

A Sane National Forestry Program



HENRY S. GRAVES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

EXPLAINING before the tri-state forestry conference how the United States is rapidly exhausting its timber resources and at a comparatively early date may find itself largely dependent upon foreign sources, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, told the remedies that can be applied, and the measures that can be adopted, particularly in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, the three states for which the conference was held.

"The solution of our forestry problem," said Colonel Graves, "consists in stopping destruction by fire and other agencies, by using methods that make possible natural reproduction after logging, and by restocking the tree growth of lands that have been made economic wastes. The fear has been expressed by some that such an objective conflicts with the expansion of agriculture and stock raising. Exactly the contrary would be the result. No sane program of forestry would propose the use of lands for forestry that are better adapted to agriculture and settlement. Forestry, agriculture and stock raising go hand in hand.

"In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio our problem is essentially one of the farm woodland. Here we have to do with small tracts and operations. In some ways the problem is a simpler one than in the great lumber regions. In the first place, the fire danger is easily controlled. Then again the work can usually be brought into close correlation with other phases of farm management. Of great value, also, is the fact that the owner himself is often the manager and can give personal direction to the work of forestry.

"In such circumstances the aid of the states may be directed to showing the farmer how to cut his woodland in order to secure natural reproduction, how to thin the young stands so as to increase their growth and value, how to reforest the lands now waste, how best to market his woodland products, and so on. Advice should be afforded through the state forester and the agricultural field agents. Planting stock should be offered at cost with assistance in establishing successful plantations. Co-operative marketing enterprises should be encouraged when this is practical.

Discussing the function of the federal government in meeting the forestry problem, Colonel Graves said: "The federal government has not given adequate assistance to the states. Direct aid to the states by the government, made contingent on adoption by the former of acceptable programs of forest legislation and administration, would help to secure current action in different states, enable the standardization of methods, and enable the achievement of results impossible without such aid.

"The first step in inaugurating a national policy of forestry is a federal law providing the authority to co-operate with the states in formulating and carrying out a program of forestry, and carrying an appropriation that can be used to assist such states as inaugurate and put into effect a program determined to be adequate by the secretary of agriculture. A great deal can be accomplished pending such substantial co-operation, but with the aid that the nation might offer, results that otherwise would be impossible could be accomplished."

The forest situation, Colonel Graves pointed out, is of peculiar interest to Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. All three states have a pressing problem of producing home-grown forests. They are also vitally concerned in the forest situation in other parts of the country, for they are large consumers of lumber and other wood products and the greater part of what they use already is brought in from other states.

"Illinois, Indiana and Ohio," he said, "together with the neighboring portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, constitute the most important center of manufacturing industries in the country—that is, the industries making vehicles, furniture, railway cars,



WASTEFUL STRIPPING OF WOODLAND



WASTEFUL AND SPORTSMANLY CLEARING



CHARLES LATHROP PACK

tools, planing-mill products and the like. About one-third of the total capital invested in the wood-manufacturing industries of the country and about one-third of the wage earners in these industries are found in this section. They use five and a half billion feet of lumber a year, or about a quarter of the aggregate used in this country for such enterprises.

"Today the home product does not nearly meet the annual requirements, but, further than that, the cutting that is done far exceeds what is grown each year. It is probable, from the best estimates that I have been able to secure, that the annual growth of material of potential value in the three states is not over one-quarter of what is cut each year. This means that the forests are progressively losing ground with considerable rapidity.

"This deficit is due only in part to the clearing of land for agriculture. It is due also to the failure to handle the lands in a way to secure good reproduction and properly to protect the young trees that become established. With better care and management the forest lands of these states should yield two or three times the present growth, and this would, I believe, be possible without checking the extension of cultivation over lands suited to that purpose. There are many convincing reasons why these states should produce as much as possible in the way of forest growth from land that is best adapted to that purpose—and in the aggregate these areas amount to a great deal."

GET TOGETHER

"The United States must decide upon a national forest policy in order to perpetuate its timber supply," says Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association. We are far behind France, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and other nations in this respect.

The United States has only about one-fourth of its original forest, and this is now disappearing three times faster than it is being reproduced. We must, before it is all gone, provide for a timber supply for our future needs and we can do so if foresters get together with the lumbermen and timberland owners and agree upon a practical, workable forest policy. The country is grateful to Col. Henry S. Graves, United States forester, for demanding a national forest policy at this time, and the foresters are the men whom the country ex-

pects to formulate this forest policy. It is their business to do it and to do it well.

The national and state governments hold only some 3 per cent of merchantable timber. Therefore, the majority of the owners of the timber must be in accord with any policy dictating the management, the protection, and the reforestation of their land before it can be successful. You cannot compel an owner to develop and perpetuate his timberland at a financial loss; if you wish him to reforest his land, you must make it pay him, as other countries do.

One most important feature of a national forest policy on which agreement is possible is fire protection. Forest fires have this year caused millions of dollars of damage in the northwest. The United States forest service spent more than a million dollars fighting these fires in July alone. Private agencies spent lavishly in protecting their lands but the fire protection measures in neither national, state or private forests are sufficient to properly protect them. Get together then on a national, state and private forest fire protection program. It is the need of the hour and when this has been done the first step toward a mutually satisfactory national forest policy will have been made. Other features of this policy are certain to follow in due course.

VALUE OF FORESTS

"So important are forests in the life of a nation that Germany will find that France will insist upon Germany's paying in lumber for the casualties of the French forests which were destroyed during the war," declares P. S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, who has made a tour of the allied countries. Mr. Ridsdale went to Europe to investigate forest losses in France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, so that the American Forestry Association might determine how America could help to replace the destroyed forests of Europe by presenting forest seed to the various governments.

"In northern France many of the forests," he says, "have been so badly smashed by shell, shrapnel and rifle fire, or so badly cut for trench timbers, fuel wood and other supplies for the contending armies that they have been virtually destroyed. They can be restored only by replanting."

"The agricultural land lying between the forests in various sectors of the battle front have been so torn to pieces by shell fire that it is no longer serviceable for agriculture and, like the devastated forests, will have to be planted with forest tree seed so that in years to come the shell holes may be filled by gradual erosion and the humus of the soil restored."

"Italy, Belgium and Great Britain will make similar requests."

Sufficient Reason

The reason there are several things we don't eat for fear of making ourself fat is because buying them would make us poor.—Dallas News.

PICKED WINNERS OF THREE BIG MATCHES

"Battling" Nelson Is Original "I Told You So."

Hegewisch Boxer Predicted Johnson Would Defeat Jeffries, Willard to Win Over Johnson and Dempsey to Whip Willard.

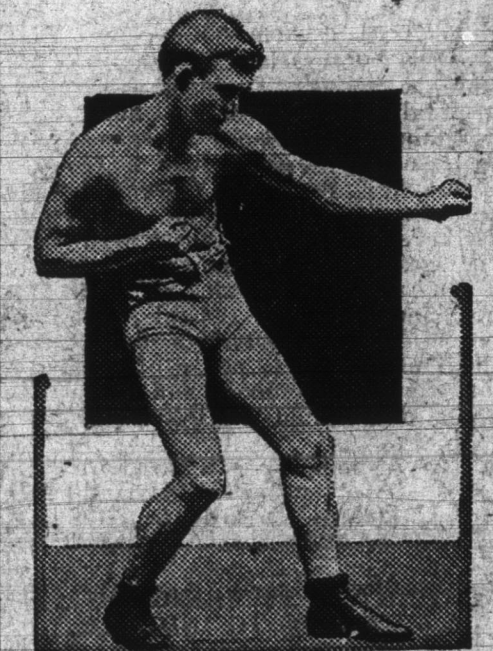
In the little, but widely advertised town of Hegewisch, Ill., dwells the original "I told you so" of the athletic world—"Battling" Nelson, if you please.

Bat picked Johnson to win over Jeffries, Willard to win over Johnson and then, right in the face of a sea of Willard admirers, picked Dempsey to defeat the champion. And here is the logic Bat issued on the day previous to the fight while in Toledo waiting for the big quarrel:

"Picked Johnson over Jeffries, Willard over Johnson, and now making it three straight by picking Dempsey over Willard. Dempsey has in his favor youth and eleven years. He is in good condition and Willard is not. He has trained properly and Willard hasn't. He has been fighting regularly and Willard hasn't. Dempsey likes the game, can punch, is over six feet and weighs nearly two hundred pounds. These are reasons enough why the challenger should and will win."

And what the "I told you so" did to the doubtful ones that night in Toledo after the fight was a sin. To one bird in particular whom Bat begged to "get down" on the challenger Bat sputtered as follows:

"Yes, I know all you guys say that old Bat is crazy. Just like a fox I'm crazy. I feathered my nest on this



"Battling" Nelson.

battle and what is more, I'm going to feather my nest on others. Pick 'em? Say, that's my biggest suit. I don't pick from the standpoint of favoritism. I look 'em over, watch 'em work and then I pick the winner. Easy for me, and still you guys say old Bat is nuts. There's a lot of fine nuts in this country."

REDS SIGN WINNING PITCHER

Fred Blake of South Atlantic League Will Play With the Cincinnati Team Next Season.

The Cincinnati club announces the engagement for next year of Pitcher Fred Blake of the Charleston team of the South Atlantic league. He was a great pitcher for the West Virginia Wesleyan college team through the college season, winning for it every game he pitched. He and other members of the team then went to Glen White, where he played until about a month before the season's close, when he went to Charleston.

FANS TO SHOW APPRECIATION

Movement on Foot to Buy House and Lot for Manager Pat Moran of Champion Reds.

Unable to show their appreciation by electing him mayor or something of the sort, the fans of Cincinnati, according to Garry Herrmann, have started a movement to buy a house and lot for Manager Pat Moran of the world's champion Reds so that they can keep him in their city always.

WILLIE HOPPE GOOD PUTTER

Displays Same Consummate Skill Over Velvet Turf as He Shows on Billiard Table.

There are few better putters than Willie Hoppe, the billiard champion. On several of his trips to Boston he had a round over the Wallston links, and there has displayed over the velvet turf the same consummate skill which he shows on the green carpet indoors.

TO ERECT NEW CLUBHOUSE

Proposed to Build \$50,000 Bathhouse for Pennsylvania Game on Schuylkill River.

University of Pennsylvania proposes erecting its \$50,000 bathhouse at South street on the Schuylkill river, adjacent to the college. Heretofore the bathmen rowed from the clubhouse in Fairmount park, which adjoins Schuylkill Navy club. The new location will assure tidewater and a four-mile stretch of water for practice.

MARE ISLAND GOBS TAKE TO BLIND BOXING



Blind boxing contests, in which all contestants are blindfolded, is the latest fad among Gobs at Mare Island, Cal. Each fighter hits and swings without knowing who the recipients of his blows are. Knockouts are usual, and of course the side left with the most fighters is victorious.

MIDDIES MUST KNOW VARIOUS ATHLETICS

The Naval academy is probably the only collegiate institution in the world which has a course of athletics requiring every student to participate in all the sports in general vogue. The first class to observe this rule includes the 700 members of the new fourth class.

The academy officials believe thoroughly in competitive athletics as a physique and character builder and an aid to discipline. Moreover, since athletics has taken such a big place in the navy at large, it is considered desirable to send from the academy officers competent to handle sports in all phases at the stations and on the ships. The course is also being arranged with the special idea of inculcating ability to command team play.

The system has been inaugurated through the initiative of Commander Douglas L. Howard, athletic officer, and Lieut. Commander W. A. Richardson, gymnasium officer and assistant athletic officer. A strong effort is being made to improve the position and increase the pay of the instructors of athletics.

The schedule for the midshipmen is progressive in nature. In such sports as baseball, football, basketball, lacrosse and rowing thorough knowledge of the rules and ethics is required and actual participation in each of them for a certain time, the more expert going to the regular squads in these branches.

PITCHER DUSTS OFF SUNDAY

Plays in Exhibition Game at Chattanooga and Is Forced to Retire After Being Hit.

Billy Sunday returned to the role which first gained him fame in an exhibition game at Chattanooga recently, and as captain and centerfielder of a picked team including Doc Johnson of the Indians, Jimmy Johnston of the



Billy Sunday.

Dodgers, Johnny Dobbs, manager of the New Orleans Pelicans, and Fred Graf, of the Lookouts, bounced a semi-pro aggregation, 5 to 4. Sunday was hit on the arm by a pitched ball and forced to retire.

BEST PITCHING BY JOHNSON

Washington Twirler Held New York Yankees to Two Hits in Twelve-Inning Contest.

The best piece of work done by Walter Johnson, pitcher of the Washington team, this year, was on May 13, when he held the New York Yankees to two hits in a 12-inning game. The game ended in a draw, neither side scoring a run. John Quinn pitched for the Yankees and though the Washington's got ten hits off him, they were unable to put a man across the plate. The game was the first played on a Sunday in New York, and the reason it was not conclusively finished was that President Ruppert of the Yankees ordered the umpire to call it at 6 o'clock, as he was under the impression that the new Sunday amusement law compelled games to stop at that hour.

RECORD PRICE FOR AN AMERICAN-BRED HORSE

A record price for an American-bred race horse was paid by Gifford A. Cochran of New York for Major August Belmont's stallion, Fair Play, sire of Man o' War and Mad Hatter. The animal was sold for \$100,000 in cash. The previous highest price paid for a horse bred in America was \$70,000, which William C. Whitney gave for Hamburg.

The imported racer, Rock Sand, was sold by Major Belmont in 1912 for \$150,000.

LITTLE PICKUPS OF SPORT

Atlantic City high plans a big athletic stadium at the inlet.

University of Pennsylvania boxing squad numbers 124 aspirants.

Philadelphia bowling alters will charge 20 cents a game for ten pins.

Stanislaus Zbyszko, older brother of Vladek, will shortly wrestle in the United States.

Eastern intercollegiate swimming championships will be decided in Yale pool March 20, 1920.

Cornell will have basket ball quintets for every college section competing for the intramural title.

Frank Isbell, owner of the Wichita club of the Western League, has purchased a home at Long Beach, Cal.

Del Howard spiked the rumor that he would retire from baseball. He will continue as manager of the Oakland team.

The election of Jim Robertson as captain of the Dartmouth eleven gives the Green a mighty leader for the next campaign.

Coach Jim Ten Eyck's Syracuse varsity eight-oared shell crew will row against Dick Glendon's Annapolis crew on the Severn river May 8, 1920.

The British Olympic council has decided to accept the invitation of the Belgian Olympic committee to take part in the Olympic games of Antwerp.

Mike Kelly, manager of the St. Paul team of the American Association, denies a report that he is negotiating for the Minneapolis club of the association.

Plans are on foot for the erection of a spacious \$300,000 natatorium in Los Angeles, or Roman architectural design, which will be a center of aquatic activities.

John F. Daley, Purple left tackle, who fotted the drop kick which captured the only Northwestern victory of the season, has been elected captain of the football squad for 1920.

The stadium at Antwerp, Belgium, for the Olympic games next year, is well under way of construction. The date set for the track and field events is from August 15 to September 1.

Charles E. Reidpath, middle distance runner of Olympic fame, has been chosen president of the newly formed Niagara Association of the Amateur Athletic union governing the western part of New York state.

Although experts disagree over the proper decision to award in the Gibson-O'Dowd fight, some holding out for a shade in favor of O'Dowd, while others called the affair a draw, the belief was unanimous that Gibson had lost much of his old-time cleverness.

SUN'S RAYS FOUND HELPFUL

Beneficial in the Treatment of Tuberculosis and of Great Value in Other Diseases.

The simplest treatment for tuberculosis, which is nothing more than exposure to the rays of the sun in the open air, which has been practiced successfully in Switzerland for many years, has recently received an impetus in this country by the suggestion of Dr. Guy Hunsdale, calling attention

to the great value of this treatment and urging the establishment of a sanatorium in southern California, Colorado or New Mexico where the greatest amount of sunshine is to be found. Some seashore locations are almost, if not quite, as suitable as far as the amount of sunshine is concerned, but there are some other favorable features in the southern and western locations. Sunlight has been found to be one of the best cures for torpid wounds, gangrene, frostbite and other similar lesions. It is not the heat in

the rays that is beneficial, but the blue and violet rays, and they are strongly bactericidal. But the sunlight is not merely bactericidal; it is a powerful stimulant to every act of animal life, particularly the oxidation which gives the blood its power to eliminate disease.

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