


1-30-1907

Clubs and Organizations-The Glory of the Tree

Charles C. Chapman
Chapman University

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/chapman_club_speeches

 Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [Speech and Rhetorical Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Chapman, Charles C., "Clubs and Organizations-The Glory of the Tree" (1907). *Charles C. Chapman Club Speeches*. Paper 23.
http://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/chapman_club_speeches/23

This Speech is brought to you for free and open access by the Charles C. Chapman Family Papers at Chapman University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Charles C. Chapman Club Speeches by an authorized administrator of Chapman University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact laughtin@chapman.edu.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

B "THE GLORY OF THE TREE"

Anaheim Board of Trade--January 30, 1907

"The Glory of the Tree" *Anaheim B of Trade*
1/30/07

In the process of the creative work of God after the land had emerged from the vast expanse of water, it was covered with verdure and the forests majestic and beautiful appeared, preceding the important carboniferous age which was the result of these forests, and which stored up for man's use the vast coal deposits. ^{These} today, throughout the world, man is not only enjoying the fruit of the tree and the tree itself, but the forests that countless ages ago which grew flourish⁺ on the face of the earth.

Tree of life - good seed
There is nothing so useful to ^{man} land, so varied and beautiful that is so univerisally spread on the face of the earth as the tree. It may be valuable beacuse it produces delicious and wholesome fruit, or useful and to be admired by reason of its great heighth, strength, its shapely head hundreds of feet skyward, furnishing lumber from which man has made so largely his habitation. It may be the fine grained trees susceptible of the highest finish, or the tree which seems to have been created as a

thing of beauty, its chief utility being to awaken the keenest admiration of man or to furnish the heavy foliage ^{below} beneath which he may seek rest and repose.

I sympathize with a man who has not enjoyed the delightful experience of being in the great forests. It may be when in quest of game or nuts, or seeking some ~~distant~~ lake or river on the banks of which he expects to ^{sit and} cast for fish, here and there wending his way, some majestic specimen rises its giant head above its companions would attract his attention, or some delightful cluster of underbrush, or an opening covered with ~~a~~ velvety grass, and with the sunshine playing here and there through these shaggy, uneven, yet delightful forests.

This same delightful forest scenery which most of us remember with such delight may not be found in all lands. In some the trees are small and scrubby, in others more vigorous and graceful, while in some, as in our own California, they are ~~like the~~ great giants. In some of the tropical countries the forests are so

dense that it is with difficulty that they can be traversed. I remember Stanley in his Travels In Africa speaks of the wonderful forests he traversed. For 160 days they traveled through dense impenetrable forest without seeing the rays of the sun. This vast forest contained three hundred and twenty thousand square miles.

The vast forest area in the United States is estimated at 500 million acres. This is being consumed rapidly. Even before the present prosperous times the lumber market and manufacturers demanded 5 billion cubic feet; railroad construction 100 million cubic feet; wood pulp 150 million cubic feet; fences 500 million cubic feet; fuel 140 million cords; mining timber 155 million cubic feet. Added to to this tremendous consumption are the annual forest fires which destroy hundreds of thousand of acres.

*Always paired at recreational fires
Better dwellings*

While in our own favored land we have the grandest and most useful forests, it is on the Pacific coast that we find the largest variety of the useful lumber trees, and the most magnificent specimens to be found in the world. This may seem to be making unwarranted claims.

It is a fact, so wonderful as to seem a special gift. Not only is the Pacific coast thus wonderfully favored, but California.

Two hundred and eleven species of trees of all kinds grow on the Pacific Slope States, of which more than half are *indigenous to Cal*

While ^{*reformed*} 34 _{only} here.

The great sugar, the yellow and the Jeffrey pine often attain 250 feet , diameter 10 to 12 feet. No pine of ~~foreign~~ countries, with one exception, attain one-half the dimensions. The Douglas spruce of the Sierra become from 300 to ^{25'} 350 feet high. The big cone ~~hemlock~~ spruce of the San Bernardino Mountains. ~~Our~~

are wonderful.

(4)

Our fir trees become two or three times as large as any Eastern or foreign fir; being 200 to 250 feet high.

We have also here the greatest trees of the world. The giant Sequoias which rise majestically from 300 to ³²⁰400 feet, and while yet young from 20 to 35 feet in diameter and known to be from three thousand to five thousand years old.

^{like the ash}
The trees seem to be favored in California for they attain majestic proportions. Scientists have attempted to explain the reason for this marvelous development of the forests of the Pacific slope, and especially of California. In brief it is on account of our mountain ranges and the ocean currents and our climate. We are of all lands the most favored in many things, and in no section of this country so favored as California.

If Nature's process will develop giant vegetation, why would not the same process of development grow mighty men? There is no question but that the of this great empire in all respects will be here.

Refracted