EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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MN C. MARTIN....General Rusiness Manager Published daily at Public Lancar Building
Independence Square. Philadelphia.
Independence Square. Philadelphia.
Independence Square. Philadelphia.
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BELL, 3000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 ETAddress all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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OUR OWN KLUX

NOW that Klengle Shoemaker, puller-in in Philadelphia for the Ku Klux Klan. has defied Director Cortelyou, the Department of Safety and the people whose rights It is supposed to guard may know, as the saying is, where they get off in these days of puerility incorporated. If the Kluxers aren't formally permitted to march in their cherished sacks they will march anyway. and Kleagle Shoemaker reminds us darkly that they can arm as heavily and aim as

straight as the police.

The Klux is becoming a public nuisance like a bad odor. It would be depressing it It did no more than remind Americans o the extent to which malice and ignorance prevail among them.

The invasion of St. Joha's Church and the defacement of the pews with stickers advertising the Klan to people whom it professes to hate was about as graceless an act of stupid vandalism as can well be imagined.

Director Cortelyou should permit the Klan to parade, with the provision that the members go unmasked. It would be interknow the members by name. Hitherto the only Klansmen who have come into the open are those who hold the Profit-taking jobs.

AN OLD STORY

MIDSHIPMEN from the Naval Academy Navy football game and so became the subject for the formal inquiry now on at Annapolis have had a foretaste of the treatment which is reserved everywhere for popular heroes.

They were wildly welcomed in the streets. Their appearance at Franklin Field brought thunders of applause. They were admired and praised on all sides.

The glory of the occasion was suddenly dispersed by Secretary Denby's scathing outburst, which included virtually all members of the academy in an indictment meant for a few. And it is only now that we learn that these same midshipmen, brought in state to Philadelphia and under orders to be spick-and-span on all occasions, were required to sleep on hastily assembled cots in one of the armortes and on the roof of hotel or even in corridor chairs.

Mr. Denby's bawling out appears to have been among the least of their troubles.

THE TORTURERS

GOOD conduct alone." runs a rule burg Prison, "will entitle the prisoner to the privilege of exercise."

Doubtless the prison inspectors and the men directly responsible for the administrative system of the County Jail will be at considerable pains to defend themselves against charges of barbarism and cruelty that echo now about the institution. Yet here, in cold type, is proof of medieval eruelty, organized and ordered and inflicted

To say to a prisoner in a jail that he may have the benefits of physical exercise only after being credited with good conduct is as if you said to a sick man that he might have medicine if he would first get well. The jailers at Holmesburg might well have said to the prisoners that the right to breathe or to drink water would be accorded only as a reward for good be-

Any physician could tell Superintendent Cooke that a lack of physical exercise will lead inevitably to nervousness, ill health, aberrations of mind and the desperation that precedes violent disorder among badly treated prisoners. Any rational mind would recognize at once that a rule such as this must lead toward moral and physical ruin among those to whom it applies.

It is strange to realize that this edict should be posted on the jail walls without having inspired in the mind of a Grand Jury or a prison inspector or the jail offi-cials a sense of its brutal futility and general destructiveness.

CENTRAL AMERICA

TTOPES that the conference of Central American republics now in mession in Washington will not only result in the adjustment of outstanding problems involving the United States, but also in quickening a spirit of national unity in the region lying between Mexico and Panama were renewed yesterday with the significant address of the nduran delegate.

Dr. Ucles frankly discussed the possi wilty of the return of his nation "to the which formerly constituted the federon of Central America, or at least with of them." His reservation need not be natrued as darkening the prospects of emplete fusion and co-operation. If a couping of even three of the five nations vere made effective and enjoyed, as it unnestionably would, the favor of the United eates, the standing invitation to full part. ership should in the end prove irresistible.

Indications that the questions to be solved which the meeting was specifically called be expeditiously settled are unmisakable. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have already given assurances that they will support th infirmation of the treaties of 1907, will are in the re-establishment of a Central American court of justice and will take the meary steps to reduce armaments wholly keeping with the most enlightened ors of progress in these countries

The authenticity of the accomplishments the now historic meeting held on the ted States cruiser Tacoma last summer apply evident. Guarantees of its valu wirtually furnished when the quintet of lies accepted the Washington invita-

union program is one that must be ally worked out under different con-by the sister nations themselves. The States naturally does not propose to

govern their destinies to that extent. But this Government will assuredly hall an orderly and federalized Central America with deep satisfaction and practical sym-

With no disposition to set aside the immediate questions on the agenda, the Hopduran envoy has chosen an auspicious moment to initiate a move whereby Centra America may at last enjoy a rebirth. The event has been long delayed. Beyond ques-tion the United States will seek to expedite it with all legitimate means in its power.

CROOKED VOTERS' LISTS: HOW TO PREVENT THEM

If Representation in Council Were Based on Population, There Would Be No Temptation to Manipulate Assessments

THE report of the Voters' League on the A alleged irregularities in the assessors' lists of voters for the current year comes opportunely. The assessors have begun making up the lists for next year and they are now aware, if they were not aware before, that public attention is directed to

The duty of the assessors, as those familiar with the Philadelphia system are aware, is to make a list of all the citizens twenty-one years old and over in their respective districts. No citizen whose name is omitted from the lists may vote, but whether the citizen wishes to vote or not may not be considered by the assessors, They are required by law to make their lists as complete as is humanly possible. The apportionment of members of the

City Council as based on the number of assessed citizens in each senatorial district. Each district is entitled to one Councilman for every 40,000 voters and an additional Councilman for any number of voters in excess of one-half of 40,000. That is a district with 101,000 assessed voters is entitled to three Councilmen, whereas a district with 99,000 is entitled to only two.

The investigators of the Voters' League have discovered that there are grave disrepancies in the lists for the current year. For example, in the Limeburner-Weglein-Montgomery district, including the Fifteenth. Twenty-eighth. Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Wards, there were 94,683 assessed voters in 1921. This number was increased to 98,703 for 1922, according to the totals appearing on the lists, but an actual count of the names indicates that there are only 91,276 on the lists, or 7489 fewer than the totals call for.

Then, too, the lists for the old wards. which are stationary in population, show a large increase over last year, while the wards in the newer and growing parts of the city show no increase or only a small gain over last year.

The natural inference drawn by those familiar with the methods of the politicians in the past is that an attempt has been made to swell the totals in the machine wards in order that the representation in Council may not be reduced and to keep the totals in the reform wards small so that there may be no increase in the number of independent Councilmen.

If the citizens of the independent wards are at all interested in this matter it will be impossible to manipulate the assessors' lists. They will see to it that their names and the names of their acquaintances are recorded. They will let the women know that even if they do not wish to rote it is important that their names should be listed in order to get for the district its proper representation in Council; and when the lists are to be revised in the summer these citizens will make it their business to have them made correct.

But all this sort of thing would be unnecessary if representation in Council were based on population rather than on the as-

messors' lists. The State Constitution provides that the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be apportioned according to population. It is also on the population basis that members of the national House of Representatives are chosen.

There is no justification either in theory or in expediency for the Philadelphia practice of basing representation on any other enumeration of the people to be represented. But the political machine here has insisted on the assessment plan. It controls the assessors. They will obey orders. They can make the lists complete in the machine wards and they can omit hundreds of names in the independent wards and can thus manipulate the basis of representation to suit themselves.

Indeed, if the disclosures made by the Voters' League are borne out by the records on file, the assessors can swell the totals without even adding names to the lists and by the mere writing down of a big number can qualify a senatorial district to more Councilmen than its adult population would entitle it to. That is, they can do this if the County Commissioners accept the totals as accurate without making an attempt to verify them.

There is time, if there is any disposition to do it, to ask the Legislature to amend the Charter in such a way as to require the apportionment of Councilmen on the basis of population as indicated by the Federal census of 1920.

This would frustrate any plans that may have been contemplated by unscrupulous men, if such plans there are, and it would give adequate representation to the districts with the greatest population.

And while they are about the business of correcting the laws it might be well to abolish the system of making a special assessment of citizens and put the business of assessing in the hands of the registration clerks and have them make the assessment when the citizen registered. One of them as a deputy tax collector could receive the tax. This arrungement would not affect the revenue in any way, for no one pays the poll tax who does not register, and it would simplify the whole business.

ATLANTIC OPPORTUNITIES

IT IS announced through Albert D. Lasker that the Leviathan, now being reconditioned, will be ready for trans-Atlantic service in the spring. The addition of this huge liner, the second largest in the world. to the American passenger fleet means an access of prestige which it would be folly not to safeguard and capitalize.

As the Shipping Board has repeatedly pointed out, the weakness of the American merchant marine is not numerical nor in

the vessels. Some hundreds of the cargo of activity occasioned by the war are too small and too slow. There is more than abundance of tankers, a marked shortage of speedy vessels and of ships averaging more than 12,000 tons burden.

Admirable in many respects as the new Government passenger liners are, they suffer rom certain handicaps due to the frequent revisions of their plans when they were building. If the war had continued a year longer, these new ships would have been used as transports, and it was that purpose which was considered when their keels were

Besides the Levinthan, several other large German liners seized by the Government in 1917 will probably be reconstructed with s view to improving their efficiency as modern passenger and cargo liners. Tentatively listed for improvement are the America, the President Grant, the Agamemnon and the

This country is especially fortunate in having in hand material resources and equipment to make it a conspicuous factor in high seas commerce. What is needed is legislative perception of responsibilities and assets such as come to few nations in their history. Passage or defeat of the subsidy bill will mean the acceptance or repudiation of this plain invitation to face realities.

THE ACADEMY'S FUTURE

THE assumption that the Academy of A Music, even under its present publicspirited management, will be operated at a loss until 1925, when the existing lease expires, is based upon netual figures emphasizing the difficulties of conducting an institution of this character.

It is unquestionable that deficits in an undertaking, the management of which seeks profit in public service rather than in cash, are disquieting. Whether the ultimate consequences will constitute a complete indictment of the indifference of Philadelphians toward a venerable institution about which the cultural and semi-public activities of this community are traditionally supposed to assemble is a question which cannot be definitely settled by predictions.

Edward W. Bok and his associates in control of the house are, of course, justified in divesting themselves of illusions. Notwithstanding the fact that the main auditorium of the Academy is used today to an extent unparalleled in the past, patronage of the foyer has not yet made good the expectations entertained when the charming old room was "reconditioned"; labor costs have risen; taxes upon the structure, as upon all central real estate, are high and have only recently been increased. The combination of these factors has occasioned a loss of \$23,000 during the last year.
Such are some of the facts assembled in

Mr. Bok's warning in which the prospect of homelessness for the Metropolitan Opera, the Philadelphia Orchestra and entertainment enterprises of similarly conspicuous artistic value is explicitly suggested.

That this community will ever reach pass in which suitable quarters will be unavailable for high-class musical attractions may be doubted. But the capitalizing of crises and dramatic emergencies to solve situations that should have been relieved by consistent foresight and normal preparation for the future is an agonizing and distress-

State Senator George Woodward and Mr. Bok himself have been active exponents of the idea of constructing capacious auditoriums in the Victory Hall on the Parkway for musical and dramatic purposes. As a public building the structure would be untaxed, and enterprises of which the ideal is public enlightenment and the stimulation of esthetic impulses would thus be relieved from a formidable handicap.

The day for defining the province of the Victory Hall is fast approaching. Mr. Bok's picture of the embarrassments of the prest lessors of the Academy is timely.

It is, indeed, fairly safe to wager that if provision for musical offerings which increasingly enlist public attention were made n the memorial building the prospects of the Academy might even be improved. There is often a contagion in constructive accomplishment.

DAUGHERTY'S CASE

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHspiracy in which La Follette's radical troupe and the powers of darkness from Wall Street are joined to force him out of office may not make any great impression on the country. Most significant, however, is the earnestness with which the Attorney General issued his pronouncement. He seems to believe in his heart that some such alliance of incompatible forces has actually been perfected.

The evidences of this belief will be enough to guide any one, who wishes to fully understand the character and traits of the most debated member of the Cabinet The trouble in which Daugherty finds himself-and it is great and various enough to keep him on the front pages for some time to come-is due to the simple fact of his intellectual inadequacy. To a Cabinet office charged with complicated and extraordinarily far-reaching and delicate responsibilities he brought little more than the rough and tumble ethics and the slant of mind of a practical politician trained in a rather primitive school. Trouble was inevitable.

If Mr. Daugherty has muffed and mismanaged more than one situation, if little by little he is becoming recognized as the Jonah of the Harding Administration, it is because he has failed to master the complex. ities of his job rather than because of an apparent desire to be unjust to the Government or to any of the others who loudly charge him with injustice.

It would be useless now to attempt any analysis of the broad indictment under which the Attorney General is accused of having neglected properly to prosecute corporations accused of defrauding the Government through war contracts. As he himself has pointed out, much of the evidence is still being kept under cover, and numerous highly important surveys are still being directed with a view to making the Federal prosecution of profiteers effectual and alibiproof. The whole general question of war graft is still involved in mist and fog, like the question of peace. Little by little the truth will emerge. Labor and time will be required to bring the guilty men and cor-porations to justice. The Government can afford to be patient if thereby it may be surer of successful prosecutions in the end.

It happens, however, that Mr. Daugherty unwittingly invited suspicion upon his department. He was most unpleasantly involved with Morse and some ground exists for the charge that he has used the power of his office to hunt down a man who outwitted him and, to square, as Attorney General Daugherty, an account opened by Daugherty the lawyer and boss in Ohio. The feeling of the country is that Mr. Daugherty is a bit beyond his depth and that if he is unable to punish the people who bled the country during the war it will not be because of a lack of bonor, but be-

The Orange, N. J., clergyman who prayed for a wife is now suing the woman who answered. He seeks to recover the the sum total of tonnage. Aside from administrative problems, a fundamental week-ness lies in the unsuitable type of many of jects to is the publicity.

cause of a lack of skill,

POLITICS A! D FAIRS

How P. A. B. Widener Resented Political Interference With the National Export Exposition-A Philadelphia Indian Chief. Money Needed at Home

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN PETER A. B. WIDENER was a shrewd, far-seeing man; In addition he was a great financier. Moreover, he loved his native city.

Those gentlemen who are shouting for a Sesqui-Centennial with the cost and limitations of a country fair should take a leaf P. A. B. Widener was once ashamed of

a performance undertaken by Philadelphia.
Perhaps the gentlemen who head he opposition to an adequate and dignified Sesqui-Centennial celebration may find themselves ultimately in the same position as was Mr. Widener once. It was over the so-called National Export

It was originally designed to be what its

Politics, however, was injected into the project—and from that day it sank to the dead level of mediocrity. DETER A. B. WIDENER resented this

interference of the politicians. Yet he was considerable of a politician

But he had civic pride. His brand of politics did not go to the length of hamstringing or humpering a great project representative of his city.

When the opening day of the "Great National Export Exposition" came, Mr. Widener absented himself. He was not present during the ceremonies of that day, and for some time afterward spent most of his time in New York.

It was said at the time: 'He has thus escaped participation in the many annoying circumstances that have arisen in the course of events."

SENATOR QUAY was credited with heing responsible for at least crippling the Export Exposition.

If the exclusive management of the show had been left to the absolute control of Director William P. Wilson, it would have remped the criticisms that were visited

Instead he was annoyed and hampered by politicians in many ways.

The \$300,000 appropriation for Pennsylvania buildings was the load that broke

the exposition's back.
Congressmen "Harry" Bingham and
"Bertie" Adams put the bill through Congress at the direction of Senator Quay.
Then Quay demanded his pound of flesh in the shape of patronage that went with the show. He worked through his friend "Jim"

Miles.

The henchmen and ward workers of the city bosses and Councilmen were thrust into A peculiar feature of it was that notices were sent to certain Councilmen that each man could have a "few places."

One West Philadelphia politician was credited with fifteen jo holders on the

exposition force.
The National Export Exposition wasn't national by any means.

The alphabetical catalogue gave the names

of 796 exhibitors.

When it came to a description of their exhibits only 709 could be accounted for.

Out of a total of 709 exhibits, 407 were from Pennsylvania and 302 were from other cities and States. One came from California and ten from all

The National Export Exposition was one example of what politics can do to injure a civic enterprise. Sesqui-Centennial objectors are bent apparently on the same design.

TSAAC C. SUTTON, a well-known Phila-A delphia attorney, has been made the recipient of a rare honor. Every once in so often stories come floating in from the far spaces of the great West that this prominent citizen, or that foreign dignitary, has been inducted into such and

Mr. Sutton is one of the few American citizens who bave been formally adopted as the tribal son of one of the communities of American aborigines. He didn't have to go West with inter-

preters and movie operators and paraphernalia of glittering publicity either.
On the banks of Unami Creek, amid the beauties of nature to be found in that part of Montgomery County, the ceremony took place: and at night.

It was witnessed by a number of friends and members from Philadelphia, Bala and Haverford, members of the Tepi Order.

which is a secret Indian organization with selective membership. Chief Shenandonh conducted the cere-monies, while Chief Mount Pleasant, of the Tuscarora Tribe, with Chief Red Fox, of the Blackfeet Tribe, of Colorado, were in-

terested spectators. Mr. Sutton was already a "chief," fifth in rank, of the High Tepi Order of America, whose headquarters are in Boulder, Col. Mr. Sutton is also Commissioner of the Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, and is an ardent lover of out-

DR. I. P. WILLITS is president of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown.

Among others of its officers are Edwin
C. Jellett, vice president; Ely J. Smith,
secretary, and Colonel Sheldon Potter, treasurer.

The librarian is Edward W. Hocker, and Miss Jane Campbell is historian.

The society in its quiet way maintains a fine but small museum in the old Directors in charge of it are Miss Anne

M. Johnson, Dr. A. E. McKinley, Fred Perry Powers, the Rev. A. H. Hord and John D. McIlbenny. Since 1900, when the Site and Relic society was organized, it has been adding the contents of its treasure house. While there are a few pre-Colonial relica.

While there are a few pre-Colonial relica.

the majority date from Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary times.

But the acciety has a far more important

mission than collecting relics.

A S ITS title suggests, it marks, as op-A portunity and its treasury permit, the location of ancient buildings in and around Germantown. around tiermantown.

Historic structures, whose location and identity would be otherwise forgotten or lost in the march of improvements, are properly indicated for the benefit of coming

But now this fine organization must go to the wall unless it gets a helping hand.
We've been so busy helping along all sorts of people and things in Europe that we are neglecting important things at home.

MR. WILLITS, very properly, observes that the matter of marking the historic places of Germantown and vicinity requires money.

Formerly wooden signs were used, but, as he points out, they were inartistic, unsat-

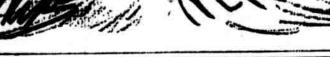
he points out.

infactory and temporary.

Then brouse tablets were called into A dozen or fifteen years ago they cost \$175 to \$200. Today that cost has doubled and the prohibitive price of \$450 to \$500

Nobody more than the proud-spirited folk of Germantown will regret it if the Bite and Relic Society is compelled to abandon its work.

Especially, when a few thousand dollars will carry it on a tide of generosity over the reef to financial sofety.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

WILLIAM C. MacBRIDE

On Lumber and the Building Situation THERE is no difficulty in obtaining all A the rough lumber necessary to carry out adelphia in the near future, according to William C. MacBride, well known in the

lumber business.
"As a matter of fact," said Mr. MacBride. 'it is not the lumber situation at all which has interfered with the building of bouses in this city. There has been comparatively little delay in getting what was needed, as compared with a good many other lines of all has been the scarcity of brick and the even greater scarcity of labor in nearly all of the lines in house construction.

Finished Material Harder to Get 'This situation to which I refer, of course obtains only in the rough lumber. The fin-ished materials, such as doors, window sashes, etc., is considerably harder to get. Some of the big mills around this city have been taking orders for delivery in six months from the time the order was placed. This. from the time the order was placed. of course, means a substantial delay if the nouses are to be put up rapidly or if the work is to be begun at once.

"Much of this is due to the railway embargoes, from which all building trades lines have suffered to a considerable extent for it has made it a difficult matter for the scal dealers to obtain their material from North and Northwest points.

"But the structural lumber chiefly used here comes from the South, and there has not been so much trouble with the railroad situation there, although there has been son carcity of cars. The question of speeds ransportation is one of the most important factors in any building program for a large city, because so much of the material which is used comes from distant places, and when it cannot be obtained promptly, there is always delay.

Present Cost of Lumber "The present cost of lumber, as compared pre-war price, is about on a parallel with other material, that is, it now costs

about twice as much as it did then.
"But there is considerably less lumber used in the average bouse than most persons think. A great many persons have the idea apparently that lumber is one of the most used materials in the construction a house. As a matter of fact, the bill for lumber in a two-story house of the Phil-adelphia type is only about 5 per cent of the total cost and the finished wooden material about 7 per cent. These figures do not include any hardwood floors, but they do include the finished material of all other

"In passing, it may be of interest to note that no other city, either in the United States or in the world, follows the Phildelphia type of house construction, that is, in the two-story houses. The Philadelphia two-story house stands unique in the con-struction annals of the world, only the Balimore type of house remotely approach-

Why the Price Rose

"But, while less lumber is used in building than is generally thought, still, lumber is one of the prime factors in building construction, and any difficulty in obtaining it reacts unfavorably on a building program. Six or eight months back, the problem of getting out the lumber was a serious one, but this situation has been gradually overbut this situation has been gradually over come. However, it has been one of the "The lumbering man of the South, from

which section we get most of the structural lumber used in this vicinity, has been selling at a price which not only does not allow him to make any money, but, in most cases, has entailed an actual loss. Labor for the production of lumber has been from two to three times what it was before the war, and three times what it was perore the war, and the freight charges have also been very materially advanced over the pre-war price. "Finally, after reaching here, the handling charges are more than double what they were before the war, owing to the great increase in wages. This increase necessarily has to be paid by the ultimate consumer and is the real reason for the vast increase in cost of lumber of all kinds, as it is just as expen-sive to handle the cheapest lumber as the most expensive.

A Practical Example Take, for instance, a stand of pine. The timber itself is worth about \$1 per 1000 feet, and all the rest of the cost of setting the lumber to the building sheet it is to be

used, is in labor and in *ransportation charges.

AS USUAL

"As long as the present rates of wages and the present cost of transportation con-tinue, I see no possibility of being able to erect houses any more cheaply than at present and, until this comes about, there can be no reduction in price to the purchaser, as the price in this, as in every other com-modity, is dictated by the cost of manu-facture.

"But, as I have said, there is so little lumber used in the construction of a bouse when compared with other materials that any reduction in the price of this single stantial lowering in the cost of the building. The greatest single item in the advanced cost of construction has been wages, and they have all about doubled all along the line, from the point of production and manufacture to that of completion, and from the source of supply to the completed building.

Various Uses of Lumber

"The commercial use of lumber varies exceedingly, according to the kind of wood which is demanded. As I have said, the amount of lumber used in building is very much smaller than is generally supposed, and confess that I do not know exactly in what line the greatest amount of lumber is actually used.

"These commercial uses of our products are very deceptive. For example, if a person were asked where the greatest amount of give were used, how many would know that it is in the manufacture of sewing machine tops? And yet such is the case. These tops must be made to withstand any climate, and therefore, consist of a great many layers of wood, each glued together against the grain of the piece both below and above it. It may be that the greatest use of lumber is in some equally unknown branch of industry, but it is certain that we use every year an enor-mous amount of it and of all kinds of woods, each being used for different purposes.

Conservation of Timber

"We are rapidly cutting out all the best timber in the eastern part of the United States. As a result the Pacific States and South America will soon be called upon to supply the greater part of our construction timber, and this will mean added costs in transportation, already one of the heavies items of lumber expense.

"Conservation, of course, is necessary, but when we talk of conservation we must speak in terms of years, for a forest of available timber cannot be grown in five years nor in ten. One of the most important points of timber conservation, it seems to ne, is in the maintenance of the water supply, and this certainly cannot be kept up to the point demanded by the country unless our forests are preserved. "But, to consider the conservation

timber land only from the standpoint of supplying us with what construction and other lumber we shall constantly need, just see what a wait it will mean for those of us who want the lumber now and have not got it because it has all been cut dow without any reforestation. The softest and most rapidly growing of all woods requires from twenty to twenty-five years before it is available for this purpose, and the hard-woods require about seventy-five years of

'If we want reforestation to become effective for the next generation we had better get busy on it; it certainly cannot arrive at the point of usefulness for the present

Kindly Scals took their first plunge of the season Saturday will continue the stunt daily till Christmas comes. Instead of plung-ing into water they plunge into pockets, and there dislodge enough money to buy milk for undernourished babies. They are the kind-est little creatures in the world! Buy a bunch of them and let them make you happy and contented.

Swift tested mentally by being asked questions at the rate of four a minute for ten minutes. And with all due respect to the eminent psychologists the tests in some instances will smount to exactly nothing. Even as an oak grows more slowly than a mushroom, some intellects require more time than others to turn around. And some of the quick-thinking chaps grow their thoughts in very shallow soil.

SHORT CUTS

Keller's fourteen points should include freedom of the seize.

Despite prohibition the letter carrier will carry his usual Christmas load.

The one thing the La Follette party is sure faithfully to represent is La Follette.

Doubtless the new Governor will see to it that the new Speaker is not a bad Actor. It is not too much to say that contro-versy places the Lausenne conference in dire

New York woman auggests conscription for social service. More trouble for and with

Disagreement between the Russians and the Turks will cause no great grief to the rest of the world. That La Follette intends to investi-

gate Tea Pot Dome is evidence that he hopes to stage a Tempest there. Orville Wright and Clemenceau agree that in the next war airplanes will rele-

When Turkish courts conform to modern usage and procedure extra-territorial rights will cease to be an issue.

Danville, Pa., has a woman who taught school for sixty-three years. This is dan-gerously near to becoming a habit. Uncle Sam gets a large income from tobacco users, but some of these days be may decide to turn the money over to the

bootleggers. Paris and Berlin are to resume direct reparation negotiations. Berlin at least inderstands the language Paris speaks. It has a punch.

Demosthenes McGinnis, who saw a turkey disappearing in the distance kicking a foot-Tele-vision or long-distance sight is said to be within measurable distance. Radio fans may yet see the guy who tells

An appropriate nightmare was that of

The matter of the Pueblo Indians seems to show that even among the supporters of the President's Cabinet there are some wil-

ling to take a Fall out of it. The fact that the omnibus Public Buildings Bill being prepared for Congress by Langley, of Kentucky, provides for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 suggests the possibility that there won't be pork enough

to fill so large a barrel. What Do You Know?

1. Who was Sir William Ramsay?
2. What was the Norse term for the doomsday of the world?
3. What are lucarnes in buildings?
4. Of what State is Frankfort the capital?
5. What is raffis?

6. Who was "the father of French dramatic music"?

musio"?
7. What is a radius?
8. What is the origin of the word catchup or ketchup?
9. Who was the first King of modern Greece?

10. Who wrote "Lavengro"? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

In addition to Yellowstone Park, seyes? are to be found in Iceland and New Zealand. Zealand.

2. The expression, "The wealth of Golconda," refers to a city in India, now ruined, famous in the sixteenth century for its diamond cutting.

3. A gryphon is a griffin, a fabulous creature, half eagle, half lion, pictured in heraldry on banners and coats of arms.

arms.
he fastest steamship voyage between
New York and Cherbours, France, was
made by the liner Majestic in 1922.
The time was 5 days 6 hours 13 min-

The time was 5 days 6 hours 13 minutes.

5. Revolutions broke out both in France and Germany in 1548.

6. Buddha, specifically Gotama, the founder of Buddhism, lived in parts of the sixth and fifth centuries B. C. His dates are 568-488 B. C.

7. A cosset is a pet lamb.

8. The distinguishing feature of the dress of tragedians of classic times was the buskin, a thick-soled boot reaching to the calf or knee, worn by the actors.

9. A corona in astronomy is a luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically the irregular radial streams of light seen around the sudduring an eclipse; loosely, any hale.

10. Paul Cesanne was one of the pioneers in French impressionistic painting. His dates are 1838-1908.