

SECTION THREE

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS

CENTENNIAL EDITION

"ANGELINA COUNTY—LUMBER EMPIRE OF TEXAS"

LUFKIN, TEXAS

"100 YEARS OF PROGRESS"



The Long Leaf Pine

TRIM and graceful stands the tall marshal of the forest legion. A mien of majestic melancholy suggests his disdain for the superficial things of life. The rustle of his flowing plumage foretells the approaching storm and under its mighty onslaughts he sways and totters and springs back to the combat, joyously defiant, gloriously triumphant. When the calm comes he draws under his protecting armor weary beast and bird and perhaps a luckless man and soothes their troubled spirits with his soft, soothing song. In summer he conserves the moisture and keeps flowing crystal-clear streams which cool parched throats and start the mockingbird's interminable warble of his Schubert-Mozart-Titi serenade. In drab winter his rich green foliage delights the eye, whitens the spark of hope and gives promise of eternal life. His gray cone spearheads make happy little children and his gnarled and twisted sinews bring heat and light and cheer to the hearthstones of many a lonely cabin. He gives of his life's blood to soften the painter's brush and to relieve human suffering. His marrow adds beauty to man-made things and makes the violin vibrate under the impulse of the trembling bow to produce the sweetest melodies. His great strong heart goes out for the protection of mankind from the fury of the elements, to carry the crushing traffic of the busy world, to support myriad wires which take energy and communication to every corner of the land, to be cut and shaped to serve in countless ways. In return for all he gives he takes meager toll from the bosom of the earth but gets his principal sustenance from the air. Even for this he pays by giving a rare perfume. At last his knotted joints and the stump of his splendid torso remain enduring markers of the spot where a beautiful and useful life was spent, monuments to unselfishness, pyramids of consolation to those who pass through this world giving more than they receive.

—E. C. DURHAM

Saga of Southern Pine is Romantic History

Lumber Industry Is Given Start By 1893 World Fair

Railroads Play Important Part in Development Through South; Reforestation Program Provides Reserve for Years Ahead

By JACK C. McDERMOTT

Texas, celebrating her Centennial birthday and presenting a world's fair as a part of the festivities, recalls that another world's fair was responsible in a large measure for the vital impetus given to make a success of one of her now largest industries, that of lumber.

The manufacture of Southern pine lumber began in a small way with the arrival of the first pioneers, but it was not noticed as an industry until after the Civil War. It rapidly became favorably regarded as a building material, and was used in the construction of homes and other structures during the Colonial period, which are still standing more than a century after their erection. Still it was not shipped in large quantities out of the producing states.

It was in 1893 at the World's Fair in Chicago that Southern yellow pine attracted national notice as a construction wood, when it was used in a number of buildings there. That marked the beginning of the wide distribution and general use of Southern pine in American and foreign markets. For nearly half a century now, Southern pine has been the dominant commercial wood of America, and it also has become a favorite construction material in many foreign countries where considerable quantities have been exported in the last 40 years.

Another important factor in the lumber industry has been the matter of transportation. In the early days the only operations were along the rivers, since water provided the only means of transportation. It was about 1880 that the first great railroads were completed to give an outlet for the products of the South into the North.

First Texas Mill at Orange
The history of the lumber industry in Texas shows first operations around Beaumont and Orange. Jerome Swinford preserved a chronicle of these early beginnings at the request of Alexander Gilmer, a leading lumber manufacturer at Orange, and it was published in the Yearbook for Texas. It says in part: "The first machinery that was used in Texas for the manufacture of lumber was introduced by Robert E. Boothe at the head of Adam's bayou, six miles northeast of Orange, in 1836, a few months before the battle of San Jacinto. In fact, construction was interfered with by a messenger from the West who came with an appeal for me to help against Santa Anna. The men threw down their tools, shouldered their flint-rock rifles, and started for the front. After the army was disbanded, they returned, and before winter set in, a dam had been completed and a saw saw had cut several thousand feet. This mill when well stocked with logs and timber, could cut 1,500 feet of lumber a day, but it was never operated long at a time. The demand for lumber was irregular and it was not profitable as a commercial venture. In 1847 it was abandoned, but the spot where it stood is clearly marked yet by the cypress piling that served as supports for the framework."

The first steam sawmill was erected at Turner's Ferry in 1841. It operated there until 1847 when the spring flood of that year swept away 100,000 feet of cypress lumber. The owners, fearing a recurrence of the disaster, moved the mill to Orange, then Green's Bluff. H. J. Litcher and G. B. Moore were two pioneers who owned one of the largest lumber operations in the state. They were partners in Pennsylvania before coming to Texas. The Litcher & Moore Lumber company operated until 1930, and attracted attention one time by buying 500,000 acres of pine and cypress land. **Fletcher Makes Improvements**
The Beaumont Lumber company opened a mill in that city in 1857, later sold it and erected a larger one at Village Mills. With them was W. A. Fletcher, credited with a number of innovations in the business, such as standardizing gauges, perfecting hauling and loading machines, and originating new sales methods. Other mills in the vicinity were Smyth's mill below Beaumont on the Neches, the Eagle mill nearby, Peavy-Moore, at Deweyville, the Keith mill at Voth, and Simon Weiss, north of Beaumont on the Neches.

The Kirby Lumber company was organized in 1901 by J. H. Kirby, and it purchased a number of the mills then in operation. It was once the largest single holder of timber in the Southern pine region, and at one time operated 11 mills.

To the west, other mills were the Trinity County Lumber company at Trinity, the Cameron-Carter mill at Waco, the West mill at Westville, and the Davidson mill at Benford.

There have been a great many others since the turn of the century, and it would be impossible to list all of them. Some grew rapidly for a space, flourished, and then faded from the picture. A study of the number of mills in

operation during the years from 1900 to 1930 shows the total number of mills to be affected directly by the condition of the country. In lean years, many folded up, in good years others mushroomed into sudden operation.

Kurth Comes to Lufkin

Expansion of railroads were the immediate cause of the development of the industry in Angelina county. The old Tyler & Southeastern, later owned by the St. Louis Southwestern, built a narrow gauge into Lufkin; the H. E. & W. T. built north toward Shreveport through the little village. On the heels of this action, lumber activities took an active spurt.

J. H. Kurth, Sr., came to Lufkin in 1887 and bought a small sawmill owned by Charles L. Kelly. It was then cutting ties for the new rail lines. Two years later S. W. Henderson, of Corrigan, joined Mr. Kurth, and the two formed a partnership. Shortly after, Sam Wiener, also of Corrigan, became one of the firm. This trio, a German, Irishman, and Jew, organized the Angelina County Lumber company, which has operated continuously for about 45 years, furnishing one of the most harmonious success stories in the history of the industry. Today, only Wiener is alive; he is no longer active, but the work of the company is carried on by the sons of Kurth and Henderson and the brother of Wiener.

Other Men Active

About 1897 G. A. Kelly, E. A. Frost and T. L. L. Temple opened the Lufkin Land & Lumber company. This mill was a double band, cutting 50 to 60 million feet annually. In 1905 it was purchased by the Long-Bell Lumber company, which operated it until 1930, when it cut out and closed.

In 1892, Mr. T. L. L. Temple went to Diboll and established a sawmill which was later organized as the Southern Pine Lumber company. Mr. Temple's lumber interests today consist of two mills at Diboll, one at Pineland, one at Hemphill, and approximately 25 retail yards. The sawmills have a combined capacity of about 150,000,000 feet per year.

In 1905, W. T. Carter and G. A. Kelley organized the Carter-Kelley Lumber company and established a sawmill at Manning. This mill cut about 40 million feet annually for many years. In 1935 the mill suffered a heavy loss from fire and its date has not been rebuilt. Before his death, Mr. Kelley sold his share in the business to the Carter interests, and retired from the active phase of the lumber industry.

Mr. Carter also established a mill at Camden in 1909, operated as the W. T. Carter & Bro. company. This mill has been very active in the hardwood lumber business.

No chronicle of the lumber industry in Angelina county and Texas would be complete without the record of A. J. Peavy, although the most of Mr. Peavy's activities in later years have been in Louisiana. He started in the business as a boy working in the woods. In 1893 he took a contract for logging with the Tyler Car & Lumber company. He also logged for the Emporia and the Angelina County Lumber companies, and was manager of the Henderson Land & Lumber company at Clawson. This was a subsidiary of the Angelina County associates.

In 1903 he went to Louisiana and organized the De Soto Land & Lumber company. From then on his operations were confined principally to that state and his success includes the organization and operation of several mills in various parts of Louisiana.

Another Angelina county man who was active in Louisiana is J. H. Kurth, Jr. He established a sawmill at Kurthwood in southern Louisiana, and operated it until about 1930, when he returned to Lufkin. In 1934 he established the Kurth Lumber Manufacturing company, with the mill located at Clarksville.

In the hardwood field, the Angelina Hardwood company has been recognized as a leader for years. It is now operated with George Henderson, a nephew of S. W. Henderson, Sr., as manager. The mill is located at Ewing.

There are many others that deserve more mention than available records permit giving. They include the Consolidated Export company, Industrial Lumber company, Wm. B. Brazelton company, Texas-Louisiana Lumber company, Conroe Lumber company, Texas Longleaf Lumber company,

Leaders in East Texas Lumber Industry



E. L. KURTH
Angelina County Lumber Co.
President, Southern Pine Association



J. H. KURTH, JR.
Kurth Lumber Mfg. Co.
Angelina County Lumber Co.



H. G. TEMPLE
Southern Pine Lumber Co.
Temple Mfg. Co.



ARTHUR TEMPLE
Southern Pine Lumber Co.
Temple Mfg. Co.



P. H. STRAUSS
Southern Pine Lumber Co.
Temple Mfg. Co.



J. J. O'HARA
Southern Pine Lumber Co.
Temple Mfg. Co.



S. W. HENDERSON, JR.
Angelina County Lumber Co.



H. A. MAAS
Kurth Lumber Mfg. Co.

Frost Lumber company, Tilford-Hunt Lumber company, and many smaller concerns.

Future Being Provided

A study of the past always brings a conjecture as to the future. Those who are informed of the actual conditions and the various essential factors bearing upon the situation concur in the belief that there will always be a supply of Southern pine sufficient to meet the demand of American consumers for this wood, and that lumber will always be an important industry of the South.

Examination of the timber stands, both of commercial size and young growth, together with consideration of the progress already made in reforestation and attention to this movement on the part of lumbermen, farmers and the general public, leads to such a confident prediction.

To the present supply of commercial timber there is being added each year about seven billion feet of new growth. There are also millions of acres of cut-over land in the Southern states more or less well stocked with young growth, a great proportion

of which ultimately can become commercial timber if reasonable precautions are taken to prevent its destruction by fire, and if it is accorded fair and equitable taxation.

Even foresters assert that in no region of the United States are the opportunities and prospects so favorable for production of timber as in the South. The soil, climate and species of trees are decidedly favorable to rapid growth of timber and there is a vast area of lands in the South that will not be needed for agricultural development for many years which can be devoted to timber production.

What is true of the South generally, is quite true of Texas. The highest production for Texas was in 1907, when 673 mills produced 2,229,590,000 feet of lumber. The lowest year was the trough of the depression when only 123 mills produced 405,244,000 feet. That it is fast returning to higher levels is reflected in the figures for 1935, showing a production of 695,500,000 feet—the highest since 1930. This year gives promise of a further increase. In this state, as well as the South, the lumber

State Forestry Activities Have Expanded Rapidly Since Program Launched by Act of 1915

Texas Recognized Responsibility to Timberland Resources

HEADED BY SIECKE

Extensive Project is Now Being Carried on in East Texas

Texas recognized its responsibility for the conservation of its forest resources when in 1915 the Thirty-fourth Legislature created a state department of forestry. (Chapter 141, Laws of 1915) and placed the activities of the department under the jurisdiction of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. This forestry act provided for the appointment of a state forester whose responsibilities consisted of directing all forest interests and matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the state. J. H. Foster was so appointed and assumed his duties as state forester. A department of forestry was created at the A. and M. College. The state forester was made professor of forestry and also took charge of a division of forestry of the Texas experiment station. Experimental trees planting was started at the sub-stations at Troup, Temple, Lubbock, Nacogdoches and College Station.

Fire Protection Initiated

Under the so-called federal Weeks Law enacted March 1, 1911, co-operation with the state was authorized in the protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams. In 1916, the year following the enactment of the original Texas forestry law, Texas first qualified for federal co-operative aid, and forest fire protection was initiated in the East Texas commercial timber region. Owing to limited funds, only a skeleton organization was possible on nine million acres of the 13 million needing organized protection.

From 1916 to 1918 forestry at the college continued to expand. In 1917, five courses in forestry were conducted at the college in which 73 students received instruction.

On March 19, 1918, E. O. Siecke, present director of the Texas Forest Service, replaced J. H. Foster as state forester. Each year following, even with nominal increases in appropriations, forestry continued to expand. Due to forestry neglect, all possible attention was given to general forestry educational activities. Through the publication and distribution of reports on forest investigative work throughout the state, the public became more forest-minded. It was largely due to this continued educational program that the state in 1922 doubled its appropriations for forestry, and committed itself to the policy of acquiring lands for state forests and provided helpful regulatory legislation.

Farm Forestry

In 1923 the need of assisting the farmer in the proper management of his farm woods was keenly felt and a farm forester was appointed and assigned to develop this work. With the passage of the Clarke-McNary forestry law in June, 1924, the state was given the opportunity to co-operate with the federal government in the protection and proper management of timber growing land in private ownership. As farm forestry activities progressed, advantage was taken of Section 5 of this law, and forestry work was started throughout East Texas by the help of the county agricultural agents. On July 1, 1925, a co-operative agreement was executed between the Department of Forestry and the Texas Extension Service, the objective of which was to assist owners of farms in the establishing, improving and renewing woodlands, shelterbelts, windbreaks and other valuable forest growth; in growing and renewing useful timber growth and in marketing and utilizing same. Under the terms of this agreement the state forester of the Department of Forestry was made responsible for the character of the work performed, and the director of the extension service for the success of the field activity. Unable to obtain sufficient funds that would extend farm forestry activities over the entire state, it has been necessary to confine the services of the farm forester largely to the East Texas commercial timber region.

Forest Policy Outlined

The Senate of the Thirty-eighth Legislature adopted resolution No. 13 which directed that a committee be appointed to inquire into conditions affecting the timber supply of the state; to submit recommendations for conserving the timber resources; and for the establishment of a constructive forest policy to include provisions for timber reproduction on the deforested lands. The committee appointed presented its report on Jan. 2, 1925, to the governor and the Thirty-ninth Legislature. For report summer up the forestry situation in Texas, outlined a constructive forest policy, and made recommendations for a constructive forestry program by the state. Although no legislation has been enacted adopting a state forestry code, the Texas Forest Service has



NURSERY SEED Bed preparation at State Forest No. 2. From top to bottom the picture shows the breaking up of the seed bed, shaping and smoothing the seed bed, preparation of planting furrows, and finally the seeding process and completed seed beds covered with burlap to hasten germination and also keep birds and rodents from destroying the seed.



SLASH PINE Planted in 1926 in State Forest No. 1 at Kirbyville, Texas. Slash pine is native to the Gulf states east of the Mississippi river. Slash pine, because of its fast rate of growth and its value for the production of naval stores, is considered one of the most important trees for planting where it can be successfully grown. Since 1926 the Texas Forest Service has established approximately 30 experimental plantations throughout the timber belt of East Texas. These experiments are for the purpose of determining the adaptability of slash pines to the Texas forest area. The most successful of these plantations is the one pictured above. When last measured in 1935 trees on this nine-year-old plantation averaged 24 feet in height and 4 1/2 inches in diameter. The tallest tree was 32 1/2 feet high. The tree having the largest diameter was 6 1/2 inches, measured at breast height.



FORESTRY NURSERY of the Texas Forest Service located at State Forest No. 2, Conroe. This nursery, with the other nursery at State Forest No. 1, is capable of producing one million pine seedlings annually. The seedlings raised at these nurseries are distributed to interested landowners throughout the state at production cost. This cost averages between \$2 and \$2.50 per thousand trees, f.o.b. nursery.

followed the recommendations of the legislative committee insofar as funds were available.

Forest Protection Created
Beginning with 1925, the increasing responsibilities of the Department of Forestry resulted in the creation of the division of forest protection and the division of forest management. To readily meet emergencies in fire control, the division office of forest protection was transferred to Lufkin, in the heart of the East Texas commercial timber region. W. E. White of Lufkin has been chief of the division of forest protection since September, 1931.

In August, 1924, an area—of

ally accepted a gift from John Henry Kirby of 600 acres near Warren, in Tyler county, for forestry purposes. This tract became State Forest No. 4. One of the stipulations made by Mr. Kirby in transferring this tract for forestry purposes was that the proceeds derived from it should be used by the Former Students' Association of A. and M. College to aid worthy students attending the college. Finally, in 1935, through the efforts of citizens of Houston and outside assistance, the Texas Forest Service added to its system of state forests the San Francisco Mission State forest, an area of 117 acres, lying 20 miles northeast of Crockett, in Houston county.

Thus the forestry program in Texas moved on. In 1926, forestry activities had attained such development that the board of directors of the college changed the name of the Department of Forestry to that of the Texas Forest Service; the state forester was given the additional title, director, and the Texas Forest Service made one of the four main divisions of the college.

Fire Towers
The first fire observation tower in Texas was erected by the Texas Forest Service in 1926 at State Forest No. 1. At that time, available funds were lacking to erect additional towers, but the important need of immediate detection of forest fires was met for the time being by selecting tall trees throughout East Texas as lookout trees. Many of these trees were spiked and a cab was constructed in the top, above the surrounding tree canopies. By 1932, nine steel lookout towers had been built, together with 32 tree cabs. With the assistance of the CCC, the use of these tree cabs practically disappeared as they were replaced with the more sturdy and durable 100-foot steel lookout towers, of which the Texas Forest Service now maintains 64 for the detection of forest fires.

Private Companies Cooperate

Prior to 1927, a tendency was developing for several years on the part of several larger timberland owners for more intensive fire protection of their holdings. This interest crystallized in 1927 with the Southern Pine Lumber Co. and the Temple Lumber Co. co-operating with the state in providing financial assistance in the detection and suppression of fires on their lands. This year marks the beginning of the protection unit plan of co-operation with timberland owners in the state. Today, there are 10 companies co-operating with the Texas Forest Service from a financial standpoint for fire protection on their lands. The land so listed for more intensive fire protection this year amounted to 524,519 acres.

Forest Nurseries

In 1925, the Texas Forest Service set aside an area capable of producing 500,000 forest tree seedlings yearly on State Forest No. 1. In 1927, a similar nursery was established on State Forest No. 2 at Conroe. Up to the present, over 1,225,000 seedlings have been grown and distributed for planting within the state from these two nurseries. Recently the Texas Forest Service obtained funds to establish two new nurseries at West Texas. These nurseries are located at the experiment sub-station at Lubbock and Chillicothe, in co-operation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Activities of Service Varied

The Texas Forest Service is attempting to answer many of the important questions on forestry. Timber is a long-time crop. Conditions in Texas are, in many ways, not similar to other states, and it has been necessary to conduct much experimental work to ascertain proper nursery practices, methods of planting, fire protective methods, thinning, and improvement cuttings, and to determine the growth of the second-growth timber. In this work the state forests act as field laboratories. As facts are determined the public is informed through the issuance of bulletins, pamphlets, and personal correspondence.

MONUMENT MARKS LAST INDIAN WAR

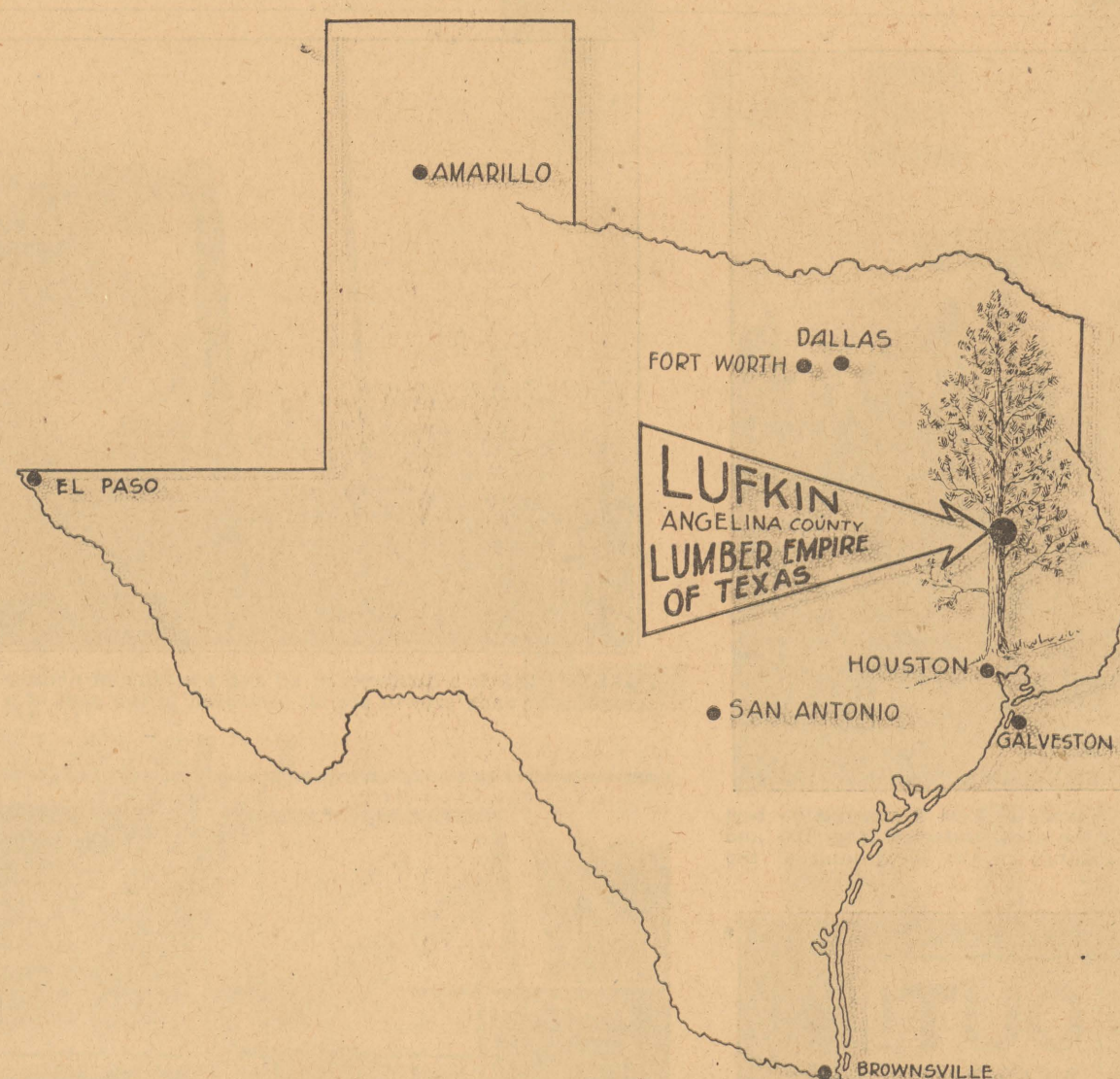
SPOKANE, Wash.—A granite monument, dedicated by pioneers and sons of pioneers, commemorates the last Indian battle of importance in the Inland Empire, 77 years ago.

The inscription reads: "Battle of Four Lakes. On this historic ground, September 1, 1858, 700 soldiers under Col. George Wright, U. S. A., routed 5,000 Indian allies. Four days later the routed hostiles were decisively defeated in a running battle. They sued for mercy and have ever since maintained lasting peace."

There are 24 weather bureau stations in the United States. From them, aerial soundings are made by planes every day, if weather permits.

Potatoes are tubers, radishes are roots, onions are bulbs, cabbages are leaves, tomatoes are fruits, and beans are seeds.

The value of radio sets and wireless equipment imported by China is five times that of cosmetics purchased from abroad.



THROUGH THE YEARS!

Through the long past we have bent every energy to developing the great resources of this section and this community — through the long future we looked forward to a sphere of usefulness that will even eclipse the accomplishments of the past.

Through the years East Texas has meant lumber—and lumber has meant East Texas. That we have had a substantial share in this is a source of satisfaction, for our own growth has meant the growth of our community, the happiness and prosperity of the people among whom we live.

During the Centennial year of Texas independence from the hand of tyranny we feel that it is altogether fitting that we should join with others of this community to invite the world to come to Angelina County—we want Texas and the sister-States and those of other nations to know East Texas as it is. Come to Lufkin and receive that famous East Texas hospitality that never met a stranger!

ANGELINA COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY

Forest Fire Protection System in Etex Highly Developed to Save Resources

Lookout Staff Stands Guard Over Big Area

Systematic Plan Of Vigilance Is Put In Operation

REDUCE LOSSES

Extensive Setup Directed From Lufkin Headquarters Office

The forests of Texas produce the raw material for the state's forest products industry which is one of its basic enterprises. If this important part of our industrial development is to continue in a position of importance, it is imperative that our forests be adequately protected and maintained in the highest state of productivity. Not only is the continuity of this industry at stake, but the general welfare of the state to suffer if the vast forest area, consisting of approximately 16,000,000 acres, is permitted to lie idle subject to the ravages of forest fires or to continue producing a very small percentage of the wood that this land is capable of growing. The prevention and control of forest fires is the greatest single factor determining the renewal of the timber resources of the state. The question of protecting the timberlands of Texas is not only a problem of the owners but is that of the state and federal government also. It is only by an organized co-operative effort of the three forces that an efficient protection program can successfully be developed.

Area Under Protection
The present area being afforded protection from forest and grass fires consists of 10,344,000 acres located in 28 East Texas counties. The protective area includes, wholly or partially, the following counties: Anderson, Angelina, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Gregg, Hardin, Harrison, Houston, Jasper, Liberty, Marion, Montgomery, Morris, Nacogdoches, Newton, Panola, Polk, Red River, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler, Upsher, and Walker.

The main office of the division of forest protection is located in Lufkin, from which all field activities of the vision are directed. The year-long force of the division of forest protection consists of 13 employees. A total of 142 forest patrolmen, smoke chasers, emergency patrolmen and lookoutmen serve from six to eight months a year during the period of highest fire hazard. There are 56 forest guards employed in protection unit areas who receive a nominal yearly retainer. In order to supplement the regular field men during periods of extreme hazard and to serve in their absence due to sickness or other causes, an emergency patrolman has been appointed for each member of the regular field force. Local people voluntarily help the regular personnel of the Texas Forest Service on fire suppression work but do not receive any compensation for this work. Operating lumber companies have wardens who are appointed from their regular logging force. These men are not paid for their fire fighting services but are supplied by the lumber companies as a measure of co-operation. Five division patrolmen or inspectors in the field maintain close contact with the office. The main duty of these men is to instruct, inspect and direct the regular field force in performing their regular duties. Two educational assistants also work from the division office, and their duties consist of showing specially prepared forestry moving pictures, depicting the damage resulting from forest fires and lecturing on forestry matters, stressing fire prevention. The protection area is divided into patrol districts which vary in size from 81,000 to 350,000 acres. However, the average district is some 200,000 acres. In districts where no private owners are sharing the expenses of protection, the protection work is on an extensive basis. One man and his emergencyman constitute the available fire protection and suppression force within the patrol district. These extensive patrol districts compose the blanket patrol area. In patrol districts where private land owners contribute one-half the cost of protection, a more intensive protection system is in force. The field organization of the Texas Forest Service is made up from local men who are well acquainted with the country in which they serve.

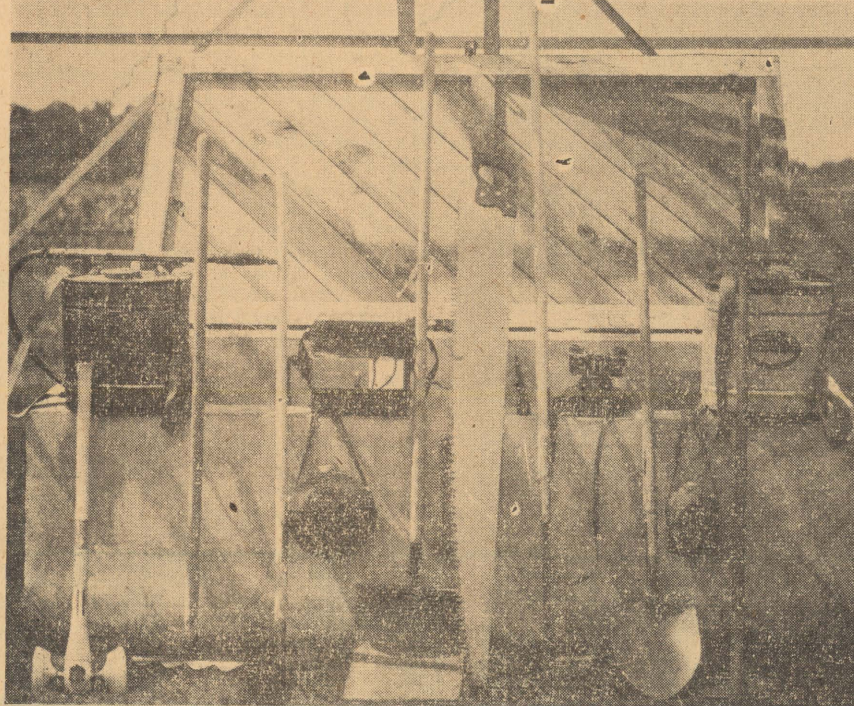
N The System of Detecting
Because of the extensive set-up, it is not practical to direct the movements of all fire fighting forces from the office of a central dispatcher. Consequently, the lookouts are grouped into units of three or more towers, all connected directly by telephone with each other and the ground force of fire fighters within the respective unit. The lookoutman discovers the fire, locates it with the aid of his fire finder and may or by triangulation with other lookouts, then notifies the nearest forest patrolman or smoke chaser. In this manner, each lookoutman serves as a primary or secondary dis-



REFORESTATION OF The longleaf pine cut-over lands in East Texas can be best accomplished when ample seed trees are left and the area protected from fire and hogs. Note the vigorous and healthy young seedlings in the foreground of the above picture.



FOREST FIRE is a destroyer of all and a creator of nothing. Humans, forage and young growth are all destroyed in the path of a forest fire.



TOOL BOX And fire fighting equipment used by the Texas Forest Service. Such tool caches are placed under many of the more recently erected steel lookout towers.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Texas Forest Service—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

OUT! YOUR CAMP FIRES

Texas Forest Service—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

FIRES DESTROY FORAGE GRASSES

Texas Department of Forestry—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

SMOKERS! BE SURE IT'S OUT Then Go Ahead

Texas Department of Forestry—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

FIRES INCREASE YOUR TAXES

Texas Department of Forestry—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

FIRES KILL YOUNG TREES

Texas Department of Forestry—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

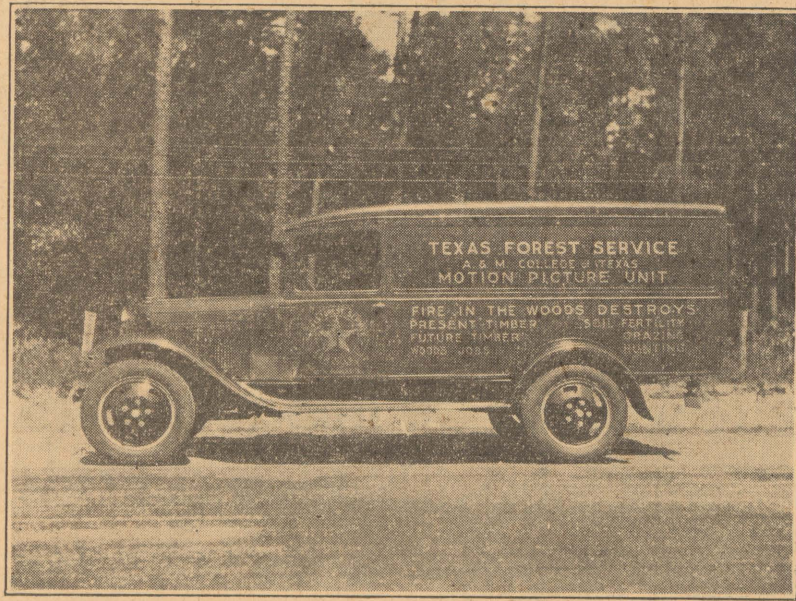
WHICH? BURNED RANGE OR STARVING CATTLE? UNBURNED RANGE OR FAT CATTLE? BURNING THE WOODS DOES NOT ERADICATE THE TICKS

Texas Department of Forestry—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

HELP REFOREST PREVENT FIRES

Texas Forest Service—U. S. Forest Service Co-operating

SOME OF The fire signs posted throughout East Texas by the Division of Forest Protection. In 1935, 12,674 fire prevention posters were placed throughout the protection area. In addition to posting these signs, forest patrolmen visited 680 schools, distributing forestry literature to 45,055 pupils last year.



TWO SUCH Motion picture units are operated by the Division of Forest Protection, Texas Forest Service, throughout the commercial timber region under protection in East Texas. During 1935 these pictures were shown and forestry lectures were given before a total of 72,668 people.

patcher with his unit. The success of this system is attributed to the close co-ordination between the lookouts and the ground force. Accurate records are kept by each lookoutman of every smoke sighted, its location, time discovered, time reported, direction of wind, weather conditions, estimated size of fire, and number of fire fighters sent. The lookoutman's record is supplemented by a more detailed report made by the forest patrolman who answers the fire call. This record shows the exact time of departure, travel time, arrival at the fire, and time extinguished, as well as condition of hazards, cause of fire, forest type, extent of damage, actual size, ground location and diagram of area burned.

CCC Useful

The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps in June, 1933, made available additional manpower that could be used as enlisted fire fighters. This

assistance resulted in a marked reduction of the area burned during the last half of 1933 and throughout 1934 and 1935. Considerable difficulty was encountered at first in the use of the CCC enlisted men in forest fire suppression. The majority of these men had no conception of a forest fire, use of fire fighting tools, methods of attack or dangers involved. In many instances these men were more of a hindrance than a help to the regular forest men in their efforts to extinguish the fires. They were willing but untrained. However, after a period of intensive training and selection, a special fire detail was formed in each camp. These fire crews were made up of men who had qualified as the best fire fighters in each camp and were placed under the supervision of local experienced men who were familiar with forest conditions. During periods of extreme hazards, these crews were

held in readiness at all times with a well equipped truck to answer the fire calls from the lookout stations in each camp's district. The aid furnished by the CCC camps, under the jurisdiction of the Texas Forest Service, in suppressing forest fires had a marked influence on the reduction in the number of acres burned over in East Texas during 1935. At times when hazard and weather conditions have justified all the men in certain camps have been held in and used in suppressing forest fires.

Fire Report for 1935

Limiting the loss from forest fires in East Texas in 1935 to 63,201 acres, or nine-tenths of one per cent of the 6,731,000 acres protected at that time, marks the first time in the 20-year history of the Texas Forest Service that the area burned over has been less than one per cent of the area furnished protection. The 1935 fire report shows that

3,536 forest fires were suppressed. The average fire in burning over 17.8 acres also set a new low, which during the past ten years had averaged 65 acres per fire. It was further revealed that forest fires burned over one out of every 106 1-2 acres protected in East Texas in 1935, and that one fire occurred on every 1,900 acres protected. Without a comparison, these figures mean little. However, by taking the records gathered over the ten year period, 1926 through 1935, as a basis on which to compare results, it is shown that fires during this period burned over one out of every 35 acres protected. This would indicate approximately a 70 per cent decrease in the acreage burned in 1935 as compared to the past ten years. In dollars and cents alone, this means a saving of many thousands of dollars to timberland owners in the commercial belt in East Texas.

"Hot-spot" of East Texas
The "hot-spot" for forest fires during the 1935 season was in Newton, Jasper, Tyler and Hardin counties. Within the boundaries of these four counties—four of the 18 wholly or partially protected—over 50 per cent of the forest fires occurred, causing a loss of 70 per cent of the total area burned over in East Texas last year. These counties lie almost entirely within the longleaf pine belt and the damage done during the fall to the 1935 longleaf seed crop, which many authorities claim to have been the most abundant in over a decade, will run into thousands of dollars.

1935 Results Encouraging
The decrease in the acreage burned in 1935 is most encouraging. It indicates that the practically complete detection and communication system, as well as the efficiency of the Texas Forest Service fire protection organization gained through twenty years of experience, along with the suppression aid furnished by the CCC camps and local citizens, have had a marked influence in the reduction of fire-burned acreage and damage.

Educational Program
Research and demonstration in years past have proved conclusively not only that uncontrolled forest fires injure and destroy a large per cent of our present stands of timber, both young and old, but that repeated fires cause cut-over areas to become barren, non-productive lands to a great extent. Such areas often become congested with a growth of scrubby brush rendering them unfit for even scanty grazing purposes. Still other areas over which fires are allowed to burn unchecked, become criss-crossed with deep gullies and ravines, the worst type of eroded waste lands. Such areas are not only a liability to the locality in which they occur but also to the state as a whole. The age-old proverb, "An ounce of prevention..." aptly describes a most important activity of any well directed forest fire protection organization. Since 99 per cent of the Texas forest fires are man caused, it is

a foregone conclusion that an adequate program of education, properly presented to an intelligent public will greatly reduce the number of destructive man-caused forest fires. Such an objective cannot be realized in the space of a few years. The pine region in East Texas covers an area of approximately twenty-five thousand square miles in extent and supports a population of over 1,000,000 people. Because of inadequate funds it has been necessary for the Texas Forest Service to limit fire protection activities to only one-half of this area. For the past nine years the division of forest protection has operated a motion picture motor unit which travels throughout the rural communities showing fire prevention motion pictures illustrating the damage resulting from forest fires

Etex Timber Crop 8 Million Yearly

The East Texas timber crop, covering 19,000,000 gross acres, has become one of this section's most reliable and valuable sources of constant cash income.

Valued at \$8,000,000 annually, the products cut from farm forests in East Texas rank eighth in the list of all farm commodities. Texas is sixth among the states in forest products, an industry that employs 17,000 people and has an annual payroll of more than \$15,500,000. Ninety per cent of the Texas lumber industry is operated in East Texas.

Farmers in the East Texas commercial timber belt own 4,147,625 acres of forest land, an increase of 1,000,000 acres over 1930, according to the 1933 Federal Farm Census.

The importance of farmer-owned timberlands in East Texas looms large when it is realized that of the 19,000,000 gross acres of timber land in 30 counties, one-fourth of the total actual land in forest is owned by farmers.

East Texas has already produced an estimated 58,000,000,000 feet of all types of lumber, yet there remains today approximately 17,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber standing, and, in addition, a substantial growth of young timber that will soon support many large lumber mills.

Although most people are familiar with the standard forest products made from such well known woods as pine, oak and cypress, there is a profusion of less prolific varieties that are used extensively for industrial and commercial purposes.

Many wood-working industries

in East Texas turn these scattered species into useful products that find a ready sale throughout the United States.

Thousands of workmen are employed in these plants in merchandising the timber, and many East Texas farmers add substantially to their revenue by marketing special varieties of wood to nearby industrial plants.

The farm woodlands of East Texas offer excellent opportunities for the practice of forestry. Many farmers carefully consider the advantages to be gained by keeping land unfit for farming in timber. Though trees require a number of years to mature, a young forest adds value to the farm, just as does an orchard. In a few years it yields small materials in the form of thinnings, such as poles and fence posts; later as fuel and pulp-wood; and finally, ties and sawtimber. Thus, through these increased returns, the farm woodland becomes a savings bank that pays compound interest to its owner.

Commercial harvesting of the East Texas timber crop began in 1836, when the first machinery operated saw mill was established on Adams Bayou, six miles north of the present city of Orange, by Robert E. Booth. It had a capacity of 1,500 feet of lumber daily.

The lumber industry reached its peak of development in East Texas in 1907, when 2,197,233,000 feet of lumber was manufactured. Although starting originally on a "shoe string" basis, the lumber business today is a major industry.

Sex Education Is Proposed For Toledo Schools

TOLEDO—Sex education will be introduced in Toledo high schools if enough parents consent, Dr. Norris Gillette, president of the board of education, has announced.

Mothers and fathers have been invited to write to the board, expressing their views.

A definite program for high schools was urged. Dr. Gillette said he believed parents could explain sex-problems to children better than schools would be able to do, but that many parents avoided doing so.

"As a physician, I am heartily in favor of young persons from 16 to 18 receiving proper instructions in sex," Dr. Gillette said.

"As president of the board, however," he said, "I would not recommend sex instruction in high school unless a large number of parents asked it."

Dr. Gillette said that instruction would be given by qualified physicians. If a course were instituted, Attendance at lectures would not be required, however.

Sex education in high schools was recommended by D. Theodore Zbinden, also a member of the board.

"A problem cannot be solved by ignoring it," Dr. Zbinden said. "I think the solution rests in the schools."

There are no native mammals, except bats, in New Zealand.

B. L. ZEAGLER

Manufacturer of

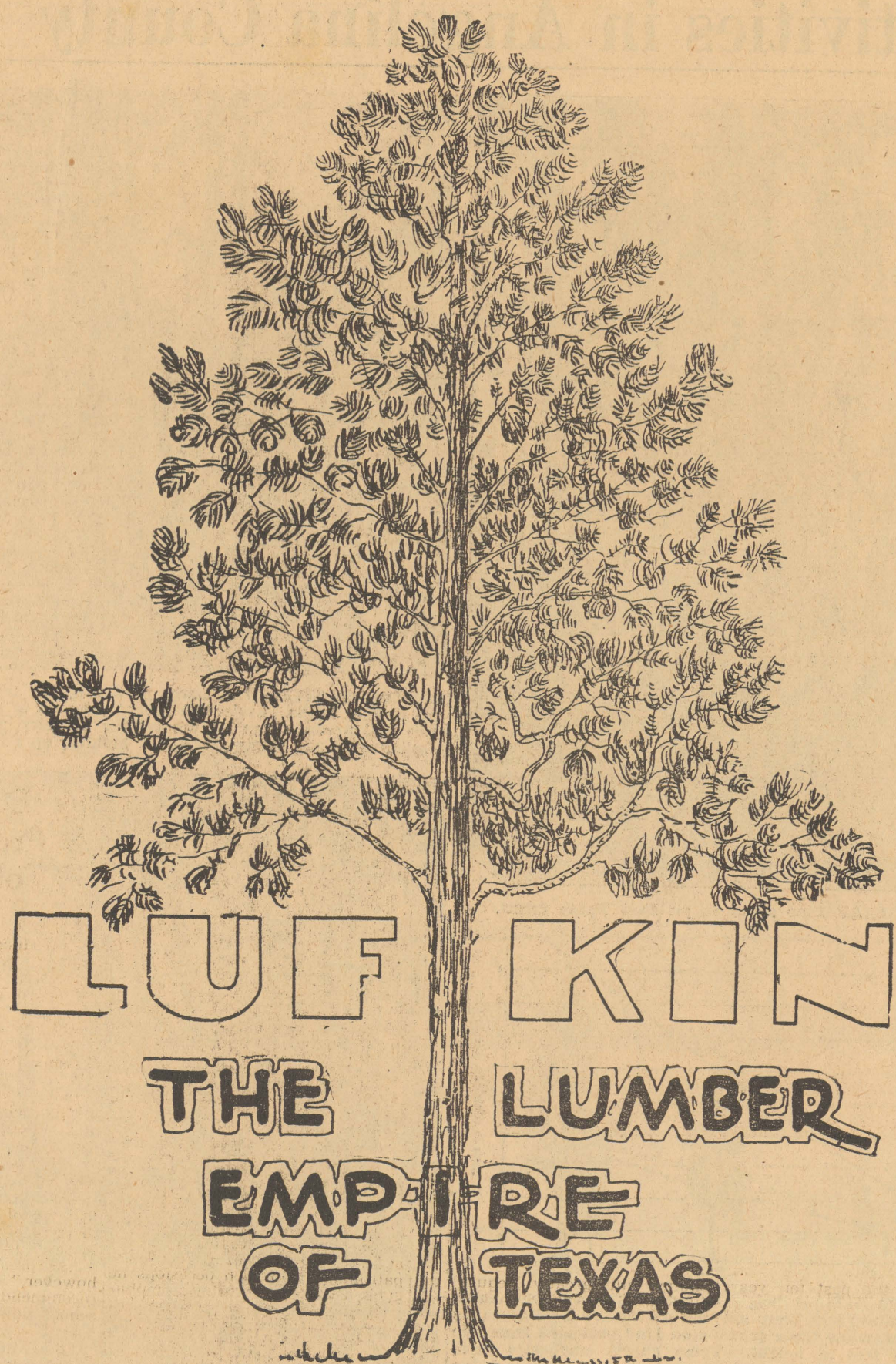
Yellow Pine

and

Hardwood Lumber

Telephone 121

Lufkin, Texas



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The lumber industry, one of the state's greatest, is confined to the great East Texas region. This is the empire that lumber built!

Supplying as it does in such great quantities a commodity indispensable in the building needs of an entire nation, East Texas has experienced a steady growth, which, supplemented by other boundless resources, shows bright promise of extending into the indefinite future.

We are glad to have our share in the growth of this industry which has been the backbone of East Texas growth. We have faced our responsibilities and our opportunities with equal enthusiasm, have constantly worked with our fellow-East Texans for the development of this empire.

We look forward to an East Texas of even greater usefulness in the activities of the nation, to renewed and sustained growth that will everlastingly stamp our section as a brighter star in the growth of the great Southwest.

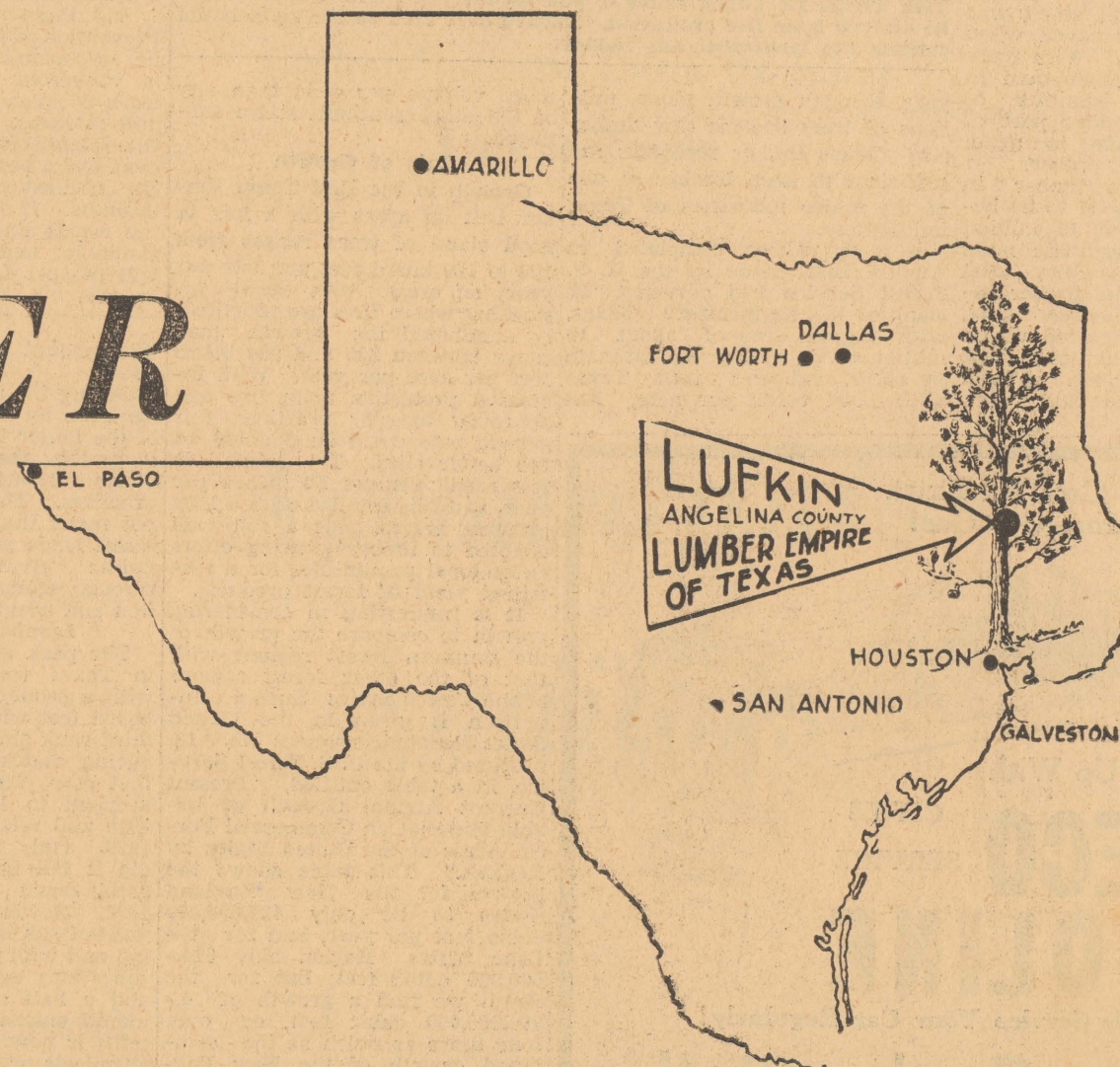
EAST TEXAS Invites You!

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KURTH LUMBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE: KELTYS, TEXAS

MILL: CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS



Texas Leads Nation in Forest Wealth

One - Sixth of Entire State Grows Timber

35 Million Acres Devoted To Huge Industry

PRODUCTION UP

Lumber Ranks Among Master Texas Resources

Texas stands preeminent among the states in forest wealth. It is extremely difficult to convey an idea of the magnitude of Texas' forest resources by quoting figures in terms of board feet or acres of timberland. Statistics show that of the 167,935,000 acres comprising the land area of Texas, approximately 35,000,000 acres are devoted to forest growth. This area is over 10,000,000 acres larger than the forested area of any other state in the Union. Carrying this comparison a step further, it is difficult to realize, unless one has traveled extensively through the eastern and central portions of the state, that approximately one-sixth of the broad expanse of Texas is covered with some type of tree growth.

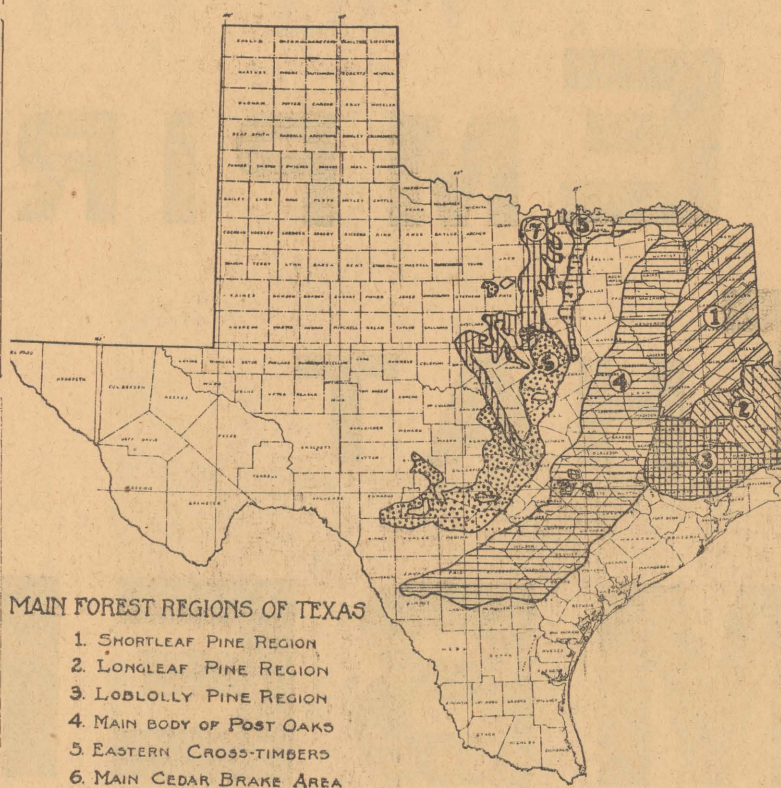
Texas' forests are recognized as being either commercial forests, protection forests, or a combination of both. Commercial forests serve primarily to produce products useful to man. Protection forests, on the other hand, serve their highest purpose by assisting in the control of water run-off and greatly reducing, if not entirely preventing, erosion. Protection forests may, at the same time, yield products more or less useful to man.

Of the forested area in Texas about 22 1/2 million acres are classed as protection forests. This area, made up chiefly by the cedar brakes, east and west cross-timbers, post oak and mesquite regions, produces products such as fence posts and fuel, but its chief value is that of water and shed protection. The remaining 12 1/2 million acres constitute the East Texas pine and hardwood belt, which is the commercial forest area of Texas. The condition of this area is shown by the following figures.

PINE	
Virgin timber (8-in. diameter and up).....	80,000
Second growth (below 8-in. diameter).....	2,260,000
Fair to good young reproduction.....	3,620,000
Cut-over, poor re-production.....	1,050,000
Total pine area.....	10,615,000
HARDWOODS	
Virgin timber.....	150,000
Second growth (8-in. diameter and up).....	360,000
Second growth (below 8-in. diameter).....	530,000
Fair to good young reproduction.....	605,000
Cut-over, poor re-production.....	364,000
Total hardwood area.....	2,009,000
Total area; all species.....	12,624,000

It will be noted that the above figures show a combined area of 1,414,000 acres in pine and hardwood described as "cut-over, poor re-production." The major portion of this area is found in the longleaf pine type where practically all the original stand was over mature and removed when the area was logged. With more intensive fire protection and in some instances the planting of young trees, the greater part of this area can be made to again produce its share of timber.

The stand of saw timber in East Texas is estimated to be between 14 billion and 15 billion board feet. This estimate must not be considered as the total amount of commercial timber because such products as fence posts, small poles and pulpwood utilize material much smaller than that required for saw timber. It must also be remembered that each



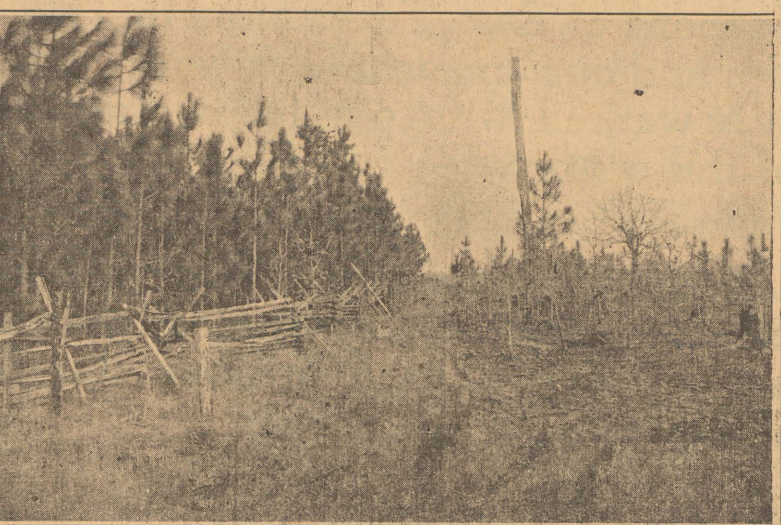
MAIN FOREST REGIONS OF TEXAS

1. SHORLEAF PINE REGION
2. LONGLEAF PINE REGION
3. LOBLOLLY PINE REGION
4. MAIN BODY OF POST OAKS
5. EASTERN CROSS-TIMBERS
6. MAIN CEDAR BRAKE AREA
7. WESTERN CROSS-TIMBERS

FOREST GROWTH Occurs on 35,000,000 acres of land in Texas. This area is 10,000,000 acres more than any other forested state in the Union. The East Texas commercial timber belt of which Lufkin is the center comprises 12 1/2 million acres.



THE FIRE Lane road built on an old logging tram in East Texas. Such roads have opened heretofore isolated tracts of timber to more adequate means of protection. Readers may be interested to learn that the forest in the immediate foreground is a stand of old field pine which has come in on the old Augusta field several miles south of Camp Ruby in Polk County. This is reputed to have been one of the first places settled in that locality.



THE THRIFTY Young stand of pine on the left shows the benefit to be derived from fire protection. Burned over area on the right is not earning the landowner any money.

year, through growth alone, millions of trees become saw timber size. Texas timber resources are sufficient to keep lumber as one of the major industries of Texas indefinitely.

A recent survey completed in August, 1935, made by the U. S. Forest Service and covering 17 counties in southeastern Texas, with a gross area of about 10 million acres, giving the estimate in cords, indicates that Texas with 12.64 cords per acre, has

Rate of Growth

Growth in the East Texas timber belt on areas with a fair to good stand of trees ranges from 100 to 150 board feet per acre per year; on areas with good reproduction where fires are practically eliminated the growth may range between 200 and 300 board feet per acre per year. With increased protection from fire and approved forestry practices, this growth rate could be doubled on the better sites. The rainfall in this area averages 50 inches per year, and this coupled with a long growing season plus a soil well adapted to timber growing offers exceptional possibilities for a sustained yield of forest products.

It is interesting in considering growth to compare the growth of the southern forest regions with that of the other forest regions of the United States. Such a comparison is given in the United States Senate Document No. 12, prepared by the U. S. Forest Service, in a table entitled, "Present Current Annual Growth of Usable Material on Commercial Forest Areas of the United States." This table shows the growth for the New England States to be only 427,000,000 cubic feet per year, and for the Lake States Region only 644,000,000 cubic feet; but for the South we find a growth of 4,784,000,000 cubic feet, or over four times as much as the combined growth of the New England and the Lake States regions. The total growth for the United States, which covers all of the eight regions, is given as 8,912,000,000 cubic feet. Over half of

Forest Activities in Angelina County

Angelina county, which is located in the heart of the East Texas commercial timber growing belt has long been an outstanding timber producing county. The soil is well adapted to timber growing, and the average rainfall enough to insure vigorous growth. As the virgin forests were cut over, second growth trees have come up until at present most of the county is sustaining a vigorous growth of timber.

The utilization of the virgin forest helped to pay for the development of the county. From timber resources schools were built, roads constructed and towns developed. Today that same resource, pine, is playing an important part in the progress of the county.

Fire protection and proper utilization of timber are the recognized factors assuring a continuous yield of forest products. The old idea that timber grew too slow for sound investment, has been discarded. Timber is now recognized as a crop by far sighted lumbermen, timberland owners and farmers. However, in order to get proper results from a forest, fire must not be permitted to burn over the land. Forest fires kill the baby pines, and retard the growth of the larger ones.

It can readily be seen that if a forest is going to produce the maximum amount of wood volume, fire must be kept out of the woods.

The 1935 fire report shows that in Angelina county, 193 fires were suppressed, and 1,845 acres burned over. One fire was caused by railroads, three by lumbering operations, 20 by brush burning, 14 by campers, 77 by smokers, 70 intentionally set, and 8 miscellaneous. The report shows that every fire in the county was man made, and preventable. Of the total, 70 fires, or 36 per cent were intentionally set. These fires are set by certain people on lands which they do not own, or have any permit to burn over.

Fires damage pine and hardwood timber, other than killing the seedlings and retarding growth.

The Texas Forest Service maintains a fire protection field organization in Angelina county for the prevention and suppression of forest fires. The men in this organization are local Angelina county men, as follows:

- W. O. Durham, division patrolman, Lufkin;
- Charlie Forest, patrolman, Huntington;
- Haywood Metts, emergency patrolman, route 1, Pollok;
- Jeff O'Quinn, route 1, Pollok;
- Fred Hampton, emergency patrolman, route 1, Pollok;
- Paul DuBose, smoke chaser, route 3, Huntington;
- Willie A. Nerren, emergency patrolman, route 2, Lufkin;
- Ira J. Albritton, forest guard, Burke;
- Leon Crain, forest guard, route 5, Lufkin;
- Isie J. Carrell, forest guard, route 5, Lufkin;
- Jim Crawford, forest guard, route 6, Lufkin;
- William J. Daniels, forest guard, route 1, Lufkin;
- Elbert D. Havard, forest guard, route 5, Lufkin;
- Chas. E. Sullivan, forest guard, route 5, Lufkin;
- Oscar M. Walker, forest guard, Pollock, Texas;
- R. C. Brashear, forest guard, route 2, Lufkin;
- Amey J. Jones, forest guard, route 4, Lufkin;
- James M. Clegg, emergency patrolman, route 2, Huntington;
- Sam J. Vardeman, smoke chaser, route 3, Huntington.

The Texas Forest Service urges that the citizens of Angelina county aid these men in their work. Prevention of forest fires is a public responsibility. When timber is harvested everyone benefits, work is given to woodsmen, saw mill workers, owners of mercantile establishments, filling station men, and a host of others all benefit. Utilization of payrolls create business. If fire is kept out of the woods timber will always be available, and Angelina county will prosper from this continuous income.

This amount is credited to the South.

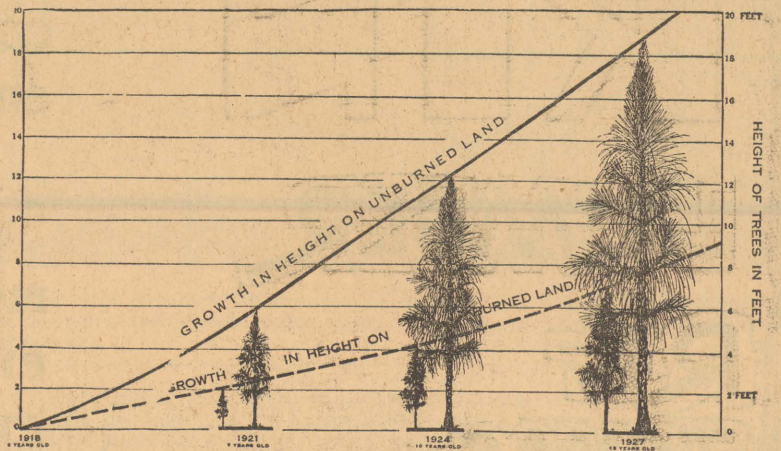
During the past few years there has been an increase in the effort of the larger timberland operators to prolong the life of their operations through better forestry practices. This, however, does not mean that they can keep all forest lands productive unless the public gives them assistance through economically sound taxation and adequate protection.

Lumber Production

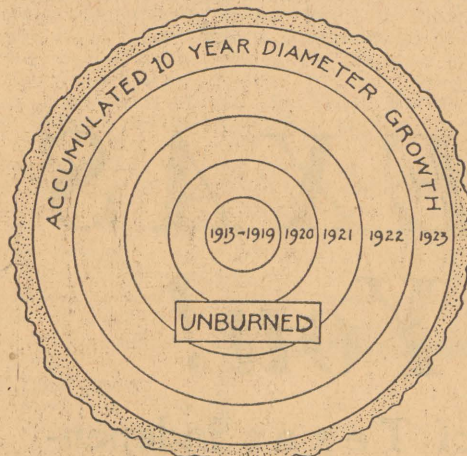
The peak of lumber production in Texas was reached in 1907, with a production of 2,229,559,000 board feet which placed Texas in third rank among the lumber producing states of the Union for that year. The annual production dropped to 1,500,000,000 feet by 1910 and retained this level until 1929. Only as recently as 1931 did it fall below a billion feet, going down to 405,000,000 feet. However, since 1932, production has been steadily increasing and with the return of normal times may again reach the billion and a half mark. Lumber as manufactured by the most modern mills is now treated with various chemicals or is immediately placed in kilns where it is properly dried to prevent blue sap stain. Lumber may also be treated with various chemicals, applied either externally or by impregnation,



VIRGIN LONGLEAF Pine stand in an East Texas forest.



COMPARATIVE GROWTH In height on burned and unburned land. Over a period of nine years, trees growing on burned land averaged seven feet in height, while those growing on land protected from fire averaged nineteen feet in height. These charts emphasize more clearly the need for fire protection in forests where timber is being grown as a crop.



THAT FOREST Fires retard the growth of forest trees is a well established fact. This point is clearly emphasized in the two cross sections showed above which represent trees of the same age on burned and unburned lands.

which render the wood fire retardant. In 1934 there were 381 sawmills in Texas whose total production amounted to 594,479,000 board feet. Although this figure is still tinted with the effects of the depression, it is 189,000,000 feet above the cut for 1932 which was the depth of the depression. Texas has held from sixth to eighth rank among the lumber producing states of the United States since 1908. The cut shown for 1934 placed her again in eighth rank and preliminary estimates for 1935 tend to show her again taking eighth place.

Of the total cut reported by the 381 sawmills during 1934, 509,788,000 feet, or 86 per cent was yellow pine. Among the yellow pine producing states, Texas ranked third, surpassed only by Mississippi and Alabama. Texas shipped in 1934, to other states 154,852,000 feet; to Canada 110,000 feet, and to all other foreign countries 42,058,000 feet, making her total lumber exports 197,131,000 board feet for that year.

Pulpwood Possibilities

The East Texas timber belt is today capable of yielding 100,000,000 cords of wood suitable for pulp manufacture. This figure, of course, means little to the average person, but when we stop to consider that the total pulpwood requirement for the entire United States for 1930 was only 13,000,000 cords, we begin to get some picture of the immense supplies found in Texas. It is true that the total 100,000,000 cords may not be available for pulp production since part of this must be allocated to other wood using industries. It is estimated from recent government surveys that approximately 30,000,000 cords, of the total 100,000,000 cords available, range from six inches to ten inches in diameter breast height. To enable the reader to visualize



REPRESENTATIVE OF A Large portion of the second-growth pine area in East Texas. Under a balanced program of management such land will produce logs for the lumber industry, pulpwood for the pulp industry, and young growth for building up a future forest.



FOLLOWING A Forest fire the report often comes in thus: "No damage; trees only scorched." This may be the case for one fire but with repeated burning of the forest serious damage such as that pictured above may result to the trees. This damage is mostly to the butt logs. Fire scars or "cat faces" are formed to which the insects and disease may gain entrance into the tree. Besides, the fire scorched area represents wood loss to the most valuable part of the tree. Further burning of this tree may cause it to fall to the ground and unless immediately utilized it will be a complete loss to the landowner.



MATURE TIMBER Suffers from repeated ground fires.

GATOR DETAINS WOMAN AND TOTS

SILSBEE, Tex. (AP)—A nine-foot alligator detained Mrs. Trude Easter and her three children on their way home from church. The big reptile that had eluded farmers who have missed many pigs for several years, became lost en route from the river bottom to a small lake. It came to a halt in a freshly graded lane leading to the Ester home about seven miles north of here.

When Mrs. Ester and her children met the saurian one of the group was sent for aid while the family dog held the creature at bay. Bent Kirkendall, Mrs. Ester's father, shot the alligator twice in the head before inflicting a mortal wound.

Scott McDonald found the trail of the alligator in 1934 and reported the footprints larger than a woman's hands.

SAGA OF PINE

(Continued from Page 2)

industry occupies a high position.

Statistics of the U. S. Census Bureau show that the lumber industry of the South has more invested capital, employs more people, pays more in wages, pays more taxes and produces more revenue than any other individual producing industry in the South.

Recent action of the U. S. government to promote the conservation of timber supplies is an additional safeguard for the future. It appears certain that Lufkin is the largest lumber milling center in the state and one of the largest in the South, can safely look forward to a continuous prosperity built around the nucleus of timber, and can justly be proud of her claim to the title of "The Lumber Empire of Texas."

To keep district magistrate up-to-date in administrative methods, the Chinese government brings these minor officials to Nanking once a year for a course in the magistrates' training school.

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The Story of Lumber

---From the Forest to the Carpenter

By JACK C. McDERMOTT

Ever watch a small boy around a building under construction? As the carpenter drives long nails surely and swiftly into the sturdy lengths of lumber he looks the operation over carefully and feels he could, if given the chance, do it equally as well.

More than likely he will inspect the fresh stack of cream-colored planks that have just arrived from the yard, and by all means he will select several short ends for whittling purposes and to build a birdhouse.

The boy is reacting to a natural impulse. There is something refreshing about new lumber. The story of how the lumber progressed from the forest to the carpenter's hands is even more fascinating. To the novice it is a revelation, and to the person who has always lived in timbered regions it still presents a never-ending process interesting to watch.

From the time "flatheads" topple the mighty giants in leafy fastnesses until the last planer dressing is applied and the finished product is ready for shipping, many steps have been taken which change it from a thing of brown bark and green needles (in the pine country) to a crisp geometric design in pale yellow.

Once a lumber company has decided to erect a plant, you can rest assured it has a visible supply of timber to last 15 or 20 years. It requires that much to warrant the expense of building a mill. As a matter of fact it takes 350 carloads of materials and equipment to build one. Then tram roads must be built to the timber supply, being extended from time to time to be near the center of operations. Eventually the lumber company finds itself in the railroad and the land business as well as that of manufacturing lumber.

Selecting the Trees
When the crew of scalers and flatheads go into the forest, the section in which the cutting is to be done is lined off in strips and trees above 10 inches in diameter are cut. This procedure varies in different companies, and frequently nothing under 16 inches are used.

The logs are taken by truck or log wagon to the tram road and loaded for the mill. In early times "skidders" were used to snake the logs to the branches of the tram, but they have been largely discarded because timber is no longer so thick and because they were destructive to young growth. Skeleton cars are used to load the logs, each holding from 33,000 to 5,000 feet of lumber, and from 35 to 40 cars make up a train.

At the mill they are dumped into a pond. Mill ponds are used since they provide better storage space, act as a sort of cleaner to keep a minimum of grit and gravel from the saw teeth, and the logs are more easily handled in water.

As the log enters the sawmill proper several important steps are taken immediately. The second scaling takes place—a method of measuring—and it is decided there what it shall be cut into. Large timbers are more valuable and the sawyer must determine its course. This information he conveys to the blocksetter in sign language and the log goes to its fate.

Talking is "Out"

The two men are not over 15 feet apart, but the noise prevents any verbal exchange. The blocksetter is seated on a contraption that might be likened to a mechanical octopus on roller skates. It grabs up a log with great enthusiasm, tosses it about in apparent glee, finally settles it down in the hollow of its steely arms and dashes it into the maw of destruction—that is into the band saw, a hurtling strip of endless teeth that rips boards off the log—until it is no longer a log.

It provides the high light of a visit to any mill. The saw location is stationary, while the log is shuttled back and forth by the carrier. A steady whine accompanies the operation, despite the apparent ease with which the log is dismembered.

As the logs leave the saw they are handled by a "sawtiller." This man separates the good boards from slabs as they are carried along on live rolls, the slabs going to the refuse pile, the lumber to the edging saws. The edger fills an important post too. His machine determines the width of the boards and it is his duty to "grade them up." If by splitting a wide board that has knot in one side, he can get one of high grade and one of low, he does so instead of getting one wide but low grade.

The "bearer" comes next. By this time the single log has become a flock of smaller pieces and the man who handles them must work fast. After watching him a few minutes the observer can appreciate the nickname. His task is to remove the edgings and send the lumber to the trimmer.

The Trimmer
The trimmer man is another who must raise the grades if he can. Where the edger determines the width of the board, the trimmer deals with the length. If by taking a foot or two off a plank he gets a better grade it is better to sacrifice length for quality. Here the lumber is cut to its exact lengths.

From the trimmer, where there is no more waste lumber, the boards are shunted along the live rolls on which they have traveled since leaving the saw, to the drop sorter. This device simply lets the short lengths drop out first, their proper bin or compartment, and each succeeding opening releases boards up to 26 feet. Beyond that, the ride goes to the end of the line, reserved for big timbers.

This marks the end of the first

chapter in the life of lumber in the making. One is reminded, going through the sawmill, that it is process of selection and reduction all the way. In the kitchen, the housewife takes an ingredient, adds this and that, and builds up. In making lumber the process is reversed. More and more is taken away, until the huge timber king that came dripping out of the pond into the whining inferno, emerges as a group of tiny segments.

To the Dry Kilns
The second trip for the lumber is to the dry kilns, brick houses where terrific heat drives out excess sap and prevents later warping. The kilns are scientific affairs. They maintain constant temperatures and constant moisture content. Delicate instruments regulate the interiors and they are nearly foolproof.

Ordinary or low grade lumber is dried in 72 hours in the kiln under a temperature of 190 degrees Fahrenheit, and with a 10 to 12 per cent moisture content. The better grades require 96 hours with moisture content at from six to 10, and temperature up to 200 degrees. A steam capacity of 600 horsepower is required for this phase, and in a span of 24 hours about 800,000 pounds of weight is extracted from 120,000 feet of lumber.

After this Turkish bath, the lumber is tested with instruments to determine if the process was successful, and then it is put in cooling sheds for about 10 hours. Then it is graded, marked, assorted, and trundled off to the rough sheds to close the second manufacturing step.

Generally, the lumber remains in the rough sheds until it is actually ordered, when it is taken through its final journey, the planing mill. Here it goes through a series of dressing steps that give it the smooth finish of the completed product. Lumber is dressed for finest grade mouldings, interior trims, window casings, and every pattern of house siding down to the lowest grade of shiplap.

Nowadays even the old familiar "2x4" is "surfaced four sides," in which each edge is slightly rounded to prevent carpenters pulling splinters.

When orders for certain items are slow, the lumber for them is

frequently taken from the rough shed through the planing mill and accumulated in dress sheds, ready for immediate shipment.

So lumber is manufactured. The modern methods employed today are a far cry from the rough hewn cedars of Lebanon that provided a means of transportation for the seaboard Phoenicians. The products of lumber are shipped from East Texas all over the world, and it still is a staple product despite the many substitutes that are daily discovered and tried.

Fear of fire in construction has sent many men to other materials for safety, but the results have not been particularly successful. Today fireproof lumber has been perfected and will be produced commercially in a short time. For sheer beauty, strength and utility combined it has never had an equal.

Supply For The Future

The future supply of lumber has caused much concern in the industry for many years. The presence today of thousands of denuded acres creates a gloomy sight, and pessimists have declared that East Texas will no longer

hear the hum of sawmills in a few short years. Due to the farsightedness of leaders in the business, that span which would have ended 25 years ago, has lengthened out until no longer are such predictions made. Lumber men have perfected a system of cutting that allows reseeded, and a constant replenishing of raw material.

Faced with the problem of high taxes, steadily increasing, the mills were forced to cut everything of possible value as quickly as possible and then sell the land in earlier days. Today, taxing bodies are beginning to see that ruinous taxes on timber crops serve only to kill the golden goose.

A crop of timber matures about every 25 years. To increase the tax per acre each year because the trees have grown and are worth more, is the same as assessing a new tax on cotton each week until it is harvested. With proper and equitable taxes, lumber men feel they can cut fewer and larger trees, maintain a perpetual supply, and provide a constant source of revenue for taxing bodies.

The government last year entered the forest picture in East Texas. Citizens of the area heard the news as the return of the beautiful and useful long leaf pine to cover the barren acres of this section. So far the national forests have been made from already heavy growth tracts bought from companies in distress. The contribution as to actual increase of timber reserves has been small due to this action.

Texas has now made a recommendation that the federal government confine its purchases in the future to denuded areas, where reforestation projects will give an actual increase. For in East Texas, the king is still—Lumber.

Forest Fire Arrests Made

13 Men Convicted Of Negligence in Five Months

The fire law violation report, released by the Texas Forest Service of A. and M. College, for the first five months of this year reveals that 13 men have been convicted and fined a total of \$278.95. Thirteen other such cases are pending and await hearing by the various justice of peace courts in East Texas.

These 26 fire law violation cases have arisen through the neglect displayed by certain individuals in wilfully or carelessly setting fires to lands not their own. Such a misdemeanor, the Texas forest fire laws provide, is subject to fine.

Never before has the Texas Forest Service entered into such an intensive fire law enforcement program. However, through the

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Crime Course Reveals Cost

University Does Its Bit to Educate Citizens on Problem

AUSTIN (P)—The University of Texas is doing its bit toward educating Texas' citizens on the enormous crime bill and methods to combat criminal depredations. It has established police administration and criminology classes to which outstanding law enforcement experts lecture.

Gus Jones, special agent for the federal bureau of investigation in the San Antonio district, addressed the classes recently, listing the per capita crime cost in the United States at \$120 annually. Jones estimated at least 500,000 persons in the United States were making a livelihood illegally and could be classed as criminals.

Law enforcement work, he commented, has developed into a profession and stressed importance of educating police officials to deal with criminals who have "astute and devilish means of defrauding the public."

"If any army of 500,000 men invaded our country, what would we do?" Jones asked. "The answer is obvious. Why not, then, combat this army of 500,000 criminals in the same manner we would a foreign invader?"

Jones explained the qualifications of federal operatives. They must, be said, be between 25 and 35 years old and must be attorneys, expert accountants or persons with extensive law enforcement experience. Applicants are thoroughly investigated and appointments are based on personal integrity, academic training, per-

sonality, character and experience.

Applicants are given four months training in a special school at Washington. Hours at the training school are long, Jones explained, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. The curriculum includes the technique of investigation, violations of federal law, rules of evidence, scientific crime detection, fingerprint identification and practice in the use of firearms.

Applicants then are required to pass a rigid examination and if successful are sent to the field. He does not know where he will be sent, nor how long he will remain.

PRINCE OF INDIA INVITED TO TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Maharaja of Kaparthala, one of the most widely known of India's glamorous princes, has been invited to visit Texas during the Centennial year observance, according to Col. Paul L. Wakefield, military attaché to Governor Allred. The invitation was extended by the governor at the request of several Texans who have been guests of the potentate in Europe.

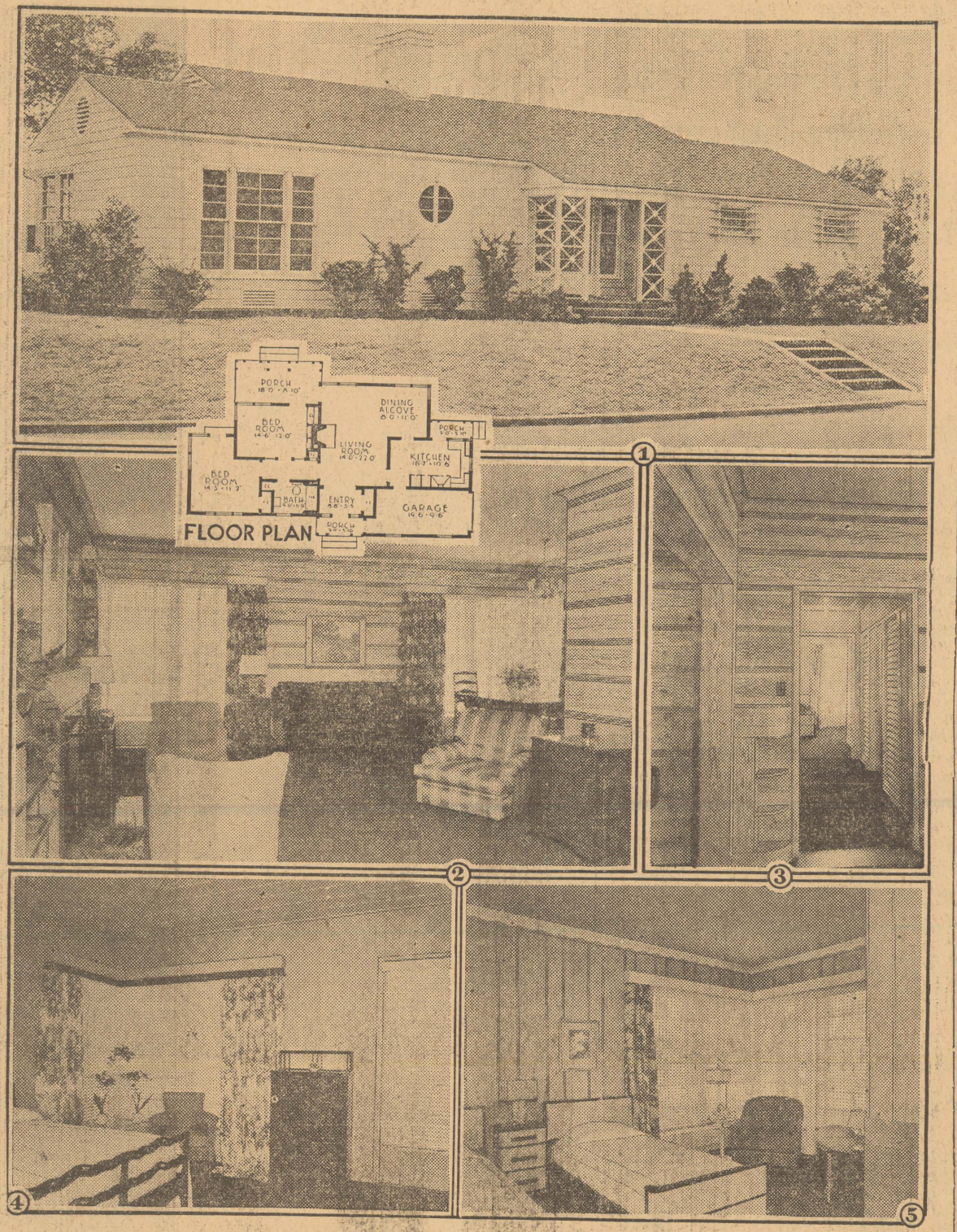
Owner of a number of the world's most famous jewels and a celebrated host in his land and on the European continent, the Maharaja is said to wear the largest thousand emerald, weighing several hundred carats, in his durbar turban.

Troops Guard Negro At Attack Hearing

ANNISTON, Fla., Aug. (P)—Armed state troops stood guard today while Roosevelt Collins, negro, went on trial for an alleged attack on Mrs. Joe Hill, a farmer's wife. The crime stirred racial feeling last month.

The crime stirred racial feeling last month.

Thousands Get Ideas on Home Building From Southern Pine Centennial House



EXTERIOR AND interior views of "dry-built" Southern Pine Texas Centennial House. (1) Front exterior of exhibit house. (2) Living room and dining alcove. (3) Portion of entry and living room looking down hall to bedrooms. (4) Second bedroom. (5) Master bedroom. Floor plan in inset.

An average of more than 2,000 persons each day are visiting the all-Southern Pine exhibit home at the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas and procuring up-to-date ideas on home building from this attractive, "dry-built" modern home of wood, which for centuries has been America's most favored material for both urban and rural dwellings. Numerous experts in home construction from all over this country and from other lands, as well as home-owners and prospective owners who have visited this exhibit of the Southern Pine Association, have pronounced it one of the most modern, attractive, liveable and serviceable small home in exterior and interior design and arrangement and finish that has come to their attention. The exhibit house is serving as a veritable laboratory on present day home building in the moderate priced class.

Goodwin & Tatum, the architects, designed this home with the idea that it can be built anywhere in this country for from \$4,500 to \$5,000. Among the outstanding features of this 5-room house which appeal strongly to home-makers, judging from the comments of the building experts and others who inspect it, are:

It is "dry-built," meaning no plaster is used on walls or ceilings, all of which are covered with wood, adding to its attractiveness, strength and insulation value.

It is built throughout of officially grade-marked Southern pine lumber guaranteeing the correct grade and quality and proper moisture of the lumber with which it is constructed.

It is smart in appearance and has long, wide corner windows giving an abundance of sunlight

and excellent cross ventilation—two ingredients of pleasant days and restful night—in every room. This affords more wall space than older styles of windows and their location, permitting the housewife to arrange the furniture more effectively.

The floor plan and interior arrangement provide comfort and convenience in each room and close—no wasted space. Front and rear entrances give access to the living quarters and the kitchen has its own service doorway. The garage is built under the same roof as part of the house.

It is constructed in accordance with the famous "15 cardinal points of correct frame construction," insuring maximum protection against violent storms and the utmost in stability and durability. Its construction also incorporates the latest approved methods of termite control, insuring protection against remotely possible attacks by these insects.

The roof is covered with cypress shingles, and the finished floors in all rooms, excepting kitchen and bath, are of edge-grain Southern pine. The bathroom floor is of tile.

In the Southern Pine Texas Centennial House, the interior finish is at once attractive and unique. The front entry is finished in knotty pine boards, laid horizontally with moulded joints. In the spacious living room, with its cheerful dining alcove, the horizontal arrangements of the wide wall boards and decorative mouldings carries the eye from end to end with an impression of generous length. The wood's warmth of color and beautiful figures and grain are brought out effectively in the natural bright Southern Pine finish.

An innovation in wall decorat-

tion in small homes is found in the master bedroom with vertical boards—7-inch and 11½-inch widths—coming together in a simple decorative joint. A pleasing effect in wainscoting is accomplished by a course of wide boards, V-jointed, laid horizontally. Spacious corner windows assure excellent diffusion of light throughout the room and provide generous wall space for effective arrangement of bed and other furniture.

Walls of the second bedroom also are of wide boards, but covered with wallpaper. Here the "dry-built" feature serves as a protection against plaster cracking and attendant defacement and injury of the wallpaper. The ceiling, with its rectangles of V-jointed boards forming a novel and effective feature of the room, is finished in white, harmonizing pleasantly with the blue of the wallpaper. An abundance of light, together with perfect cross ventilation achieved by unique operating louvers on either side of the hall door, make this room distinctive in small house construction.

The kitchen is a delight to the housewives who inspect it. The "dry-built" subwall and ceiling will not be subject to detrimental effects of heat, vapor, steam and humidity incidental to operating of cooking range. It has the latest built-in cupboards, cabinets and other features. No falling plaster, no need of frequent painting and the finished walls of bright, clean looking Southern pine, with damp-proof varnished surface, can be kept immaculate with the least amount of effort. Similarly, too, the bathroom, with its walls of laminated pine is finished in a mirror-smooth surface, both moisture proof and sanitary.

Send Flowers To All Points

Modern Floral Services Provided by Mrs. Jack Hicks

"We Deliver Around the Corner, Around the World."

Mrs. Jack Hicks, who opened The Quality Florist shop on Dec. 13, 1928, in a small office in the Hicks Buick Co., building now uses the above motto. She opened with \$3.99 worth of flowers, bought on credit.

The flower shop was moved into its present location on Dozier avenue in August, 1930, and on Oct. 15 of this year, the present manager's son, Jack Hicks, Jr., will become assistant manager. At this time the stock will be increased and a new truck will be added, "and we will be prepared to give more efficient service and better equipped for fall and future business," Mrs. Hicks said.

The shop has modern refrigeration, a Frigidaire and storage refrigerator, and the best stock of flowers and merchandise on hand at all times of any florist in East Texas.

Business has steadily increased since the shop was opened, and during the first half of this year a 35 per cent gain was experienced over the preceding year.

Mrs. Hicks specialized in novelty and potted plants. She has the largest line of flower seeds carried in the city and the most varied assortment, and the advice given to those who purchase the seeds enhances the value of the sale.

Flowers for parties, banquets, weddings, and funerals, as well as all special occasions, are handled and personally prepared by Mrs. Hicks.

Mrs. Hicks heads the personnel of the shop, which includes Mrs. Fred Lloyd and Miss Ceola Williams, assistant designers, and a delivery boy.

EAST TEXAS AUDIT CO.

Lufkin National Bank Building
Lufkin, Texas

Accountants Auditors

Phone 50

P. O. Box 915

LUMBER

BLAZED THE TRAIL FOR PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY IN EAST TEXAS — AND TODAY THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IS STILL IN THE VANGUARD AS EAST TEXAS MOVES ON TO AN ERA OF UNPRECEDENTED DEVELOPMENT!

The crash of the woodman's ax . . . the puffing log train . . . the whine of a saw . . . this was the music to which deep East Texas first began its march to industrial prominence many, many years ago. Through all the intervening years, good and bad, the lumbering industry has made steady progress . . . developed with the area . . . furnished vast numbers with employment . . . and today, as then, is the dependable and permanent foundation for greater industrial strides in the future.

Angelina County can be justly proud of the dominant position it holds in the South's lumbering industry . . . from it the county has gained wide recognition and in it there is a solid background for building a still larger industrial empire.

With these things fully in mind we have worked and cooperated with our friends, neighbors and fellow-East Texans in the past . . . and in the spirit of continued progress and development we shall adhere to every forward-looking policy and practice in the future.

As Texas celebrates the centennial year of her freedom from tyranny, the hardy stock of East Texas celebrates its part in the bringing of Anglo-Saxon civilization to this great Southwestern section of the North American continent. . . . Long and glorious has been the part that East Texas has played. . . . In this year of celebration, we join in extending our invitation to the world to come and see the great piney woods of deep East Texas.

Southern Pine Lumber Co.
AND
Temple Manufacturing Co.
DIBOLL, TEXAS

DIBOLL PLANT—SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER CO.

