SHORT LUMBER HELD SAVIOR

Traditional Demand for Even Sizes Results in Great Waste, Says Expert.

(By Robert Thornburch)

WASHINGTON, (I.N.S.) — Following father's footsteps costs the American people over a billion feet of good lumber annually, or a loss of over $50,000,000, according to Department of Commerce experts who are co-operating with industrial chiefs to eliminate the waste.

The lumber situation is among the most important of the "simplification in industry" projects launched by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. In preliminary studies of the subject it has already been discovered that, in ignorance, disregard of scientific knowledge, industry persists in thousands of wasteful practices which have no better justification than custom, inertia and force of habit.

Matter of Habit.

Blindly following father's standards in demanding boards in even foot lengths—ten, twelve, fourteen, and so on — and refusal to buy shorter and uneven foot lengths has caused, according to lumber experts, a big percentage of that industry's loss.

Recommendations relating to the use of odd and short-length lumber and other matters regarding standardization were considered by the lumber manufacturers' standardization committee, lumber dealers and consumers and the central committee on lumber standards, which gathered in Chicago January 22 and 23.

This conference had received a report from a special sub-committee showing that an examination of 250 house plans revealed that over 54 per cent of the joists were subsequently hand-sawed to odd lengths, though specifications called for even lengths. A still larger percentage of studs were sawed to fit, and as for boards it developed that from 25 to 30 per cent in an average building were cut to less than the present minimum softwood length of eight feet.

Waste at Mill.

The conference was informed that, in addition to waste in shortening the even-length boards, about 4.6 per cent of the average log is wasted at the mill in sawing it to even lengths.

The initial conference with Hoover and the Chicago gathering were preliminary to another gathering with the Secretary of Commerce to be held in April, when it is expected, recommendations agreed upon will be submitted for final action.

"We are determined to get all the dust-covered cobwebs out of the lumber industry and bring it up to date in economy and public service," said Wilson Compton, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association.

"Take the thickness of a board, for example. The national conference in December voted that what has been known as an inch board shall hereafter be called a standard board, the thickness of which when dried and dressed, ready for use, shall be 23-32nds of an inch and provided for an extra standard board of 26-32nds of an inch.

Cut Thickness.

"Careful investigation has shown that it is a waste of material, freight and labor to have ordinary boards thicker than this.

"This little matter of 6 or 7-32nds of an inch in lumber means that our present standing timber will last seven to ten years longer. That is practical conservation.

"Other economies that will be effected by other sections of the standardization and simplification program will eventually result in savings within the industry and to the public that uses lumber products equal perhaps to $250,000,000 annually.

"It is in such ways that American industry must meet the present era of enormous taxation. Mr. Hoover says that if practiced throughout our industries these standardizations will save enough to pay our annual tax bill of $5,000,000,000."

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED IN STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, (AP) — Stockholm today is witnessing an interesting international exposition of photographic art in the Liljewach Art galleries. According to the reviewers, American and English exhibitors are well in the lead, and compete for first place as regards technical merit and high artistic quality. The concensus of popular opinion so far seems to be that England will rank first.

The general impression of the exposition is that the world's camera artists are showing a great variety of artistic conception and surprising excellence in execution.

Germans Build Spacious Liner For American Passenger Trade

BREMERHAVEN, (AP) — The Columbus, the new steamer of the North German-Lloyd Line which will make her maiden trip to New York next spring, is said to have a larger passenger capacity than any ship afloat, close to 1,800. She is built especially with the idea of accommodating passengers, and little space has been provided for cargo.

Cabins extend into the very bow and stern of the ship, and every effort has been made to provide adequate recreation space for passengers on all decks. The gross tonnage of the ship is 32,000. She is 850 feet long, 82 feet wide, and has a draught of 32 feet.

Japan Takes Up Golf.

NEW YORK, (AP) — Golf is making rapid headway as a national pastime in Japan, according to word reaching the United States Golf association.

As a result of recent requests, the association has forwarded information to aid in the formation of a national Japanese organization of golf clubs, as well as retails for the construction of a model links near Tokio to serve as a guide for the development of other couses.

MAYOR HOME FROM TRIP.

HOOD RIVER, Or. — Mayor Robert B. Perigo, and Mrs. Perigo returned from a seven week's rail and water tour. They left San Francisco in early January aboard the steamer Finland, bound for New York city by way of the Panama canal. The vessel stopped only in the canal zone and at Havana.

"We were just 21 days on our trip from Portland to New York city," said Mr. Perigo, "and we had delightful weather every moment."

Mayor and Mrs. Perigo visited Washington D. C. and thence traveled to Mr. Perigo's old home at Boonville, Ind., to call on relatives. They visited a week at Tulsa, Okla., with relatives before returning to Hood River.

EXPLORER RAPS STORIES OF ICE

North Country Held Not as Cold as North Dakota and Montana by Stefansson.

(By William Gayce)

LOS ANGELES, (I.N.S.) — For real fiction about the polar regions consult the American school geography. Such was the advice of Viljalmur Stefansson famous explorer in an address here recently.

Dr. Steffansson himself educated in American schools and universities, makes the statement that "American education is a mass of miscellaneous information, most of which is incorrect."

The information regarding the polar regions—and the tropic regions also—in our geographies is about as reliable as the fairy tale originated centuries ago, that the ostrich sticks his head in the sand when he is frightened.

"Every text book in the United States five years ago said it was always cold in the polar regions," Dr. Stefansson declares, "except one, which declared 'it is never warm in the Arctic circle.'"

Gets Pretty Hot.

Yet he claims that our own weather bureau statistics show that at Fort Yukon during the summer it is often 90 degrees in the eshade. And that one reason the late President Harding did not go further on his recent trip to Alaska was that the heat was debilitating to Mrs. Harding.

"These things are known to the specialist," the explorer explains. "Why have they not been incorporated in our text books? Why is the truth not made known?"

Dr. Stefansson does not blame ignorance and tradition alone for this misinformation, but he blames the explorers themselves, who through their love of being heroes—and he says the polar regions are a hero factory — have refrained from telling the truth about the northland.

The traditional idea that the North Pole is difficult to reach is a superstition-begotten myth, even if it does not lie on the main line of a railroad and merely calls for 400 miles of sledding from the last point the steamer can penetrate, according to the explorer.

Iceland is icy in name only, and its capital in January, the coldest month, is no colder than Milan, Italy, during the same month, he claims.

Colder in Montana.

It is not as cold at the North Pole, according to records, as it gets in certain Montana towns where the mercury has a playful habit of dropping to 60 degrees below zero, while North Pole records, through not complete, show 54 degrees as the lowest registered, Stefansson asserts.

"I was just as much a hero as a child walking to school in North Dakota in a temperature of 54 degrees below zero and I was in exploring the polar regions," Stefansson said unromantically.

The snowfall, he claims, is four times as heavy as the snowfall at the polar regions. Also in the northern regions the snow is fine flaked and blows into ravines and gullies, leaving 90 per cent of the land clear with grass peeping through.

In these northern lands, the doctor claims, will reappear again the cattle range, once so romantic in the country's history. If it can be found that animals can survive, a grazing land larger than the United States will be opened.

Dr. Stefansson is bent on exploding the theory that the northern regions are an icy terror and passed five and a half years on his last trip in proving that an explorer and his company could live off the land there.

HERE'S NEW WAY TO PUT ONE OVER ON HUSBANDS

ELMIRA, N. Y. (I.N.S.)—If hubby interferes with your "petting partica" have him locked up.

This was the creed of pretty Mrs. Clara Conklin, according to her husband.

Conklin said his wife had him arrested on a charge that he "bear her." Convincing authorities of the injustice done him, Conklin went home and, behind darkened shades, found one pretty girl and two young men. The wife was secreted in a clothes closet. Conklin didn't prosecute on account of the three little children.

HORSE, 53, IS STILL DOING LIGHT SERVICE

BLOOMSBURG, Pa. (INS)—Clover, believed to be the oldest horse in the country recently observed his 53d birthday anniversary in his stall on a farm near here. Clover is apparently in the best of health and shows few of the infirmities his advanced age would indicate. However, he takes things easy nowadays, passing his declining years drawing a country minister about his parish. He does no heavy work. Clover raced for more than 20 years, his only public showing since then was in 1922, when he was sent to the New York Horse Show for exhibition.

Safe Drivers From Club.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or.—A safe Drivers' club, after the plan of the Portland organization will be launched here by the American Legion a the auto show, to be held February 29 and March 1, in an effort to reduce local automobile accidents and make the Klamath roads safe for visiting tourists.

Watertown Standard: Mud baths are being used to make women beautiful, so we may see some pretty politicians after mud sling elections.

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2½-lb. can Skagg's Cane & Maple Syrup	59c
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10-lb. can Blue Karo Syrup	79c

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8 cans Tomatoes in Puree	95c
7 cans Solid Pack Tomatoes	$1.00
7 cans Van Camp Hominy	99c
7 cans Dew Drop Peas	99c
2 cans, large, Van Camp's Baked Beans	45c
3 cans, medium, Van Camp's Baked Beans	39c
10 cans, small, Van Camp's Baked Beans	89c
10 cans, tall, Milk	99c
2 cans Sweet Potatoes	45c

Creamery Butter pr. lb. - 50c
3 doz. Eggs - - - 65c

MEATS & LARD	
Swift's Premium Hams, per lb.	30c
Swift's Empire Bacon, per lb.	25c
Swift's Bacon Backs, per lb.	23c
8-lb. can Silver Leaf Lard	$1.59
4-lb. can Silver Leaf Lard	84c
8 lbs. Jewel Shortening	$1.41
4 lbs. Jewel Shortening	79c
8-lb. can Snow Drift	$1.89
4-lb. can Snow Drift	99c
2-lb. can Snow Drift	55c

MISCELLANEOUS	
Cream Cheese, per lb.	29c
5 lbs. Brick Cream Cheese	$1.65
2 lbs. Gem Nut Margerine	55c
10 lbs. White Beans	69c
10 lbs. Italian Prunes	69c
10 lb. Pail Jelly	$1.69
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