

ALONG NEW LINES

Plans Being Perfected for Lumber Industry Investigation.

Government Seeking to Realize Conditions Which Will Safeguard the Public Against Wasteful Methods of Exploitation.

Washington.—The plans now being perfected for the forest service part of the inquiry to be made jointly by the departments of commerce and agriculture into timber and lumber-trade conditions in the United States provide for covering entirely new ground.

Lumbermen are now admittedly conducting their operations with a large percentage of waste, said to be largely due to market conditions which make close utilization unprofitable.

Statistics have been compiled by the forest service which show for the first time precisely how the lumber produced in the country is utilized.

Plans, both North and South, through successive purchases. Tracts are bought within certain designated areas, of which North Carolina has eight. The lands just approved by the commission bring the acreage of the Mt. Mitchell purchase area up to 66,000 acres and the acreage of that part of the Savannah area lying in North Carolina to 34,800 acres while the total acreage in the state approved for purchase amounts to 224,000 acres.

Most of the lands approved for purchase are well timbered with valuable woods such as poplar, oak and chestnut, the largest tract which contains over 7,000 acres having a stand of saw-timber and other valuable products of more than 6,000 feet per acre.

The lands approved for acquisition by the government for national forest purposes in the East since the purchase policy was inaugurated in 1910 are now 1,104,000 acres, having a purchase price of \$5,560,000. About \$2,000,000 of the original appropriation remains available for further purchases in the fiscal year 1915.

Some Statistics About Lumber. About 45,000,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25,000,000,000 feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes.

This is exclusive of material which reaches its final use in the form of fuel, railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood, cooperage, wood distillates and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

Nearly or quite 100 different woods are used in this country under their own names, while an unknown number find their way to shops and factories without being identified or separately listed, except under general names.

Lumbermen complain that the carrying charges created by interest on long-term investments, taxes and cost of fire protection where such protection is given, compel them to operate even where lumber prices will not repay them the costs involved.

One of the most conspicuous features of the historical exhibits in the United States National Museum is the famous flags in National Museum which includes some twenty examples of the American flag and shows its development in the different historical periods.

While there are no early colonial flags, such as were used by the several colonies before the flag of the United States was established by congress on June 14, 1777, a fine example of the first true United States ensign is shown. Representative of the Stars-and-Stripes type is a flag said to have flown on the Bonhomme Richard, under command of Admiral John Paul Jones.

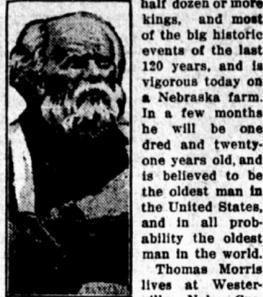
It is recognized that the national forests are becoming an increasingly important factor in the timber market through the offerings of government stamperage, and this aspect of the situation will receive careful analysis.

From the outset the data gathered by the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce of the department of commerce will be correlated with those in possession of the forest service and the bureau of corporations, to the end that a complete and exhaustive study may be assured.

It should be an explorer's privilege to name anything he discovers. Yes, but explorers should be warned not give geographical spots the kind of names they call one another.

THOMAS MORRIS IS THE OLDEST MAN ALIVE

Thomas Morris has lived through the terms of every president of the United States, a half dozen or more kings, and most of the big historic events of the last 120 years, and is vigorous today on a Nebraska farm.



Thomas Morris was born January 15, 1794, at Bellefleur, Montgomeryshire, Wales. His ancestors were Welsh. His father's name was Thomas Morris. He was a laborer, and died when Thomas was three years old.

He is the only man, it is believed, who has lived in three centuries. He was three years old when Washington's term as president closed.

Mr. Morris was one year old when the famous trial of Warren Hastings closed, and was eleven years old when Nelson won Trafalgar.

He lived in the period of the Napoleon wars and reached his majority six months before Waterloo was fought.

He was seven years old when Ireland and England were united, and has seen the reigns of George III, George IV, William IV, Victoria, Edward VII and the present king.

He was thirty-eight years old when the reform bill was signed, and twenty-five years old when James E. Watt died.

He was sixty-four years old when the first Atlantic cable was laid, sixty-seven when Fort Sumter surrendered, and more than three score and ten when Lincoln was assassinated.

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He was a laborer, and died when Thomas was three years old. His mother's name was Elizabeth Davis Morris, and she lived until 1863.

Thomas had no sisters, but one brother named Charles, who died in 1861. He never attended school and never married.

In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a butcher and worked at this trade eight or ten years. But on account of a crippled foot he had to change his work and was apprenticed to a shoemaker.

He has cobbled shoes for persons of two continents. Until comparatively recent years Mr. Morris cobbled continuously, but a few years ago did only occasional shoemaking jobs.

About five years ago he gave up work altogether. Up to six years ago, he made almost daily walks of one and a half miles to Clear creek in Custer county, to fish. This sport was his principal diversion from his daily toil.

FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCH

Many Easily Prepared Delicacies That Will Appeal to the Most Dainty Appetite.

Currents can be used with oranges and raspberries. Cut sweet oranges in small cubes. Add plenty of sugar to their juice to make a thick, sweet sirup.

Cherries can be stoned and chilled and served in sherbet cups, with a sirup poured over them. The sirup should be made from water, sugar and lemon juice in the proportion of a cupful of granulated sugar to the juice of two lemons and half a cupful of water, boiled together for about two minutes.

Banana dice, orange dice and pineapple dice, equal measures of each, make a good combination. Put them in a bowl and over them pour some sirup made of equal parts of sugar and water boiled to a hair, and pour also orange, lemon and preserved pineapple juice, about a cupful of the juice to three cupfuls of fruit and a half cupful of sirup.

Watermelon cut in dice, chilled thoroughly and then piled in sherbet cups with shaved ice makes a tempting appetizer.

Diced pineapple, very lightly sweetened, is sometimes used as an appetizer in sherbet cups.

Quick Quilting. A home worker tells of her quick method in quilting. She says: "Try this and you will never go back to the old way: Prepare a quilt or comforter for tacking. Be sure it is tacked in the frame. Thread a large darning with the cord you choose to use.

Tomato and Lettuce, Nut Mayonnaise. Add to a cupful of good mayonnaise two tablespoonfuls of fine chopped nuts. Arrange on individual plates or shells two or three heart lettuce leaves and set on each one a small round peeled tomato with a little of the center scooped out.

Stuffed Tomatoes in Paper Cases. Cut top from even-sized red tomatoes. Scoop out the center, drain off superfluous juice from pulp, then add salt, pepper, a little minced green pepper, a few drops of onion juice, a pinch of sugar and if desired a drop of tabasco sauce.

Ottawa Root Beer. One ounce each sassafras, allspice, yellow dock and wintergreen, one-half ounce each wild cherry bark and coriander, one-fourth ounce hops and three quarts molasses.

Sour Pork Chops. This is a German dish. Fry the required number of pork chops and remove them to a hot platter. Stir a tablespoonful of flour into the grease in the pan and when brown add three-quarter cupful hot water, one-quarter cupful vinegar, one-half teaspoonful allspice, pepper and salt.

Salt Extracted. It is an easy matter to drop too much salt in the potatoes or peas. To remove the salt stretch a clean cloth over the vessel and sprinkle a tablespoonful or more of flour on the cloth and allow the contents to steam.

To Whip Thin Cream. When whipping cream, that is too thin to whip, a very good plan is to place the dish containing the cream into another dish of cold water and leave it there until it is well chilled.

To Soften Paint Brushes. Paint brushes that have become hard and dry can be softened in the following manner: Heat some vinegar to the boiling point, immerse the brushes in it and allow them to simmer for ten minutes, then wash in strong soap suds.

Substitute Tins. If layer cake tins are lacking in the kitchen equipment, lard pail lids make a good substitute. The inner flat covers are also useful on which to bake macuits, cookies or drop cakes.

Blow to His Pride. "A landscape gardener was promoted in his office yesterday." "Overcome by the heat?" "No. He was overcome by his emotions. A suburbanite asked him to design an onion bed."

Triumphant Proof. He—My dear, there's entirely too much caloric in this soup. She—Now you say that just to find fault, for we haven't a bit of it in the house.

Business Picking Up. "Wotcher doin' these days, Chimmy?" "Swatlin' flies at two-cents a million. What you doin'?" "Killin' potato bugs at five cents a quart."—Puck.

A Familiar Feeling. Mrs. Exe—Isn't it awful how food supplies have gone up? Mrs. Wye—Mercy, yes! Why, every time I visit my grocer's I feel as if I were at my dressmaker's.

OLD SHINTO RITE

Fire Walking Practiced by Ancient Religious Sect.

Believed in Japan Ceremony Antedated Human Family, the Gods Having Observed It in Their Progress Toward "Perfect Purity."

"Hiwatari," or the miracle of "fire walking," is one of the oldest religious rites of the Shinto sect, which they claim is indigenous to India via China and Korea.

The nation is not divided into two distinct sections, however, as the teachings are so thoroughly inter-fused that the number belonging exclusively to either is comparatively small.

"Shinto" is a Chinese word meaning the "way of the gods." There are goddesses and goddesses innumerable: Goddess of the sun, god of the moon, god of the wind, fire and food, of the ocean, mountains, rivers, trees and temples.

The rite of fire walking is believed to antedate the human family, the gods having observed it in their progress toward "perfect purity," which is the fulfillment of life.

From the rubbish and debris the remains of several mammals and birds were identified, among them deer, prong-horn, bison, woodchuck, mice, rats, muskrats, rabbits, lynx, fox, skunk, bear, a hawk, an adult turkey, chicks, and eggs, and many feathers of other birds, all of which occupied the cave at one time or another.

The bed was about seven feet wide and eighteen feet long. This was lighted in the early morning and was fanned continually with long-handled fans and whipped with thin boards until it was a glowing mass of live coal.

The ceremony begins at dusk and is a prolonged affair. The temple priests dressed in white march around and around fanning the ash always to the center, and casting handfuls of salt, which they take in passing from a large bowl placed conveniently near.

At each end of the pyre a canvas mat is spread covered thickly with salt, on which the priests rub their bare feet. They breathe incantations with a peculiar swishing sound so foreign to our ears, and stop at frequent intervals to gesticulate, twist their fingers and spread their hands over the fire, urging the evil spirits to depart.

Finally the chief priest entered, dressed in a long loose robe with flowing sleeves and fastened at the wrist with a girdle. He walked devoutly to the end of the pyre and, bowing his head low over his unclasped hands, dedicated the pyre to the god and prayed him to descend on the bed.

A prolonged pause ensued; then a priest struck a spark from flint on steel, and it was supposed the invitation was accepted.

The chief priest walked with calm dignity across the bed, followed by the other priests, apparently oblivious of the tremendous heat which seemed unbearable to the spectators 30 feet away.

While the procession was in progress the traveling companion of the writer, an American girl, slipped away unnoticed and appeared in the arena. Gathering her clothes closely about her, she walked on the bed of coals fearlessly and absolutely without burning.

When the audience realized it was a foreigner making the test they gave her a tremendous ovation. On inquiry if she found it hot, she replied that she did not linger long enough to test the degree of heat.

The Japanese theory is that the spirit of water descends from the moon and drives the spirit of fire from the coals; and the lesson taught by the rite is that evil may be driven from the heart of man and only good survive.

Leaving a Rich Field. "What are you laughing at?" asked the Old Fog. "What's so funny in that paper?" "It says here that a hundred persons have left New York to engage in missionary work," said the Grouch.

A Ready Suggestion. "Leonidas! I believe there is a burglar in the house." "Suppose you make one of your speeches, Henrietta," suggested Mr. Meekton. "I'll either scare him or put him to sleep."

HOW PUEBLOS LIVED

Explorers Claim That Ancient Indians Smoked Cigarettes.

Evidence is Discovered in Arizona and New Mexico—Pottery Also Found—Birds Had Significance in Religious Ceremonies.

That cigarettes were used by the ancient Pueblo Indians seems established by the investigations of the ancient pueblos, or villages, of the upper Gila river region of New Mexico and Arizona.

But they were probably symbolic offerings, for those found at Bear Creek cave were in the form of hollow reeds stuffed with aromatic herbs which burned with a pleasing odor, according to a recent report on the Museum-Gates expedition made public by the Smithsonian institution.

Dr. Walter Hough of the United States National museum, states that among the thousands of interesting and valuable objects connected with the lives of the early inhabitants were found dried vegetables, fruits and other "perishable" articles, even a desiccated turkey.

Early historical reports show that the Pueblo Indians raised turkeys, but the discovery of the desiccated bird and chicks, it is explained, proves conclusively that turkeys were kept in captivity, probably for their feathers, which were used in the manufacture of native garments.

With other things, upon excavation of a cave which formed the rear chamber of a row of ruined stone abodes on the banks of the Tularosa river, a tributary of the San Francisco river, was found a rude bundle of grass stems bound in a brush similar to those in use by the Pueblo Indians of today.

In one corner, near a rock mass, were found some small bows and arrows, with other offerings, indicating the location of an ancient shrine.

From the rubbish and debris the remains of several mammals and birds were identified, among them deer, prong-horn, bison, woodchuck, mice, rats, muskrats, rabbits, lynx, fox, skunk, bear, a hawk, an adult turkey, chicks, and eggs, and many feathers of other birds, all of which occupied the cave at one time or another.

Ears and scattered grains of corn of a smooth and short grain, yellow, blue and carmine, were also found, as well as the remains and seeds of gourds, squashes, beans, other vegetables, and fruits and nuts.

In the Tularosa cave there was pottery of a rude form, while from several large open-air pueblos examples of a very fine finish and ornamentation were collected. The designs on the bowls commonly consist of four elements based on the world square, the bottom usually being circular and blank.

Other designs are of combined matched and solid color or of a checkered variety. Many small collections of pottery were found in caves and springs, where they had been deposited as offerings.

In the religion of these early inhabitants the bird had an especial significance and is found in nearly all their ceremonies, appearing as a solid image in pottery and carving, depicted on surfaces as a fetish, but more frequently its plumage is used in one way or another.

In a great sacred cave on Blue river were found bows, arrows, painted rods, baskets, miniature pottery, cigarettes, cotton cloth, beads, painted tablets, etc., deposited in pit shrines on the floor of the cavern.

These were objects offered to the supernatural beings, and show the extremely complicated character of the ancient native worship.

Much of the territory covered by the report has never been scientifically explored before, and the maps, field notes and natural history collections will throw much light on the life of the ancient peoples of this region.

Scientific Modeling. Prof. J. Hammond Smith, of the University of Pittsburgh, has perfected an invention which he calls a stereometric, by which human features may be reproduced in clay with photographic accuracy.

It takes only a little knowledge of photography, together with nimble hands, for the ordinary person to make a statue by this method.

Two high-power cameras are used. Behind the lens of the right-hand camera is a coarse screen. The picture taken with the left-hand camera is called a record photograph. A lump of clay is then placed on a pedestal where the subject recently has been, and lines thrown on it by the camera indicate how to mold the clay.

HEAD OF ANCIENT SCOTTISH HOUSE OF AGE

The young earl of Arlrie, who has just come of age, is the head of the house of Ogilvy, one of the oldest of Scottish families, whose history is closely interwoven with that of its kings, and whose annals are amongst the most romantic in the times of the Stuarts.



The house was founded early in the eleventh century by the brother of the earl of Angus, and, ever since then, no more loyal subjects of the reigning king were so true to their duty as the Ogilvys.

Like all Scottish families of any note, the Ogilvys possess a ghost, who is heard but never seen. A drummer of one of the countesses offended his mistress in some serious manner, and was condemned to death.

He swore that he would haunt her and hers for evermore. She gave orders that he should be put inside his own drum and thrown from the castle walls into the river beneath. It is still believed that the ghostly tattoo of his drum foretells the passing of an Ogilvy, and the drum is said to have been heard on that June night in 1900 when the late earl fell in South Africa.

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REV. WILKINSON, "BISHOP OF WALL STREET"

"To the Bishop of Wall Street, New York city."



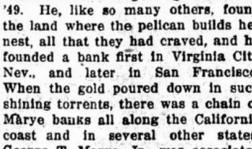
A letter so addressed recently was delivered to Rev. William Wilkinson, one of the vicars of Trinity and a preacher who has used Wall street for his church and one of its corners for his pulpit for the past decade.

But Doctor Wilkinson is bishop of all denominations. On Wall street, Hebrews as well as Christians regard him as their prelate. Although thoroughly orthodox and loyal to the church into which he was baptized, this unique and popular preacher manages to disseminate truths suitable to all.

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WIFE OF THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA

Mrs. George T. Marye, the wife of the new ambassador to Russia, is a most charming and capable woman.



Her friends declare she will typify all the daughters of Columbia in the land of the great white czar.

Mr. Marye comes from an illustrious Huguenot family which sought a haven from religious persecution in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The family has given an amazing number of sailors and soldiers to this country.

Indeed, rarely ever is the roster of army and navy without a few members of the name. The father of Mr. Marye, who was George Thomas Marye, too, left his Virginia home with the first adventurers to cross the western trail during the gold fever of '49.

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Ballot for Theater Box. One of the privileges of members of the British royal household is to have the use of the royal box at Covent Garden when it is not required by their majesties.

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