

# 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

**M**R. 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 trainload 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 700,000 new dwelling houses were needed, had this to say:

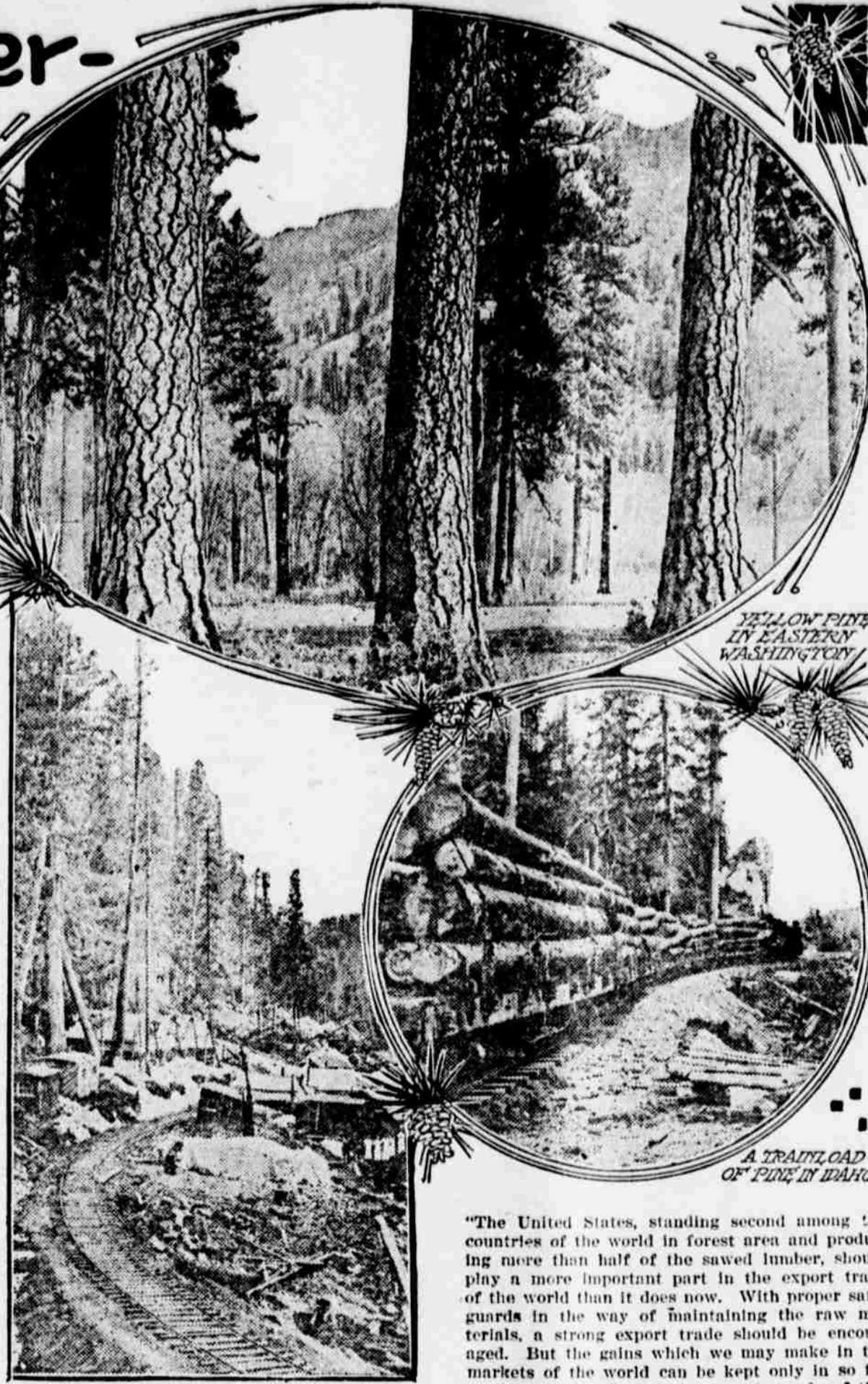
"Two billion dollars, available for loans to home builders, would go far in providing the necessary capital for the building of these dwellings. Securities of a value approximating \$2,000,000,000 are held by the constituent organizations in the United States League of Building and Loan Associations. 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 war-time 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 saved 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."

## TOWN TRIES TO UPROOT GOSSIP

Unique League Is Formed in Massachusetts to Fight the Practice.

Northfield, Mass.—The first anti-gossiping league of the world has been organized in this beautiful village. A national No-Gossip day is proposed.

The no-gossip league is unique. It has no constitution, no by-laws, no officers, no dues. Yet the founder and organizer, F. Ambler Welch, editor and publisher of the Northfield



Why Look Critically at Your Neighbor?

Press, sees a great future for the organization.

"Not that Northfield is more gossip than any other town in the world," said he. "Gossip is an offspring of envy. It is natural for women to be envious, but it is true that men are also moved that way on occasions.

"It occurs to me we should give our neighbors the benefit of the doubt.

"Why lift the eyebrow if a neighbor's wife has a new paradise plume—very likely it is an old one and was not smuggled.

"Why shrug one's shoulder if some bank officer appears in a new motor car—very likely he mortgaged his house to get it instead of stealing the money from the bank.

"Why look critically at your neighbor if he has a red nose—very likely it is from sunburn and not from tipping.

"We'll try to make this little town gossip free, and if the outside world wishes to take up the plan, I'm in favor of pushing it."

GOAT PAYS LEG FOR LOYALTY

Leaps From Mine Sweeper When Sailor Goes to Rescue Drowning Man.

New York.—At the Bide-a-Wee home for animals attention is focused just now on bringing about the speedy recovery of Jim, mascot of the British mine sweeper Canada. Jim is a goat, with a rigid conception of duty, and the effect of discipline led him to leap overboard in the wake of his master.

As a consequence he is now at the home with a broken leg and minor injuries. He was rescued from the East river and placed in the hands of the Bide-a-Wee management for treatment.

Jim is the property of A. V. McGregor, a seaman on board the Canada. McGregor trained him to do many tricks, but he neglected to warn him against leaping overboard. A member of the crew of the Canada, which has been at anchor in the East river, fell into the water. McGregor leaped after the man, and the goat leaped after McGregor. For a time the goat complicated matters, McGregor states, but was finally landed on the deck of the sweeper. The seaman was drowned.

He Makes Sirup, but Disposition Is Sour.

San Francisco.—Theodore Hazenkamp, chemist for the Berkeley Sirup works, once locked his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Hazenkamp, in a closet and took advantage of her imprisonment to break every dish in the house, according to the divorce suit filed by Mrs. Hazenkamp in the superior court.

Her complaint alleged that when her daughter, Lillie, asked Hazenkamp to release her mother from the closet he answered by knocking her down the stairs.

Mrs. Hazenkamp alleges that her husband told her she was not fit to associate with his acquaintances. For long periods, she charges, he refused to speak to her.

Mistake in Verdict.

Portland, Ore.—When Judge Dayton read the verdict the jurors jumped to their feet and objected. They had signed a "not guilty" verdict by mistake.

## MOTHERS TO BE

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

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all 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 MONAHAN, 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.

Why Lose Your Hair

The Cause is Dandruff and Itching; The Remedy Cuticura

Alldrugists; Soap & Ointment 25¢; Talcum 10¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston."

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FLY KILLER at your dealer or by express, prepaid, 25¢. HAROLD SOMMER, 102 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

June Advice.

Bishop Bristol, in an address in Chattanooga, was giving advice to prospective bridegrooms.

"Whatever you do," said the bishop, "don't spoil everything on your wedding day by telling your wife what fine pines your mother used to make. Swallow the bride's creation, even if you have to break the crust, with a sledge hammer, assure her it's a culinary chef d'oeuvre, and then take a pill on the sly."

Every department of housekeeping needs Red Cross Bull Blue. Equally good for kitchen towels, table linen, sheets and pillowcases, etc.

No Pleasantries Attached.

"There will still be a use for corkscrews when the nation goes dry. Corks are found in other bottles besides those containing whisky.

"I dare say you are right," said Mr. Jagsby, gloomily, "but a cork puller of that kind will not be preceded by merry quips and sparkling repartee, showing that joy is about to be unconfined."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

All Sound.

"Is your husband a sound sleeper?" "Is he? You just ought to hear him snore."

Back Giving Out?

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull, throbbing backache, or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, tired nervousness and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's.

A Nebraska Case

D. Deyo, retired gardener, 2423 Ames Ave., Omaha, Neb., says: "I will remember the benefit I received through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was obliged to get up frequently during the night to pass the secretions. My back ached continually too. Finally I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and three boxes of Doan's rid me of my trouble entirely."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

YAN ARNAM DRESS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.

412-17 Foster Block, Omaha, Neb. Accordion, knife-edge, spool, box, sunburst and combination pleating, hemstitching, plait edging, pinking, stitching, covering buttons, all styles and sizes. Price 1st Free.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Drugists.

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