

Canada's Pulp Output Shows Steady Growth

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 8.—Newsprint production in Canada amounted to 944,820 tons in the nine months ended Oct. 1, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of 145,447 tons or 18% compared with the same period last year.

The Dominion, the report points out, is rapidly reducing the lead of the United States in newsprint production. The output of the United States was only 184,397 tons more than Canada in the first nine months of 1923, as

against 270,246 tons greater output for the same period of 1922. In September Canada produced 102,468 tons while the United States mills produced 110,209 tons.

At the present rate of increase in another year, it is believed, Canada will be ahead of the United States in newsprint output. Supply of pulp wood is diminishing in the eastern states, while Canada possesses almost unlimited resources of pulp wood and water-power to exploit it.

Exports of newsprint in the first nine months of 1923, the report sets forth, amounted to 839,222 tons valued at \$63,277,966.

or practically 90% of the total production. The United States was the chief buyer, taking 821,788 tons or 97% of the total export. The remaining 17,434 tons were shipped mainly to New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

FLY GERMAN PLANES

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Dec. 7.—(By Mail.)—Several Dornier aeroplanes which were constructed here and taken to Russia have been operating since last summer in the Ukrainian air service and are reported to have made an excellent record in commercial work.

MY MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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CHAPTER 44

THE REASON PA COSGROVE "MADE A BREAK FOR IT"

"Tchk! tchk! tchk! But dis is bad, bad, very bad."

The rotund little proprietor of the roadside inn shook his head gravely as he looked at the wounded state trooper on the stretcher which Pa Cosgrove, Dicky and the twins were lifting from the car. Then he started for the house on a ludicrous-appearing but ground-covering trot. With a barked command to the young men in the place, another to a woman behind the counter at the rear of the room, he swiftly and efficiently engineered the placing of the tables for which Pa Cosgrove had asked, and the spreading over of them of the blankets and sheet which the woman produced as if by magic at the instant they were needed.

There was no lack of volunteers to help get the wounded man on the improvised bed. Indeed, the revellers in the room pressed so closely around the unconscious trooper that the little proprietor energetically shooed them back to the corners of the room as if they were so many excited hens, and then went to the telephone, evidently to give the summons for the Kingston surgeon.

"Isn't it perfectly thrilling?" Bess Dean murmured to me, as we leaned forward in the front seat of the car, watching through the windows the tense dramatic scene. "It's like being in a box at the theatre."

I threw a furtive, appraising look at her. Yes, she meant exactly what she said. To her the whole thing was simply a part of a play. She was utterly indifferent to the fate of the wounded boy on the stretcher, and I added another mark to my score against her.

Who Is This Man?

My eyes turned to the broad windows again. I saw the burly figure of Pa Cosgrove stooping solicitously over the wounded boy. As he raised himself he shook his head doubtfully, and spoke to Dicky earnestly. But keen as was my interest in the unconscious youth, my eyes strayed as if drawn against their will to the tall figure of a man who had been stationed at a small table in the extreme corner of the room, and who had sat still, quietly observant through the bustle of bringing in the wounded trooper. At Pa Cosgrove's despondent shake of the head he rose slowly and advanced as deliberately to the side of the tables. There was something about him that compelled one's attention. One instinctively decided that there was no supernumerary in the drama, but one of the principal figures. As he bent over the young trooper I felt a fantastic psychic impulse to spring to his side and snatch him away from the wounded man. I felt, somehow, as if his very presence was baleful, filled with evil possibilities. And yet there was not the slightest apparent reason for my feeling.

He was a distinguished-looking man—one could almost apply the epithet "handsome" to him—of tall, commanding figure, and apparently open countenance. But I could not rid myself of the eerie feeling which had seized me at the sight of him, although I knew that never in my life had he crossed my vision before.

Trouble Close

He, too, shook his head as he straightened himself after examining the figure on the stretcher. Then he beckoned the proprietor of the store to him peremptorily, and I saw him make an inquiring gesture toward the men of our party. It was a gesture that held in it insolent doubt, and I was glad that Pa Cosgrove had turned before he saw it, had engaged Dicky in quick, rapid conversation, and that the two men, followed by the twins, were coming out of the room. Pa Cosgrove's voice reached my ears as he opened the door.

"Something's got to be done for him right away," he said. "I'm afraid he won't last till the Kingston doctor gets here. If only old Doc Moss was in this section tonight. He doctors everybody, through here, and—"

The voice of a bystander who had edged his way out past Dicky interrupted him.

"I seen Doc Moss go by here not

an hour ago. Old Jake Gerns was down to the telephone before that, and said 'Mis' Kerns was awful bad with her heart agin. Maybe—"

"Did you see Doc go back again?" Pa Cosgrove, interrupted ruthlessly.

"No."

"Turn your car 'round, Mis' Graham," Pa Cosgrove shouted. "We'll run down the road to Kerns and get Doc Moss."

As I obeyed him I saw the tall man and the little proprietor of the inn come to the door, and saw the smaller man speak in furtive, troubled fashion to Pa Cosgrove. At his words, Dicky made two strides to the car and jumped on the running-board.

"That tall fellow in there is trying to insinuate that we're responsible for the trooper's injury. He suggests holding us here, and that means no doctor in time for that chap. Get ready to step on the gas when Cosgrove breaks away. Now, that was pretty."

Dicky's voice, which had been but a murmur in my ear, rose to excited approval as Pa Cosgrove, his dark face darkening, put out a brawny arm and whirled the little innkeeper into the arms of the tall man behind him. Such force was in the thrust that the two men sat down hard and simultaneously, and Pa Cosgrove made a flying leap to the car, the door of which Dicky held open.

Never in all my driving did I "step on the gas" as I did in the next second.

(To be continued)

Homestead Grants Total 6,309,925 Acres in Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Despite the rapidly decreasing area of the public domain, homesteaders obtained patents to 6,309,929 acres in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of the General Land Office. Cash receipts from sales, leases and other disposition of public lands aggregated \$10,700,000, of which 5% was turned over to the states in which the land was situated.

Withdrawals of public lands for monuments, national forests and similar reservations totalled 1,692,548 acres, while 1,900,000 acres were "restored to entry."

"The steady progress that is being made in vesting title in our Indian citizens," the report said, "is well represented in figures for the past year. Six thousand and ten trust patents were issued to Indians for an area of 446,690 ac-

res, while 2546 patents were issued in fee to Indians or their purchasers for an area of 288,939 acres.

"Since the issuance of the last annual report four national forests have been enlarged and 16 have been reduced; the gross area which has been added from the public domain during the fiscal year is 408,622 acres, and that acquired for forest reservation purposes under the act of March 1, 1911, aggregated 154,458 acres. There are now 146 national forests embracing 182,099 acres, of which a little over 86% is public land."

Luxuries for Seamen Barred in Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 15.—(By Mail.)—Stranded seamen in the Philippines have been treated royally by the local governments, according to a protest of the British consulate refusing to assume responsibility for expenditures for safety razors, automobile rides and tickets to motion picture shows.

The protest passed along to the Interior Department has resulted in an order to confine assistance to standard or distressed foreign seamen to their absolute needs.

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600 MILLION DOLLARS

1923

It is estimated that during 1923 the great electrical generating, transmission and distribution systems of the United States will make additions costing approximately 600 million dollars.

The national economic value of an increased supply of electric energy, such as this vast program will make available for industrial and domestic consumption has often been emphasized. Industrial activity and expansion—the comfort of millions of homes—largely depend on the adequate equipment, proper maintenance, and continued growth of the Electric Light and Power Industry.

But, aside from national benefits to accrue from the use of an added supply of electric power to come, this 600-million dollar addition to Electric Light and Power Systems gives impetus to local prosperity in many communities.

An effective illustration of this point is furnished by the Big Creek Development of the Southern California Edison Company. Up to the end of April, 1923, this big hydro-electric development has cost \$68,000,000. Of this sum \$32,300,000 has been spent for labor and \$10,800,000 expended for food-stuffs. As this is being written, the project is giving employment to 7,296 men with a payroll of more than \$40,000 a day.

And the Southern California Edison Company with its Big Creek Development, is but one of several thousand Electric Light and Power Companies

that during 1923 will spend an aggregate of 600 million dollars. It is obvious that this expansion of the industry will greatly aid industrial enterprise and public convenience through the resulting increase in electric service facilities. Moreover by providing employment for great numbers of men and requiring the purchase of large quantities of material, it directly contributes a very substantial impetus to national prosperity.

It is a striking testimony to the creative and executive genius of the men who lead this great industry that such a tremendous constructive program can be successfully financed so soon after the industrial depression from which the business of the country is still in the process of recovery.

It is upon the ability of the leaders of the industry and that of the younger men they are training to take their places, that the country depends for the assurance that this growth, so vital to our national welfare, will be continued, and the Electric Light and Power Industry be enabled in the future as heretofore to carry on efficiently its indispensable service.

It is a duty of every American to lend his influence to the support of these men who have made the Electric Light and Power Industry what it has become and who alone have the knowledge and experience to guide it on to its destiny as the tireless servant in every American home and the beneficent genie of every American industry.

Published in the interest of a better appreciation of the Electric Light and Power Industry by an organization which, through more than thirty years of contact with that industry, has witnessed, in the growth of Electric Light and Power Service—from obscure beginnings to its present magnitude—a development that has done much to elevate American standards of living, to furnish a sound investment for more than two million people, and to enlarge the resources and prosperity of the Nation.

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