

A Talk on Deciduous Shrubs

BY EVERETT O. NORD

This is the time of year when shrubbery planting is on the go, and everyone of us planning more improvement in our yards. The big question uppermost in the minds of most is, "What shall I plant that will do the best here and that I will enjoy the most?" I most emphatically believe that almost any of the deciduous shrubs will do well in Klamath Falls, provided, however, we pay special attention to the preparation of the soil and give the shrubs good protection against the cold winds of winter.

Prepare Bed Carefully
Before planting, prepare the shrub bed very carefully. If the soil is heavy, add sand and some fertilizer; dig down a foot or more. Then mix some Peat Moss with the soil, working the ground carefully and thoroughly, so it becomes soft and pliable and easily worked. When digging the hole for the shrub, be sure you make it large and deep enough so the roots will not be crowded, and when planting be sure you place the best soil around the roots, and plenty of water.

Tamp the soil firmly around the roots, and for winter protection put about two or three inch-

es of Peat Moss on the ground around the plant and then cover with straw or leaves to a depth of several inches. Make the straw and leaves off in the spring and dig them into the soil, but leave the Peat Moss, as it helps keep the ground around the plant moist during the hottest weather. Every winter it is a good idea to mulch the same way. It adds humus to the soil, and also nitrogen, and best of all it makes the soil easily tillable.

Deciduous Shrubs
Now for the shrubs. Deciduous shrubs and shrubs that shed their leaves in the fall, and sleep all winter, awakening in the springtime with a bright new garment of leaves, and later blossoming out with beautiful flowers. We are all familiar with the Spiraea, Mock Orange, and Japanese Barberry. In fact they are in every garden. They do well in Klamath, and are liked by everyone. There are some new additions to these shrub families that are improvements and that are very little known.

The Korean Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea trichocarpa*) is a hardy shrub from Korea, and was developed by the Arnold Arboretum. It grows from four to six feet tall and is covered in its blossoming season with large, round, red clusters of white flowers.

Barberry Striking
Spiraea Anthony Waterer is a fine, low growing shrub, covered all seasons with crimson blossoms. Its only objection is that the blossoms fade. So Spiraea Froebel was developed, which is a great improvement over the other. It grows the same, but is harder. It blooms all summer. The red-leaved Barberry is a striking bush, growing about two to three feet. The foliage is a bright red and stays that way all season.

Honeysuckle Fine
The honeysuckles are a fine family, but little known, and can be had in varieties that have bright red flowers, light pink flowers, and yellow and white flowers. They grow large, make excellent screens and borders and have pretty red fruit in the fall.

The American Cranberry bush is another shrub very little known. It grows large and has large white flowers. The foliage turns bright red in the fall and fall and winter sees it covered with clusters of red berries which attract the brave birds that stay with us during this dreary season.

Rose hugonis and Rosa rugosa are two shrub roses from China. They have beautiful bright flowers of yellow and scarlet and are covered with red berries in the fall. They have small leaves, are

perfectly hardy and are very attractive in a group planting.

WGI Answer Questions
Shredded Sumac grows tall. Its beautiful fern-like foliage turns to brilliant scarlet and orange colors in the fall. It has clusters of brownish berries throughout the winter. Is very valuable for a tall border or screen planting.

The Russian Olive with its grayish bark and leaves of silvery green is a beautiful shrub that is very little known and which makes a wonderful addition to any garden. It grows tall and can be used in screen plantings, or for backgrounds.

I have planted all these shrubs successfully here and they have done exceptionally well. In closing let me once again stress the importance of thoroughly preparing the shrub bed. Use plenty of fertilizer and mulch and don't be afraid to larn on the water and use plenty.

In the next article Evergreens, their successful planting and care, will be discussed. I will be glad to answer questions of everyone on the care and planting of shrubs if you will write me in care of the Klamath News.

MALIN HIGH NOTES

MALIN, Oct. 20.—Malin volleyball girls played Bonanza at Bonanza Friday, Oct. 12. The Malin team coming out losers, with a score of 41-26. The playing was marked by many ill-directed shots on the part of Malin, since the players had very little time to warm up before the game.

On Tuesday, October 23, the Malin high school football team will go to Merrill to play the last game of the season away from home. The teams will be more evenly matched than in the game played before with Merrill.

The volleyball game to be played at Merrill, between Merrill and Malin is postponed from Friday, Oct. 19, until Tuesday, Oct. 23, on account of the dance at Port Klamath.

The third football game of the season was played at the Klamath Falls fair grounds last Saturday, October 13, between Klamath's second team and the Malin high. The game resulted in a victory for Malin, the score being 26 to 0.

The Junior English class of Malin high school prepares news each week and has it published in the Klamath News under the supervision of Miss Betty Mac-

Back From Mars To Tune in Radio

(Continued From Page One)

talented person. Besides being an expert guide (she guided Robinson's etherial body around Mars) she can operate a radio, read your mind and wear a flowing green dress gracefully. In spite of the handicap of being six feet tall and having enormous ears, she is quite attractive. Robinson said. Her name is Oomarruru and she handles all of Robinson's messages to Mars.

Four Minutes to Mars
"My etherial body traveled the 25,000 miles to Mars in four minutes," Robinson said. "That is the same speed at which light travels. In front of me I saw a huge red globe."

"I traveled holding the hand of Oomarruru who is really very sweet. She has an artistic flowing green dress. Her clothes indicate the country is not very cold."

"If I want to tell her something about a blue book, for instance—I need not use words. Simply think of a blue book and she reads the thought."

Apparently Robinson and Oomarruru got to be great friends for he said that one day he got the following message from Mars:

"Love from Mars."
And he has her picture, sent by television, which, he said, already was well established between Earth and Mars. In addition, she sent a photograph of a marital man. The man are about seven and a half feet tall, Robinson said, and are five times as energetic as those on earth.

Other information about Mars which Robinson supplied in a press interview today included:

That the Martians have airplanes, automobiles and railways.

That some of them live in houses while others reside underground or in caves.

That they can live on three apples a day.

That these apples are electrified so that they contain all the essential foods needed in the human body.

Many experts took Robinson's assertions seriously, and thousands of persons will follow Wednesday's broadcast. The class elects an editor each week, whose work it is to assign news to each student. The editor also sees that the material is sent to the paper by Friday's mail.

nesday's experiments with great interest as it was recalled that in 1926, Robinson messaged Mars and the letter "M" was said to have been picked up by radio operators in reply.

WORK STANDS PAT
NEW YORK, Oct. 20. (UP)—Maintaining his silence on the demand of the New York Telegram that he resign as chairman of the republican national cam-

paign committee, Dr. Hubert H. Work was completing preparations tonight for the reception of his chief Sunday evening.

For results see News Class 40.



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Prices—New Chrysler "75" (with 6-ply full-balloon tires)—Royal Sedan, \$1935; Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1935; Roadster (with rumble seat), \$1935; Town Sedan, \$1655; Crown Sedan, \$1655; Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1695; 5-passenger Phaeton, \$1795; 7-passenger Phaeton, \$1865; Convertible Sedan, \$2245. New Chrysler "65"—Business Coupe, \$1040; Roadster (with rumble seat), \$1085; 2-door Sedan, \$1065; Touring Car, \$1075; 4-door Sedan, \$1145; Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1145. All Prices f. o. b. Detroit; wire wheels extra.

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Who Pays The Bill

Timber is a crop the same as any other product of the soil. Given a satisfactory market and the owner, as well as the state, sustains loss if forest crops are allowed to remain on the ground beyond the period of satisfactory growth in material or quality.

But when large quantities of timber are yearly removed in a state or county and valuable timber land is converted into low value stump land there necessarily follows a decline in assessable values, unless by reason of immature forests periodically reaching maturity the forest acreage is kept on an even plane. Good forest practice aims to bring about just such a desirable condition of affairs. And it is by such practice that reforestation of idle lands will maintain taxable values.

In the State of Oregon the timber is yearly removed from some 100,000 acres. Such removal has very properly been going on to a greater or less extent since the settlement of the country. A certain amount of the land from which timber has been removed, and which has not been used for agricultural purposes, now bears a stand of timber which is either marketable or approaching the time when this will be the case. But due to haphazard methods, which are the result of economic conditions, together with repeated fires, a large part of our cut over or otherwise denuded area is either not reproduc-

ing or the crop thereon is of an age and character which places its maturity many years in the future. Such is the situation regarding a considerable percentage of the some four million acres of cut over land in our state most of which will probably never be used for agricultural purposes.

It follows therefore that even should a situation be brought about whereby all of this now denuded forest land were given a chance to reforest, the orderly progress of affairs has been so disturbed that it would be many years before a satisfactory balance could be effected.

And in the meantime who pays the price of reduced taxable assets. To be sure the timber land owner pays his share, often a generous one, but part of the burden must fall on every taxpayer of the state which means every citizen, for all share directly or indirectly in cost of maintaining government.

But the foregoing does not mean that we necessarily face a situation which cannot be remedied. Time and definite action will be required to apply the cure for a trouble brought about by political and economic conditions. Necessarily too, the important time element will be long or comparatively short in proportion as required action is taken at this time or in the distant future.

Oregon still has a vast amount of timber, an amount which should supply her industries until crops already started on deforested areas become available.

Under wise policies and through proper legislation the permanence of forest industry in this state may be assured. But there is no time to lose if this is to be accomplished without results which we dislike to contemplate.

The way has been pointed out by those who have given most thought to the subject. Already a portion of the program is under way and further planks may be added to the platform at an early date if the need for this can be visualized by the public county officials and by our lawmakers.

Numerous private owners are conducting studies on their properties with a view to determining costs and possibilities of continuous forest production thereby indicating willingness to assist the program wherever there is any chance of doing this without too great financial sacrifice.

In the meantime it remains for our legislature to give aid through strengthening our already good fire laws, providing necessary funds for their administration, extending the program of state acquisition of forest properties and putting on the statute books sane laws governing taxation of forest lands.

Klamath Forest Protective Association