

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM  
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## Look Out For This

The factories of our country are not, as an average, producing as much per worker as they did before the war.

The cost of operating these factories is much greater than it was before the war. The cost is high because everything that goes into the work is up in price, and because wages are high.

To cover these costs of manufacture there have been raises in prices. These are the prices we are all howling about—but look out for this:

If the factories cut prices with the present rate of manufacture, they can't pay expenses.

If they can't pay expenses, they must close up. If they close up, workers are thrown out of work.

Then what will happen? We will have to begin at the beginning. To keep alive we will have to go to work at any wages. The manufacturer, to sell his goods, will have to sell for whatever he can get. Goods will be cheap, very cheap; but what good will that do anybody? Wages will be so low that lots of cheap goods will be no better than a few high-priced goods.

Our only hope is in keeping up wages and getting down prices. And there is just one way to do this—turn out more work.

By making more goods in the same number

of working hours, we increase the supply while reducing the cost.

And as soon as you put plenty of goods on the market no one under the sun can keep prices up.

It's all a matter of work; steady, constant, honest work, every minute of every working day, for every man and woman in the country. That is the answer to high prices; the answer that will bring prices down.

A full day's work by every worker in this country would bring prices down without touching wages.

Prices are up because goods are scarce. We have plenty of factories and plenty of farms to produce more than we can use—more than we need.

All that is necessary to insure a reduction in costs, which keep up prices, is to increase the quantity of goods manufactured.

If the shoemakers, for example, will speed up production, they can supply shoes for all workers, and with plenty to spare.

The same is true of the clothing workers and of the farm workers. And the clerks, stenographers, managers and owners in all lines of business, the women in the homes—everybody can help cut down costs.

When any of us loaf on our jobs we are not only hurting ourselves, but we are hurting all the other workers of the country.

In six months—if every one of us did a full day's work every working day, prices would drop without a single cut in wages.

Prices would drop because there would be a full supply of goods. Then your dollars would be worth more than they are today. Today your dollar buys only as much as fifty cents bought a few years ago.

Lower prices will come with more work—and only with more work.

Work and Watch Your Dollars Grow.

## Answers to Questions

A Reader—Please tell me why Venus de Melos' arm is cut off?—This celebrated Greek statue is now in the Louvre, Paris. It is so called because it was discovered on the Island of Melos in 1820. The arms are broken off, and their original position has been much disputed. It is assumed that they were accidentally broken off. One fiction writer says a rival of the sculptor, peered at the beauty of the statue, wantonly broke off its arms. But this is not history. Many theories have been advanced, but history gives no authentic explanation; and it is safe to assume that the statue was broken accidentally.

I. M.—When was the first census taken in the United States?—In 1790. It related solely to population. The name of the head of each family was taken, together with the total number of persons in the family, classified as free or slave.

Subscriber—When was the first gold found in California?—The actual discovery was in 1848, although mention of gold in that state was mentioned in books in Spain at least 200 years before that date?

Traveler—What is the distance from New York to San Francisco by water?—By way of the Panama canal it is about 5,000 miles.

C. H.—When is the next presidential election?—On Nov. 2, 1920.

E. N.—When is the next date for interest payment on Liberty bonds?—Coupons of the third loan are due on March 15.

his head. The trousers were removed likewise.—Red Book Magazine.

How would you like to be a gas meter reader—  
And go into thirty of forty cellars every day?

We spent almost enough on the war to buy sealskin coats for a whole musical comedy chorus.

## Dinner Stories

A tale of woe, with Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, head of the British trade mission, was told at a dinner recently. Sir Arthur, when he arrived in the United States, brought his own supplies with him in a golf bag. Recently the supply was exhausted and all save half a bottle of the real stuff. Calling in some of his fellow delegates, Sir Arthur proposed a final drink. Glasses were filled, the bottle was emptied, and a toast was proposed. Sir Arthur likes water in his

water.

—Edward A. Bumberg.

Tell me, and I'll pay any price, For I can well afford:

Where does Sir Oliver Lodge?

And where does Ouija Board?

—A Spirit.

Two questions that my sister knew, The answers I do not need: What is it Doris Rankin Drew? And what did Florence Reed?

—Hattie M. Flanders.

If they really went to signal Mars, what's the use of using a rocket or smoke screen? Let all the discontented consumers get together under a competent yell-master and give one yell. Mars and all the other planets will hear it.

YES, YES, BUT HOW?

Off came the cap with the wide visor. He peeled off the sweater over

And at some American hotels where he had stopped they have cut into little tabs stuck into the wall or into the wash bowl from which ice water flows when the button is pressed. This was the last drink and Sir Arthur wanted to be careful. So he pressed the button carefully. He didn't; he had made a mistake. Instead of the ice water he had used a tap that yielded liquid soap.

"Art for art's sake" was Scapler's motto. He devoted his life to interesting folks in how to play the violin, and even when business was bad, stuck to his principles.

"My friend, you have no ear for music," he told his newest pupil. "I don't think I can teach you to play the violin, so I hesitate to take any more of your money."

"It's all right, sir," urged the pupil frankly. "I only want to do a small turn while standing on my head. It's for a music hall turn."

"He took my ball," said a youngster when reproved for fighting with another boy.

"Did you try to get it from him peacefully?"

"Yes."

How many times did you try?"

"I tried once, twice, thrice and once, and I didn't get it until the last time."

"Yes."

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