

WOULD CALL YOUTHS OF 19 FOR TRAINING

Army With War Strength of
1,250,000 Proposed in
General Staff Measure.

Washington.—War department recommendation for a system of universal military training for three months for all eligible 19-year-old youths was today to the senate and house military committees for their guidance in determining the permanent military policy of the nation.

The proposal is contained in a bill prepared by the general staff of the army at the secretary's direction. In transmitting the bill Secretary Baker in a letter said that General Pershing had not been consulted and the plan was tentative to that extent.

The department's bill calls for a regular army of 21 divisions and necessary auxiliary services, with a peace strength of 510,000 enlisted men and a war strength of 1,250,000. The bill provides that the divisions will be provided through a modified form of the selective service act.

For training purposes only 19-year-old youths would be called to the colors for a three-month period. It is estimated that this would provide an annual class of 600,000 men to be given intensive military instruction, equipped of all vocational or other educational features.

For two years after training, the youths would be required to submit certain reports, giving their addresses, changes in status as to dependents, physical condition, etc. They would receive \$1 for each report called for and submitted, this encouraging the making of reports. In the event of war all men in this status would be called to the colors to fill up the regular divisions and compose the first replacement units.

WANT FULL DETAILS

Leading republican senators predicted that the peace treaty will be held in the foreign relations committee until President Wilson has returned from his speechmaking trip.

Senator Curtis, republican whip, said a canvass of the situation has revealed that, in the opinion of most senators, the treaty will stay in committee four to six weeks.

Senator Moses, New Hampshire, declared that "neither the foreign relations committee nor the senate will act upon the treaty until we have had an explanation as President Wilson would say, of many of its features. Whispers behind a door in Paris and communications of the conference in the White House would suffice."

Senator Lodge indicated that committee members might prove "stubborn" because President Wilson has decided to hold up the French defense agreement until his return, and decide to let the peace treaty be reported in advance of the presentation of the French pact.

President Wilson's letter to Senator Lodge indicating that considerable time may elapse before information asked by the senate and the committee will be available added to the certainty, senators said, that the treaty will not be before the senate itself for some time.

The information asked includes stenographic transcript of all debates relative to the league of nations, copies of all league of nations drafts submitted, a copy of the letter written by Secretary Lansing, Henry White and General Tasker H. Bliss, regarding Shantung; information regarding a report on the secret treaty between Japan and Germany and regarding the reason Costa Rica was not allowed to sign the peace treaty.

After reading the president's letter senators said there was no assurance any of this information would be forthcoming. The president merely said, they found, that he was going over his papers to learn which of them, if any, he could give the committee.

Negroes Charged With Rioting.

Chicago, Ill.—Seventeen negroes were charged with rioting and murder in indictments voted Monday by the special grand jury investigating race riots which for five days last week held the South Side of Chicago in a reign of terror.

Washington.—Organized labor came out Monday with the unequivocal demand that private capital be returned to the railroads.

Oil Production in Texas.

Austin, Tex.—Oil production in Texas during the quarter ending June 30 was valued at \$31,255,192, on which the state received a tax of \$468,827, an increase over the preceding quarter of about \$40,000.

Germany's national assembly witnessed a dramatic scene when Matthias Erzberger, finance minister, disclosed that Germany had rejected an opportunity to make peace in 1917.

Washington.—Japan's intentions in the Chinese province of Shantung, where she is given control by the Versailles treaty, soon are to be set forth in a formal declaration from the Tokyo government, according to information received this week in official circles here.

Daily Thought.
Wind puffs up empty bladders; opinions, fools.—Socrates.

Mr. Lumber-jack Will Have to Hustle

Lumbermen Must Turn Out
Ten Billion More Feet a
Year to Meet Demand for
Home Building

Photos by UNDERWOOD UNDERWOOD

MR. LUMBERJACK will have to hustle! That is the publicly expressed opinion among the experts in every line of business connected with building. They say among other things:

That the demand for homes in the United States is nation-wide.

That 800,000 homes should have been built at the normal rate in the last two years and that only 50,000 were actually built, leaving a shortage that is estimated at fully 750,000 homes.

That from 500,000 to 550,000 homes must be now built yearly to make up the shortage and to get back to the normal rate.

That 50,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, will have to be cut yearly, instead of 40,000,000 feet, which is the normal rate.

That an increase in the lumber output of 10,000,000 feet a year will certainly make the lumberjack hustle.

The experts do not agree as to figures in all cases. But it is evident that the shortage in homes is very large. At the recent real estate convention in Atlantic City inadequate housing facilities were reported from all parts of the country and the shortage in homes was put at 1,000,000.

Again, it should be remembered that the ordinary demands of manufacturers for lumber are also to be met.

That the demand of devastated Europe for lumber will undoubtedly stimulate export from this country.

While all the lumberjacks of the country will have to hustle, it looks as if the biggest activity will be demanded from the lumberjacks of the Pacific coast, where most of the lumber comes from nowadays.

The pictures show scenes in Idaho and Washington. The mountain lumber camp is 4,000 feet up in northern Idaho and there is still snow on the ground in June. The railroad of logs is on a narrow-gauge road in the Idaho pine forests near Fernwood. The three magnificent yellow pines are in a logging region near Spokane. Yellow pine is the principal source of lumber in eastern Washington. The normal production of yellow pine is about 16,000,000,000 feet (board measure) a year. It is figured that this output will have to be increased to about 20,000,000,000 feet. Some of the white pine trees near Spokane are five feet in diameter and 175 feet high. The largest white pine left in the United States is in northern Idaho. Some of the largest and best-equipped sawmills in the country are in this Washington-Idaho district.

This housing problem is a big one—so big that it may lead to action by the federal government. The department of labor, in announcing in January that 500,000 new dwelling houses were needed, had this to say:

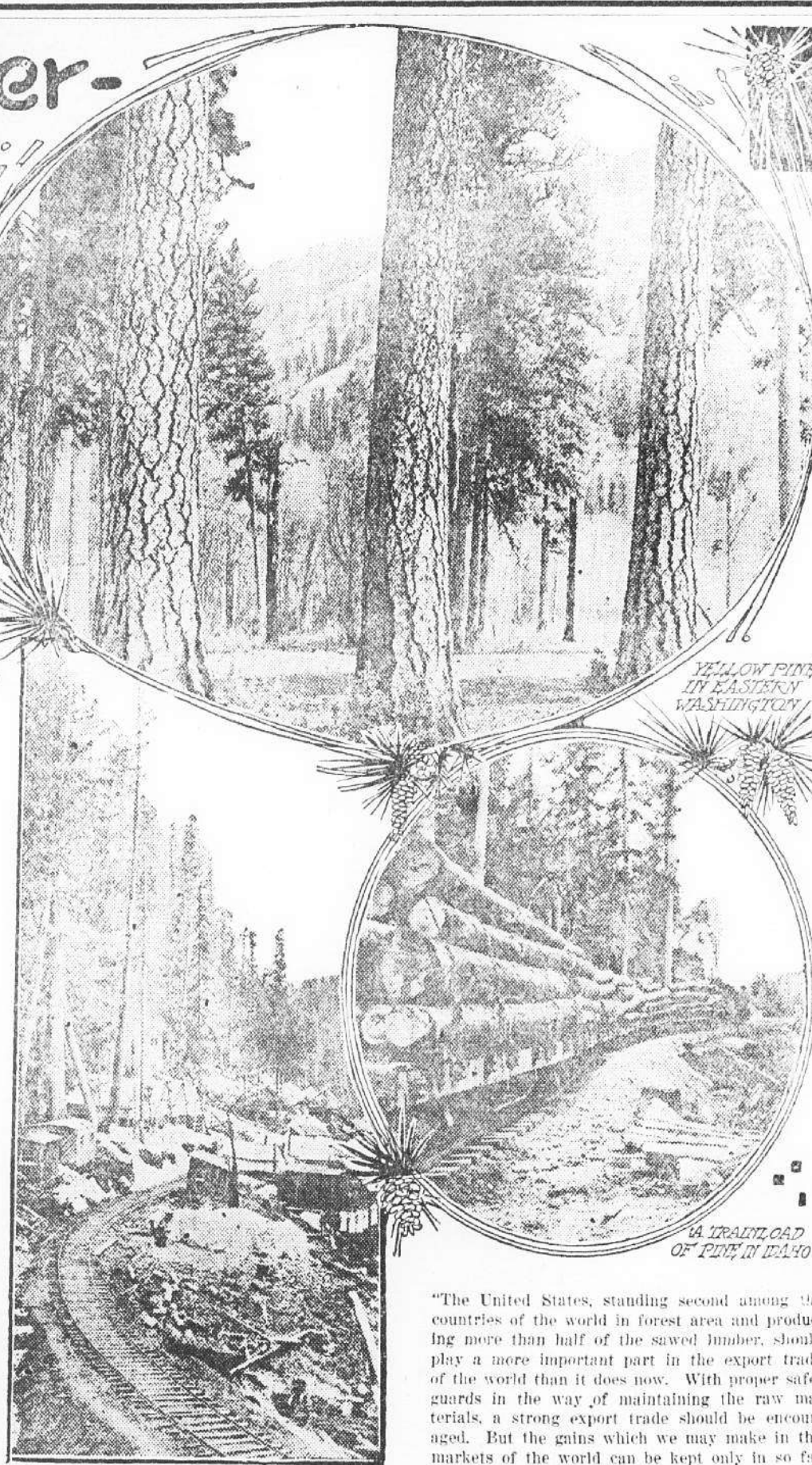
"Two billion dollars, available for loans to home builders, would go far in providing the necessary capital for the building of these dwellings. Securities of a value approximating \$2,000,000,000 are held by the constituent organizations in the United States League of Building and Loan Associations. Labor conditions, manufacturing, and social needs clearly indicate the desirability of an immediate acceleration of building activities throughout the country.

"By making available capital necessary to building, a tentative plan may materialize in a national system of 'home loan banks.' The plan contemplates the creation of a bank in each federal reserve district, similar to the land banks created under the federal farm loan act, with which a local building and loan association could deposit collateral, receiving in exchange home loan bonds."

The announcement has been made in Washington by Louis K. Sherman, president of the United States Housing corporation, that the land in various cities which was to have been utilized by the government in its war emergency building program is to be sold to home seekers for the erection of private houses. The conditions governing the sale of such property are that there is a real demand for houses in the community and that the construction of homes will be started immediately following the sale. The lots are to be sold publicly. Complete sets of plans, prepared by architects for the housing corporation, will be furnished with the various lots.

Grosvenor Atterbury has some interesting things to say on this problem. He is known as an architect of international reputation. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Housing association, chairman of the wartime housing committee, member of the National City Planning institute, member of the French Council of Architects and Engineers on the problem of reconstruction in the devastated regions and a member of the New York tenement house commission. For 15 years, under various appointments, beginning with the Henry Phelps enterprises and then with the Russell Sage foundation, he has spent a large part of his time in research work and experiments in the possibilities of quantity production of the small house suitable for workmen. These practical studies and demonstrations have involved the expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars. He says among other things:

"We will make no substantial progress toward the solution of the industrial housing problem until we apply to the production of the small



MOUNTAIN LUMBER CAMP IN JUNE

house the same principles of standardization, machine, factory and quantity production that are employed by all other great industries.

"Most experts agree that the real crux of the industrial housing problem lies not in land cost, taxes or interest rates, but in the house itself—the cost of construction. The investment in building is anywhere from three to ten times the cost of the land, and is therefore the dominant item and the most potent factor in the entire problem. It is all very well to eliminate the waste in the other factors—waste of time, labor or material—but if the productivity of human labor and capital in construction can be increased the result would be a real step toward the solution of the difficulty and the benefits of such an economy would accrue to all parties involved.

"That the ready-made house will come eventually is evident from the progress made. The first experimental building designed to demonstrate the principle of standardization and factory production was successfully erected in 1909. Since then the work of demonstration and development has proceeded, with the general result always pointing, in my judgment, to the soundness of the principles and their ultimate success.

"The help we need ought to come from a government research department established for that purpose. This department would have to bear the same relation to housing, which is commodity, that the department of agriculture bears to wheat or the bureau of mines to minerals. In other words, the housing of the industrial army is as important in peace as that of the munition workers in war times or the fighting units themselves. And for these purposes the government spent hundreds of millions of dollars—and established a special department. It is a fair question whether the importance of the problem today does not justify the establishment of a permanent bureau of housing."

"What effect will this increased activity of the lumberjack have on our lumber supply?" is an important question.

The exportation of American lumber on the scale likely to result from the European demand for material will, unless accompanied by provision for regrowth, seriously deplete the supplies needed by home industries and impose hardships on the consuming public here, is the view of Henry S. Graves, chief of the United States forest service.

The department of agriculture has issued a pamphlet by Colonel Graves warning the wood-using industries, the lumbermen and all interested in home supplies of forest products or foreign trade in them, that the question of lumber exports cannot safely be left to the care of itself. The situation is especially critical, he points out, with certain of our highest grade woods, such as ash, oak, hickory, yellow poplar and black walnut, which are the support of important industries, and with southern yellow pine, of which the main bulk of supply is approaching exhaustion and which is likely to be exported in large quantities to meet after-the-war demands.

The situation, Colonel Graves holds, is one of ominous possibilities. "Most of the leading industrial nations of the world," he says, "whether lightly wooded and dependent upon imports or heavily wooded and exporters, are taking steps to safeguard and develop their timber resources. The United States alone appears to be content to build up a great export trade without considering the ultimate effect upon domestic timber resources and their capacity in the future to supply the home market."

Sound public policy does not, however, necessarily demand the discouragement of exports.

"The United States, standing second among the countries of the world in forest area and producing more than half of the sawed lumber, should play a more important part in the export trade of the world than it does now. With proper safeguards in the way of maintaining the raw materials, a strong export trade should be encouraged. But the gains which we may make in the markets of the world can be kept only in so far as they are based on a permanent supply of timber. If they are to be based merely on a cut which, as in the case of old-growth southern pine, will not supply even our domestic needs for more than the next ten or fifteen years, we shall soon be crowded out of the foreign markets by countries which base their export trade on a continuous self-perpetuating resource."

Europe's emergency need for lumber, above its consumption in normal times, is put at about 7,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year for the near future, a conservative estimate; and her own forests have been depleted by the war.

Europe, however, needs cheap lumber above all, and our product will not be attractive for the principal needs of reconstruction, according to Colonel Graves. Nevertheless, the world situation in lumber, he says, offers "an undoubted opportunity for a permanent export trade from this country of proportions that would seem to be limited only by our own powers to sustain the production of saw material."

Senator Sherman presented to the senate the other day a memorial from the Illinois legislature, which was in part as follows:

"Whereas the wood-using industries not depending upon uncertain local forest supplies have become centered to a very large extent in the thickly populated districts east of the Mississippi river and are drawing their supplies from the remaining forests in the eastern states, the Gulf states and the states adjacent to the Great Lakes. A large number of such industries are located in the state of Illinois, with the city of Chicago the center of a very large and important group. Chicago has for many years been the chief lumber distribution point of the United States and the greatest point of lumber distribution in the world. These important industries, including the manufacture of railway cars, boxes, sashes and doors, farm machinery, furniture, pianos, vehicles, and many other articles, are now threatened by the exhaustion of the forests from which their supplies have been drawn. They now face the necessity of bringing timber from the Pacific coast with heavy freight charges added to the cost. To the same Pacific coast supply the country must look for lumber for general construction purposes. The transportation system of the country must add to its present burdens the transcontinental shipment of very large quantities of lumber, a bulky product upon which a high freight rate greatly increases the cost to the consumer.

"Resolved, That the Fifty-first general assembly of the state of Illinois urges the attention of the president and the congress of the United States to the present timber situation and recommends that, without delay, there be formulated such a national program of forestry as will insure the future timber supplies required by the industries of the country. As an example of what should be done, this general assembly points to the wise course of the republic of France in so managing its forests for more than a century that they contributed substantially to the winning of the great war."

"It is further urged that the federal government, acting independently or in co-operation with the states, inaugurate action looking toward such measure of public control of the remaining bodies of original timber as will make sure that their supplies will be available as needed by the industries."

"It is furthermore urged that comprehensive plans be put into effect for restoring the forest on cut-over lands which are nonagricultural in character in the eastern states, in the states bordering the Great Lakes, and in the South, in order that timber supplies from these regions may be available to the established industries of the central and eastern states."

"Well Enough."

Unless an individual is placed in some exceptional environment, he seldom works up to anything like his full capacity. Human beings are naturally drawn in the direction of ease. They do not court effort. A man will do a piece of work just well enough to "get by" with it, but only the exceptional man will do a piece of work any better than the minimum of result required. Because of this universal human tendency, a man seldom reaches the higher levels of efficiency of which

he is capable. He never reaches anything like his best. He does his work "well enough," and lets it go at that.—W. E. Towne.

Fortune Awaits Inventor.

"Untearable" linen has long been the dream of many people, but at though experiments have often been made, the way to weave an indestructible cloth is still unknown, and no one has claimed the fortune which is awaiting the inventor who solves the problem.

INCOME TAX RE- TURNS INCREASE

3,472,980 in Calendar Year
1917 Netted United States
\$875,245,450.

Washington.—Income tax returns were filed by 3,472,980 persons, about 3 per cent of the population, for the calendar year 1917, according to final reports just completed by the bureau of internal revenue. They showed a total net income of \$13,652,383,207. The increase over 1916 before the law was expanded to meet war expenses was 3,055,854 returns and \$7,353,805,587 in net income, the former being so much greater comparatively because the extension of the law took in small incomes previously exempt.

Taxes paid totaled \$875,245,450, an average of \$252.56 per individual, or 6.03 per cent of the income.

Returns were made on 1,640,778 incomes, ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and ranged in the hundreds of thousands up to \$25,000. There were 30,391 returns on incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000; 12,439 returns from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 3,202 from \$100,000 to \$150,000; 2,347 from \$150,000 to \$300,000; 559 from \$300,000 to \$500,000; 315 from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and 141 over that figure.

A notable feature of the report was the showing that while there were 1296 incomes over \$300,000 in 1916, the number was reduced to 1015 in 1917. The million-dollar incomes decreased from 205 to 141 and the decrease in the amount reported by persons in that class was \$157,427,730. The million-dollar men, however, paid more taxes than any other class, contributing \$109,424,999 to the government out of \$306,855,914 in income reported. Persons with incomes of \$2000 to \$3000 paid the smallest amount of taxes, \$9,997,378 on returns of \$2,461,137,000.

Residents of New York made more returns and reported more income than any other state, Pennsylvania and Illinois ranking second and third. Massachusetts ranked fourth in income reported, but Ohio came fourth in the number of taxable incomes.

OFFICERS BLAMED FOR PRISON CAMP BRUTALITIES

Scores of instances of brutal treatment of American soldiers in prison camps in France, declared in some cases as amounting to a system of torture, responsibility for which was placed by the witnesses on high army officers, were related before the congressional subcommittee which is investigating the disciplinary system of the American expeditionary force.

The committee, consisting of Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota and Representative Oscar E. Bland of Indiana, met in the disciplinary barracks on Governor's Island. The third member, Representative Flood of Virginia, was not present.

The men "higher up" who were directly charged by witnesses of responsibility for prison conditions, included Brigadier General W. W. Harts, former commander of the American troops in the Paris district; Major General Frederick Smith Strong of the 40th Division; Colonel Edgar Grinstead, commander of the 155th Infantry, and Colonel J. S. Maul of the field artillery.

A number of captains and lieutenants also were named as having taken an actual part in the brutal treatment of prisoners.

TO INVESTIGATE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICIAL ACTS

Washington.—Investigation of Postmaster General Burleson's official conduct of office will be held by the house committee on expenditures in the postoffice department, Chairman Zihlman said Thursday.

"We have determined on this investigation because of the many complaints against the postal service," Zihlman said. "It will be postponed until after the house recess, which is planned for the latter part of August."

"The postmaster general will be called to defend his administration of the postal systems for the last six years."

GOVERNORS MAY TAKE UP HIGH PRICES

Governor Frederick D. Gardner announced he would take up the matter of the high cost of living at the conference of governors at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 12, and ask that a committee be appointed to investigate food prices.

The governor said he considered the question the gravest before the country at present.

SCUTTLED HUN FLEET READY TO BE SALVAGED

One battleship, three light cruisers and fifteen destroyers of the former German grand fleet, which were scuttled by their crews in Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands June 22, are ready to be salvaged. It was announced today in the house of commons by Walter Hume Long, first lord of the admiralty.

As Jimmy Saw It.

James was too pugnacious to his mother's way of thinking. She often scolded him for getting into fights with other boys, and told him it would be better to stand a little picking on than to be fighting half the time. One day he came home with garments soiled and torn and explained that he had been in a fight because he had refused to take a dare. After a heated argument with his mother about it he exclaimed, "Gee whiz, mother, I shouldn't think you'd want to bring up your boy to be a coward!"

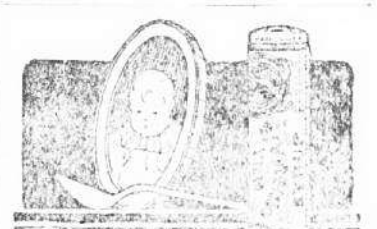
MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's
Letter Published by
Her Permission.

My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good. —Mrs. PEARL LIONTHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

My housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good. —Mrs. PEARL LIONTHAN, Mitchell, Ind.



Avoid Trouble at
Teething Time
by giving baby

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regular
By causing the stomach to digest food as it should, keeping the bowels open and by giving baby less food, the first teeth never cause trouble.
Contains no harmful ingredients—formula on every bottle. Use it and note how easy and comfortable baby is when teeth come.
At all druggists.

USE ANTISEPTIC
MUL-EN-OL
AS A MOUTH WASH
AND DENTIFRICE
It Cleans the Teeth, Disinfects the Mouth
and Keeps the Gums Firm and Healthy

Why Lose
Your Hair
The Cause is
Dandruff and
Itching;
The Remedy
Cuticura

Decrease in Prices of Horses.
Horses under one year of age on farms in Canada averaged \$56 a head in price in 1918 against \$57 in 1917; horses one to less than three years old, \$112, against \$116 in 1917; and horses three years old and over, \$162, against \$167 in 1917.

WHEN KIDNEYS ACT TOO OFTEN

If bothered with that form of kidney trouble which causes too frequent or excessive passage of urine, don't expect relief from medicines that are intended for common kidney complaint. These remedies generally are intended to increase kidney action.

Liquid Shu Make should always be used where the kidneys are over active during the day or at night. It is not a cure for all forms of kidney trouble, but is intended for over-activity of the kidneys of both children and adults alike, especially for children bothered with kidney action at night.

Ask any druggist for Liquid Shu Make or enclose sixty cents to the Shumake Remedy Company, Fort Worth, Texas, for a bottle by return mail.—Adv.

Staying power is commendable in every calling except calling.—Cartoons Magazine.

CAPUDINE—

It gives quick relief from Headaches of all kinds, including sick or nervous Headaches and Headaches caused from heat, cold, gripe or stomach troubles. Trial bottle 10 cts. Larger sizes also—IT'S LIQUID.—adv.

It is more important to be going in the right direction than to be going rapidly.

To Drive Out Malaria.
Build Up The System
Take the Old Standard GRIPE-DRIVE-OUT. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is QUININE and IRON in tasteful form. The Quinine drives out the malaria, the Iron builds up the system. Price 60c.

Do not wait to see what will happen; take hold of things and make them happen.
"Know thyself," and also ascertain how you are rated by others.

MURINE
Rests, Refreshes, Soothes,
Keeps Your Eyes
Strong and Healthy—If
they Tired, Smart, Itch, or
Burn, if Sore, Irritated,
Inflamed or Granulated,
Use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult.
At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book.
Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, U.S.A.