

Our Flowing Wells Of Wooden Wealth

The following address was broadcast from Seattle, Wash., recently, by the publicity director of the West Coast Lumber Trade Extension bureau, in the interest of education and information to the end that the lands of this region which are the best suited to the growing of tree crops may be put to work at the earliest possible moment.

Did you ever see one of those Siwash war canoes?

It is doubtful whether any other savage race ever built their vessels of such enormous size and capacity. Think of canoes hollowed out of a single cedar log sixty feet long and capable of carrying fifty or sixty people and a heavy load of freight. It was not so much the mechanical excellence of our Indian navigators as it was the fortunate presence of the colossal red cedar tree of this coast that gave them their pre-eminence. It was well it was possible advantage of the open waters, teeming with otter and fish and providing easy transport, inasmuch as the density of the forests greatly restricted their utilization of the land resources of the country.

The wonderful forests of marvelous trees of this North Coast, not only cedar, but Douglas fir, spruce, larch and hemlock, have made it possible for the successors of the Indians to enjoy an incalculable economic advantage. The forests, dark and dense as they

may be, are virtually no obstacle to the white man with his mechanical power and his vast equipment of machinery. Collectively speaking, men may do even with our colossal forests as they please.

We do not appreciate our good fortune. It happens that, just at the time when the nation has begun to realize that its forests are, after all, exhaustible and that forest depletion is already far advanced, this region still has inconceivably great reserves of standing timber of the best quality. Although the states of Oregon and Washington have a combined area that is less than one-fifteenth of that of contiguous United States, they have almost half of the remaining saw timber of America.

We are in a position here, if we use care and thought, to maintain a large volume of lumber, paper and other forest products output throughout an inevitable period of relative shortage of forest products, taking the nation as a whole. That means that no matter how discouraging the present over-production situation may be to our lumbermen, the future is bound to smile on them. It means, too, the ultimate shifting of the pulp and paper industry from the Northeast to the Northwest. The appreciation of the necessity of a policy of continuously productive forests did not come to the nation until most of the other forested regions had witnessed the near or complete removal of the original forests. These regions must now, to a large extent, begin at the beginning. They must resort to artificial planting; or wait, with little forest yield meanwhile, for the natural second growth to reach a stage of maturity. Before them there are long years of expense without income and hope deferred. With us the realization of the nation's forest situation has come while we are still in the full tide of production from the primeval forests. So extensive are these forests, and so mature, that there is no reason why we should not continue indefinitely producing lumber and other forest materials at about the same rate as now, provided we are forehanded enough to look ahead to that far time when the last of the great stands of timber provided by nature shall have fulfilled their destiny. It would be easily possible for an all-powerful dictator in possession of these states so to arrange that they should be always producing forest good on an enormous scale, without ever approaching forest exhaustion. It remains to be seen whether our democracy can even approximate in this field the intelligence and efficiency of a dictatorship.

Timber is industrially unique in at least one respect. It is the one great natural resource which may be forever used without exhaustion. It is a curious fact that some of the industries that use exhaustible mineral resources are today urging the public to use their products as a means of conserving the forests. Sound public policy advice would run just to the contrary. The people would be advised to be especially provident and cautious in the consumption of non-renewable mineral resources; and to use timber as freely as the capacity of the forests will permit, so that the burden will fall upon the renewable, instead of the non-renewable, resources. It, therefore, becomes obvious that a prime factor in promoting, through private ownership, that wise forehandedness that a dictator might exercise is that there shall be no unnecessary curtailment of the consumption of forest goods.

The situation, it is true, would be different if the nation and the state were to take over the entire burden of raising the new forests, stepping into the place of nature, as it were, and seeing that future generations shall be provided with timber for their buildings and manufacturing industries, just as this and preceding generations were so supplied by nature. In the present state of the public mind, there is slight reason to believe that legislatures and congress can be counted upon to acquire public forests covering practically the whole of the remaining forest land area in the United States; that is to say 470 to 500 million acres. The public forests with their present acreage cannot be relied upon, even in the remote future, to supply us with more than a third of our timber needs. The deathless state can easily afford to raise timber without immediate, if any, profit but is axiomatic that private industries must profit or perish; consequently, a brisk demand at good prices is an indispensable condition of intensive reforestation and continuous forestry on the four-fifths of our forest land area that belongs to private owners, commercial timber companies, and farmers.

Imagine, if you can, that the people of California had an opportunity, by using some thought and

effort, to make their gold mines inexhaustible, with the gold spontaneously replaceable. Just think of a gold mine where gold grows. We have the equivalent of it in our great forests which are as good as gold, or will be, and that today grow so fast that with care they can be mined forever and yet never be exhausted.

So far as anyone can look into the future and make any definite statement it is certain that timber is the one crop that can never hereafter be over-produced in this country. Much of our timber stands on land that it is not physically possible to use for agricultural purposes and, if it were, would probably never produce as good a revenue as the future has in store for timber.

With us, not as it has been with other regions of America, the forest industries need never cease or even dwindle. The forests are such a commonplace to our people that they do not appreciate what a blessing they are and how great are their possibilities. Although we enjoy the exceptional situation that has been described and have in our grasp the equivalent of perpetual gold mines of unequalled richness, our people are not willing to adopt public measures that will promote the continuation of our happy situation. Neglect of that sort will simply delay our coming into the full enjoyment of our unique economic position. However, it can only postpone it for the day will come, though the sooner, the better, when all of our forest land in this natural tree-growing country of the northwest will be producing timber as fast as it is consumed, thus insuring to our posterity a steady flow of profitable income, the employment of hundreds of thousands of persons in productive industry, and the replacement of the burned cut-over lands of our time with a forest cover that will always clothe the earth in a protecting mantle of grateful green and yet be endlessly yielding its indispensable material for our benefit.

The Siwash made and paddled his own canoe. Nothing will more certainly contribute to maintaining the white man of this Coast in the enviable condition of paddling his own canoe with calm assurance of well being than the maintenance of the productivity of our forests. We need not worry over the utilization of the old, ripe forests. Our concern should be to see that as they go others shall grow.

NOTICE OF CALL OF BONDS
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the following bonds of the City of Vernonia, Columbia County Oregon:

Bonds No. 6 and 7 of sewer improvement bonds, dated January 1, 1925, said bonds being in denomination of \$500 each; All of the above bonds being redeemable at the option of said city on Jan., 1, 1926. That pursuant to said option, said bonds will be redeemed within 30 days from the date of this notice, to-wit: On the First day of July 1927, upon presentation to the fiscal agency of Oregon, in New York City, to-wit: The National Park Bank.

In case the holders of said bonds fail to present same at the time and place mentioned herein for the redemption thereof, then the interest thereon shall cease and the agency aforesaid will thereafter pay only the amount of such bond and the interest accrued thereon up to the said first day of July 1927.

Dated at Vernonia, Oregon on this 1st day of June 1927.
J. C. Lindley, Treasurer
City of Vernonia, Ore.

Annual School Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of school district No. 47 of Columbia County, State of Oregon, that a special school meeting of said district will be held at Washington School, on the 20th day of June 1927, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects: To elect a board member for 3 year term and a clerk for 1 year.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1927.
ATTEST: Lillian Brown, District Clerk.
O. S. Poynter, Chairman
Board of Directors. 442

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

JESSIE EDITH CAUGHRON, Plaintiff.

vs
FRED CAUGHRON, Defendant.

To Fred Caughron, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Saturday

the 2nd day of July, 1927, said date being more than six weeks after the date of the first publication of his summons herein; and if you fail to appear and answer or otherwise plead to plaintiff's said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit, for a decree forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant; requiring defendant to pay all necessary suit money and costs in this proceeding, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable and proper:

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in The Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Honorable J. A. Eakin, Judge of the Court for Columbia County, Oregon, made and entered on the 18th day of May, 1927.

Date of first publication Thursday, May 19, 1927. Date of last publication Thursday, June 30, 1927. DILLARD & DILLARD, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Residence and Post office address, St. Helens, Oregon.

Christian Church

Next Sunday morning will be "children's day" the Bible school plans a little program for the occasion. The offering will go for missionary work. The pastor will deliver a message in keeping with the occasion. The evening sermon will be on "What May Happen Any Time." Christian endeavor at seven o'clock. We are planning a debate for Sunday evening and cordially invite everyone.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia

Katarzyna Jablonski, Plaintiff,

vs
Adam Jablonski, Defendant,

To Adam Jablonski, above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above suit on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, six weeks from June 2, 1927, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint to-wit:

For a decree of absolute divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, awarding plaintiff all of the real property owned by plaintiff and defendant in Washington county, Oregon, for the sum of Nine-Hundred and Seventy-five dollars, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in the Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John Philip, Judge of the County Court, of Columbia County, Oregon, made and entered on the 31st day of May, 1927, in the absence of Cir-

cuit Judge of said county. Lester Sheeley, Attorney for Plaintiff. Residence and postoffice address, Vernonia, Oregon. Date of first publication June 2nd, 1927. Date of last publication 14th day of July, 1927.

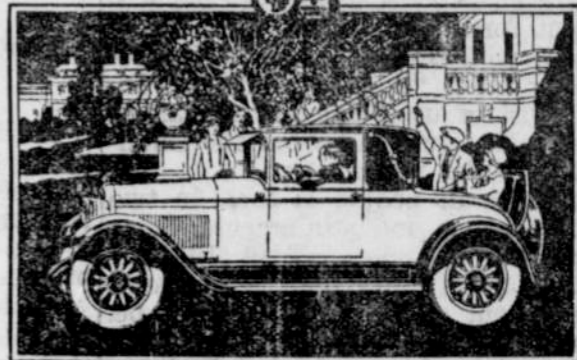
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