

HOSPITAL NOW BEING BUILT AT LAKE PARK

A hospital building for Crater Lake National Park is under construction this summer by the Annie Spring CCC camp.

The building is a two-story frame structure, 36x52 feet. The lower floor will be devoted to hospital facilities and will include a wide hallway, doctor's office, treatment room, drug room, and rooms for men and women with necessary bath-rooms and closets.

The upper story is intended as living quarters for the park doctor and his family and will consist of a living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and bath. The building will be equipped with an oil heating system.

The Crater Lake National Park company is also making some improvements this year in the cabin area, where they are now constructing two units of four rooms each, modern in every respect. Rooms will be equipped with twin or double beds and each room will have its own completely equipped bath. Water will be heated by electricity and the cabins with gas.

Crater lake travel is 11.4 per cent ahead of travel last year and these improvements are made necessary by the public demand for additional accommodations.

TEN IN 18 YEARS

In every 18 years, there are about 10 total eclipses of the sun, but a total eclipse is visible in any one place only on an average of once in about 360 years. There is, however, no uniformity of interval.

Home Building Bottleneck Unlikely, Says Magazine

CHICAGO—Scouting the probability of any serious shortages of either materials or labor for home building, both in "defense areas" and elsewhere, American Builder for August warns of political propaganda back of much of the current "bottleneck" talk coming out of Washington.

"Much of the new deal talk of 'bottlenecks' and 'shortages,'" the American Builder charges, "is propaganda intended solely to create sentiment against private enterprise. Take, for example, the talk about danger of a 'shortage' of transportation, especially by rail, which has been scaring many in the building industry."

"Because of increased demand for lumber, and the removal from coastwise service of vessels that within recent years have been carrying a large part of it, the railroads had to handle 26 per cent more carloads of lumber in the first half of 1941 than in the first half of 1940; but in the first half of 1929 they handled 64 per cent more carloads of lumber than in the first half of 1941. The only reason there is now for fearing a so-called 'shortage' of cars for lumber or other freight is that propaganda intended to injure the railroads as a private industry may scare businessmen into asking for more freight cars than necessary, or into trying unduly to increase their inventories."

Businessmen, this publication warns, should carefully analyze everything about business emanating from Washington for evidence as to whether its real purpose is to injure private enterprise, "for a lot of fellows down there are quite as anxious to lick American private business as to lick Hitler."

Proceeding to sketch the outlook for home building on a nationwide scale in this era of threatened "priorities," American Builder contends that the surest and swiftest way to provide needed defense housing is for the federal government to encourage and stimulate the in-

itiative and ingenuity of private builders.

"There are thousands of residential builders, large and small, on the job and anxious to do this work," it says. "Give them a chance, encourage them and they will produce houses of the kind and price needed at the places needed and in numbers that will amaze defense housing officials."

"No other industry in the country has such huge unused resources of men, materials and abilities. No vast governmental organization is required to get these thousands of experienced, capable home builders going. They have the organizations and the ability to produce. All they require is protection against bottlenecks and material shortages that may develop."

"The greatest obstacle that might interfere with the prompt and efficient supply of the nation's housing needs would be some reckless action on the part of government officials that would needlessly restrict the initiative of private home building men and retard rather than aid housing for defense. American Builder is glad to report that nothing of this kind at present seems likely."

"Private residential builders operating with private capital have been making a remarkable record in providing needed new low-cost homes. All recent figures show this. For example, more than 100,000 small homes were started under FHA supervision in the first half of the year, of which 85 to 90 per cent were directly related to defense needs. The average value of the FHA mortgages was \$4494, showing that these were low-priced houses within reach of the average defense worker."

"There are no important natural bottlenecks in the residential field. The hundreds of thousands of builders, realtors, lumber dealers, subcontractors and the workmen they employ represent a vast and flexible system of home production that can adapt itself to any situation, except a lack of buyers. Where there is a market, as there is today, with buyers wanting and desperately needing new homes, they can find a way to meet the demand."

"American Builder is confident that the building industry can meet and solve the problems that will confront it in the days ahead. Basic supplies of building material such as lumber, brick, cement, roofing, plaster, etc., are ample. Dealer stocks are good, and there is a plentiful supply of labor which is suited to this type of work only. Both the materials and labor involved in home building are not, for the most part, of a type that could be used in armament or any direct defense work. Homes for industrial workers, for farmers and in fact for all the people are universally considered a prime defense factor—important to America's morale and efficiency."

WORLD TRAVELER

Originating in Montana on February 23, 1925, a cyclone traveled around the earth and broke up in the Gulf of St. Lawrence one month later.

Population of Florida jumped from 1,468,211 in 1930 to 1,877,791 in 1940, according to 1940 census figures.

SHELTER COST RISES SLOWER THAN OTHERS

Because of slowness of supply in certain building material items, particularly metals, families who have long desired homes of their own and are only now financially able to make down payment are easily alarmed. William C. Bell of Western Homes Foundation states, in outlining current home-building facts for this newspaper. Fears of prospective home owners are being aggravated by irresponsible statements on supply and costs in the home building field which have been widely published of late even in conservative business journals, Mr. Bell declares.

"There have, of course, been advances in the price of building materials during the past year," Mr. Bell continues. "They have been moderate, however, in comparison with rising costs in other commodity fields. The labor department's index of wholesale prices for the week ending July 26 shows a 10.8 per cent rise in the price of building materials over the week ending July 27, 1940. Farm products have gone up 31.4 per cent in the same period; foods, 21.6 per cent; and textile products, 20.3 per cent."

"These items cover the basic necessities of life. The comparison highlights a remarkable record for the building materials business. It is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the first terrific impact of national defense demands on industry struck building materials. Army cantonnements had to be built before there could be a new army. Industrial plants had to be expanded or new ones built before defense production could be greatly enlarged. Defense housing had to be provided before defense industry labor could move into production centers. Shipyards had to come before ships. The full catalogue would fill pages of this newspaper."

"At the same time there was more money for all kinds of civilian building, from small homes to business blocks. All told, the building industry has done a tremendous triple job—for the army, the navy and the citizen. Government statistics show that it has also performed a real service in holding down costs."

"Let the family that wants to own a home and is saving for a down payment be reassured. OPM predicts a sharp decline in defense construction, beginning in September, or by January if a large new cantonment program is authorized. Supply of materials and labor will continue to be slow, but the home is still very much on the market and its costs are yet low in comparison with other commodities."

For "Two Answer Books on Home Building," write Western Homes Foundation, 364 Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.

Looking for Bargains? Turn to the Classified page

Chimneys Listed As Special Problem for Home Builder

Decorative or utilitarian though it may be, the chimney presents special construction problems from the standpoint both of sound building and fire safety.

The chimney should be self-supporting and so constructed as to be absolutely independent of the house framing. Soil conditions govern the size of the chimney footings, but they should never be less than 12 inches deep and should always extend at least six inches beyond the face of the chimney.

The walls of a chimney with terra cotta flue lining should not be less than four inches thick, if built of brick, nor less than eight inches thick, if built of stone.

All combustible materials, such as wood framing members, should be at least two inches from the chimney wall. The open spaces between the floor framework and the chimney should be filled with mortar, mineral wool, or other incombustible material.

Plaster may be applied directly to the brickwork without fire hazard, but it is poor practice, because plaster cracks are

certain to develop. When plaster is applied in this manner, the furring strips placed around the chimney to support the base or other interior trim should be insulated from the masonry by asbestos paper at least 1/4 inch thick. Better practice is to box the chimney with studs set two inches away from the brickwork and to apply the lath and plaster on these.

Any increase in the wall thickness of the chimney should be made at least 12 inches below the rafters and not above the roof except for capping.

The chimney should be capped with stone, terra cotta, concrete, or cast iron, and should extend at least three feet above a flat roof or two feet above a ridge roof. This assures a good draft.

LOG CABINS DON'T NECESSITATE LOGS

A log cabin built without logs sounds like an ice cream soda without ice cream... but you can actually build a comfortable week end cottage which looks exactly like a log cabin without the difficulty of cutting a single tree.

Log cabin siding, available everywhere today in all retail lumber yards, produces a building which is warmer, less drafty, and less subject to deterioration than a real log building without sacrifice of the rustic look which gives log buildings their appeal.

Flat and square on the back, log siding is easy for even the average spare time cabin builder to handle. Once in place, a little brown creosote shingle stain is all that is needed to complete the log effect. If you want to reproduce the "chinking" between the logs of old cabins, you may spread glue in the space between the pieces of siding and, while still wet, sprinkle with coarse sand.

MAJOR PROBLEM

MILWAUKEE (AP)—American Legion officials, who are having trouble finding quarters for delegates to the national convention here ran into another problem. Carl Sandell, drum major of the Denver, Colo., band, wrote he would need accommodations. Sandell is 7 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 240.

OPM Allocates Metals for Radio Tube Replacements

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP) The office of price administration and civilian supply allocated metals Friday for manufacture of replacement tubes and condensers needed to keep radio sets in operation.

Officials said manufacturers had found it difficult to obtain materials because of the increasing demands of the defense program.

The allocation stipulates that between August 20 and December 1, the highest civilian preference rating will be given to specific amounts of nickel, steel, aluminum, copper, chromium, tin, brass and other metals required to make the tubes and condensers.

Tubes made with metals provided under the program must be marked for replacement use only.

REMODEL JOBS HEAD PERMITS FOR PAST WEEK

Permits issued during the past week by Building Inspector Harold Franey were small and varied, the major portion going for remodeling jobs for both residences and business buildings.

Gilmore Oil company obtained a permit to construct a \$3000 filling station at Donald street and Oregon avenue, largest permit of the week, along with another \$3000 job for the remodeling of a business building at

224 East Main street, the permit issued to Phil Evans.

Following are the other permits:

Reroof business building, 320 South Seventh street, \$250, R. A. Lapsley.

Remodel residence, 435 Jefferson street, \$350, W. G. Comings.

Remodel residence, 700 Owens street, \$30, L. L. Owings.

Remodel residence, 2009 Garden avenue, \$50, L. L. Owings.

Remodel residence, 807 Fulton, \$200, Klamath Valley Lumber company.

Poster panel, lot 14, block 7, Railroad addition, \$50, United Outdoor advertising.

Remodel residence, 339 McKinley street, \$150, Wallace H. Eckton.

ODD STEAMER

A small steamer plying between East and West Prussia travels by canal until it comes to a hill, and then climbs over the hill by rail. Five hills thus are traversed during the journey.

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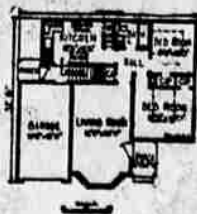
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