

TY COMMERCIAL IS YEARS OLD TODAY

Date of Opening of
in Gate to Shipping

LOS FIRST CRAFT

San Francisco
Front Owned and
operated by Public

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 4.—The opening of the new
commercial harbor, on
the little packet
1,775 days out from San
Francisco, the first ship to
arrive at a harbor with a
commercial front owned and
operated by the public, and
the opening of the harbor
to the public, is the first
step in the development of
the harbor. The harbor is
the first of its kind in the
world, and it is the first
step in the development of
the harbor. The harbor is
the first of its kind in the
world, and it is the first
step in the development of
the harbor.

MARRY YOUNG AND LIVE LONG, BOY SCOUTS TOLD

INSURANCE COMPANY MAN
GIVES SIMPLE RULES

Avoid Indoor Dancing, Shun
College Athletics, Live to Be 100,
Says Johnson

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
HICCA, July 31.—One who
desires to live 100 years should
marry early, refrain from indoor
dancing, should not be a college
athlete and be neither rich nor
poor, according to an address made
here recently by Albert M. Johnson,
president of the National Life
Insurance company, before several
hundred boy scouts. Mr. Johnson
said these maxims were reached
by his company following statistical
study of the results from a
survey on longevity under modern
conditions.

The long list of "don'ts" which
Mr. Johnson said the survey sug-
gested in order to attain this age
contained a few "do's," chief among
them being "do not be a college
athlete," "do not be rich or poor,"
and "do not be a college athlete."
Mr. Johnson said that the survey
showed that the average life ex-
pectancy of a man is 70 years, and
that of a woman is 75 years.

"Our statistics show, when com-
piled and averaged, that to reach
five score years one should marry
early, be neither rich nor poor,
avoid indoor dancing, shun college
athletics, and live to be 100,"
Mr. Johnson said. "Husbands, you
find live longer than bachelors
because of their more regular
habits. Stage people are handi-
capped by long and hard hours.
Heart strain is too common in the
theater."

Moderate Means Safeguard

"Persons earning between \$2000
and \$5000 a year live longer. This
probably is due to the fact that
moderate incomes do not give a
person enough for dissipation, but
are adequate for comfort and
sensible living.

"The religious in a true way. It
is the religious who are happier as
a rule and going to church tends to
make them regular in their habits.
Do not drink liquor and do not
smoke. If you must, until you are
beyond 21 years of age, do not
smoke. The most emphatic results of
our survey was the evidence that the
practices cannot be indulged in
temperately by enough people to
give you much of a chance to die.
Stretch your muscles up. Short-
necked people are better subjects
of apoplexy. Stretching your neck
gives the blood vessels their less
chance to clog. Take mild exercise
daily, regularly, and not intermit-
tently or savagely."

PEASANT FARMERS NEED ABANDONED WHEAT FARMS AVAILABLE TO RUSSIANS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
SPOKANE, Wash., July 31.—A
plan for bringing a colony of
Russian peasants to Douglas county
for the resettlement of abandoned
wheat farms there were outlined
at a recent meeting of the
land settlement committee of the
Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Many fertile farms, it was de-
clared, some possessing valuable
improvements, had been abandon-
ed because of crop failures and
could be secured with little or no
payment and made to pay for
themselves within a few years.
W. H. Miller told the committee
that these farms would produce
bumper crops had they been plant-
ed this year.

Mr. Miller expressed the belief
that mortgage men handling the
land would assist the settlers in
securing cattle and other stock
and that they would not require
any payments on the principle of
at least five years after taking
possession. Now the committee is
seeking further information about
peasant people in Russia, Austria,
and Czechoslovakia.

WHITFIELD NOW IS POET CONDEMNED YOUTH SPENDS TIME WRITING VERSE

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 1.—
The death sentence and confine-
ment in the death cell is a power-
ful incentive to literary endeavor,
according to one of the poets who
was sentenced to the state peni-
tentiary, who is George Edward Whitfield as an
example.

Whitfield was sentenced to be
executed July 12 for murder of
11-year-old Anna Nook. Battle-
ground school girl, but following
last efforts to appeal his case the
execution date was postponed.
While in the death cell here Whit-
field turned to writing poetry and
short stories, through the sale of
which he hoped to realize money
to be used in financing an appeal.

MINING PROJECT HUGE

IDAHO GOLD AND RUBY MINE
VENTURE GREATEST

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
LORAIN, Idaho, July 31.—
Crowning 14 years of effort by
which nearly insurmountable
difficulties have been overcome,
big-scale hydraulic mining opera-
tions are expected to be started
within a few days in the
gold and ruby mine near here. The
hydraulic mining adventure is said
to be the largest ever attempted in
any part of the world.

Twenty miles of roads were dug
by steam shovel, six miles of ditches
were constructed, dikes and per-
manent mill was built for receiving
fine gold and black sands, in the
14 years of preparation for opera-
tions. Sluice boxes are being put
in the bed rock in the canyon, in
the bottom of the main canyon,
about 100 feet upstream from the
toe of the big cut, in readiness
for the expected clean-up of gold
and low treasure.

REAL NEED FOR LANDING FIELD IS EMPHASIZED

Aeronautical Safety Code
Tells How to Build It

BIG FUTURE FOR PLANES

People Soon May Live Wherever
They Please and Hop Off for
Long Journey Home

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Ex-
perts of the Bureau of Standards
of the Department of Commerce
believe that within the next ten
years the United States will see an
extension of the use of aircraft for
business and pleasure somewhat
similar to the extension in the
use of automobile between 1905
and 1915. Airplanes will be used
more and more for carrying mail
and perishable goods, while it is
not impossible that people of mod-
erate wealth will find them useful
for commuting, for business trips
and for week-end and vacation
trips.

The effect of the airplane, if
developed as is expected, will be
to extend very greatly the distance
which such trips can be made in
a given period of time. They will
permit commuting from distances
of a hundred miles, while week-
end trips can be made from New
York to the thousand islands, from
San Francisco to Yosemite, from
Washington and Baltimore to the
mountains of Virginia, and from
Boston to the Maine woods.

If the vision of the experts
materialize, people, whose business
requires only occasional visits to
the city can live almost anywhere
they choose, while some of our
wealthiest men can spend their
winters in Florida and their sum-
mers in Nova Scotia, and still keep
in touch with business interest in
New York.

All of these possibilities indicate
a considerable extension of the
city's influence, with rise in real
estate values and an increase in
property for many of our smaller
towns. But it must be remem-
bered that the airplane traffic will
not be evenly distributed. The fly-
ing people go where landing facil-
ities are provided. The town that
first provides these facilities should
become popular with aircraft and
may in later years be the fashion-
able resort of the region. Good
rail and motor roads, combined
with beautiful scenery, have made
our fashionable suburbs and sum-
mer resorts of today, and even a
good landing field combined with
other desirable characteristics
should help make the fashionable
suburb and summer resorts of the
future.

The requisite dimensions, prop-
ortions and equipment of landing
fields have been thoroughly studied
by experts and best modern knowl-
edge on the subject is embodied
in the National Aeronautical Safety
code now being prepared under
the auspices of the Bureau of
Standards and the Society of Auto-
motive Engineers.

This code specifies first of all
the methods of rating and grading
landing fields, the rating being in
accordance with the facilities pro-
vided and being designated by a
number, while the grading is done
in accordance with the size and
character of the landing area. Thus
an A-1 landing field is one of the
largest necessary size and equipped
with all needed facilities, and A-4
is a large field poorly equipped,
etc.

Field rated as first class (1) will
have hanger space, repair equip-
ment, tools, etc.; supplies of fuel,
oil, water, and spare parts, tele-
phone communication; hotel near
and convenient transportation to
the metropolis for passengers and
freight; attendants at all times;
guard to enforce field regulations;
obstacle lights, course lights, and
night ground with indicator; vis-
ible beacon, radio, both beacon and
communication.

Second class fields will have all
this equipment except the beacon
and radio equipment. Third class
landing fields will have mooring
space with some tools and repair
equipment nearby; supplies of fuel,
oil, and water accessible; telephone
nearby; good roads to the city; at-
tendant available upon arrange-
ment. Fourth class fields are those
which are not equipped with all
these facilities.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF VILLA'S MURDER

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

It was found that a platinum tip
melted on being struck. Since the
melting-point of platinum is va-
riously fixed at 1700 to 1800 de-
grees centigrade, it was clear that
the lightning's heat exceeded that
temperature. Later an instance
developed in which an iridium tip
was melted by a stroke. The melt-
ing-point of this metal is said to
be 2900 degrees centigrade.

BERLIN SCOUTS REPORT OF CIVIL WAR THREATS

GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD NOT
SHARE IN SUCH FOLLY

Any Revolt Against Will of Ma-
jority Would Be Summarily
Dealt With

(By The Associated Press)
BERLIN, July 31.—According
to a semi-official statement issued
today the government does not be-
lieve there is any foundation for
recent newspaper references to the
possibility of civil war in Ger-
many, inasmuch as the overwhelm-
ing majority of the people will not
allow an attack against the exist-
ing "criminal foolishness."

Should attempts be made on any
side to revolt against the will of
the majority of the people, the
government will ruthlessly use all
means at its disposal to overcome
such an attack against the exist-
ence and constitution of the re-
ich, it is added, the government
possesses the necessary means to
do this.

The statement apparently is a
reply to recent nationalist and
communist newspaper allegations
that each side was preparing for
a revolt, and particularly to a let-
ter which a nationalist member of
the reichstag wrote to Chancellor
Cuno, alleging that the Prussian
minister of the interior, Herr Ser-
wing, was favoring the left, to
be initiated from the left.

Communists also issued a
warning of the alleged imminence
of a fascist rising under Reichs-
wehr officers.

CHICAGO TEMPLE HUGE

CHURCH EDIFICE IS AMONG
TALLEST IN WORLD

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
CHICAGO, July 31.—The new
Chicago Temple built by the Meth-
odist Episcopal church at a cost
of \$2,100,000, located in Chicago's
loop at the intersection of two of
the busiest thoroughfares in the
world, will be ready for its official
dedication October 3, when the
Rock River conference of North-
western Illinois churches will meet.

The total value of the building,
one of the tallest churches in the
world, and the ground on which
it stands will figure nearly \$6,500,-
000.

The height of the structure from
street to top of spire will be 556
feet, with 21 stories devoted to
church and office use. The doors
of the temple will be open to
worshippers day and night.

EARLY BAN ON ICE CREAM

REGULATION IN ENGLAND IS
STRICTLY ENFORCED

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
LONDON, July 31.—England
does not have to contend with pro-
hibition but, according to the ideas
of the ice cream and temperance
refreshment trades federation, the
ice cream and soft drinks would
make Mr. Volstead envious.

Under the present law the sale
of this class of refreshment is
prohibited after nine thirty in the
evening. The bone of contention
is that the West end clubs and
hotels are allowed to sell ice cream
until midnight, while the working
classes cannot buy it after half
past nine. The regulation was en-
acted as a wartime measure.

The federation will urge the
Labor party to place the matter
before the House of Commons.

HOW HOT IS LIGHTING?

QUESTION OF HEAT DEBATED
BY GERMAN SCIENTISTS

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
BERLIN, June 22.—The ques-
tion of the degree of heat gen-
erated by lighting has been agi-
tated recently in German scientifi-
c circles because of the effect, ob-
served after electrical storms, of
lightning on the tips of lightning
rods.

It was found that a platinum tip
melted on being struck. Since the
melting-point of platinum is va-
riously fixed at 1700 to 1800 de-
grees centigrade, it was clear that
the lightning's heat exceeded that
temperature. Later an instance
developed in which an iridium tip
was melted by a stroke. The melt-
ing-point of this metal is said to
be 2900 degrees centigrade.

BAR MEETING TO DEBATE CURB ON SUPREME COURT

ASSOCIATION TO GATHER ON
AUGUST 29 FOR MEET

Matter of Declaring Acts of Con-
gress Unconstitutional to Be
Discussed by Members

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—Pro-
posals to curb the power of the
United States supreme court in the
matter of declaring acts of con-
gress unconstitutional by a major-
ity vote, are expected to be one of
the important questions before the
annual convention here of the
American Bar association, August
29-31, according to John Junell,
secretary of the convention ar-
rangements committee.

An elaborate array of legal tal-
ent in the United States, England,
France, Spain, Italy, and Canada
will participate in the sessions.
Mr. Junell said, the foreign repre-
sentatives being chosen, Lord Bir-
kenhead, Lord Chancellor and one
of Great Britain's ablest legal
minds, will deliver one of the
principal addresses. Present and
former members of the supreme
court have prominent places on
the program. Chief Justice Taft,
chairman of the committee on
Judicial Ethics, will read his re-
port August 30.

John Davis to Attend
Among other nationally-known
personages to attend will be John
W. Davis, former ambassador to
Great Britain and president of the
American Bar association; Elihu
Root, former secretary of state and
president of the Council of the
American Law Institute; Charles
S. Whitman, former governor of
New York; George W. Wickers-
ham, former U. S. attorney gen-
eral; and William D. Draper Lewis,
secretary of the American Law In-
stitute.

A report on the meeting of the
American Law Institute, which will
be held in conjunction with the
bar convention, will be given Aug-
ust 31 by Mr. Lewis. The Institute
has for its purpose the clarification
and simplification of the legal code
and its better adaptation to social
needs.

MYSTIC SHRINE MECCA

DEVOUT PEASANTS RESPOND
WHEN "VISION" APPEARS

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
BEDAPOST, July 6.—A great
wave of religious feeling is today
sweeping over the peasantry of
Hungary because of the alleged
appearance of a picture of the
Holy Virgin in the branches of a
walnut tree in a little village in
the county of Zemplen.

Thousands of peasants come
daily from all parts of the coun-
try to kneel piously before the spot
where the tree stood. For within
the past three weeks, since the pic-
ture was said first to have appear-
ed, tens of thousands of peasants
have been flocking to the shrine.
Peasants are now digging deep into
the ground to possess themselves of
the last vestiges of the roots.

Near the trunk of a walnut tree
near the shrine, a spring has appear-
ed since the peasants began to fre-
quent the locality. The water of
this spring is now attracting other
pilgrims, the lame, the halt and
the blind, many of whom profess
to have found relief.

CURE TRACHOMA CASES

MALADY IS CURBED BY AMER-
ICAN RELIEF WORKERS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
ALEXANDROPOL, Armenia, July
15.—Three thousand of the
American Near East Relief or-
ganization center here, who for the
past two years have been treated
for trachoma by Dr. R. T. Uhlis,
of Kansas City, Mo., have been
discharged as cured.

Practically all of the 20,000 chil-
dren concentrated at Alexandropol
by the Near East Relief are suf-
fering from trachoma in various
stages. Ninety-two thousand treat-
ments have been administered in
one week under Dr. Uhlis' direc-
tion at the various orphanage eye
clinics.

In addition to treating patients
already infected, American relief
workers are carrying on an exten-
sive educational campaign to pre-
vent the further spread of the
disease.

Ex-Secretary Lansing, Ill, Uses Insulin

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ger-
man, July 31.—The ex-secretary
of state, Mr. Robert Lansing, who
has been suffering from diabetes,
has been treated by the use of in-
sulin, it is announced.

Former Secretary of State Robert
Lansing, who is seriously ill, in
Washington, D. C., has re-
sponded favorably to insulin treat-
ment, it is announced. Insulin is
an extract of the pancreatic gland
of cattle. Its use was discovered
by Dr. F. G. Bantling, of Canada.

DREADED WOLVERINE IS FAST BECOMING EXTINCT

'Glutton of America' Making
His Last Stand

OLD HAUNTS IN SIERRAS

Being Killed Off by Man and by
Own Gluttonous Habit of
Eating Porcupine

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The
Sierra Nevada wolverine, known
as the "glutton of America," and
famed for his fierce and blood-
thirsty disposition, is making his
last stand in the high Sierras, ac-
cording to Walter Fry, head of the
nature guide service, Sequoia Na-
tional Park, California. The wol-
verine, Mr. Fry says, is being killed
off by man, his natural enemy, and
by his own gluttonous habit of
killing and eating the porcupine.
The latter's quills puncture the
wolverine's intestines causing him
a death of agony in from seven to
ten days.

"The wolverine," says Mr. Fry,
"is by far the largest and most
formidable of the weasel family.
It is a strong, heavy-bodied animal,
seldom weighing more than 125
pounds, or exceeding 22 inches
in height or 40 inches in length.
The wolverine, commonly speaking,
is not an aggressive animal, but
will fight desperately when at-
tacked, or for the care of his young."

When once engaged in combat
the beast knows no such thing as
retreat, dying, if need be, but never
failing back. He fights as long as
a single spark of life remains.

"Mountain lion, bear, and moun-
tain coyotes, whether coming
singly or collectively upon a wol-
verine, seem to fully realize his
ferociousness and quickly give way
to his path. The wolverine not
only expects the larger animals to
leave him alone, but requires them
to give up their own prey and per-
mit him to satisfy his gluttonous
appetite. I have witnessed big
game leave a carcass when a wol-
verine appeared, giving him free
reign to devour the remains."

"The wolverine has no winning
bursts of speed to catch his food
supply, nor has he the gift of
stalking his quarry. His lack of
speed and skill has forced the
animal to be a scavenger and eat
anything in the way of flesh that
is captured or found dead. He
often follows the trap lines of fur
trappers, eating up the carcasses
catches, baits, and at times drag-
ing away the traps."

Beast Tears Down Cabins
"He will invade a ranger's or
trapper's cabin by tearing a hole
through the roof or side-wall, de-
stroy the food contents, and what
he cannot eat or carry away, he
will destroy in a manner that ren-
ders the food unfit for use. He
will expend a surprising amount of
labor in carrying off and burying
foodstuffs and articles for which
he has no use."

However, despite the destructive
nature of the wolverine, Mr. Fry
says the animal should not exter-
minated. He urges that steps be
taken immediately for the animal's
protection. He says the wolverine
has played an important part in
helping to save the larger game
animals during the attacks of con-
tagious diseases by consuming as
food the dead and sick animals,
thus preventing the spread of the
contagion. At their present rate
of extinction they will soon go
down and out and will join in
history the mastodon and mammoth
of the past."

RUHR FOLK SHUN TRAINS

GRASS HAS BEGUN TO SPROUT
ON IDLE FREIGHT CARS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
ESSEN, Germany, July 31.—If
American could loan Australia a
few of her secondhand lakes or
rivers, Australia would be much
better off, according to observa-
tions of H. B. Chasch of Sydney,
Australia, who is touring this
country by automobile.

"Lack of available water supply
in our country is the only thing
holding back agriculture," he said
on passing through the Ruhr.
"We have no more-capable moun-
tains that insure constant supply.
Touring your country it was gratifying
to see we were never out of sight
of such snow-capped peaks from
the time we left Portland until
after we left Trinidad, Colo., east-
ward on the Santa Fe trail."

ENVIES LAKES' RIVERS

LOAN OF WATERWAYS BOON
TO AUSTRALIA

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
SPOKANE, Wash., August 2.—
If American could loan Australia a
few of her secondhand lakes or
rivers, Australia would be much
better off, according to observa-
tions of H. B. Chasch of Sydney,
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country by automobile.

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to see we were never out of sight
of such snow-capped peaks from
the time we left Portland until
after we left Trinidad, Colo., east-
ward on the Santa Fe trail."

RUHR BECOMING RURAL

SECTION NOW FILLED WITH
PEOPLE ON ROLLERS

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
ESSEN, July 31.—Germans in the
Ruhr, passively resisting the
French, declined to ride on trains
run by Frenchmen. Hence it soon
became a question of stay at home,
find some other means of locomo-
tion.

They did the latter, and today
the Ruhr is filled with people on
rollers. Tens of thousands of
laborers have bicycles, motor-
cycles, or a small coaster propelled
by a gasoline motor to go to and
from their work. Hundreds of
thousands of others are taken to
their places of employment and
back in motor trucks furnished by
their employers.

PREMIER SPURNS TIES

WITOS OF POLAND, HOWEVER,
WEARS TAILORED SUITS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
WARSAW, Poland, July 22.—Premier
Witos, of Poland, never wears a
tie, it is said, in order to
accentuate his peasant origin,
although his suits are cut by the
best tailor in Poland.

A Warsaw newspaper recently
opened a subscription to buy a tie
for Mr. Witos. In a few days the
funds collected amounted to 1,700,
000 marks. Mr. Witos would not
accept the money, however, and
at his request it was handed over
to the Red Cross society as a do-
nation to be known as "The Neck-
tie of M. Witos."

PRELATE HERE TO SAVE ALTARS OF PALESTINE

HOLY PLACES IN DANGER OF
BECOMING NEGLECTED

Archbishop Panteleimon Says Holy
Sepulchre, Bethlehem, Nazareth,
Mount of Olives Neglected

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
NEW YORK, July 31.—The sac-
red places of the Holy Land, the
places hallowed by the human
presence of the Saviour are in dan-
ger of becoming shabby and neg-
lected. That is the word issued by
Archbishop Panteleimon, repre-
sentative of the Patriarchate of
Jerusalem who has come to this
country to interest the Christians
of America in saving these places
and maintaining them in the dig-
nity to which their sacred associa-
tions entitle them.

The locations include the Holy
Sepulchre, Bethlehem, Nazareth,
the Mount of Olives, and others
woven into life of the Lord. They
have been maintained in the past
by the Patriarchate of Jerusalem,
one of the four great branches of
the Orthodox Eastern church. But
today the Patriarchate faces the
rapid exhaustion of its funds as a
result of conditions following the
war, and the archbishop is here
to co-operate with the Ameri-
can Committee on the Preserva-
tion of the Sacred Places in the
Holy Land in making good the de-
ficiency.

The committee is under the joint
chairmanship of the Rev. William
T. Manning, Bishop of the
Episcopal Diocese of New York,
and the Rev. Charles S. Macfar-
land, general secretary of the Fed-
eral Council of Churches of Christ
in America.

FOREST INSECTS MENACE

FIRE PROTECTION NOT ONLY
NEED OF PRESENT

(Correspondence of Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 4.—
The protection of forests and
forest products from insects is of
scarcely less importance than their
protection from fire, says the fore-
most service, United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture, in a state-
ment here. Losses of forest
insect attacks upon living trees
and crude, finished and utilized
forest products are estimated by
the forest service at \$150,000,000
annually.

The western pine beetle, the
gypsy moth, the chestnut blight
and the white-pine blister rust are
the most damaging of the insects
and diseases which are now attack-
ing the trees and forest products,
according to the forest service.

By far the most serious menace
of insect attack to forest crops at
the present time lies in the imported
epidemic, "states the forest service."
The chestnut blight, imported
from eastern Asia on nursery
stock in the early nineties, has all
but exterminated this useful tree
throughout its northern range.
Quarantines of foreign tree nur-
sery stock, the only effective means
of preventing such diseases, have
only recently been put in force.

The most important example of
this type of disease is the white-
pine blister rust. Introduced from
Europe within the last twenty
years it is now wide-spread
through the northern range of the
eastern white pine, and has recently
been found extensively in Brit-
ish Columbia and, to a limited ex-
tent, in Washington on the western
white pine. The very existence of
the western white sugar pine
forests is threatened."

During the construction of the
new branch, ballast trains bring-
ing gravel were given priority over
every other train on the Salt
Lake route main line. The biggest
day's output was 119 cars. In the
87 days nearly one-half million
tons of gravel were hauled an av-
erage distance of 100 miles.

WORKING WEEK SHORTER

AVERAGE LENGTH DECLINES
BY 36 MINUTES

(By The Associated Press)
NEW YORK, July 31.—The
length of the working week in the
average American has declined 36
minutes in the last two years, ac-
cording to a statement by the Na-
tional Bureau of Economic Re-
search, summarizing the results of
a nation-wide investigation which
was undertaken for the business
cycle committee of President Har-
ding's conference on unemployment.
Outlining the results of the inves-
tigation, Dr. Willford L. King, of
the staff of the National Bureau
of Economic Research, under
whose supervision the facts were
gathered, said:

"According to some historians,
our great grandfathers thought 12
hours a reasonable day's work. For
more than a hundred years, how-
ever, the length of the working
day has been declining steadily un-
til the average American, in the
first quarter of 1923 was expected
by his employer to work only 50.3
hours per week. Just a trifle more
than the eight hours for six days
set forth as an ideal by reformers
of a generation or two ago."