

Wonderful Photograph of the Thames at Night



Here is a most remarkable view of the Thames at night, taken during the recent heat wave, when the atmosphere of the usually foggy city was startlingly clear. On the left bank are the houses of parliament.

Uncle Sam Saves on Office Rents

Government Is Largest Property Owner in the United States.

ECONOMY IS THE WATCHWORD

Congress Keeps an Eagle Eye on the Government's Housing Bill—Commission Saves Half-Million in Rents in Three Years.

Washington, D. C.—In the vigorous hunt for more ways of saving a dollar, congress is keeping an eagle eye on the government's housing bill. The government clerk may work in a granite masterpiece of Greek architecture that suggests a large and lavish scale of administration, but the classic edifice is run on a strictly modern, save-the-pennies basis.

The government is the largest property owner in the United States. Besides the great department buildings in Washington, each costing several million dollars, it owns offices all over the country. These include 1,250 post offices, ranging in value from small-town building worth only a few thousand dollars to the Chicago post office, which cost more than \$5,000,000.

Economy Becomes Watchword.

Economy is now the watchword in the management of all this property. Take the stucco buildings which sprang up to house the army of war stenographers and filing clerks in the capital. About 40,000 war workers have departed and whole blocks of the "tempo," as the war buildings were called, have been struck like circus tents. But some are needed because Washington still has twice as many clerks as in pre-war days.

The tempo near Potomac park stand on leased land and the lease is about to expire. Furthermore, the owners want a higher rate of rent, and if the government turns the property back to the owners it must tear down its stucco buildings and even pay for the structures that stood on the land when it took possession.

In this dilemma the government finds one satisfactory way out. It can buy the land for \$1,500,000, about what three years' rent would cost. Congress is considering this obviously economical measure, and approval is said to be certain. The temporary buildings are regarded as good for several years, and after that the government will still have the land as a site for permanent structures.

Buildings Present Problem.

Across the street from some of these temporary offices is another government problem. Here are two buildings, joined by passageways, which together make the largest office building in the world. They are the Navy and Munitions buildings. They contain 1,700,000 square feet of space and some of the corridors are 1,500 feet long.

These record-breaking office buildings are a bone of contention because they were put up as temporary war structures. They stand firmly enough on government-owned ground, but the land is a part of Potomac park, and the city-planning scheme calls for the removal of the prosaic buildings to develop the park.

The buildings are modern in every respect and are extremely solid for temporary construction. If they had been built across the street on the leased ground which the government is now buying they would have stood unchallenged and serviceable for at least fifteen years to come. They may stand for years as it is. The two buildings together cost more than \$7,000,000. They house several thousand workers who would have to be provided for somewhere if the biggest government office unit were scrapped.

Commission Put in Charge.

Economy and the city-beautiful idea are contending over this situation, and economy has the advantage now. Its cause being advanced for the government by a public buildings commission at the capitol. This commission has for its ultimate aim the removal of ev-

ery government office in Washington from rented building space. The Department of Agriculture, which is housed in 26 different buildings, about half of which are rented, is an example of the problem which confronts the commission.

The public buildings commission is out to save the government money, and it points proudly to the fact that its economy begins at home. It has no crew of stenographers, clerks and messengers. Three years ago when it started it was given an initial appropriation of \$10,000 by congress, and it still has \$1,000 to its credit in the bank.

In three years it has saved the government more than half a million dollars in rents by moving bureaus out of rented buildings into government-owned offices. Thus the commission notes that the Veterans' bureau personnel is shrinking daily and it finds that there is room in the war risk building for the entire force of the alien property custodian. This official and his staff have been occupying a six-story apartment house at a cost to the government of \$30,000 a year rent. The commission arranged with the bureau to move and credits itself with saving the country \$30,000.

Lavish Building at an End.

Unless there is a sharp reaction from the present tendency toward efficiency and economy there will be no more elaborate monumental effects in department buildings. Sixteen-foot ceilings, fireplaces, thick walls and laboriously-carved room decorations such as are seen about the state, war and navy building, and other early government edifices, are conspicuously absent from recent government construction.

An example of the old-style ponderousness which characterized the first federal buildings is found in the granite pillars on the treasury facades. These huge pillars were quarried in Maine and shipped to Washington on sailing vessels. It took 18 oxen and eight horses to carry each of them to the building. Time was no obstacle in those days. Seventeen years were spent in constructing the state, war and navy building. The new navy and munitions buildings were run up in five and a half months.

The state, war and navy building cost \$10,000,000 at a time when labor was cheap. The new buildings average about \$3,000,000. They have Ionic and Doric columns and they are shining white, but they are distinctly businesslike in appearance. They

Goes Back to Prison Cell for Forgetting

New York.—For being forgetful, Alexander Werchinsky, a convict, has been returned to Sing Sing prison as a parole violator after five months' freedom, and will spend two and one-half years more in prison. He was originally sentenced to from two and a half to five years for alleged assault in Manhattan. After serving his minimum term he was paroled and released last December 12 with instructions to report regularly to his parole agent. He failed to report and vanished. When rearrested he said he is absent-minded and forgot to make the periodical report.

suggest, rather than imitate, Athens and old Europe.

Post Office to Be Plainer.

It is probable that the day of the beautiful, be-columned marble post office is past. Since 1913 there has been no public buildings bill to provide at one time several hundred post office buildings for the country. These bills had very little to do with economy. It was not uncommon for a town of a few thousand souls which was represented by a live congressman, to win a \$40,000 post office. Each congressman voted for the appropriation bill because it contained some item in which he was interested and to disapprove of any clause was to ditch the whole measure.

Congress was criticised for this sort of pork legislation. The most successful post office getters retorted that a federal building of beauty and dignity was an inspiration to the citizens of a town, and that from that point of view it was a worth-while investment. The European war put a stop to such argument and to the marble-front post offices.

A few post offices are still being constructed from the provisions of the 1913 bill, but no construction work for the government is being done in Washington. Nor is there much prospect of any new government buildings for a year or more. The important archives building waits only for the word of congress.

Two recent fires in the treasury have shown that the old buildings are not invulnerable, and that documents of great value stored in them are far from safe. But economy is rampant and it will doubtless be many months before congress can be persuaded to spend money for a building program, even to insure the safety of the national records.

Alaskan Natives Mourn Kilbuck

Gloom in the Far Northland Follows Death of Beloved Indian Missionary.

WILL NOT FORGET HIS WORK

From Kansas to Arctic John Henry Kilbuck Carried the Gospel, Saving Lives and Winning Love of Natives.

Juneau.—There is gloom among the natives in Alaska today.

From Point Barrow—the farthest north—to Metlakatla and Juneau in the south; from the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and Yukon down to the sea, is traveling forth the word that "Kilbuck is dead." Everywhere the news permeates, there follows sadness. Grown men and women among the Eskimos and Indians grieve like children. All because the "most loved man beyond 54-40" is no more.

For more than four decades John Henry Kilbuck, Muncie Indian of the old Delaware nation that roamed over Pennsylvania before the days of Washington and William Penn, had been intimately associated with the Klinkits and Takus of southeastern Alaska, or the Eskimos and breed tribes around Point Barrow. With his pale-face wife he was guardian, counselor, spiritual guide and friend.

Will Not Forget Him.

But the country which John Kilbuck played such an important part in developing will not forget him. The thousands of reindeer that roam the tundras under the watchful eye of their native shepherds, will forever remind the natives of him. It was Kilbuck who, at the request of the United States government, introduced reindeer propagation in Alaska, and by so doing he banished the specter of famine that periodically wiped out entire tribes when the hard times came and the winters closed in before they were prepared.

Akjak and Bethel, both founded by the Moravian missionary, some day may grow into flourishing cities when Alaska comes into its own. And they will cherish his memory.

Doings of missionaries, as a rule, make rather tame reading. But the activities of John Kilbuck and his wife were not confined to strictly spiritual things.

Four different times did the Kilbucks go "below" with the intention of spending their declining years in the States. And four times they went back. The call was irresistible.

The last time—it was to have been different. With all the best intentions, accentuated by memories of past failures to keep good resolutions—the pioneer torchbearers of civilization resolved to spend their declining years near the homes of their forefathers—on the Chippewa Indian reservation down in Kansas.

Deep down in their hearts, however, they had a "hunch" that the North would win. It always had.

So the North Won Again.

In their little white and green cottage, nestling in the Chippewa hills and overlooking the placid Marais des Cygnes river in eastern Kansas the Kilbucks were waiting. Waiting for word that the break-up in the Yukon and Kuskokwim was about to begin. They had reached their decision.

"They need us. The influenza has reached Alaska. If it gets into the interior before we do nobody knows what will happen. Thousands may perish. Their deer, now numbering thousands, will be cast adrift over the

tundras—prey to wolves and wild dogs and equally unscrupulous 'breeds'."

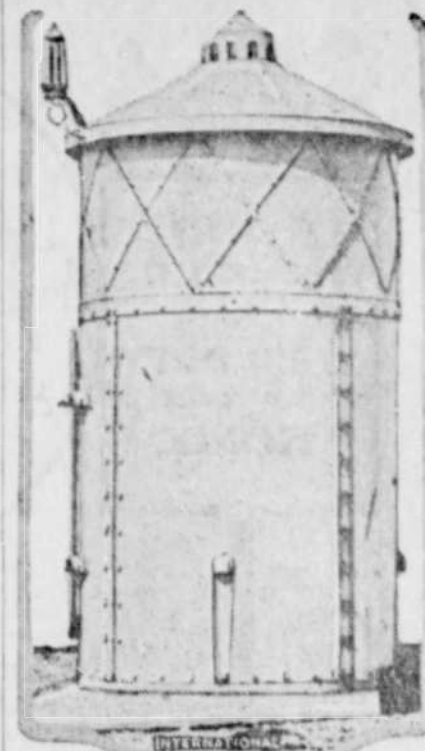
With the first word of the thaw they took a steamer out of Seattle. They arrived none too soon. Influenza already was taking its toll. But they did get there in time to save hundreds.

The Kilbucks took up their work where they had left off upon their departure for the States. They were just whipping things into shape and getting comfortably settled for the last chapter of their life's book when pneumonia and typhoid, diseases from which they had saved thousands of Uncle Sam's little Indian wards, struck home. In three days Kilbuck was dead.

It was back in 1885 that John Kilbuck and his white wife arrived in Alaska. He had just graduated from the Moravian Missionary school at Nazareth, Pa., where he had been sent by a Christian worker among the Kansas Indians.

It took years to gain the confidence of the Alaska natives, but patience and kindness finally won and now no name is better known or more beloved among the Alaska Indians or Eskimos than Kilbuck.

AUTOMATIC LIGHTHOUSE



New automatic lighthouse recently completed at Barry Holmes Gower, England. The only attention it needs is to be replenished once in two years with chemicals. When the actinic light value reaches a certain degree it lights itself, and when the daylight reaches a corresponding degree, it extinguishes itself.

Gets Recipes of Cannibals

English Woman Novelist Learns Ways of New Guinea Epicures During Long Sojourn.

THEIR MANNERS ARE PRAISED

Says Hypnotism Prevails Among Natives to an Extent Appearing Incredible—Position of Women Is Deplorable.

London.—Miss Beatrice Grimshaw, the well known novelist, who has been 15 years in the South Sea Islands, has returned from New Guinea. As an indication of the wilderness and the unknown character of the vast tracts of territory comprising that country she mentioned that quite recently the missionaries, with the aid of airplanes, had discovered a valley containing 10,000 people whose existence had not even been suspected. They were found to be living at an altitude where it was imagined that human life could not endure. She had a wonderful story to tell of her experiences. To a representative of the Evening Standard she said:

"New Guinea is one of the most noteworthy countries in the world, and a great deal of it has never been explored by white people. Within a certain distance the government has done a great deal, but there are stretches in which cannibal tribes live to themselves. Many, however, are induced to work on the plantations, and the cannibals are certainly the finest native workers, because of their physical development and their demeanor. But cannibalism flourishes, and the people who practice it do not regard it as wrong. In the interior cannibals live to themselves, and it is only when they come under British jurisdiction that their cannibalistic tendencies are checked. One gets so accustomed to this question of cannibalism that it is accepted almost as a

matter of course. I know the cookery recipes now as to the best methods of preparing human food.

Huge Stove Oven Used.

"In one part of the country there is a stone oven six feet long dug into a side of a hill for the purpose of dealing with the victims. The inhabitants of one village may attack another. The prisoners are tortured terribly, and then eaten. One method is to take out their eyes and then roast the body alive in the traditional three-legged caldron. The cannibals break the bones and legs of their victims beforehand sometimes, and then let the body lie in a running stream, which method, they believe, makes the meat more tender. The odd feature of it all is that the most determined cannibals are extremely well-mannered, and in all other respects are the best workers you can find. As to whether cannibalism springs from the love of human flesh or is merely a ritual one cannot say. I think the cannibals really like the human flesh. But you cannot get them to talk about it.

"Sorcery has a remarkable hold on the people in this country, and the occult powers that are displayed can only be regarded by white people as amusing. The natives even have a sorcerers' university where natives are taught for a period of two years. Sorcerers can carry poisonous and dangerous snakes in their hair, and can train them to bite people, leaving them loose in a house, and it is even possible, it is said, to make a snake bite a particular person. Equally extraordinary are the powers possessed by conjurers.

"I believe these natives understand hypnotism from end to end. They do table-turning with a sort of alligator-shaped image. They ask questions of spirits, and see blue lights. This happens in the Gulf country. The power of hypnotism is used to an extent that seems barely credible, but there is no doubt, to my mind, that certain natives are believed to hypnotize whole audiences, and they do it in one instance by means of a dance of the most peculiar character. I have seen this dance, and the extraordinary effect of it. The performer apparently dominates the whole of the room by his actions. The effect of the dancing is that hypnosis on a massed scale like this can be induced in the wierdest possible way.

"Several people have tried to investigate the meaning of the mind, but they have not succeeded. It is quite obvious that the natives are saturated in hypnotism as a result of the practice of many centuries, which enables them to do all sorts of things that to us are always inexplicable. I do not admire spiritualism or hypnotism, and I am rather glad to find that it has its roots among savages.

"The position of women is deplorable. They are in effect slaves. Marriage is by purchase, and it is usually dependent on the number of pigs that can be offered by the bridegroom to the bride's parents. The pig, in fact, is thought to be of very much more value than the wife."

Tree That Grew Apples Now Produces Cherries

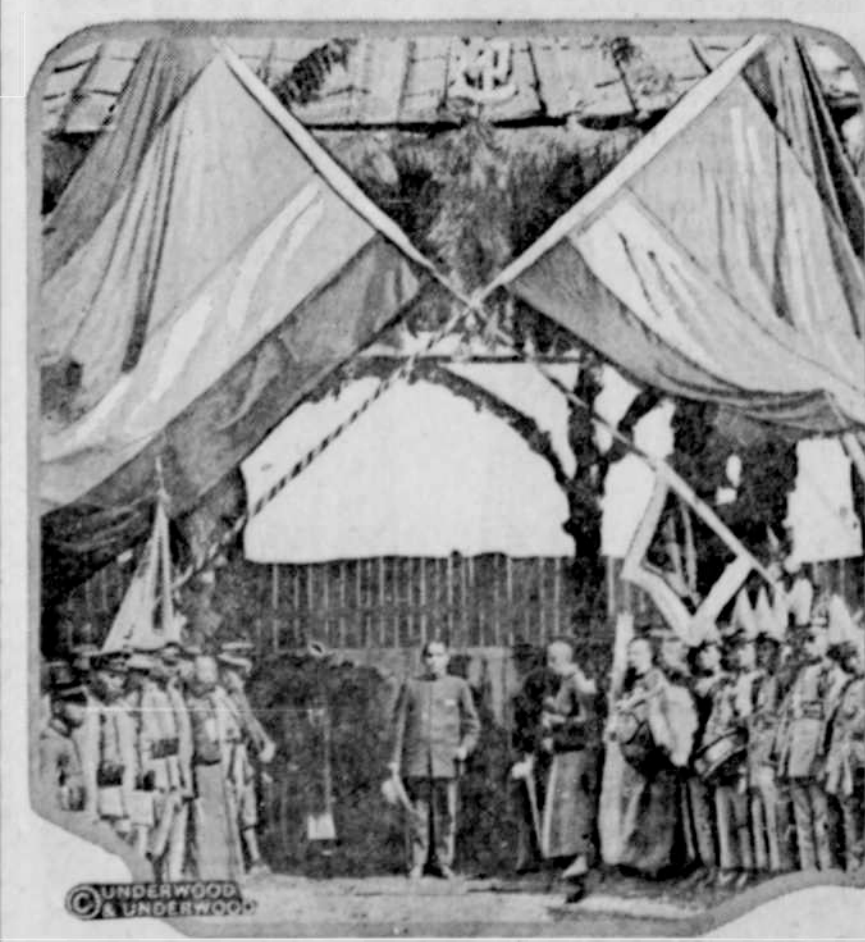
A tree that produced apples last year and is filled with cherries this year, is the unusual sight on the William Bagley farm, near Onancock, Del. The tree was one of several purchased from a nursery, and was bought for an apple tree. In every appearance it is an apple tree. Last year it bore for the first time three fine apples. This year the tree is filled with cherries and not a sign of an apple.

Two of Marshal Foch's Souvenirs



Marshal Foch has gone back to France, carrying with him numerous souvenirs of his visit to the United States. Among the most prized are the gold sword presented him by the French Institute in the United States, which he is here seen receiving from President MacDougal Hawke; and the Montana wildcat given him by a post of the American Legion, shown below.

Sun Yat Sen Welcomed at Kweilin



Sun Yat Sen, head of the government of South China at Canton, may now be induced to submit to the Peking government, since General Chang, whose cause he espoused, has been defeated. The photograph shows Dr. Sun being welcomed by the citizens of Kweilin after his army took possession of that city.