

THE KLAMATH LUMBER LOGUE

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A weekly paper for the men and women employed in the lumber industry of Klamath County.

Issued every Monday

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AN INSPIRING TASK

The task of putting the remaining forest land of the United States upon a perpetual timber yield basis should appeal to this generation as much as the conquest of the forests for agricultural purposes and for the cheap and rapid housing of the growing and expanding nation did to earlier generations.

In 1924 the Federal Government assisted twenty-eight States to the amount of \$396,500 in protecting their forest lands from fire. It has been estimated that an expenditure of nearly \$10,000,000 annually—about three cents per acre per year—would fairly protect all of the State and privately-owned forest land in the United States.

the way for Federal assistance to be given both to States and individual landowners.

Fire continues to be the greatest single agency of forest destruction. For the eight years 1917-1924, inclusive, the average annual number of forest fires in this country was 41,500. During this time over 9,000,000 acres of forest land were burned over annually.

The question of adequate supplies of lumber and other forest materials is perhaps as much one of economical use as of logging, lumbering and timber conservation. The American people use from four to eight times as much lumber per capita as other great nations, and it has been conclusively shown by investigations that an appalling large part of it is wasted in building and in remanufacture.

cent, which is quite feasible, will contribute importantly to the task of getting our forests onto a permanent yield basis without restricting the real consumption of lumber.

Two-thirds of the entire drain on the forests of the United States is lost during manufacture and use. The losses are of many kinds, ranging from material, such as tops, small branches, stumps, and bark, which is necessarily thrown away because there is no market for it to that which is manufactured inefficiently or is allowed to give way prematurely in service.

FIRE PREVENTION

The best method of protection against forest fires thus far proven involves the use of strategically located lookout stations, telephone lines, and mobile forces of fire fighters which can be rushed fully equipped with tools to the threatened areas. The use of airplane patrol has not supplanted the permanent lookout-station system.

Every year preventable forest fires in the United States destroy or damage timber of sufficient amount to build five-room houses for the entire population of a city the size of Denver, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Atlanta, Louisville, Kansas City, New Orleans, or Washington, D. C. And still people wonder why timber owners hasten to cut ripe timber and hesitate to plant new forests.

Fifteen per cent of all the lumber manufactured each year is used to replace wood that has decayed in service. Architect, contractor, and lumber dealer can cooperate to reduce such losses.

Watershed protection is one of the chief functions of forest cover. The power of forest cover to check disastrous floods, maintain springs and brooks, protect reservoirs from excessive silt deposits, and prevent dry stream beds in periods of drought is well known.

FIRE WEATHER FORECASTING MADE LARGER THIS YEAR

Fire weather forecasting will be possible on a much more extensive scale this year particularly in Oregon and Washington.

Failure to obtain a Federal appropriation for this purpose makes it necessary for all forest protection agencies to increase their financial cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau in order that those engaged in forest protection may have reliable advance information as to burning conditions.

The value of this service is completely sold to protection agencies and operators and is quite generally regarded as one of the first essentials in forest protection.

Aside from paying the travel and subsistence of the meteorologists detailed by the U. S. Weather Bureau to this work it has been necessary for the cooperation agencies to equip stations scattered over the area for the purpose of studying local conditions and their relation to the general condition at any time.

Twenty-six stations in Oregon and thirteen in Washington have been so equipped with self recording humidity and temperature instruments and one station in Washington has been fully equipped to procure a continuous record of complete meteorological data.

The cost of the cooperation agencies in equipping these stations has already exceeded seven thousand dollars and a large additional amount has been expended by operators for weather instrument purposes. This is one indication of the confidence placed in relative humidity as a reliable index of burning conditions.

HIGH SPOTS IN OREGON'S NEW FORESTRY LEGISLATION

- 1. Authority of State Board of Forestry broadened.
2. All forest land comes under the compulsory patrol law.
3. Slash disposal to be handled so as to leave the land in condition for reforestation.
4. Opening of deer hunting season deferred to September 10 as a forest protection measure.
5. State may accept land as gift.
6. State may sell timber from State lands and reserve the land for forest management.
7. Legislative committee appointed to draft reforestation law.

Pete Neilson landed a five pound six ounce rainbow last Sunday, when he and Harry Monroe took their weekly outing in the good ship Eclipse.

Descendants of History Characters



Descendants of prominent characters of early American history met in Lawrence, Kan. for the first time in more than a century when John Maxon, center, great grand-nephew of Meriwether Lewis, who commanded the Lewis and Clark expedition, met Bernice (left) and Esther Burnette, great grandchildren of Sacajawea, famous Indian guide. The sisters are grandchildren of Baptiste, the baby born to Sacajawea on the expedition, and whom she carried on her back from Fort Mandan to the Pacific ocean.

LAMM'S MILL

B. Hanson, foreman of the lath mill, has a badly poisoned finger. Mrs. M. Knauss visited friends in Ashland last week.

Dick Muskoff, night mill superintendent, is becoming disgruntled with his position. He says they woke him up twice Sunday night and he is afraid he will not be able to stand so much loss of sleep.

H. B. Damon comes from an old family. Hugh is rather proud of the fact that he can trace the family tree back to his great grandfather who was the first mayor of Baker. For the benefit of the people who are not up on geography, Baker is a village in eastern Oregon, and produces Sumpter valley white pine.

The old adage, "There's nothing new under the sun," was proven untrue Wednesday morning. Charley Driscoll passed a bunch of saw dust savages and didn't say "Good morning, men."

Elmer Dixon did not attend the fight Tuesday because they do not fight here like they do in Milwaukee.

A talk fest was held on the Algoma baseball ground Sunday. The Algoma and Lamm baseball teams participated.

F. A. McElwin, the genial highway robber who dispenses mail and groceries, recently listened to a bunch of highbinders telling how they tamed women. Naturally, most of it was of the cave-man variety and it listened good to Mac. Next day, noon, he breezed into the house, threw his hat on the floor stamped his foot, and yelled out, "The boss is here." When Mac woke up he was out on the back porch and his better half was softly cooing, "The boss has been here all morning."

Peterson, the elder, has just about decided that life is not worth living. He claims to have led a straight, manly life, always sticking painfully to truth and veracity, and now his story of the performance of his Star car is doubted. He met his erstwhile friend, Ned Masten, the little Englishman, in town Saturday night, and after closely questioning the Englishman, said, "By jove, old chap, I don't believe the bally thing would run without the blooming carburetor."

Bill McKay caught a 15-pound trout last Sunday. It was a beauty and measured eighteen inches from tip to tip.

Bill Spangler, Sam Rife, Herbert Damon, Emil Johnson and Emmet Childster attended the prize fights last week.

"Grand Old Whit" is recovering rapidly, and we are happy to hear it. Whit has been with us but a short time, but everyone around the plant is his friend and loves him. We'll elect him mayor next time or bust a ham string.

Erick Oslund is mourning the death of his pet mosquito. Erick is a quick-witted Irish lad from Stockholm and found the mosquito, which he named Ole, in its early youth. Erick spent much time in training Ole to catch flies, bed bugs, etcetera—mostly etcetera. Last week Erick thoughtlessly left the screen door open and Ole carried off a pet canary belonging to a neighbor, so Ole had to be shot.

W. E. Lamm was in San Francisco on business last week. He attended lumberman's meeting in Fresno before returning home.

Emil Johnson is seriously considering establishing a dog hospital in this vicinity. Emil knows his cosmetics when it comes to doctoring dogs.

Bill Spangler is sore. He does not like the expression used in these columns last week to the effect that he seldom uses his head. All right, Bill, we take it all back. You never use your head.

Mr. Editor.—You have our items under Lamm's Camp and their items under Lamm's Mill. Please correct this. We don't recognize those rough-necks socially—except when we want to borrow money.

WORK OR FOREST STATIONS GIVEN BY T. M. MUNGER

Over ten million dollars are spent annually in this country to find out how to grow farm crops. That is what the experiment stations spend on agricultural research. Why? Because it pays to know how to grow the biggest and best crops—it is worth spending money to learn the fine points of farming. It is just as important to know the technique of growing forest crops, but forest research is still in its infancy. It is not worth while growing half crops; it is the full crops that pay the taxes and the labor and leave something over for profit.

The Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station is trying to find out how to grow in the cheapest way the best and biggest crops of fir and pine and other woods of the Northwest. Field work on a number of projects has been under way since the first of April.

The major project is a study of the yield of Douglas fir. As forest growing is being undertaken as a business enterprise it is important to know what size crops may be expected. Fully stocked native stands of Douglas fir "second growth" all over western Oregon and Washington are being measured to build a yield table for every variety of soil and climate. Two crews of three men each under R. E. McArdle will be at this work all season. When the job is completed it will be possible to say with some assurance, "This piece of land will grow under forest management 50,000 feet in 70 years." That piece of land is Quality III land and will yield only at the rate of 400 board feet per acre per year.

Methods of cutting and methods of brush disposal to promote reforestation are other lines of intensive study, for we do not know yet the best technique in removing the old forest either in fir or pine to get the best second crop in the quickest time. Our forest lands will stand a lot of abuse—and still come back to forest growth of a sort. But foresters and land owners do not want a second crop that is half stocked, scarred by fire or slow in coming. We must learn how to get a thrifty, dense second growth of desirable species started immediately after logging. The Experiment Station projects being conducted largely by L. A. Isaac aim to find out what is the density stocking that results in maximum quality and quantity of growth. How effective seed trees are in reforestation, what seed bed favors germination, especially low differential seasons and kinds of brush burning affect reforestation.

A number of fire studies are under way to help forest protective agencies in predicting the weather spells and to arrive at ways of measuring the fire hazard. One of the unique studies being conducted by A. G. Simson at the Wind River field station is to determine the correlation between annual differences over the radio and the coming of low humidity. Long-time predic-

tions, if they can be had, will help, for being forewarned is being forearmed. Another study is to plot and describe all the lightning storms so as to get a line on this source of trouble. A long series of tests will be run to find out at what point of dryness fuels ignite and what weather conditions bring about real fire danger in various types. Several types of smokers' hazards are to be tested systematically to see whether it is the tailor made or the match or the pipe heel that is the most guilty.

All these studies are designed for present day application and as soon as results are forthcoming the Forest Experiment station will put them in the hands of those who can use them.

A Shoe Saved is a shoe Earned

That's not the way Franklin said it, but it's true anyway. Modern shoes cost money and those who throw them away too soon are throwing money away.

In Franklin's day shoe repair men were cobblers and their work was patchwork.

Today shoe repair men work with machinery identical with that used in factories and they turn out factory work.

So save your money—Bring in your shoes.

Goodyear Repair Shop W. W. CONNORS Next to Herald Office

LUMBER AND MILL WORKERS!

Meet Here

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Make this your hangout

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729 Main

There was a young man from Troy Who went out with a lady named Joy; But he came back nonplussed, Not to say somewhat fussed, For he wasn't that kind of a boy.

announced today and then if market conditions warrant it will continue to operate.

About 25 will be employed, preference being given to the former employes.

There was a young man from Troy Who went out with a lady named Joy;

But he came back nonplussed, Not to say somewhat fussed, For he wasn't that kind of a boy.

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North Bend Mill Resumes Sawing

MARSHFIELD, Ore. — After a shut down of six weeks the Thompson-Kelley lumber mill on North Front street will reopen Monday, according to announcement made this morning by J. R. Thompson. The mill will be operated by the Southern Oregon Lumber company under a lease from the Thompson-Kelley company.

The mill shut down about two months ago coincident with the failure of the First National Bank of Bandon. The Southern Oregon company will cut logs it has on hand, Herbert Armstrong of that company, an-

Lumbermen!

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