

Long-Bell Reforestation Plan Includes Planting In 3 Years After Cutting

Further details of the Long-Bell plan of reforestation, recently announced, are contained in the following article, taken from the Longview Daily News: A comprehensive program of reforestation, to effect reseeded at a rate equal to the progress and denudation and following within three years after logging, has been announced by the Long-Bell Lumber company. Experiments in direct seeding will be conducted, and such other species as redwood, bigtree, Port Orford cedar, and white pine will be tried on a commercial scale, to supplement the native Douglas fir, hemlock, and red cedar. A large forest nursery will be established near Ryderwood, center of logging operations for the Long-Bell Lumber company.

Nelson Makes Announcement
The announcement of the program, which definitely provides for five years' time was made today by M. B. Nelson, president of the company, who is now in Longview. It follows a three months' intensive survey made by Captain J. B. Woods, forest engineer of the Long-Bell Lumber company, and is modeled somewhat after the successful reforestation under way in the Redwood districts of California.

One feature of the reforestation plan which is of special interest is the development of fire lines of alder and other broadleaf species along the abandoned logging spurs, which will subdivide the cut over lands into smaller compartments and facilitate protection of the young growth. The forest nursery to be established near Ryderwood will be for the production of 3,000 to 4,000 acres of land annually. The commercial experiments with direct seeding of the tree varieties now foreign to this vicinity will be conducted in addition to the nursery.

Large Snags Removed
In explaining the program, Mr. Nelson said that in the course of logging, care is being taken to remove all snags large enough to constitute fire hazard. Slash disposal is carried on in accordance with the state laws, and a carefully organized fire patrol is maintained to protect cut over lands as well as the virgin timber.

"This large scale enterprise of the Longview operation is being launched after a thorough study of conditions and possibilities, because the founders of Longview are looking far into the future," Mr. Nelson said. "Further, they are confident that the good judgment of the people of Washington will bring about conditions of taxation and fire protection favorable to the continuation of this reforestation plan."

Begins Immediately
"The program is being mapped out now for a period of five years, because of the present rapid strides being taken by the state, and the government in reforestation work. At the end of that period, it may be possible to synchronize our program with those of the state and the federal government. But the Long-Bell Lumber company is instituting this program of its own accord and at its own expense," President Nelson said.

"Actual reforestation will begin immediately. Reforestation is not an experiment with the Long-Bell Lumber company. In the south more than two years certain areas were set over at the recommendation of Mr. Woods, for the purpose of perpetuating the forest on lands that we figured better suited for that purpose than for any other at the present time," Mr. Nelson concluded.

Winklerwerder Statement
Dr. Hugo Winklerwerder, dean of the school of forestry of the University of Washington is the authority for the statement that with the proper forest management and due safeguard against fire a perpetual industrial supply of timber is possible in the Northwest. Dr. Winklerwerder in an address delivered before the Longview Lions club April 28, quoted facts and figures to show that it would be possible to reforest faster than timber is now being cut, or is likely to be cut.

He said in part that "the materials are all at hand to reforest our logged off lands if we will supply the one great safeguard which is adequate fire protection. Through proper methods of forestry we can grow from 32,000 to 44,000 feet per acre in from 60 to 80 years, which will mean production of trees 24 inches in diameter, and 116 feet high, depending on the quality of the soil. By proper use of our potential forest lands we can produce crops of between six and seven billion feet annually forever." Dr. Winklerwerder in the same address dwelt on the possibilities of wood by-product development, and said he expected to see in Longview factories of various kinds for the manufacture of these various by-products.

More About The Coming Mexican War

Pelican Bay Camps Seethe With Intrigue

(SPECIAL)

PELICAN BAY CAMP No. 2, Aug. 26.—In the face of a denial by Captain J. J. Brown that he had entered into any alliance with Mexico, special investigators have ascertained these facts:

1.—Captain Brown, quietly re-arranging his forces to war strength, has enlisted the services of Rook McCollum and Johnny Johnston.
2.—Both will occupy high positions on Captain Brown's secret service staff and they will leave for the border about the first of the month, making their first stop at Tia Juana, where an exhaustive probe of vice conditions will be made.

3.—Brown states he will not establish a camp near Tia Juana unless it is dry, so Rook and Johnny have agreed to see that it is drunk dry by the time the two other members of the army arrive.

4.—James D. Johnston wants to enlist as master of transportation—says he has always bossed all the conductors he ever worked with. Matter is still under advisement. It has been found, he can speak only one word of Spanish and that word is not used in war.

5.—An advisory committee has been tentatively chosen, consisting of Mickey Deloughery, Minister of Finance; Fred Daniels, Quartermaster General; and H. O. Brown, Publicity Director.

More on the war will be published as soon as details are available.

New Type Engine Is Given Tests

EUGENE, Ore.—The Wilson Lumber company of Dexter, Oregon, is operating a new type of cable logging locomotive, invented by F. C. Walters, a Eugene lumberman. The Tillamook Spruce company last year used one of this type of machine, and it proved so successful for hauling heavy loads over steep grades that a Portland company has arranged to build and sell the locomotives as standard logging equipment.

From a recent school examination:
Q. What did Wolfe do at Quebec?
A. The wicked beast made war on Little Red Riding Hood.

Big Bertha



The Katrina of squawdom, and a marvel of Indian terpichorean art, is Big Bertha. From far back in the foothills of Montana, she came for the Fort Union (Minn.) celebration, and carried off first honors in the tom tom shimmying event. Yes, she weighs 400 pounds.

Oh, See the Pretty Depot



Mike Hastings of Pendleton, Ore., could hardly see the ceiling of the new Union Station at Chicago when he and Mrs. Hastings arrived to compete in the world's championship rodeo. Mrs. Hastings is on crutches, having broken her leg recently while riding a sky-fishing bronc. Hastings holds a record of having thrown a steer in seven seconds flat.

Coast Sales Of Box Shook Hold Steady

Islands Provide New Market For Product

PUGET SOUND Wash.—All mills that manufacture box shooks report an active demand, with a market that fluctuates but little. There is no Oriental export, but the demand in Australia and New Zealand for milk, butter and cheese containers is steady, with increasing inquiries and sales from this side of the boundary line.

Markets Near Home

There has been a good summer demand on Puget Sound to take care of the head lettuce trade, a total of 800 carloads, about 400 crates to a car, being the estimate of seasonal requirements. A heavy demand for Puget Sound head lettuce is being built up by the Seattle fruit jobbers in Manila, Shanghai and Hongkong, not only among foreign residents but with wealthy nationals as well. For this trade, a special crate half the size of the ordinary container is required in order to economize on cold storage space aboard ship. President liners plying between Puget Sound and the Orient carry heavy stocks of head lettuce for ship stores on every voyage, loading supplies here for the round trip. This during the past three years has added heavily to the western Washington shook trade.

Service with Sales

A little shook business is being done with the north Atlantic. The apple orchards are being supplied by small pine mills of eastern Washington. The market is uniformly steady at \$30 to \$35, depending on sizes desired and service rendered. Shippers of box shooks are selling 50 per cent service with the lumber, declaring that the business has become so highly specialized and exacting that a point or two in line of delivery governs the price. Where shooks are brought on futures for fruit, and vegetable crops it is not possible accurately to estimate the necessary volume of shooks required, and it has often happened that this season telegrams and long distance phone calls were used to get a rush order from large growers. On this basis, an order for one car was placed by phone late at night and the next afternoon the car was loaded out of Anacortes by a mill that had switched its order files aside and concentrated on the single car until it was ready to move.

Pay \$104,000 for 800 Acres Timber

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Wallace Falls Logging and Manufacturing company, of Sultan, has purchased 800 acres of timber land in the canyon below the Sultan basin from the Northern Pacific Railway company for \$104,000, according to a deed filed with the county auditor.

Forest Exhibits Planned at Fairs During September

Extensive educational exhibits will be shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the fair managements at three Washington fairs this fall. These are the Spokane Interstate fair, September 7-12; the Washington State fair at Yakima, September 14-19; and the Western Washington fair, Puyallup, September 21-27.

These exhibits, which are being shown in Washington for the first time, consist of eight large, attractive sections, which show various important activities of the Department.

One of the booths devoted to the National Forests realistically shows a family motor party camped on the shore of a beautiful, high mountain lake. It carries the message of fire prevention and camp sanitation. A second illustrates the methods used by the Biological Survey in ridding the livestock ranges of predatory animals, while a third portrays activities of the Bureau of Public Roads under the caption of "Highway Service."

Lavigne Says He Wins Sometimes Betting on Ponies

That newspapers err in giving only one side to a story is the contention of Charlie Lavigne, alias the Millionaire Kid, cook at Pelican Bay Camp No. 2.

"The public has been given to understand that I sink all my money betting on the ponies," he declared. "This is not so. Last winter I won \$600 on one race and no one put that in the paper. Then some horses got mixed up and did not run the way they should and I of course lost the \$600—and every paper found that out."

"What I want understood is that my losses are not the result of bad judgment—simply cases of error on the part of the horses."

"Jim is quite adept at handling figures."
"I didn't know he was a mathematician."
"He isn't. He's an Apache dancer."



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May Revise Grazing Fee In Forests New Man Appointed To Study The Subject

Dan B. Casement of Manhattan, Kansas, has been appointed the special representative of the secretary of agriculture to make a review of the National Forest Range Appraisal report completed by the forest service in 1924.

Secretary Jardine stated: "For some time I have been endeavoring to secure the services of a competent, experienced man for reviewing the work done by the forest service of the department of agriculture in arriving at a grazing fee to be charged on the national forests for all classes of livestock."

"It will be remembered that the department of agriculture under certain commitments to the agricultural appropriations committee in 1919 and 1920, agreed to make a careful survey and study of all the existing grazing fees on the national forests and be prepared to recommend a fee at the expiration of the term permits which were issued in 1919 and terminated in 1923.

"Due to the depression in the livestock industry the date when the new fees were to become effective was postponed to 1924, and for the same reason was again postponed, to become effective at the beginning of 1927.

"After the appraisal of national forest ranges was completed and submitted to the secretary of agriculture by the forest service, considerable opposition on the part of stockmen to the fees arrived at, developed. As a means of reconciling the differences of opinion the chief forester of the U. S. forest service recommended to me the appointment of a special representative to review the work of the forest service men and advise me accordingly."

Officials of the department of agriculture believe that Mr. Casement, who has had long experience in the production of livestock in the feedlot and ranges, is admirably qualified to review and analyze the data submitted by the forest service.

Mr. Casement was reared on an Ohio farm, and graduated from a western college. He has developed a large stock farm near Manhattan, Kansas, and is engaged in the range cattle business at White River, Colo. He is a permittee on the Uncompaghe National forest and understands thoroughly the regulations and rules governing the grazing of livestock on the national forests. He is staff correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette, served in the army during the World War, and has been in intimate touch with the range livestock business for a number of years.

Mr. Casement will begin this work on or about January 1, 1926, and after a review of the forest service records will spend some time in the western states interviewing the stockmen and examining certain typical national forest and private land ranges. It is believed that he will be able to advise the secretary regarding conditions in a way that should be satisfying to all interests concerned in working out fairly the important and complicated problem of grazing fees.

INSTALL SPRINKLERS

ABERDEEN, WASH.—A new fire protection system, including a 75,000 gallon water reservoir that is mounted on a 94 foot tower and a salt water pump with a capacity of 1000 gallons per minute, will be placed in operation by the Anderson Middleton mill on Sunday. The water tower will act as an auxiliary pressure system to the pumps in case the latter should be disabled during a fire, giving a minimum pressure of 51 pounds to each of the 10 hydrants and eight water sprinkler systems. The tower and tank replace a 19,000 gallon tank mounted on a 50 foot tower.

Weyerhaeuser Will Build Three Mills on Longview Site

LONGVIEW, Wash.—Three mills, one each for fir, hemlock and cedar, will be built here, construction on the first one to be started in December, by the Weyerhaeuser Timber company, H. A. Long, chairman, board of directors the Long-Bell Lumber company, announced, on information received from George S. Long, manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber company, Tacoma. One mill at a time will be built, the first unit to be completed, it is expected, some time next spring.

Weyerhaeuser employees, it is estimated, will need not fewer than 500 new houses. Preparations have been made to build 350 new homes for added Long-Bell employees, so the total number of new homes necessary to house these two groups alone, before mid-summer 1926, is placed at 850.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho.—Two shifts in the sawmill at the Blackwell Lumber company are now being operated. Three machines, two moulders and a rip saw are also being operated a second shift in the planing mill.

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