

## The Evening Herald

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

**Ban Placed on  
Smoking Within  
Olympic Forest**

Herald Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Smoking during periods of fire danger, on national forest lands within the cyclone-swept area of the Olympia peninsula, Wash., has been prohibited on and after July 1 by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in an amendment to the rules and regulations for the use and protection of the national forests. Exception to the smoking rule is made on improved camping grounds designated by the supervisor of the Olympia national forest, and improved places of human habitation.

The area covered by the no smoking order amounts to some 540,000 acres, and includes all of the Olympia national forest west of a line extending from the east end of Lake Crescent, southward a distance of approximately forty-five miles to the east end of Lake Quinault. The period of fire danger during which no smoking will be permitted is to be determined and publicly announced by the district forester at Portland, Or.

**Great Danger of Fire**

The fire trap created by the cyclone on January 29, which swept the forests of the Olympia peninsula in a wind estimated to have reached 150 miles an hour, is the worst known in the history of the country. Over 6,750,000,000 feet of timber, on a strip 90 miles long and from 20 to 30 miles wide, was blown down by the storm and now lies in a tangled mass. The greatest damage was done on state and private lands; only about 1,000,000,000 feet of national forest timber being wind-thrown. Should fire ever gain headway in this devastated area foresters say that the most stupendous conflagration in the annals of the nation would result.

**Malin Cheese and  
Produce Co. Formed**

The Malin Cheese and Produce company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk late yesterday. The company plans to manufacture both cheese and butter, purchasing the milk and cream produced in the vicinity of Malin.

The incorporators are: Harry E. Wilson, E. D. Smith, V. J. Spolek, W. A. Lyman, V. A. Kanyus and Anton Sutz. The capitalization is \$6,000, divided into 120 shares at \$50 each. The company is a cooperative affair, designed to develop the Malin dairying industry. Fred Baker, local lawyer, is attorney for the company.

A classified Ad will sell it.

**MICKIE SAYS—**

**GET AGGRESSIVE!!!  
ADVERTISE! LET FOLKS KNOW  
YOU ARE ON EARTH! THE  
WEEK MUST GET THEIR REWARD  
IN TH' HEREAFTER, FER  
THEY SURE DON'T GET IT  
HERE ON EARTH!!!**

**THE LOG JAM****HEAD OF LUMBER  
ASS'N EXPLAINS  
STATUS OF MILLS**

It remains idle—many mills two or three times this amount. If an operation can continue and come near this mark, it will do so, even to extent of losing slightly more, because by so doing it maintains its organization, gives employment to its men, and retains its trade built up over a period of years.

The solution of present conditions lies but in slight part in the hands of lumber operators themselves.

First, the northwest must have rail rates to its consuming territory which will permit it to compete with the south—our keenest competitor.

There is much we can do in securing a higher average sales price for our lumber. This we are endeavoring to bring about through the West Coast Forest Products bureau, which is the market extension activity of the northwest lumber industry. We must increase the use of lumber. The output in the United States is greater than the normal demand. The per capita consumption of lumber has dropped from 521 feet in 1904 to 312 feet in 1919. This tells story. We must do what our competitors are doing; namely, advertise our product. This, the lumber industry is doing through the National Lumber Manufacturers association, which is launching a campaign to portray the real facts and problems of the industry as well as the virtue of our west coast products.

"Operating conditions during the past eight months have been most difficult. Large stocks were carried over on account of slack demand last year, which have passed to consumption slowly.

Production during the year has been far from normal with consequent reduced pay rolls and resultant lessened buying power, which has been felt by all lines of trade dependent upon the largest industry of these states.

Stocks today are slightly below normal. Although costs have only decreased 35 per cent, sales prices are 65 per cent below peak prices. Other items entering into the cost of building have not been sufficiently reduced, which, unfortunately for those dependent upon the lumber industry, has delayed the return of prosperity until such factors.

This is one of the activities recently mentioned by the federal trade commission as being grounds for a congressional investigation. Notwithstanding this heckling attitude of the commission, the industry will take this obviously business-like method to exploit its product.

We are endeavoring to maintain an eight-hour day, when all of our competitors are on a ten-hour basis. We are maintaining a minimum wage scale of \$3.00 per day. In the south the minimum wage is \$0.90 to \$1.50 per day for ten hours.

With the limited demand for lumber, it is obvious from the foregoing facts that the northwest lumber industry is at a distinct disadvantage. We must meet the handicap by reducing costs and by securing greater efficiency. Labor has taken a considerable reduction, and doubtless must take more. The reported statement by a Washington labor representative in Denver last week to the effect that "unbridled wage slashing" is reported as being carried on in this state is mischievous and calculated to prejudice minds of labor against accepting necessary deflation or against accepting the necessary from the peak which every commodity must and will accept before we can again realize the impetus of a revival. From this same representative is heralded through the country the corrupt political situation in Washington due to the fact that the state legislature is dominated by lumber interests which is so obviously puerile as to require no denial. He admits the "industrial conditions in the state are demoralized," which is about the only rational deduction to be found in the whole interview. Let him assist in solving the problem by constructive acts rather than by icon-

oclast misrepresentation.

The northwest lumber industry realizes and respects the "living standard of the workmen" by paying higher wages and working less hours than any other lumber-producing region in the United States. Public opinion, including organized labor, should rebuke the uncalled for attack upon this Commonwealth and upon the largest industry in the state.

**Tariff on Lumber  
Is Opposed By  
Forestry Enthusiast**

Herald Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Declaring that he is opposed to any tariff on lumber, Charles Lathrop Pack, of the American forestry association, in a statement sent to President Harding just before the president departed for his holiday, points out several reasons why he believes congress should not impose such a tariff.

Mr. Pack believes that with the country in vital need of at least 1,000,000 homes and quite as many, if not more, farm buildings, any tariff which would add to the cost of construction would result in serious delay in solving the housing problem and the equally important need of buildings for agricultural purposes. He believes that now is the time to build because it is certain that prices of lumber will increase as the years go by to such an extent that unless adequate housing is now provided, it will be seriously retarded by growing costs.

He also believes that any tariff which will add to the cost of paper is inadvisable because it will materially affect the production of newspapers, magazines and books, the greatest educational mediums in the country.

Another reason advanced in opposition to the tariff by Mr. Pack is his belief that no restrictions should be made against the use of the national resources of any country by the United States when such natural resources of its own are be-

ing steadily decreased by our constant need of them.

Finally he declared that our own forests are being depleted at such an extent that it will be false economy to adopt any measure which would increase the demands upon them when such demands can be supplied by importation from other countries. The time is now here, he says, when we have awakened to a realization of the serious situation brought about by our diminishing forest areas and our failure to provide means for perpetuating our forests so that they will provide for our present as well as our future needs.

**CALIFORNIA NEWS**

SACRAMENTO.—A bitter controversy, which may flame into violence, has broken out here between members of the Muslim Association and Afghan colony, as a result of the visit of Princess Fatima here. Members of the colony allege that the Muslim organization have sought to take credit for the reception tendered the princess, in spite of the fact that they spent over \$1000 on the affair, raised by contributions among the members.

SACRAMENTO.—Suit in equity has been filed in the superior court by John August Metzger against Thomas W. Miller, as alien property custodian of the United States, to recover an estate in Sacramento valued about \$60,000. Attorney Thomas P. Leeper, attorney for plaintiff, says this is the first suit of its kind ever filed in the local court and perhaps in California.

DAVIS.—A grain fire, believed to have been caused by sparks from a passing locomotive, on the Frank Charles ranch, swept a path across the country two miles wide and six long before it was subdued. The fire was the most disastrous in this section for 30 years.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mistaken a firecracker for candy, 3-year-old Valma Nelson died from the effect of phosphorus poisoning. The child, according to her mother, ate one of

the firecrackers and became violently ill soon afterward. Treatment at a local hospital was unavailing.

WOODLAND.—Five fires in different parts of Yolo county burned over about 7000 acres of grain land and caused a property loss estimated at \$200,000 or more.

LOS ANGELES.—Orel Peters, a garage mechanic of Hollywood, 31 years of age, lost his life in a heroic effort Sunday to save the life of a woman bather in the heavy breakers at Anahiem landing, a beach resort near here. Live savers in a surfboat saved the woman, but were unable to reach Peters, who was carried under in the sight of a throng. His family from Carson City, Nev., witnessed his tragic but heroic death.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Oil field operations reported to State Oil and Gas Supervisor R. E. Collom during the week ending June 25, 1921, show 30 new wells started, as compared with 31 during the previous week. The total new wells this year is 788 as compared with 442 the same date last year. Tests for water shut off numbered 43, as compared with 36 during the previous week. Yearly total to date, 788; total to same date last year, 603.

GRASS VALLEY.—In the midst of heavy Fourth of July business, saloons conducted here by A. N. Stoulenberg, Israel James and Pete Nicholes, were raided by federal officers and the proprietors arrested.

HELD FOR SAFE BLOWING,  
BOND FIXED AT \$5,000

C. Houching, charged with cracking safes of stores at Mt. Hebron and Dorris recently, was held to answer after preliminary hearing at Dorris yesterday. In default of \$5000 bond he was remanded to jail at Yreka. H. M. Manning, local attorney, is counsel for the defendant. Charles Snyder, alleged partner in the robbery, will have an examination later.

Patent medicines are forbidden entrance into Italy, Rumania, Algeria and Sierra Leone.

**Are You Prepared?****FLY-TIME IS HERE**

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