

### Cost Of Lumber Is Small Item In Making Liveable Modern Home, Writer Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Romance and tradition have invested the dear old homes of our ancestors with a wealth of poetic charm. How we love to enter the vine-encumbered garden gate and give free rein to rapturous imagination over the subtle beauty of the weather worn buildings. From room to room we wander reanimating them with the life and laughter of by-gone days. What a thrill the great kitchen gives us with its smoke-darkened beams, its deep worn tiles, and the roses peeping in at the quaint old casements. There through an arch doorway we have a glimpse of the dining-room that many times rang with bounteous hospitality. Beyond is the ancient "parlor," darkened and austere, with its stiff haircloth furniture frowning out of the chill of a seldom-invaded sanctuary. And above are the low-ceiling bedrooms, prim and precise, yet with an air of restful invitation to untroubled slumber.

Yes, we rhapsodize over these rare old homes of our forefathers, but would we live in them as they are? We would not. Bill and Mary of the modern day view the old home from different angles, but both agree that a lot of things must be "done" to the place to make it livable. Bill looks sadly at the garden and speculates about the garage. It would have to be where the withered grape vines cling to weary old trellises. The driveway must run straight out to the street and that would require cutting down some apple trees. Mary begins with its plumbing. There isn't any, and of course it must be put in. Then there is no wiring or electrical fixtures, no heating system, no screens, no kitchen gas and no sun room. The kitchen range is picturesque but that won't do. And the tile floor must be covered for comfort. Indeed, there is so much to be done that the task seems almost hopeless.

Romance and sentiment are all right when the poetic fancy is on, but living in the place is distinctly something else. The comforts and conveniences of the old house were few, while they are distinctly dominating in the modern residence. And just here we have practically the exact ratio of the cost of modern homes over old ones. Most of us have little patience with cost statistics, which ordinarily are as drab and prosaic as a row of milk cans. But we are compelled at times to take a furtive peep at the price tags.

Mrs. Grace J. Landon, statistician of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, loves abandonment to aesthetic speculation as well as anybody, but her practical mind snaps us back to certain "facts and figures" that are quite significant. She says, after a study of dwelling cost data made by competent authorities, that nearly thirty per cent of the cost of the present day home is expended for "modern conveniences"—comforts that the last generation did not know or was just beginning to learn about.

According to one such tabulation which averaged the cost of nine or ten houses, costing from \$9,000 to \$23,000 each, the following percentages were spent:

For:	Percent of total cost
Sanitary Ware and Plumbing	2.5
Electric Wiring and Fixtures	2.7
Heating System	7.0
Screens	.9
Landscaping	3.0
Architect's Fee	4.5

Add to this, that part of the carpentry cost which goes into sun porches, sleeping porches, hardwood floors and into built-in pantries, buffets, etc., and thirty per cent is a constructive figure.

"And yet who wants a house now without an up-to-date bathroom, built-in laundry tubs and perhaps a lavatory or two—comforts our parents may not have known in their youth?" asks Mrs. Landon. "Electric lighting is such a convenience, so clean, effective and safe, that we almost forget that the first incandescent lights were put into operation in the early 80's, not much more than 40 years ago, replacing the odorous kerosene lamp and the dangerous gas jet, and that prior to 1900, electricians were so few in number as not to be separately listed even in detailed census reports.

"The parents of the youngest of us will remember the baseburner—fosterer of the modern furnace, and will recall that hot water and steam heating was not generally adopted in this country until thirty or forty years ago. And in kitchens, coal and wood were burned with their consequent dust and smoke. "If screens were in use in those not-so-far-away times they were home-made and were not included in the general building bill. Landscaping with its necessary grading and sodding of the grounds, with the ornamental planting of shrubbery, is one of the pleasures of home-building apparatuses.

"Prominent architects are authority for the statement that the proportion of dwelling house construction thirty or forty years ago that was put up in accordance with architects' plans was almost negligible, as compared with present day practices. Sun porches and sleeping porches make for better health, hardwood floors mean elimination of the unwieldy and unsanitary carpets and all seem well worth the extra cost."

Although today's home builder will not wish to eliminate or overlook any of these "modern conveniences" which mean so much for the health and well-being of his family, he must remember that it is they, making up nearly one-third of the cost of his home, which largely account for the difference between that cost now and what it was some years ago. The lumber built house costs more than it did, the brick house costs more, the stucco house costs more, partly because building materials are somewhat more expensive, because labor costs all along the line are heavier, and particularly because the house itself is incomparably more convenient, comfortable and wholesome than it was a generation ago.—Information Service, National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

### Coos Veneer Plant Opens; 40 Working Factory Produces Battery Separators Only

MARSHFIELD, Aug. 26.—The Pacific Veneer plant opened this morning with 40 employes after being closed since the first of July.

The company will manufacture battery separators exclusively, and Frank Lowe, president and manager reports that some time will be required to fill the orders now at hand.

The payroll of the plant will not be increased immediately, he said, but additional employes will probably be taken on later in the year.

### Night Shift Plan of Shingle Plant

TENINO, Wash.—With improved market conditions, a night shift will soon be put on at the Russell shingle mill, according to announcement by Mrs. Ella Russell, who has managed the business since the recent death of her husband. A new shingle machine was recently installed in the mill. Eighteen men are employed.

### PLANT ABOUT READY

Mt. Emily Lumber Co., La Grande has its sawmill about complete and contemplates starting operations in September. The building is 210x144 feet. The capacity will be 150,000 feet daily. The company is building a logging railroad 3 1/2 miles into the timber. Logs will be brought over this road to Hill yard, where transfer will be made to the Union Pacific for shipment to La Grande.

Sam, walking in the woods late one night was surprised by a wildcat which proceeded to chase him to the top limb of a large oak tree on the edge of a deep canyon. The wildcat was climbing as fast as Sam and soon had forced him perilously near the decaying end of a large limb extending beyond the edge of a precipice. Sam decided it was time to renege. "Wildcat," he said impressively, "wildcat, does you want to fight?" "Yes," said the wildcat, "I want to fight you." "Well, you have to come a long ways to you' soppah."

### Eddie Off the Field



Eddie Collins, manager of the Chicago White Sox, enjoys nothing better than a good game of solitaire after a hard day on the ball field. He finds it restful recreation. Eddie, by the way, is quite a card shark and can hold his own with any of them. The above photo was taken in the case just after the White Sox had finished a tough series. Eddie seems to be in deep thought over the next play.

### New Lumber Company Is Incorporated

### Cottage Grove Firm Has Large Holdings

COTTAGE GROVE, Aug. 26.—Fred W. Bradley, of Bay City, Mich., who owns large tracts of timber land in the vicinity of Cottage Grove, has become associated with W. A. Woodward, lumberman of that city, and the W. A. Woodard Lumber company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 is common stock and \$500,000 preferred stock. The articles were filed in the office of the county clerk here yesterday.

Mr. Woodward owns two mills near Cottage Grove, besides seven miles of lumber flume and logging railroads. One of the mills, which has a capacity of 85,000 feet of lumber daily, is now in operation. The third incorporator is Charles A. Hardy, of Eugene, his name being used to make a full board of directors.

Extensive improvements are expected to be made in the two mill plants and the logging plant, and the second mill may soon be placed in operation, according to announcement.

The Notul Lumber company yesterday filed articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk. The incorporators are Carl Fischer, George McGill and V. A. Smith, and the capital stock is \$10,000. The principal place of business is Notul.

### 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-Towler Lumber company, Sprague.
- Chiloquin Lumber company, Chiloquin.
- Ewauna Box company, Klamath Falls.
- Illinois Lumber company, Langell Valley.
- Kitts Lumber company, Bonanza.
- Kruse Lumber company, Klamath Falls.
- Klamath Lumber and Box company, Shippington.
- Long Pine Lumber company, Bonanza.
- Lamm Lumber company, Modoc Point.
- McCullum Lumber company, Keno.
- Modoc Pine company, Chiloquin.
- 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, Chiloquin.
- 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.

### French Won't Buy U. S. Box Shook, American States

"An investigation of the box shook situation in three fourths of France shows that at present there is no opportunity for the sale of American boxes in France, even considering the drawback provision of the United States tariff regulations," said Axel H. Oxhol, chief of the lumber division, department of Commerce. "In the first place the tariff on box shook in France is prohibitive and it seems that box shook are not received from any foreign country, not even from northern Europe. Besides, France has very important timber resources of its own well suited for the manufacture of boxes. This material is so cheap that I do not see how any foreign shook can compete. I have just visited the most important lumber regions in Southwest France and it is my understanding that the raw material is available at about 150 to 200 francs per cubic meter (\$14 to \$22 per M feet). It is easily seen that little can be expected in the way of a shook present. It is also safe to assume that in the future the French will endeavor to utilize their own lumber to the greatest possible extent and I have been informally told by competent people that should any foreign shook be imported in the coming years the lumber interests of France will immediately see to it that the duty on box shook will be raised. In talking with people representing central, eastern and north European producers of box shook I have been given to understand that they are not looking forward to any market at all in France in the future for this material. For this reason I believe it would be advisable for American shippers of box shook to disregard the French market at the present time."

### FIRES ON CUT-OVER AREAS

The State Board of Forestry and the California Forest Protective Association are co-operating in the work of obtaining accurate information regarding the results of forest fires on private logging operations. Forms have been printed and distributed to operators, upon which a record can be kept of all fires occurring each month, and a request made that a copy of each monthly report be forwarded to the California Forest Protective Association for compilation. The report form provides for recording the date, location, cause, area, cost, damages, discovery and control of each fire. The accurate record of fire, fire causes and fire losses that will be obtained will be of real value to the lumber industry, especially in the event of excessive newspaper reports of fire damage.

### Vernonia Mill to Run Double Shift 6 Days Per Week

VERNONIA Ore.—Eleven million feet of finished lumber was shipped by the Oregon American Lumber company's mill at this place during the month of July, mostly to middle west and eastern points. Bridge timbers, cross ties and other railroad material is reported as having found ready sale to western roads. The mill is about to change from a five day to a six day week, operating two shifts, the average daily cut being approximately 600,000 feet.

### Coast Mill Makes Big 16-hour Cut

HOQUIAM, Wash.—The Grays Harbor Lumber company's mill set what is believed to be a harbor lumber record by turning out 800,000 feet in 16 hours. The mill's average eight-hour output ranges between 200,000 and 250,000 feet. The cut was made in two successive eight-hour shifts.

### Work Proceeds on Long-Bell Plant

LONGVIEW, Wash.—Construction is progressing rapidly on the east fir unit of the Long-Bell Lumber company plant with the head mill, the hemlock stacker, cooling sheds, dry kilns and unstacker sheds well under way. About two-thirds of the trusses for the unstacker and one-half of the trusses for the head mill are in place, the siding has been started on the hemlock stacker sheds and concrete foundations and walls are in for seven of the 24 dry kilns.

Barbara (saying her prayers)—"And bless Daddy and Mummy and make them happy—if they're not too old for that sort of thing."

### No Falling Off In Demand For Labor; Harvest Work Supplants Fire Fighting

PORTLAND, Aug. 26.—There was no falling off in the demand for labor last week, either on the West coast or in the Inland Empire districts, according to the 4L weekly employment letter issued here today. Forest fire fighters have largely been released, the letter stated, but this has brought about no unemployment because of the fact that calls for harvest and threshing help have not diminished, and in some districts logging activity has increased slightly.

Employment conditions in various districts were reported as follows:

EUGENE, Ore.—Labor demand and supply in Eugene and district is about at a balance. The Booth-Kelly lumber operations at Wendling and Springfield have returned to a six day week. Many workers continue to migrate to and from the Nation cut-off but there are few idle men in this city.

PORTLAND.—Loggers were hired in Portland last week for at least three camps which will resume work at once. Labor turnover at camps is about normal. Forest fires have been subdued for the present at least and there are no fire jobs listed. The Nation cut-off continues to require replacements each week. There are still plenty of jobs for all who want work.

RAYMOND, Wa.—Labor conditions on Willapa Harbor are good. City paving and state highway work in this district still require several large crews. Fallers and buckers have been put to work at several camps in this vicinity. Few idle men in Raymond or South Bend at the present time.

ABERDEEN - HOQUIAM.—No change has taken place on Grays Harbor in either logging camps or sawmill operation. Labor turnover in camps and mills is very low. Rain has reduced fire hazard and put a stop to calls for fire fighters.

TACOMA.—Few jobs of any kind were listed last week on local employment boards. Sawmill operation remains unchanged except that the

Defiance Lumber company has added a second shift to its plant here. There are but few unemployed men, skilled or otherwise, in this city.

SEATTLE.—Logging activity in several Puget Sound districts became more pronounced last week. The St. Paul & Tacoma camps on the Kulshan Is., out of Bellingham, resumed operations and fallers and buckers have been put to work at other camps in the Central Sound district. Merrill & Ring will resume logging during the present week. It is reported. Calls for forest fire fighters have ceased.

SPOKANE.—Following a few days of rain forest fires have ceased to require more than small patrols of watchers, and many hundreds of men have been released from fire fighting work. A large majority of these, however, have hired out at the woods operations which are gradually resuming activity after enforced idleness. There are more available men in Spokane today than there have been for weeks. Advertisements for men and woman to pick apples in the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys have begun to appear in local papers. The harvest will start next week. The demand for wheat harvest help is greater than the number of men applying for this kind of work.

Some marry for better or worse and some to talk.

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