

ARGONAUT MINE RESCUERS ONE AGAIN DELAYED

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composition, it was announced by Byron O. Pickard, district mining engineer, with a corps of assistants, will have charge of this task.

To Protect Rescuers

Protection of rescue workers will be the most vital matter to follow penetration of the Argonaut mine. It is known that the fire has raged for nearly two weeks below the 2500-foot level of the Argonaut and it is believed that the main shaft is destroyed.

Cave-ins of levels led experts to believe that the fire has descended to many of the lower levels, probably consuming heavy timbering, and thereby leaving the levels in an extremely dangerous condition for rescuers. Practically all of the lower levels may have to be timbered before rescue work can even be considered, it was pointed out by some officials tonight. This would delay the work for perhaps weeks.

Gases Would Be Formed

Even with the levels in fair condition, however, the smoldering fire will have caused the air to be filled with carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, a deadly gas which will necessitate the use of oxygen tanks which can be used only a few hours at a time. Further delay may result in order that the shaft and levels may be aired.

LAST BATTLE OF CIVIL WAR IS BEING FOUGHT IN TOLEDO



MAJOR STEDMAN (left) AND GENERAL SHERWOOD

By NEA Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The last battle of the Civil War is now being fought in Toledo, Ohio.

Unless General Isaac T. Sherwood wins—

The last Union soldier will probably have gone forever from Washington's Capitol Hill, leaving it in the proud possession of a lone Confederate major.

For sixteen years, fourteen of them consecutively, General Sherwood had served in congress. When he was swept out of office in the republican landslide of 1920, he decided to retire.

But his friends wanted him to run again. There still is a Southern soldier in the house—Major Charles M. Stedman, 81, of Greensboro, N. C.

So General Sherwood decided to pitch in again. He was nominated by the Democratic party in Ohio without any opposition.

Although nearly 80, the Union soldier says he feels better now than he did in 1906 when he staged his first come-back. He intends to do more than "shake hands and stage a sentimental contest."

He will go on the stump. Heckled recently by someone taxing him with being too old to run, he replied:

"Is that so? "Most of my opponents in other campaigns are dead. I am now 87, and statistics show very few men die at that age."

If the general gets back to congress, he and Major Stedman, long time friends, expect to show the younger members a thing or two.

Extra special in men's army shoe, \$5.00 value for \$3.85. J.E. Enders & Co. 15-16

TIMBER GROWING HELD ESSENTIAL

Dwindling Forests Decrease Per Capita Use of Lumber, U. S. Report Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—If the food consumed by each man, woman and child were reduced by one-third, the pinch of hunger would soon be felt and the cry of famine would undoubtedly be raised.

Yet substitute the word "wood" for "food" and you have just what has happened in the use of lumber; for the per capita consumption has dropped from 500 board feet in 1906 to 216 board feet in 1920, says the forest service, United States department of agriculture.

This decreasing use of a fundamental commodity, according to forest experts, is not a result of decreasing needs but a result of forest exhaustion. It is not being accomplished without economic hardship or without curtailment of industrial expansion. It is not a temporary condition that will automatically adjust itself, for even at this reduced rate of consumption we are still cutting our forests more than 4 times as fast as they grow. The situation proclaimed, according to the forest service, that if we are to remain a nation of timber growers, we must become a nation of timber consumers.

In 1906, when American lumber production reached its highest point, the average per capita consumption of lumber in the United States was approximately 500 board feet. Since that time the per capita consumption has rapidly and consistently decreased until in 1920 the average citizen used approximately 216 board feet. This is a reduction of 37 per cent in 13 years, or nearly 3 per cent a year. Should this decrease continue at its present rate, by 1940 the downward sweep of consumption would approach zero. This, of course, will not happen. The average consumption will ultimately reach a fairly stable level, which will depend mainly upon the extent to which our devastated forests are made again productive.

The consumption of lumber is not evenly distributed over the various regions of the United States. Previous studies have indicated that the states of the Pacific northwest, now the last great stronghold of big lumbering operations, had a much higher per capita consumption than those of other regions, but the present figures are the first which give information for all states upon the same basis. Naturally the greatest per capita consumption occurs where wood is plentiful and the population is relatively small. In Washington and Oregon the consumption appears to be between 900 and 1,000 board feet annually per person.

Next come California, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, where the rate of consumption is from 500 to 800 feet per person annually. In these states timber is relatively plentiful as compared with the density of the population, and a very considerable expansion has been taking place in the development of farms and other natural resources.

The group next lower in per capita consumption includes the lake states, and sweeps southwesterly across the prairie states through Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In this group the annual consumption is between 300 and 500 board feet per year.

Practically all the remaining states fall into a class in which the annual consumption is 200 to 300 feet per year. This group extends in a broad belt from Texas along the southern and eastern Atlantic coast to Cape Cod, Mass. It also includes North Dakota, Iowa, Utah and Nevada.

The lowest consumption of all is in Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, South Carolina and Georgia, in which the average consumption is rated between 100 and 200 feet per year. In the District of Columbia there is an extreme situation in density of population. No lumber is produced, there is little farming or manufacturing, and the entire population consists of urban dwellers in the city of Washington who live mainly in houses of brick and stone and require relatively little lumber. All the lumber used in the District of Columbia is imported from other states, just as it is in some of the non-timbered prairie states.

In general, the older and more densely settled states show the low-

147TH ARTILLERY TO BE DECORATED BY GEN'L. PERSHING

MITCHELL, S. D., Sept. 15.—General John J. Pershing will come to Mitchell September 29, to officially decorate the colors of the 147th field artillery with the French croix de guerre. At the same time, Colonel Boyd Wales, who commanded the regiment during the war, will be decorated.

The decorations are to be made in recognition of the services of the regiment during the breaking of the "Hindenburg" line at Juvigny of the western front in France. The action began Aug. 28, 1918, and lasted until September 6. The 147th field artillery was ordered to eliminate German machine gun nests in the vale before Juvigny and later those along the Tserny-Sorny road to the east. The work of the regiment and of the 32nd division, of which the 147th was a part, brought citations by General Mangin, commanding the tenth French army and in charge of operations in the sector.

Other regiments of the division received their decorations at the hands of General Mangin, but through an oversight the 147th was left out. There were four artillery regiments in the division, and this being unknown to the official who made provision for the decoration ceremonies, only three regiments were ordered to participate. When it was discovered that no provision had been made to decorate the 147th colors, the French government communicated with the United States secretary of war. When negotiations were completed the regiment was back home and demobilized. The decorations were forwarded to the secretary of war, who has instructed General Pershing to confer the decorations.

est average consumption. The states characterized by heavy agricultural operations come next, and the greatest use per individual is indicated in those states where there is still considerable timber and where the extension of home building is proceeding at a rapid rate, using the abundant material provided by the forests. The states are going through an evolutionary process, building first of lumber and later of more costly materials as the forests recede before fire and axe.

Phone Your Order Early to 22 Sanitary Market. A few suggestions for your Sunday dinner. Any of these items large enough for a family of five. Pot Roast of Beef For \$ .75, Leg of Spring Lamb For 1.50, Fricassee Chicken For 1.00. Larger orders for larger families. Two Deliveries—8:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. Seventh and Main Sts.

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Don't Fail to Read The Herald Classified Ads.

OREGON STATE FAIR SALEM September 25-30. A wealth of agricultural displays. Greatest livestock show in northwest. Splendid machinery and tractor exhibit. Excellent races, and high class amusements. Best of camping and parking grounds. Excursion rates on all railroad lines. For particulars write A. H. LEE MANAGER, SALEM

Keep Klamath County Money at Home. Buy direct from the farmers at their booths in the PUBLIC MARKET 126 North Sixth Street. There are 132 farmers selling through the Market. This means a low cost in living to you also that you are getting fresh fruits and vegetables direct from the producer. Our water fountain also assures you of fresh vegetables. Fifteen Variety Local Plums per box \$1.00 to \$1.50, Local Peaches, crate .50, Local Tomatoes, crate .85, Local Pears, box 2.00, Local Large Apples, box 2.25, Local Squash, lb. .03, Local Pumpkins, lb. .03, Local Strawberries, 2 boxes for .35, Local Lettuce, head .10, Local Beans, bunch .05, Local Cabbage, lb. .06, Local Carrots, bunch .05, Local Turnips, bunch .05, Local Rutabagas, bunch .05, Local Green Onions, bunch .05, Local Potatoes, per hundred 2.25, Per pound .03, Klamath Creamery Butter, roll .95, Holcombs Creamy Butter, roll .95, Holliday Creamery Butter, roll .90. Remember the lady with the bouquets every Saturday. Select Tokay Grapes, lb. .10, Per Basket .60, Select Rose Peru Grapes, lb. .10, Per Basket .60, Persian Melons, lb. .04, Select Elbertas, crate 1.20, Rogue River Tomatoes, crate .85, Green Tomatoes, crate .75, Select Bell Peppers, lb. .12, Quart Jars, per dozen 1.25, Bellflower Apples, box 2.25

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