

## The Evening Herald

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TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921

## BEETLE CAUSES ENORMOUS LOSS TO LUMBER MEN

For sometime the timbermen of Klamath county, southern Oregon, and northern California have been investigating the proposition of the ravages of the pine beetle.

Last winter Walter C. Thompson together with other interested timbermen brought a complaint before the Klamath county chamber of commerce, which in turn was taken up through the Oregon state chamber of commerce, and other agencies resulting in activities of both state and government officials with the result that \$15,000.00 was made available to the bureau of entomology for investigation of this pest. Later on through the efforts of Jackson F. Kimball, head of the Klamath and Lake County Forest fire association, a conference was called at Klamath Falls for the purpose of considering this. The effects of this conference were very large and beneficial. It was attended by many prominent timbermen of the country over.

Following these activities a survey has been made, the details of which are given below and taken from a report made by A. J. Jaenicke of the United States forest service.

### Character of the Survey

Although a period of less than three weeks was available to secure the data on the more pertinent features of this insect problem, it is believed that a sufficiently accurate knowledge of the conditions was secured to fully warrant the recommendations and the cost estimates about to be given. The survey was undertaken with primarily three things in view, namely—

1. To determine what federal timber has a vital effect on the insect depredations on the private timber on which the owners are contemplating control measures.

2. To secure information on the status of the present infestation on the federal areas, particularly with respect to what may happen to government and private timber if control work on federal areas is not undertaken promptly.

3. To roughly outline a plan for the necessary control work.

4. To make an estimate of the cost of this necessary control work on the federally owned timber.

In this work the writer had the benefit of carefully conducted cruises on portions of the area which had been carried on by the Bureau of Entomology during 1920 and the advice of their field men. On the Klamath Indian Reservation, Messrs. Heber, Radcliffe and W. C. Thompson, formerly of the U. S. Indian Reservation, gave valuable field assistance. The survey would not have been possible in the short time available, without the cooperation of Jackson F. Kimball and H. H. Ogle of the Klamath Lake Counties Forest Fire Association who gave much help to both in the field and in the office.

### The Federal Areas Involved

In the field work indications were that the clean-up of the epidemic on the following yellow pine areas owned by the Government is necessary if the similar work now planned by the private owners in southern Oregon and northern California through their new association is not to be seriously jeopardized.

1. That portion of the Klamath Indian Reservation lying south of the Sprague River and involving approximately 253,000 acres.

2. Portions of the west half of the Fremont National Forest involving approximately 200,000 acres of unalienated yellow pine.

3. Portions of the Oregon-California Grant lands in Jackson and Lake counties, Oregon, and adjacent Grant lands both within and outside the National Forests, involving approximately 100,000 acres.

4. Portions of the Klamath River watershed in the Klamath National Forest, a northern portion of the western division of the Modoc National Forest, and a northern portion of the Shasta National Forest, all in California, and totaling 75,000 acres of unalienated land.

5. Portions of Spencer Creek and Clover Creek watersheds on the Crater National Forest and largely in Twp. 35 S. R. 2 W., W. M. involving about 10,000 acres of unalienated land.

6. Vacant public domain, adjacent to boundaries of western portion of Fremont National Forest which contains open stands of yellow pine and infested sufficiently to be a menace to both adjoining private land and that part of the Fremont recommended for inclusion in control operations, total of 25,000 acres.

The following areas, therefore, are involved in a more or less epidemic infestation by the western pine beetle in the yellow pine forests:

| Area                                                             | Acres          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Klamath Indian Reservation                                       | 253,000        |
| National Forest areas in Oregon (Fremont and Crater)             | 210,000        |
| National Forest areas in California (Klamath, Modoc, and Shasta) | 75,000         |
| Oregon-California Grant lands                                    | 100,000        |
| Unappropriated public domain                                     | 25,000         |
| <b>Total</b>                                                     | <b>633,000</b> |

It is impossible with the data now available to restrict the various areas given in the previous paragraph to legal subdivisions or even individual watersheds. A subsequent and more intensive survey is necessary for this information. The acreages given are necessarily approximations but later field work will not make a radical revision of them necessary unless it is found that insufficient control work on adjoining private areas makes desirable general reshaping of control plans.

### Character of the Infestation

It is conservative to say that during the ten year period beginning in 1911 and ending in 1920 the timber through pine beetle infestation by private owners on the area within this project, is almost one billion feet, or over \$3,000,000 in stumpage at the conservative valuation of \$3.00 per thousand board feet. When it is remembered that every dollar lost in stumpage represents at least six dollars permanently lost to the lumber producing centers in wages, the magnitude of this loss is evident. That the losses on the government lands during this same ten year period on the acres now recommended for inclusion in control work here exceed one-half billion board feet with a stumpage value of \$1,500,000 is beyond dispute.

At present the infestation on the proposed project area in Southern Oregon and Northern California is much less severe than that which existed a few years ago. The experience of the Bureau of Entomology and the Forest Service in western pine beetle infestations in this region shows that such declines may be only temporary in character and that they may be followed by increases which in severity approximate or even exceed previous epidemics. The fact that there is this partial decline makes it all the more desirable that control measures be instituted immediately to forestall the possibility of the recurrence of the recent severe epidemic conditions. The cost of effective control measures is directly proportional to the amount of infested timber. As a consequence such control measures are cheapest during a period of decline such as is now temporarily in progress on this project area.

### Plan and Cost of Control

The detailed plan of control on the Federal areas will be worked out with the advice of the Bureau of Entomology, but nevertheless there is little question about the desirability of treating the "soring 1922" infestation over the entire area of 633,000 acres during the spring of 1922 because of the inter-relationship of the various areas. However, this control work must be preceded by an intensive survey of the areas and this should be undertaken during the present summer.

Because of the size of this project and the limited number of men in the Bureau of Entomology and the Forest Service who have had experience in control operations, and who can be mustered together for this large project, it is highly essential to the success of the project that a trained personnel be developed in the course of this summer's intensive survey work and this winter's spotting of infested trees to be cut. Money appropriated for this project should be available for the survey work to an amount not definitely fixed. It is very desirable also that the appropriation for this project be secured as early as possible in order to permit careful field work and careful laying of plans in advance of the actual control operations during the spring of 1922. Since the control work must be completed by early June in 1922 at the very latest, the appropriation need be available only during the fiscal year 1922.

The writer has made a rather careful analysis of control costs in the past taking into consideration changes in cost of labor and supplies and the characteristics of this project from the standpoint of topography, ease of travel over the area, intensity of infestation, etc. In comparison with other projects. In addition, a careful analysis was made of the control costs on the Weed Lumber Company's present project in northern California. It is believed that the control operations will cost \$4.35 per thousand board feet of timber treated. This cost includes all the work preliminary to control such as survey and spotting as well as the labor, equipment, subsistence, etc. incident to the control operations proper. Using \$4.35 per thousand board feet as a basis, the control costs on the various government areas are as follows, providing the "spring 1922" infestation equals the "spring 1921" infested volume.

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(1) Klamath Indian Reservation. Infested timber in board feet 12,000,000. Cost of treatment \$52,200.00.  
(2) Fremont National Forest. Infested timber in board feet 8,400,000. Cost of treatment \$36,540.00.  
(3) Oregon-California Grant lands. Infested timber in board feet 7,500,000. Cost of treatment, \$32,625.00.  
(4) Klamath, Modoc and Shasta National Forest. Infested timber in board feet 4,000,000; cost of treatment \$17,400.00.  
(5) Crater National Forest. Infested timber in board feet 600,000; Cost of treatment, \$2,610.00.  
(6) Vacant Public Domain. Infested timber in board feet 1,200,000; Cost of treatment, \$5,200.00.  
**Totals 33,700,000 and \$146,595.00.**

**Infestation of Government Areas.**  
1. Klamath Indian Reservation. Acreage 253,000 acres; Infested timber in board feet 12,000,000.  
2. Fremont National Forest. Acreage involved 200,000 acres; Infested timber in board feet 8,400,000.  
3. Oregon-California Grant Lands. Acreage involved 100,000 acres; Infested timber in board feet 7,500,000.  
4. Klamath, Modoc and Shasta National Forests. Acreage involved, 75,000 acres; Infested timber in board feet, 4,000,000.  
5. Portion of Crater National Forest. Acreage involved, 10,000 acres; Infested timber in board feet 600,000.  
6. Vacant Public Domain. Acreage involved, 25,000 acres; Infested timber in board feet, 1,200,000.  
**Totals. Acreage involved 633,000 acres. Infested timber in board feet, 33,700,000.**

ed by the railroad would be a distinct victory for Portland jobbers, local railroad officials assert. The new rate would not be preferential to the Portland shipper, but would place him on a parity with San Francisco interests in places approximately the same distance from each.

Similar cases have been brought before the interstate commerce commission in other parts of the United States and almost invariably have resulted in the adoption of a schedule which equalizes rates between competing shipping centers the same distance from the territory involved, local Southern Pacific freight men state. The Klamath Falls case is thought to be one of the last remaining cases where the situation prevails.

The Oregon public service commission has been unable to help Portland shippers, as a reduction in the intrastate rate that would enable Portland jobbers to meet the California rates into Klamath Falls probably would result in a still further reduction in rates by the California commission on the Southern Pacific lines north to the Oregon boundary.

## KLAMATH PAWN IN BATTLE OF BIG SHIPPERS

Discussing the recent rate hearing in San Francisco, in which the Southern Pacific proposed a general reduction in rates that will mean an aggregate saving of \$65,000 yearly on the local branch, the Oregonian shows that, because of its unique situation, Klamath Falls profits by trade rivalry between Portland and San Francisco. Pressure being brought to bear from both sides has influenced the railway company, apparently, to make the reduction and probably accomplished more than all the efforts that the community could put forth unaided by the propitious circumstance of the big market centers' competition. The Oregonian says:

The rate schedule which the Southern Pacific has submitted to the interstate commerce commission at San Francisco is an attempt of the company to place Portland jobbers and wholesalers on an equal footing with California shippers in reaching the southern Oregon trade, according to Southern Pacific officials here. Under the present schedule the Portland jobber works under a handicap of approximately 20 cent higher freight rates in putting his goods into Klamath Falls in competition with San Francisco and other shippers.

The granting of the schedule ask-

ed by the railroad would be a distinct victory for Portland jobbers, local railroad officials assert. The new rate would not be preferential to the Portland shipper, but would place him on a parity with San Francisco interests in places approximately the same distance from each.

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### DORRIS PERSONALS

DORRIS, Cal., July 19.—George Humphrey, I. R. Struble and Mr. Wood of Klamath Falls are finishing the Star Theatre building for B. Long. Mr. Long contemplates having the building ready for occupancy by August first or soon thereafter.

Charles Rugh spent Sunday fishing in the streams south of Dorris returning with a liberal catch of trout.

W. C. Mahoney was in town yesterday on business. He is associated with W. E. Samuels in the lumber business at the old Clark mill north-east of Dorris.

Fred Rogers is again about town after spending several days confined to the Dorris Hospital.

Dr. Fred F. Sprague has gone to Alameda where his wife and family reside. He will return to Dorris in the near future with his family. Dr. Sprague is a member of the Dorris Hospital staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Hagelstein and C. W. Sevis spent Sunday afternoon at the Alber Langer ranch in the Oklahoma country.

Manager Frank Eldridge of the Dorris Baseball Club has arranged for a game with the Copcos of Yreka for Sunday, July 24, at Yreka. In one of the first games of the season Dorris trounced the power company aggregation from the county seat and it is with the intention of squaring things that the Copcos seek a return game.

H. W. Mitchell was in town yesterday from the Mitchell ranch in Oklahoma.

Saturday evening the Dorris baseball club held its second ball at the Knights of Pythias hall. People from several nearby towns and farms were in attendance as well as local dance enthusiasts.

Claude Norman, who is employed by the California-Oregon Power

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## Underwood's Pharmacy

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company in Klamath Falls, was a mour, state club leader. Portland, of course, leads. Roseburg comes next with 18 clubs and Klamath third with 11.

### KLAMATH FALLS HOLDS THIRD PLACE, CLUB WORK

Klamath Falls is the second city in the state in number of boys and girls clubs, according to H. C. Sey-

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