic Conference at London, is quite satisfied with the results obtained so far. It was foolish, he points out, to expect all the world's troubles to be ironed out at one session; first the nations had to get together and tell each other what their respective troubles were!

PILGRIM PLAYERS PLAN SHOW HERE

Professional Stage Troupe to Be at Christian Church in "The Rich Young Ruler"

The Pilgrim Players of Los Angeles, a group of professional stage players who, under the direction of Dr. George Bunnell, are pioneering in the field of religious drama, will present the play, "The Rich Young Ruler" at the Christian church in Springfield Monday evening, August 21, at 8 o'clock.

These players are well-known on the Pacific Coast and have appeared in some of the largest churches in Southern California before starting on their present tour of the North Pacific coast. They are able with merely the simplest of stage sets to transport one to the days when the Nazarene walked the plains of Galilee, says those who have seen them.

Local sponsors of the players declare the play chosen for presentation here to be especially appropriate in these days of depression.

The story of the play is that of a rich ruler who, for a handful of gold, gave up that was most worth while in life, and like many today after privation have found the better things of life.

Everyone is encouraged to see this forceful dramatic presentation. A silver offering will be taken.

CHURCH CLASS HOLDS PICNIC FRIDAY EVENING

A combined picnic and swimming party was held at Millhorn park Friday evening by the high school class of the Christian church. About fifteen young people participated in the water sports.

HOP PICKERS BOOKS—Printed at the News Office.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

NOTICE is hereby given that I have in my hands for service an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane County, on the 17th day of August, 1933 in a suit wherein C. J. Howe and Sadie E. Howe are plaintiffs and Harold J. Leonard and Marjorie V. Leonard are defendants and which said execution is issued on a decree that is entered of record in said suit on the 15th day of August, 1933 and which said execution orders me, the undersigned sheriff, for the purposes of satisfying the personal decree due the plaintiffs in the sum of \$1500.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum from April 7, 1930 until paid and the further sum of \$150.00 Attorney's fees and costs and disbursements of suit taxed at \$24.45, to sell the hereinafter described real property in the manner provided by law.

Notice is hereby further given that by virtue of the foregoing I will on Saturday the 16th day of September, 1933 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the South and main door of the Lane County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder all the right title and interest of the aforesaid defendants and all parties claiming by, through or under them and by, through or under Catherine J. Miller, deceased or any of them, in and to the following described real property:

The West sixty (60) feet of Lot seven (7) in Block One (1) of the Lizzie Luckey Addition to Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. Registered Title.

Dated August 17th, 1933. C. A. SWARTS, Sheriff. (A 17-24-31—S 7-14)

HOP PICKERS BOOKS—Printed at the News Office.

EXTENSION SERVICE ANSWERS QUESTION

Difference Between Allotment and Acreage Cut Explained for Farmers of Oregon

Some misunderstanding seems to exist in respect to the amount of wheat that farmers in Oregon can grow under the wheat production control plan, says the Oregon Agricultural Extension service, which has been asked by the secretary of agriculture to assist in the educational phases of the wheat plan.

"Although the allotment for each state and each county is set at approximately 54 per cent of the average 1928-1932 production, it is not correct to assume that no more wheat can be grown even if all wheat growers sign up," explains the Extension service. "The 54 per cent allotment is the amount upon which cash adjustment payments are available, but each farmer who agrees to cooperate in the plan can produce up to his previous average less only the cut set by the secretary of agriculture."

Cut is Basis for Allotment

The amount of the cut cannot be over 20 per cent. In other words, a grower will be able to raise somewhere between 80 and 100 per cent of his average farm production as determined by the allotment committee of the county wheat production control association, but adjustment payments will be available only on the allotment portion of 54 per cent of his average production.

Just what the acreage cut will be for next harvest will not be known until it is announced by the secretary of agriculture on August 24. The reduction for the 1933 harvest will not be known until some time next year, the extension service says.

FEW FOREST FIRES ARE REPORTED IN OREGON

The most favorable season to date in many years is the report being sent in to the State Forester's office by field men in all parts of the state. A number of small fires, and a very few large ones have been battled by the forest workers this season, most of them being in the Klamath Falls and southern Oregon region. One small fire in this vicinity above Leaburg was put out by the rainfall of two weeks ago.

The unusually warm weather of the past two weeks has created a great fire hazard in the Oregon woods, and persons entering them are urged to be extremely careful with fire and matches at this time due to the excessive vegetation on the ground. A damp spring has contributed to a remarkable growth of ferns, fire weed, and other grass and brush that will contribute to very serious fire menace this fall when it dries out.

There have been 256 forest fires in the national forests of Oregon and Washington up to July 31 of this year, as compared with 337 last year for the same period. Only 18 of these fires have exceeded 10 acres each.

Commenting on the causes of these 256 fires, the regional forester points out that 102 of them were started by careless smokers, and 33 by campers.

TIME ELEMENT CONTROL OF FRUIT SPRAY VALUES

Liberal Use of Bordeaux Mixture on All Trees Before Fall Rains Recommended

The man who said there are only two kinds of pedestrians—the quick and the dead—would have been equally accurate in applying this description to orchardists who desire to protect their trees from anthracnose and peach blight, believes H. P. Bars, plant pathologist for the Oregon Experiment station.

Rain Spreads Spores

These diseases more than most others are spread by rain and moist conditions. Hence there is no "cure" once the fall rains begin. Instead, it is a matter of protection before that time or one would just as well bid goodbye to control for this year.

"There has been considerable increase in anthracnose disease in many western Oregon apple orchards, especially during the past spring," says Professor Bars. "Cankers are present in abundance and spores are forming during the summer season. Fall rains wash these spores down the limbs and twigs to other places, or make favorable conditions for spores spread otherwise to get a start.

Many Combine Two Sprays

"The way to prevent this is to have a protective coat of bordeaux spray, 4-4-50, on every twig and limb before the rains come. One need not even go to the expense of applying an extra spray for this purpose, as the bordeaux can easily be combined with one of the coding moth sprays. Some prefer the earlier sprays so as to avoid leaving residue on the fruit, but others prefer to wait till the last coding moth spray so the fruit will be protected against the anthracnose rot. Just so it gets on before the rains start is the important thing."

Peach Trees Are Skeletons

Much the same caution applies to protection of peach trees against twig and bud blight, Professor Bars adds. More peach orchards look like half living skeletons this year than usual because of the past ravages of this disease. Unlike anthracnose, peach blight attacks the buds as well as the twigs, and every bud it hits is doomed.

Here again Bordeaux 4-4-50 is the "poisonous overcoat" which, if thoroughly applied, before the fall rains, will protect every part of the tree. Plenty of healthy peach orchards demonstrate conclusively that it does give practical control.

CALL FOR WARRANTS

NOTICE is hereby given that School District No. 19, in Lane County, Oregon, will pay at the office of the clerk of said district, all warrants to and including 2715, dated February 28, 1933. Interest will cease after August 19, 1933. C. F. BARBER, Clerk.

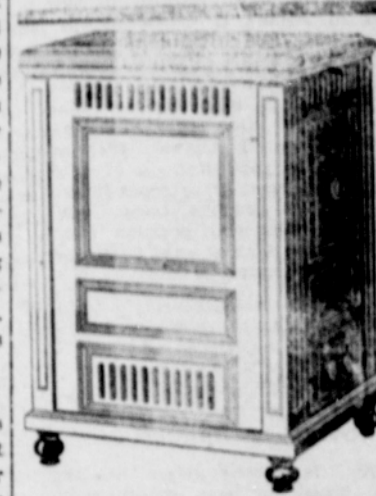
UPPER M'KENZIE TO HAVE CHAMBER

Dinner at Sparks Ranch to Feature Gathering; McMorran and Bailey to Speak

The upper McKenzie country people will unite tonight in welcoming the annual visit of the Lane County Chamber of Commerce to Sparks ranch on Blue River where they will be served dinner before starting their business discussions and listening to speakers. Only last year did the people on the upper river undertake to entertain the county gathering and it was so successful that they have determined to make it an annual event.

Speakers of the evening will include George H. McMorran, general in command of the Eugene N. R. A. drive, who will discuss the work being carried on and its ramifications in the outlying rural districts of the county. Edward F. Bailey, newly appointed head of the Eugene branch office of the Federal Home Loan bank, will explain the work of his office and methods in which it may be used by individuals.

Howard S. Merriam of Goshen, president of the County Chamber will preside.



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Announcement...

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