

THE KLAMATH LUMBERLOGUE

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

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EDUCATION NEEDED

Of late, national and semi-national publications, among them the Saturday Evening Post, have been featuring articles which have held up California lumbermen for approval, citing the manner in which they are conducting their cutting, their re-forestation, and other matters.

On the other hand consider the pine industry, even locally. There seems to be no undercurrent of feeling to the effect that those who cut pine are doing much to despoil the scenery and that the woods ought to be left as they are, for say 50 years.

No one not connected with the lumber industry seems to realize that a crop of wheat and a crop of pine are the same in many respects. A field of wheat, headed out, looks nice, but the farmer who lets the wheat get over-ripe and thus lost most of his crop when he cut it would be publicly condemned for his waste.

That pine timber gets ripe and begins to rot and otherwise go bad at a certain age seems to have wholly escaped the notice of those who do most of the howling about despoilation of natural resources.

A visit to any Klamath county lumber camp will show the visitors that cutting has in many instances been too long delayed, even here. Apparently sound trees, when cut, are found to be nearly eaten up with dry rot, the result of age. If left to themselves, they would soon die of old age. The lumberman owes it to himself to get these true facts before the public.

STATE FORESTRY

The state of Connecticut has taken a long step forward toward forest planting and preservation of existing forest wealth.

The Nutmeg State, with no mountains, little hill country and mostly stripped of its original woods, appropriated this year \$445,000 for acquiring State forests.

That little New England State has the nerve to select 25,000 acres of land suitable for forestry, and aims to plant trees and redeem 200,000 acres of woods.

Scientific forestry and fire protection for trees should be made a vital issue in every State in our country and the little New England commonwealth is setting a fine example planting raw material for its traditional wooden nutmegs.

Under a new law of California it is a crime for anybody to throw a lighted match or burning cigarette or cigar stub from a vehicle or any sort, on a highway.

By such means many a destructive field or forest fire has been started in California, and so the law is well founded. The offender is just as much subject to punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or by both, whether any violation results in damage or otherwise.

Penalizing the bad practice is at least educational, and should result in more care on the part of smokers, even if the enactment be not rigidly enforced.

Many Timber Sales Made During 1924

700,000,000 Feet Sold in State During Year

Sales of government timber on the national forests of Oregon and Washington amounted to 704,386,000 board feet during 1924, according to figures just given out by C. M. Granger, district forester, of Portland, Oregon.

There were 1692 sales of government timber, valued at \$1,449,898.49. Of these, 799 were commercial sales, amounting to \$1,446,992.92; and 893 were sales at cost, made to local settlers and ranches for their own use.

National forest timber is treated as a crop, according to Mr. Granger. He explained that sales of government timber is governed by such conditions as maturity of the crop, market demand, and the total available supply in a given locality.

Since continuous production on the larger watersheds within the national forests is one of the chief objectives of the forest service, the total supply governs the amount sold and rate of cutting. Appraisal is made by qualified forest officers, and a minimum stumpage price established based on local conditions. The timber is then advertised and sold under contract to the highest bidder, and at not less than the minimum stumpage price. Timber only is sold, land title remaining in the government. Important contract provisions are for fire precautions, close utilization, and proper forestry methods of cutting, looking to a new crop of trees on the cut-over area.

Mr. Granger pointed out that each sale is given close supervision by the forest service, being in charge of a competent government scaler

or ranger. Timber is paid for as cut and scaled.

Net timber scale receipts for 1924 in the two states according to the report, amount to \$674,372.76. The scales cover a wide range of products, from Casarea bark and Christmas trees, to the large commercial sales of Douglas fir and Western yellow pine.

"Conservation has been defined as wise use," said Mr. Granger. "It is neither hoarding nor exploitation. The prime function of the forests is to produce timber crops. We attempt to make them yield the greatest good to the greatest number, and at the same time provide continuous production for the future."

An important fact is connected with the receipts from national forest sales, as pointed out by Mr. Granger, is that 25 per cent of such receipts comes back to the states and counties for roads and schools. An additional 10 per cent is applied by the forest service to local road and trail development.

JARDINE URGED SAVING FORESTS

Secretary of Agriculture Wm. M. Jardine, during his visit to Pacific Greater West, urged protection of forests. He declared that one-third of the remaining timber of the United States is in Oregon and Washington. This, he said, was a priceless heritage, and he urged keeping permanent forest lands productive. To accomplish this he suggested that elimination of forest fire destruction be made the chief part of forestry programs.

Clark Starts On Highway To Camp

Bob Clark, after spending a few days in Klamath Falls, is back at Pelican Bay working as buncher in Camp No. 1. At least he started away from the Falls with the avowed intention of finally arriving at the camp.

MANY THINGS AT PELICAN BAY TO RELIEVE QUIET

(Special)

Pelican Bay Camp No. 2 has had its hands full of U. S. scientists and other things during the past week and the boys have learned much.

Hensley and Brown are counting each twiglet in camp and figuring out how much might have been saved if the twigs were all made into paper.

But the most laudable enterprise of all is that of Pelper and Edmonds. They are here combating blister and rust and are pulling up all our gooseberry bushes. They claim the sun reflects off the gooseberry leaves and blisters the pine trees, or something like that.

Dan Livingston went to town Saturday to have another tooth extracted and is not back yet. Mostly the boys here allow one day to a tooth and as Dan has only one good tooth left, they are at a loss to figure out how he might take more than a day properly.

We have a new cook here at Camp 2—Charley Levine, the million-dollar kid, just back from Reno, where he has been playing the races. That's one of the reasons he's cooking again. He claims he bet on the right horse, but through some misunderstanding the horse wasn't told that it was his time to win.

Doc (Ed) Graham is a man of many affairs. When not occupied otherwise he acts as barber, gas station man, news boy or insurance agent. A move is on foot to call him "Mr. Pelican" but the boys are all a little nervous about starting the practice.

Jesse Bodie and Dan Woods drove up here in their flivver from Klamath Falls. The darn thing died just as they were abreast of the cookhouse so the boys were forced to come in and get a job.

Joe Tschucky and Art Meyer-scough made a trip to Klamath Falls the other evening. Art got by without incident but Joe evidently got reckless and made a trip to the zoo. Anyway he got bit.

Among the social affairs scheduled for late this year at the camp is a turkey shoot. Joe Meyer-scough is to provide the turkeys. He says he has just discovered it will be impossible to feed the flock on grasshoppers this winter so maybe he better get some money out of them while there is yet time.

Rook McCollum and Johnnie Johnston took a trip to Chiliquin, Wulksie and Spring creek a week ago Sunday. Details of the trip are rather vague. It is known that Rook rescued them both from drowning when the boat tipped over but why it tipped is a mystery, as neither were able to stand when the accident occurred.

Billy Maguire, trainmaster, a veteran of many years on the Lark and other fast ones, has been placed on the honorably retired list, or what amounts to the same thing. He is now chief cook on the jammer.

The hungry look of the Pelican night train crew is now explained. The Calahan restaurant at Kirk closed and the boys are now mixing their own, and eating it too.

Rolling Log May Be Fatal to Mill Man

Paralysis Follows Accident at Lakeview

LAKEVIEW.—J. A. Spicer, employe of the Bagley Bros. Lumber Company, was seriously hurt last week at the mill fifteen miles west of Lakeview while unloading logs from a truck. One of the logs rolled from the truck without warning and struck him across the shoulders, pinning him to the ground, with injuries to the spine which have left the lower part of his body paralyzed. Attendants state that the extent of the injury is not yet apparent. Mr. Spicer has been employed at the Bagley mill for the past several seasons and is an experienced woodsman.

"Missou" Snyder Picks Real Work

Ed "Missou" Snyder is another lumber jack who has forsaken the game. Most of the boys who take a vacation from the woods look for something soft, like pitching hay. Not so, Ed. He went right after life in the raw—got a job in a Klamath Falls brickyard.

Lakeview Box Factory Has Big Business

Thirty-Two Carloads Shipped During June

LAKEVIEW.—The box factory of the Underwood Lumber Company turned out a very fine showing of shooK during June, in spite of shortage of lumber, according to the month end report. Output for the month was 493,500 feet which was loaded and shipped in 32 N.-C.-O. cars and equal to 16 standard carloads of stock. Of this amount 13 N.-C.-O. cars were shipped in the last week of the month when lumber began coming in from the mills in quantity.

With half a million feet in June officials of the company have set up the million point as their target to shoot at during July. Production of a million feet in a month is equivalent to a sustained production of 40,000 feet daily, and while the mill is capable of that production, the matter of lumber deliveries will be the determining feature. Trucks are hauling from most of the mills at present and it is thought that lumber movement will reach its maximum about the 15th of the month. About fifteen truckloads a day are required to keep the mill running to full capacity.

Big Lakes to Build Factory on Oak Street

Although little or nothing can be gleaned from officials of the company, a persistent report that the Big Lake Box company will construct a new box factory in the near future on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, is substantiated by the purchase by the lumber company of land on Oak street from the Lorenz company and from Flora D. Lee, according to reports received today.

A new modern factory, will be erected on Oak street. It is understood on the property extending from Fifth street toward the lake-shore.

Just what disposal will be made of the old box factory of the Big Lakes Box company, and its machinery, could not be learned today. But it is understood that it will be used for storing box shooK and lumber prior to shipment.

The property purchased from Flora D. Lee is said to have brought a price of \$19,500.

The mill would be located on the south side of Fourth street, it is said, and would be one of the most modern plants for the cutting of box shooK in the country.

A. J. Vove, vice-president of the concern, denied today that the company anticipated the construction of a new factory.

Many a deacon is doing bootlegging on the side with money he slipped from the collection plate.

NO BLISTER RUST HERE

(Continued From Page One)

and is costing thousands of dollars annually for local control there and in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The disease in Europe has made the commercial growing of white pine impossible.

S. Q. Where did the disease come from?

A. It was introduced into eastern states from Europe some time before 1906 on nursery stock. The disease was introduced into British Columbia direct from Europe some years later.

9. Q. In what ways can I assist in controlling this disease?

A. a. Send specimens you suspect of being diseased to the Blister Rust Office, Botany Department, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, Oregon.

b. Report to the same office information about any cultivated black currant plantings remaining in the state.

c. Be careful not to order plants in violation of the state or federal quarantines.

d. Spread information to your neighbors about the disease.

10. Q. Why is the state eradicating the cultivated black currant and not all currants and gooseberries?

A. Blister rust spores coming from great distances will produce the disease on cultivated black currants when other currants and gooseberries fall to take it. Again it produces spores in vast abundance and spreads the disease to both pines and currants or gooseberries much greater distances than any other currants or gooseberries. Cultivated black currants are of little value to the state while white pines are of vast importance.

11. Q. If there any law compelling owners of cultivated black currants to destroy them?

A. The last legislature passed a law forbidding the growing or sale of cultivated black currants.

12. Q. Are there many black currants in the state?

A. We believe most of them have been destroyed. About 30,000 were removed during 1923.

13. Q. Were owners paid by the state or government for the bushes destroyed?

A. They were not. Practically all owners were willing and anxious to cooperate in protecting our white pine forests. Over 17,500 bushes were removed by owners and the remainder were destroyed by scents with the permission of the owners.

14. Q. Are not the wild black currants as bad as the tame ones?

A. Extensive experiments and observations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have shown that the cultivated black currant is much worse than the wild black one, which is a different kind.

Doctor: "Deep breathing, you understand, destroys microbes." Patient: "But, doctor, how can I force them to breath deeply?"—Boston Transcript.

McCrack Leaves For Camp Again

Jim McCrack spent three days in town during the past week. He said three days was all his system could stand. When last heard from, he was on his way back to work as loader for Don Graham on the Wheeler-Olmstead job.

Gannons Spend a Day In The Falls

Mr. and Mrs. George Gannon spent Saturday in Klamath Falls, Gannon desiring a change from his usual vocation as conductor on the Modoc logger.

Shaw-Bertram Crew Spend Day Fishing

George Bradley, Jack Womick, H. White, Frank Tully and "Dutch" John, all from the Shaw-Bertram camp, spent Sunday fishing in the Williamsloh, with good success. They didn't get the limit, but claim it was because they didn't want to.

Buncher Back; Was Called For Funeral

Dewey Kunkler, buncher at the Shaw-Bertram camp, is back on the job after an extended lay-off. He was gone more than a week, attending the funeral of a cousin at Redding California.

The guy that eath in his hat is bound to get gray all over his hair.

Grade Marking Wins Favor In Middle States

Julius Seidel, president Julius Seidel Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo., writes The Timberman that retail lumber dealers of St. Louis, through a committee, reaffirmed their endorsement of the basic principle of grade marketing of lumber of all species. Mr. Seidel was chairman of the committee. "The lumbermen of St. Louis concluded that specific judgement of the grade marketing of yellow pine manufactured only by Southern Pine Association would limit their supply of grade-marked lumber. The consuming public is now offered by us, as distributors, lumber from many competitive sources producing all woods, including yellow pine, of which only a little more than a negligible percentage is furnished us by Southern Pine Association, according to our judgement of this market," Mr. Seidel said.

Tom Throwell Is Seeing The Sights

Tom Throwell is among the sight-seers in Klamath Falls and according to his friends at the Central Hotel he isn't missing any of the sights, either. He has been working in Puckett's camp on Upper Klamath Lake.

Some women let their husbands go to smokers so they'll have new stories to tell at the meeting of the ladies' uplift society.

The girl that a man can marry for the asking never gets asked.

Furniture advertisement for ROSE FURNITURE CO. 114 North Eighth Phone 828. Text includes: For every room in every home. At prices within the reach of everyone. There is more comfort per dollar spent in furniture, than in anything else you buy. Buy It Now. Used sewing machines at prices that are much less—prove this by comparison.

AMERICAN CAR PRODUCTS advertisement for DIX BROS. Text includes: Distributors AMERICAN CAR PRODUCTS. Anything and everything for your car complete. The most complete auto accessory store in Southern Oregon.

USED CARS advertisement for BUICK & STAR GARAGE. Text includes: Bargains! Bargains! USED CARS. ALL MAKES—ALL PRICES. Fords from \$55.00 up. Hudson 7-Passenger. Buick 7-Passenger. Buick 5-Passenger. Dodge Touring, \$175.00. Ford 4-Door Sedan, 1923 Model. BUICK & STAR GARAGE. Opposite White Pelican Hotel.

Klamath County Sawmill, Planing Mill and Manufacturers' Directory

- Ackley Bros., Klamath Falls. Algoma Lumber company, Algoma. Anne Creek Lumber company, Fort Klamath. Big Lakes Box company, Klamath Falls. Bryant Mountain Lumber company, Malin. Christy Lumber company, Kirkford. Campbell-Towle Lumber company, Sprague. Chiliquin Lumber company, Chiliquin. Ewauna Box company, Klamath Falls. Illinois Lumber company, Langell Valley. Kilts Lumber company, Bonanza. Kruse Lumber company, Klamath Falls. Klamath Lumber and Box company, Shippington. Long Pine Lumber company, Bonanza. Lamm Lumber company, Modoc Point. McCullom Lumber company, Keno. Modoc Pine company, Chiliquin. Nine Lumber company, Klamath Falls. Pelican Bay Lumber company, Pelican City. Shaw-Bertram Lumber company, Klamath Falls. Shasta View Lumber and Box company, Klamath Falls. Sprague River Lumber company, Chiliquin. Topsy Lumber Co., Topsy, Ore. (P. O. Dorris, Cal.) Wheeler-Olmstead Lumber company, Klamath Falls. Planing Mills and Remanufacturing Plants. Big Basin Lumber company, Klamath Falls. Lakeside Lumber company, Klamath Falls. Klamath Moulding company, Klamath Falls. Swan Lake Moulding company, Klamath Falls. Sixth Street Lumber company, Klamath Falls. White Pine Moulding company, Klamath Falls.