

**STATE POLICIES FAVOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP**

In the adoption of permanent forest land ownership and land management most of the states are far behind the federal government. Of the state-owned forest lands a little more than 5,500,000 acres, or 63 per cent, is under administration for public purposes, while nearly 5,000,000 acres more are either subject to private acquisition or being held without final determination of policy.

All told, 29 states have either state forests or state parks, or both but as yet only 8 states have as much as 100,000 acres so reserved, and 15 have less than 10,000 acres each.

State activities in forestry, have with a few notable exceptions, developed with other ends primarily in view than the administration of public forest properties. Usually state foresters have at first been appointed to serve as agencies of information, education, and advice to private owners.

Through the enactment of the Weeks law in 1911, provided for federal cooperation with the states for this purpose, the protective work was greatly stimulated and enlarged. But the time has come for the states to grapple in earnest with that part of their problem which can only be met through public forest ownership.

The public interest in forestry must be taken care of not as primarily a federal matter, nor as primarily a state matter, but through a working partnership. This is in accordance with one of the basic principles which the forest service

has always sought to apply, of avoiding undue centralization and of developing localized activities under a unified program.

The states have obtained their present forest lands partly through federal grant, partly through tax default, partly through purchase and gift. A formidable obstacle to putting all their present holdings and additional lands reverting through tax default under permanent administration is the scattered location of a large part of these lands. In some states constitutional provisions also stand in the way.

**Forest Policies of Individuals Inadequate**

Unstable private ownership of forest land needs to be thoroughly studied. Present knowledge of its extent, the specific reasons for it and what can and should be done to lessen it are inadequate. Economic conditions are tending to replace unstable ownership with stable, and both from this and from other causes the situation is changing—possibly faster than is recognized. Public policies can hasten or retard the rate of change.

Unquestionably also privately-owned timberlands do not always afford sufficient prospects of financial return under permanent management to constitute a promising investment, at least under present conditions. The hazards arising from inadequate protection from fire or taxation systems ill adapted to timber culture are not infrequently genuine deterrents. On the other hand, failure to appreciate the economic trend of timber supply and timber values is

often the reason why commercial timber growing is not undertaken on a much broader scale.

Open-minded lumbermen are coming to see that if they accept in good faith the idea of self-government in industry they must not ignore a public responsibility to engage in the business of timber growing as a permanent commitment against their will, nor a responsibility to sink money in unsound ventures, it does impose an obligation to weigh carefully, as business men the methods of forestry. And that the lumbermen are increasingly ready to do.

**Program of Action Calls For Cooperation**

A few years ago it was a moot question whether a sound public policy of forestry did not require the immediate adoption of measures to regulate forest utilization on private lands. That something needed to be done to substitute timber growing for destructive exploitation was widely recognized. Legislation was proposed looking to regulate by federal authority. An alternative plan was also proposed for state regulation, to be stipulated by limiting federal aid in fire protection to states which should adopt and apply adequate regulatory measures. After prolonged deliberation, Congress chose neither course but laid down, in the Clark-McNary law, a federal policy of liberal aid to states protection and the promotion of farm forestry and of enlarged national forests.

Thus was definitely laid down a course which relies on voluntary individual action under public inducements and assistance along cooperative lines as the most practical means for advancing private forestry.

Forest administration still far and away the leading activity of the forest service, and always will be. But if a true picture has been painted in what has been said above, an obvious conclusion is that educational work to induce landowners generally to take up timber growing where this is the best form of land use, research to discover the best practices and clear the path of removable obstacles, a continued and widened campaign to lessen the evil of forest fires, and general enlightenment on the facts basic to sound state policies of forestry, constitute the most important immediate public need.

Forestry is both a national and a local problem, but even the national problem requires for its successful working out, a localized as well as general attack. Each state must have a flourishing forestry movement of its own, based primarily on its individual needs and directed to the realization of a program adequate to its specific situation.

**Cooperation With the States in Forestry**

Cooperation with the states under the provisions of the Clark-McNary law, enacted in June, 1924, became effective on July 1, 1925. This law followed the recommendations made to Congress by the Select Committee on reforestation, after its nation-wide survey of the timber situation. The law seeks to promote forest production on the 80 per cent of the total forest area of the country which is privately owned.

Its obvious purpose is to link the nation and the states in a united effort to develop private timber-growing on the widest possible scale. Forty-one of the forty-eight states, and the territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, are now cooperating with the federal government under one or more sections of the law.

**Protection of State and Private Forests From Fire**

The Clark-McNary law has materially increased the scope and effectiveness of the fire-control work in many of the previously cooperating states, and has stimulated new states to cooperate.

Both the number of fires and the fire losses were materially lower in 1925 than in 1924. This was due partly to a somewhat more favorable season, but chiefly to greater educational efforts and the increased effectiveness of the fire-control organizations. During 1925, 86,000 fires burned over nearly 26,000,000 acres of federal, state and private lands, and caused a loss of timber and improvements to the value of \$28,000,000. Slightly in excess of 90 per cent of the total number of fires were man-caused.

The increase in timber receipts was due mainly to a greater cut in the three Pacific Coast states and northern Idaho, where the

lumber industry is now drawing most heavily upon the national forests. Timber receipts tend to rise, but fluctuate from year to year in response to market demands for lumber and other products. The total for last year reached a new peak. It was clearly 11 per cent greater than in 1924 the previous high record.

The decrease in grazing receipts was due almost entirely to the waiver of grazing fees in the drought-stricken regions of the southwest under special authority of congress. Conditions in the southwest improved to such an extent in the spring and summer of 1926 that the payment of all grazing fees was resumed on October 1, 1926, and a substantial increase in grazing receipts is looked for in 1927.

**National Forest Administration**  
The national forests are no longer primeval solitudes remote from the economic life of developing re-

gions or barely touched by the skirmish line of settlement. To a very large degree the wilderness has been pressed back. Farms have multiplied, roads have been built, frontier hamlets have grown into villages and towns, industries have found foothold and expanded. Although the forests are still in an early stage of economic development, their resources are important factors in present prosperity.

**National Forest Properties**

At the close of the fiscal year the net area of the national forests was 158,759,210 acres, and the gross area, which includes all private and state-owned land within the boundaries, 184,123,951 acres.

**Progress In Land Purchases**

In the east, title was taken under the Weeks Law to 174,711.14 acres, at an average cost of \$3.69 per acre, or a total cost of \$641,338.97. The National Forest Res-

ervation Commission authorized purchases totaling 141,645 acres, with a valuation of \$687,409.57, or \$4.85 per acre. This is 9 cents below the average for all lands hitherto approved.

**Protection From Fire**

The number of fires in 1925 was practically the same as in 1924, but the acreage of national forest land burned over was 42 per cent less, the damage to the national forest resources 43.2 per cent less, and the total cost of fighting the fires, exclusive of the time of forest officers, 54 per cent less. There was a large preponderance of lightning fires and a marked reduction in man-caused. The national forests of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana had 69.5 per cent of all the fires of the year, and 83.2 per cent of the lightning fires.

The vigorous campaign of pre- (Concluded on Page 6)

**SKAGGS SAFEWAY STORES**  
*Distribution Without Waste*

**Introducing The Safeway Man**

Primarily, Skaggs-Safeway Stores is an organization of men, and our purpose in presenting the Safeway Man to the public is that through him, those we serve may get a clearer conception of our activities and the means by which we bring the necessities of life into your home at the lowest possible cost.



Through the pictured activities of the Safeway Man we will visualize the many and varied operations that enter into the scientific and economical assembling and dispensing of foods—the Safe Way.

New, as a character, the Safeway Man is old in his contact with and service to the public. You meet him every time you come into contact with any part of this organization.

He is in the stores and markets, in the offices, on the trucks, in the fields, factories and warehouses. He is a man with a purpose,

an ideal and a realizable ambition—a highly trained, thoroughly capable, always courteous individual, without whose zeal, loyalty and efficiency our extensive operations would be possible. You will find it interesting and profitable to follow his activities closely and be guided in your food purchases by the recommendations he makes.

**Saturday and Monday Features**

<b>BUTTER</b> Per pound ..... <b>53c</b> 2 lbs. .... \$1.05	<b>EGGS</b> Guaranteed, per doz. .... <b>39c</b>	<b>FLOUR BIG "K"</b> 49 lb. .... \$1.98 <b>HARDWHEAT</b> Per— <b>\$7.89</b> bbl. ....
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**CANNED GOODS**

Large cans yellow Free, Peaches 3 for ..... <b>69c</b>	Pineapple large cans in med-medium syrup, 3 for ..... <b>73c</b>	Peas, Corn and String Beans 2 tins for ..... <b>25c</b>	Pineapple No. 2 cans broken, slice, 3 for ..... <b>55c</b>	<b>MILK—</b> 10 cans ..... <b>98c</b>
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**MISCELLANEOUS**

Rolled Oats, 9 lb.— bag ..... <b>49c</b>	Sperry pancake flour, No. 10 bag ..... <b>79c</b>	Prince Albert 1 lb.— tins ..... <b>95c</b>	Fels Naptha soap 10— bars ..... <b>69c</b>	Prunes dried— 10 pounds, ..... <b>89c</b>	Catsup "Heinz"— 2 bottles ..... <b>55c</b>
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**In Our Market Saturday**

<b>STEAKS</b> Rib, Sirloin, T-Bone and, Round, ..... <b>22c</b> Shoulder Pork for— ..... <b>24c</b> Roasts, ..... <b>24c</b> Salt Pork— sides ..... <b>24c</b> Bacon— squares, ..... <b>24c</b>	Pork Steaks, per lb. .... <b>28c</b> Pork Chops per lb. .... <b>38c</b>	<b>JEWEL SHORTENING</b> in the bulk—Bring your own pail. 6 pounds ..... <b>\$1.00</b>
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Store No. 225

Vernonia, Oregon

**GASCO BRICQUETS**  
For a steady hot fire at a price you can afford to burn them.  
**\$17.50 Per Ton**  
With Rebate of 10c Per Sack.  
If its anything in the FEED LINE---WE HAVE IT.  
Vernonia Trading Co.

**Less HAND Labor in Laundering**  
IN the fewest possible words, here are the simple steps in a Savage "Spin-Rinse, Spin-Dry" hand-laborless washday:  
**Fill** your Savage wringerless with water through the hose provided. *No lifting heavy buckets. No Hand Labor!*  
**Wash and Blue** 10½ lbs. of dry clothes, or equivalent, in 15 minutes or less. *No Hand Labor!*  
**Rinse** the whole load "Spin-Rinse" with scalding water direct from the faucet, in only 2 minutes. *No Hand Labor!*  
**Dry** the entire tubful "Spin-Rinse" for the line in 1 minute more, without wringing. *No Hand Labor!*  
**Empty:** The Savage Ejector Pump empties all water into sink or drain. Drain connection supplied—no lifting of heavy buckets. *No Hand Labor!*  
A complete washing job, from clothes hamper to clothes line, in eighteen minutes per tubful, all without hand labor, without wringing or "set" tubs. That's only part of the fascinating Savage story of "Spin-Rinse, Spin-Dry". Write for all the facts. A demonstration is a revelation!  
**Spin-Rinse, Spin-Dry**  
Manufactured and Controlled by SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION, UTICA, N. Y.  
One simple switch controls all operations  
A touch of the toe empties the tank  
Follow this 20th Century Schedule  
15 minutes to wash and blue  
2 minutes to "Spin-Rinse"  
1 minute to "Spin-Dry" for the line  
**SAVAGE WASHED & DRYER**  
**FENNER RADIO**