

# FIREWOOD CONSUMED IN COUNTRY

Amount Consumed Annually In United States Reaches 146,000,000 Cords

VALUE \$322,000,000

Firewood to the Amount of 146,000,000 Cords Consumed Annually in This Country—Annual Consumption is Decreasing—More Than Half the Amount is Used on the Farms—North Carolina Fourth in the Amount of Wood Used.

(By Jonathan Wiffled)

Washington, Oct. 15.—From reports from 48,000 correspondents of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture experts will say in the forthcoming publication of that department that more than 146,000,000 cords of firewood is consumed for fuel annually in the United States. This immense amount of wood produces an annual revenue of approximately \$322,000,000, or an average of \$2.21 per cord. Of this amount 70,000,000 cords was used on farms, 12,615,000 cords in towns and cities with a population of from 1,000 to 30,000 and the remainder in the large cities and in mineral operations.

Notwithstanding the absolute necessity for wood as a fuel, it is shown that the annual consumption is rapidly decreasing. This information was obtained from coal and wood firms and through special agents of the census bureau of the department of commerce and labor. From numerous other sources it was learned that a little more than 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood in all forms is used in the United States each year, about 7,000,000,000 cubic feet of which is firewood.

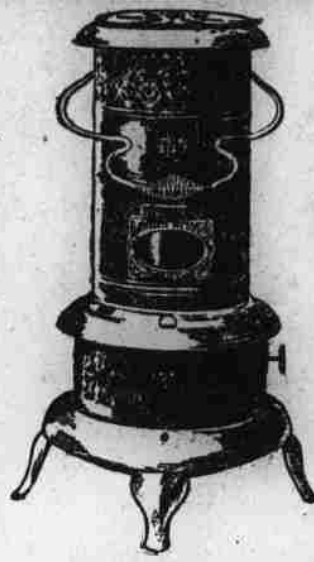
In the quantity of firewood used on the farms, Tennessee, with 4,420,970 cords, was the leading state, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Virginia. These states consumed nearly 35,000,000 cords or about 50 per cent. of the total quantity used on farms. On account of the climate the distance from coal fields, the development of transportation facilities and the progressiveness of the consumers, the quantity of firewood used on farms varies greatly.

Albert E. Pierson, forest assistant of the department of agriculture, states that "the number of villages and towns under 1,000 population in a region also affects the quantity of wood used. Except on the Pacific coast states and in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri," he says, "the consumption per farm west of Mississippi river is comparatively small. The states north of the Ohio river use rather less firewood per farm than those south of it. Though this may at first glance seem strange, because the climate of the northern states is colder than that of the southern states, it is largely explained by the fact that in the north stoves burning coal or wood are commonly used, while in the south open fireplaces are more general. Not only is relatively little coal used in the south, but the fire-places require great quantities of wood for the amount of heat produced. The effect of open fire-places in increasing the fuel wood consumption in the south is further strengthened by the large numbers of tenant houses and cabins on the large plantations. In the New England states and in the South Atlantic states rather more wood is used per farm than in the middle Atlantic states, which are within a short distance of fine coal fields and which have good transportation facilities.

"Of the firewood used in towns and cities with less than 30,000 population, only Texas and Michigan report more than 1,000,000 cords," said Mr. Pierson. "The figures for this class were based on a per capita consumption. Nearly 3,000 towns of from 1,000 to 30,000 population were heard from, and the firewood of the remaining towns in each state was estimated from the per capita consumption of the towns that sent reports to us. The average value per cord of the firewood in this class was greater by \$1.40 than that of the firewood used on farms.

"Of the firewood used in cities of over 30,000 population, the seven states of Washington, Texas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York, ranking in the order named, consumed about 1,021,304 cords. The wood used in the large cities of these states had a value of \$6,821,454. The relatively large amount of wood used in these states is due to the fact that with the exception of Texas, Michigan, and New

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in winter when you have a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a portable radiator which can be moved to any part of a room, or to any room in a house. When you have a

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Absolutely smokeless and odorless you do not have to work close to the stove, which is usually far from the window. You can work where you wish, and be warm. You can work on dull winter days in the full light near the window, without being chilled to the bone.

The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the front burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the front. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for reworking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in Japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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York, none of the other states are near large coal fields.

"The average value per cord of the wood used in the large cities varies greatly throughout the United States, though in every case it was found to be much higher than the value of wood used in the towns and small cities. This is accounted for by the fact that the cost is increased by freight charges and middlemen's profits.

"The value of the total quantity of wood for fuel in Michigan, Texas, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, and Minnesota, and leading states in point of value, exceed \$85,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the value of all the firewood used. The average value of the wood varies greatly in several states, though as a rule where the wood is plentiful and near at hand the value per cord is low. The highest average in any state, according to the best information I could obtain, was found in North Dakota, which was closely followed by Nevada, while the lowest values were found in Georgia and Alabama."

From information gathered by the treasury department it is quite possible that a plan for validating bills of lading covering shipments of cotton for export between the United States and Great Britain will be perfected between American and English bankers associations. Just in what form the proposition is to be accomplished is not known here, but it is intimated that a project has been started by financiers that will ultimately lead to a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

Hitherto, European bankers have consistently refused to accept the validation plan, and the comptroller of the currency at the treasury department has refused to allow national banks to guarantee bills of lading. This left the whole question in a very benighted state and finally resulted in an attempt by the English association of bankers to form a working plan with the American association. Since the cotton crop this year is estimated to be worth about \$750,000,000 and since Europe takes most of it, a settlement is desired both here and abroad.

The whole question was brought about several months ago when an Alabama firm of cotton brokers failed, and several banks in Liverpool, which held bills of lading for cotton obtained through them, found that some of the paper had been forged. Shortly thereafter notice was given by European bankers that after October 31st they would not accept American cotton bills of lading unless guaranteed.

#### Saved From the Grave.

"I had about given up hope, after nearly four years of suffering from a severe lung trouble," writes Mrs. M. L. Dix, of Clarksville, Tenn. "Often the pain in my chest would be almost unbearable and I could not do any work, but Dr. King's New Discovery has made me feel like a new person. It's the best medicine made for the throat and lungs. Obsolete coughs, stubborn colds, hay fever, la grippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis and hemorrhages, hoarseness and whooping cough yield quickly to this wonderful medicine. Try it. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed by all druggists."

Among the women who will go on the country-wide tour of the American Purely Federation are Miss Della Thompson Lucas, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Mrs. E. M. W. Whittemore, of New York; Mrs. A. B. Simms, of Des Moines, Ia.; and Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, of Denver. The tour is to cover 7,000 miles and is in the interest of the fight against the white slave trade.

## AN ECONOMY EXPERT

Has Been Employed by the Government

Specialist in the Investigation of the Management of Business Houses—Investigating Economy Methods.

(By RODERICK CLIFFORD.) Washington, Oct. 15.—An economy expert has taken hold of the United States government. He is quartered in the white house, is working day and night, and is aiming to bring to realization President Taft's idea of having the United States government run on business principles.

The expert is Frederick A. Cleveland, director of the bureau of municipal research of New York city. He is a specialist in investigating the management of business houses and in reorganizing them on a scientific basis, with the one thought of saving money and creating efficiency. Mr. Cleveland was a member of Mayor McClelland's advisory commission on finance and taxation, a member of Comptroller Metz's commission on the revision of accounts and methods of the city of New York and recently has been engaged in a little heralded but thoroughly practical reform in the city government of Philadelphia. The best informed on the matter in Washington, agree in declaring that Mr. Cleveland is an ideal selection for the peculiar purpose for which President Taft wants him. Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$100,000 to be used by the president in investigating economy methods. Later on Mr. Cleveland is to have a staff of experts who are to assist him in his work.

The part that the employees of the government meet are to play in the reorganization of the government's administration is important, but there is not to be, as some newspapers have announced, a general discharge of the old clerks, or those who, under the present system have not been given enough work to keep them busy. Co-operation is to be the order of the day, and a suggestion from any clerk will be welcomed and used for what it is worth. No one knows better than the men in charge of the work that the government employee, as a rule, has in him, perhaps unused possibilities of service which have not been recognized. "Just so far as the government clerk is willing to help Uncle Sam," said one of the prime movers in the economy reform. "Just so far is Uncle Sam going to help the clerk."

The history of the origin of "the president's plan of efficiency reform is yet to be written, for the white house talks little about its work, but it is apparent to everyone that in a quiet, almost unnoticeable fashion, a job has successfully been launched which is going to be one of the biggest tasks, (not excepting the Panama canal), that the government ever put through. When all is over but the results, the Taft administration will stand out, the promoters of economy declare, for the vigorous lopping off of millions of dollars annually in government expense that have been nothing but waste.

Discussing the problem, one of the backers said: "Hereafter it will cost only pennies for letters which now take dollars apiece to write; such is the laxity of the government clerical system."

Nothing could be more business-like than the manner in which Mr. Cleveland and his aides are setting about their tremendous task. First they take a bird's eye view of the whole administration business situation. The war department, the navy and then all of the nine other and executive departments, will be looked over superficially but carefully, merely to "get bearings." Reforms have already been instituted in the treasury and postoffice departments; hence they have a start over the other departments in the race for honors in the "money saved" contest.

Each executive department already has, either in wording order or else about to be so, a committee made up of its own number to investigate itself. These committees will make any recommendation to the department chiefs that seem wise to them. The department chiefs, in turn will report and work with the white house staff under Mr. Cleveland. The object is to get the whole system working side by side, so that problem of the similar nature will be handled in a similar fashion, wherever possible. The president is at the head of the entire efficiency investigation and to him everything will be finally submitted for action, criticism and suggestion.

As a self servant, the job on hand is a very big one. It means finding out why everything in the regular routine is done, how it is done, and how it can be done better and cheaper. Can the filing system be bettered? Can the stenography of a bureau be improved? Are there clumsy and outworn methods in use? Can one set of employees be used to do the work which kept two sets half busy? Is there one set of hands doing the work of two? Where can this gi-

gant business of government, which 30,000,000 persons are paying taxes to support be improved so as to run with greatest freedom and efficiency?

The task which therefore confronts the men of the white house economy brigade is not a spectacular one. It is not slow work. The chances are that the public will soon forget that it is being done and continue to growl at the waste and extravagance of Uncle Sam. But "time will show." It is said. The pork barrel has been doomed by President Taft and this action, it is asserted, is characteristic of what is going to happen to all extravagance and waste in governmental expenditures. The checking of leakage and the bracing up of the federal service is another piece of work of the same kind that President Taft has set himself to accomplish during his occupancy of the white house.

Those behind the movement wish it fully understood that the work of investigation and reorganization is going on without any reference whatever to partisan considerations. It is the work that is being done for result alone. It is an undertaking that requires careful though painstaking labor, patience and much time. President Taft has always entertained the idea of instituting economy reform, but it is only since Cass. D. Norton succeeded Frank Carpenter as secretary of the president that definite steps were taken to stop the waste in the entire governmental service. Secretary Norton, when assistant secretary of the treasury, before coming to the white house, started several economy reforms in the administration of the treasury which have been of great value, especially in the way of creating great efficiency.

Improved Schedule Via Norfolk-Southern Railroad During Fair Week—Raleigh District.

"Night Express," Trains 5 and 6, will stop during "Fair Week" at all stations on the Raleigh District.

Train No. 18, due to leave Union Station at 3:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday, will leave at 4:30 p. m., October 17th to 22nd, inclusive.

Schedule Special Trains, October 20th and 22nd.

Lv. Wilson ..... 8:10 a. m.  
Lv. Simms ..... 8:29 a. m.  
Lv. Bailey ..... 8:38 a. m.  
Lv. Middlesex ..... 8:50 a. m.  
Lv. Zebulon ..... 9:07 a. m.  
Lv. Wendell ..... 9:20 a. m.  
Ar. Raleigh (Jones St.) 10:00 a. m.

Returning special train will leave Jones Street Station, Raleigh, at 6:00 p. m., stopping at all stations to Wilson.

W. W. CROXTON, G. P. A., Norfolk, Va.

A statute of Col. J. F. Stevens, the founder of Minneapolis, by John Geller, will be erected in Minneapolis by Colonel Stevens' daughter and granddaughter.

## Raleigh, Saturday, Oct. 22

### RINGLING BROS.

WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS

375 FAMOUS ARTISTS  
85 R. R. CARS  
650 HORSES  
1260 PERSONS  
\$3,500,000 CAPITAL INVESTED

108 CAGES OF WILD BEASTS  
40 ELEPHANTS  
12 ACRES OF TENTS  
\$7,400 DAILY EXPENSES

THE ARTHUR SAXON TRIO

STRONGEST OF ALL EARTH'S STRONG MEN

HOLDING 8000 LBS. ON THE FEET OF TWO MEN

### BIG NEW PARADE 10 O'CLOCK

60 ACROBATS AND THE GREAT LORCH TROUPE  
60 AERIALISTS AND THE ALEXIS FAMILY  
60 RIDERS—THE BUTTONS  
ROBLEDILLO, WIZARD OF HIGH WIRE  
DARWIN, MISSING LINK

FREE UPON THE PUBLIC STREETS EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK

DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. PERFORMANCES BEGIN AT 2 AND 8 P. M. ONE 50c TICKET ADMITS TO ALL CHILDREN UNDER 12 25c

Admission tickets and numbered reserved seats will be on sale show day at the Tucker Building Pharmacy, at exactly the same price charged in the regular ticket wagons on the show grounds.

A Want Ad. in The Evening Times will Work Wonders for your business.

## HAVE YOU MISSED A PREMIUM COUPON?

If so, here is your chance to make up for it.

Hundreds are availing themselves of The Times' great premium offer and are clipping Household coupons, and some have missed a consecutive one. Hence this consolation coupon is offered and will count as a fill-in for any five dates in a series of thirty (30) coupons, or will be counted as five coupons at the beginning or closing of a series. The idea being to show you that The Times is not stingy or technical. ONLY ONE CONSOLATION COUPON WILL BE COUNTED IN ANY ONE SERIES.

### CONSOLATION COUPON

GOOD FOR FIVE COUPONS

"CONSOLATION COUPON"

Maybe you have gathered coupons and missed a consecutive one—hence this consolation coupon is offered, and will be counted as a fill-in for any five dates in a series of 30 coupons, or will be counted as five coupons at the beginning or closing of your series.

The Times' Premiums consist of Clocks, Lamps, and Silverware, and are obtained by clipping thirty coupons of consecutive dates as published on page 7 of The Evening Times, together with a small cash payment.

You can start with any date, but must clip thirty consecutive dates. In order to do so you must have The Times every day. It will be delivered for 10 cents a week, by carrier.

If you are not getting The Evening Times regularly phone your order so you can start clipping coupons with today's issue.

## THE EVENING TIMES,

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Phone 364 or 178. Raleigh, N. C.