

Woodsmen's Pay No Longer High

Reaction in Maine From War Boom Sends Lumber Prices Down Toward Normal.

TWO MEN FOR EVERY JOB

Home Builders Will Rejoice, but Pulp Mills Garner Most of the Output—Employers Now Can Get Their Pick of Men.

Bangor.—The day of fabulous wages for woodsmen is past, and instead of jobs hunting men—men of any kind at almost any price—the hunting is now done by the men, for there are at least two of them to one job. Every day now, the sidewalks of lower Exchange and Washington streets are thronged with woodsmen, waiting for something to turn up, and the employment agents are having their pick of the men at prices not more than half those paid a year ago.

In olden times the best of native woodsmen were glad when November came around and a long winter faced them, to get \$16 to \$25 a month, to go into the woods, walking most of the 50 to 100 miles from Bangor to the scene of operations with their bags on their backs, and satisfied with a bunk in a log house and a diet composed chiefly of pork and beans. They went to work at the first streak of dawn and kept at it as long as they could see a tree.

Wages Were Low.
In that day the price of spruce stumpage (the right to cut) was \$1.25 to \$2 per thousand feet and a very liberal scale at that. The men who drove the logs down the boom got \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day, and they were experts, every one. The rafters at Bangor, the overhaulers, the sawmill men and everybody else who touched the log or the lumber worked long hours at low wages—the sawmill men from dawn to dusk for \$30 a month and board. Vessels carried the lumber from Bangor to Boston for as little as \$1.25 per thousand feet, seldom more than \$1.75; to Long Island ports for 50 cents more and to New York for \$2.25 to \$2.75.

On this basis of cost of production estimating the price of the logs in boom at \$6 to \$9 per thousand feet for hemlock and \$10 to \$13 for spruce, lumber was so cheap that almost anyone could afford to build a house and mechanics in Bangor and the towns along the river improved the opportunity of cheap lumber and cheap land to get homes for themselves.

Today everything is very different. There had been a gradual increase before the war of stumpage rates, wages and other costs, and lumber was costly enough when the war came on, largely through the advent of the pulp mills, which from small beginnings in the eighties increased their field and scope of operations until in 1915 they owned most of the desirable timber lands and were eating up rather more than half of the 800,000,000 feet of spruce cut in the state.

Then the war set things faster than ever. Wages were first to go skyward, owing to the difficulty of getting help. Men who could not speak a word of English and were almost too lazy to move got \$3 a day and board for cutting four-foot pulp wood, or \$2.75 to \$3 a cord when working by the piece and paying their own board, at the rate of 75 cents to \$1 a day. Some of these pieceworkers made as much as \$180 to \$200 a month, a few even more. Most of this was spent

in Bangor for whisky, motor rides and other enjoyments, or lost in gambling.

Bottom Fell Out.
Then, in the early fall of 1920, the bottom began to fall out. Peeled pulp wood fell from \$31 a cord to \$21, and rough from \$23 to \$13, while, with an overstock on hand everywhere, cutting operations were curtailed one-half. Woods wages went down with a bang but the bottom was not reached. This summer the decline has continued and woods wages are down to \$1.75 a day, in some sections as low as \$1.50, with board, while pulpwood sawyers working by the cord are getting instead of \$2.75 to \$3.50 a cord, \$1.75 and occasionally \$2, and paying their own board at the rate of 75 cents to \$1 a day. Even at these prices there are thousands idle.

Spruce lumber, which at one time in 1919 reached \$63 and \$65 per 1,000 feet, is now quoted at \$45 to \$49 for dimensions and \$30 to \$43 for randoms, and the only thing that prevents a further slump is the demand of the pulp mills, which now

Check Signed U. R. Acrook Goes Through Banks

Loveland, Colo.—Some crook with a sense of humor succeeded in passing a check for \$250 on an Akron (O.) rubber firm that was written on a counter check of the First National bank here. It was signed U. R. Acrook and indorsed by several banks before it got back here, and it was discovered there was no such account in the local bank.

ent up fully 75 per cent of the log crop. On the west branch of the Penobscot, which in the old days yielded 50,000,000 feet or more of long logs, scarcely a stick was cut last winter for sawmills, practically the entire output, 134,000,000 feet being in four-foot lengths, for the Great Northern Paper company. It is the same story everywhere—the pulp mills monopolizing the log cut, and as long as this demand continues lumber cannot be anything like as cheap as it once was, whatever the cost of labor.

SAPPHO REINCARNATED



This girl, Juanita Clivette of New York, is certain that she is the reincarnation of Sappho. At the age of six she climbed on her mother's knee and said: "Mamma, I have found myself. Who, or what, was Sappho?" Since then she has written thousands of lyrics and painted many charming canvases. She is now only fourteen years old. Her father, who keeps a curio shop, has been an actor, magician, newspaper man and artist. "I am as old as time," says Juanita. "I have been since the beginning. Once I was Sappho. I am again Sappho reincarnate."

U. S. Tells How to Save on Fuel

Ignorance of Care of Furnace Responsible for Much Waste, Says Bulletin.

SEALING CRACKS SAVES HEAT

Average House Owner Burns Too Much Coal, Principally Because He Does Not Know How to Regulate His Heater.

Washington.—The average house owner burns too much coal, principally because he does not know how to regulate his heater, say engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1194, "Operating a Home Heating Plant," published by the department. Many rural homes are now provided with furnaces, and the publication was prepared as a guide to their efficient operation, particularly in getting the most heat out of the fuel and in making the home as healthful as possible. The satisfactory and efficient heating of homes, according to the bulletin, requires: That the chimney pipe be of proper size and in the proper place; that the proper heating equipment be installed correctly; that the plant be understood thoroughly and operated so that it gives the most heat from the fuel consumed; that the house be con-

structed so that the heat is held in; that the air be kept moist; and that enough fresh air be admitted either continuously or from time to time to avoid the discomfort or unhealthful conditions due to accumulation of carbonic acid gas. In selecting fuel, the bulletin suggests that different kinds and sizes of coal be tried out.

Should Be Properly Installed.
The best and highest-priced heater improperly installed may give less satisfaction than the poorest and cheapest put in correctly, says the bulletin. For this reason a man known to understand his business should install the plant. In selecting the furnace, consult owners of homes who have had experience in operating furnaces of different types.

Practically all heating plants have four dampers. A draft damper in the door of the ash pit is opened to admit air through the fire, which causes it to burn rapidly. A check damper located in the smoke pipe is opened to admit cold air into the flue, thus interfering with the draft and retarding the burning of fuel in the heater. The damper located in the feed door is used for the same purpose. Through it cold air is admitted directly over the fire, and if opened wide, it acts as a check. When regulated properly, it admits just sufficient air to supplement that admitted through the draft damper and causes more perfect combustion of the fuel. The smoke pipe damper is located between the furnace and the check draft, and can be used to control the draft above the fuel in windy weather or at night.

Ashes should not be permitted to accumulate in the ash pit, as this retards the draft and the heat causes the grate bars to become warped and bent. As a rule it is not necessary to shake down the ashes more than once or twice a day, except in very cold weather, and shaking should be stopped as soon as live sparks begin to fall into the ash-pit.

Sealing Cracks Saves Heat.
It is economy to seal the cracks about doors and windows with weather strips, and where the weather is unusually cold, storm sash is recommended. With a wind velocity of fifteen miles an hour a crack of three-thirty-seconds of an inch, which is much less than the average for doors and windows, permits the passage of about one and one-half cubic feet of air a minute for every linear foot. An ordinary double sash window (thirty-six inches wide and seventy-two inches high) would thus admit thirty cubic feet of air a minute. In a room ten feet wide by twenty feet long having two windows of this kind, there would be required approximately 80 per cent more heat units to heat it properly than if the entrance of the air was controlled and a complete change allowed once every hour.

In addition to maintaining a proper temperature, the moisture present in the air is a great factor in heating homes. The water pan in the furnace should always be kept filled, and other means provided for the evaporation of water in the living room. Not only are rooms in which the air has a high percentage of moisture more economically heated, but living conditions are more healthful.

Belgians Busily Rebuilding the City of Ypres



Fervish activity today features the reconstruction of the battle-wrecked parts of Flanders. This photograph shows the builders working among the ruins of Ypres, and was taken by an American Red Cross official, who was accompanying the American Legion delegation on its tour of France and Belgium.

Czar's Officers Form Red Army

Trotsky Tells How Great Soviet Military Force of 5,000,000 Men Was Organized.

VEIL OF SECRECY IS RAISED

First Created as Several Armies, Each Supported by Small War Council Which Wielded the Power of Life and Death.

Paris.—The curtain of secrecy behind which the Russian Reds organized the great soviet army of five million men which enabled the military directors of communism to beat off or defeat all exterior and interior enemies during the past three years, except drought and famine, is lifted by Trotsky, according to the Paris organ of Communism, "L'Humanite," which newspaper prints an interview with the military director for Russia.

Trotsky gives credit for organization to the old officers of the czarist regime who turned reds. The soviet army was created as several armies, and each supported a small war council, which wielded the power of life or death. The defeat of the "White" army in the Volga region in 1918 afforded sufficient enthusiasm to build the greater armies. Trotsky says:

"The army was instituted in principle by a decree signed January 15, 1918, by Lenin and his war and naval commissaries, Dybenko and Podovskiy. I was then negotiating the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany as minister of foreign affairs, and it was in March that I began my duties. "There was nothing left of the old army then; men had gone home, the materials lay scattered everywhere, abandoned where the trains happened to stop. The local soviets, barely organized, telegraphed me 'We have ten cannon. . . . Ten soldiers. . . . Five sailors. . . . Everything was in a muddle. "My bureau was at Smolny. People came from all corners of the country: 'Give us shoes! Don't you need a colonel?' they asked. It was exactly like the description made by Lisagaray of the war ministry under the French commune. It was not easy to establish order. I had no competence and thought first of accepting the aid of foreign missions who hoped to bring us back into the European war. Eventually, however, a comrade of the party, Bontch-Brouevitch, brought his brother, a czarist general, to me. I asked him to construct a general staff after putting him under the watch of two communists. He filled his office perfectly.

Raises Cries of Treason.
"With his help we began to clear up the situation. But do you see the effect? A czarist general? People began to cry 'treason' and refuse to obey me. The central committee, fortunately, understood me and aided me. In order to establish discipline we inflicted rigorous punishments. "All sorts of men offered themselves to me: Brigands and part brigands. One man, who came with a little troop, had his pocket full of gold and watches. He was shot. There were also spies and secret agents. Army hygiene had to be revolutionized. "Everywhere interesting problems came to light. When a colony had been established, a local federal instinct mixed with it, with the result that we would have an army of the town of Tver or of Vladimir. The general disgust of militarism everywhere hindered all co-operation. "Finally in May the essential part of the apparatus was put on its feet; seven regions had been constructed with their governmental subdivisions, their cantons and volosts. "I did not dare to begin with compulsory military service: voluntary service sufficed. We then had about 200,000 men, mostly former soldiers, and members of the Jeunesses communistes. The Czecho-Slovakian affair, however, came to our aid. "You remember that adventure?"

SHE WON BEAUTY PRIZE



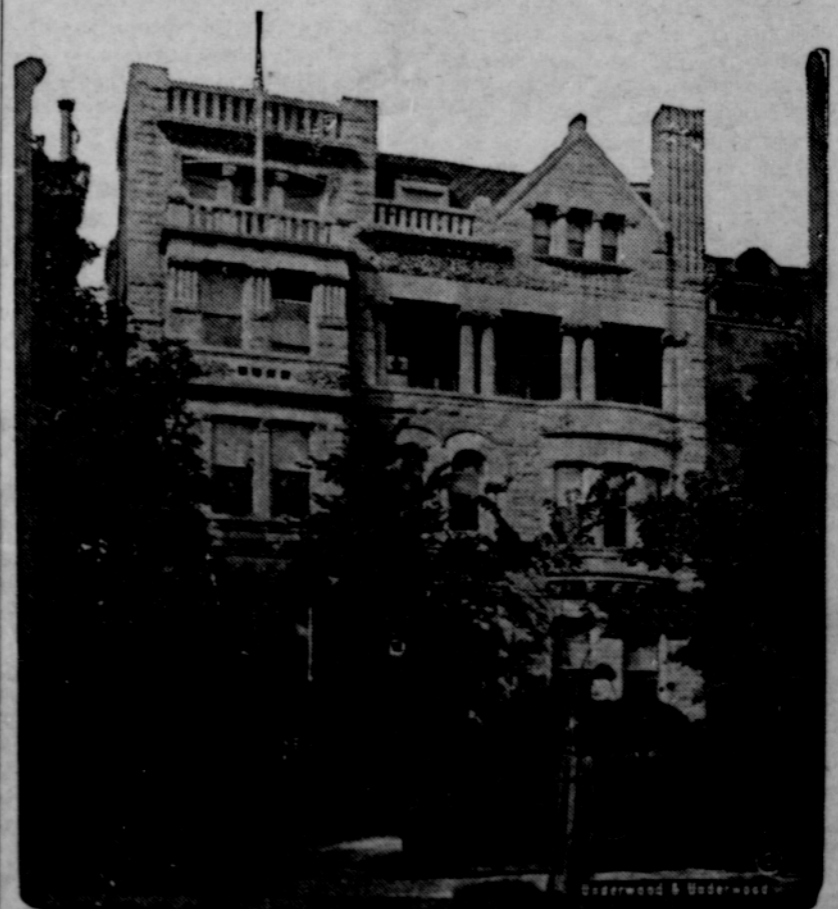
Here is Mme. Marchal, who was voted the most beautiful woman in the flower fete at Aix les Bains, France. She was awarded a prize of 15,000 francs.

uated Kazan. The following day, Toukhatchevsky took Simirsk. Our army then finally gained confidence. Since then it has known only success.

"Then the true work of organization began. Our partial mobilizations, in all, were insufficient. We began to mobilize regularly by classes. The number of objectors diminished. Billboards, meetings, satirical plays, tribunals—all means of recruiting were used. We recalled the former czarist officers. The French revolution had used barely half of the 15,000 officers of the king, but out of our million we used hundreds of thousands. It is true that some of them became traitors. Our 11th Division of Nigni-Novgorod, for example, our pride, was massacred in the spring of 1919, during the rebellion of the Cossacks of Krasnov, because of the concentrated treason of the chiefs. We arrested the families of the officers and held them as hostages.

"We created commissaires of the army. But the soviet congress ranked them only after the generals in chief. We have placed them in all the divisions, brigades, regiments, and have added in each company 'political guides' to sustain their decrees. In each army two commissaires and the commandant formed the war council. Though they were responsible for all treason, their decrees were inviolable, and possessed absolute power of life and death over all."

Japanese Embassy in Washington



This building, the Japanese embassy in Washington, will be a busy place during the conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions. The Japanese delegation will number about two hundred, and many of the party will be accommodated in one of the large hotels.

Congressman Free's Proud Boast



A new distinction is claimed by Congressman Arthur M. Free of California, who is serving his first term in the house, that of having two sets of twins, in addition to another son.—The photograph shows him with his five children.