

## SHOULD LEAD WORLD IN PULP WOOD CROP

### United States Capable of Producing Own Supply.

Washington.—As in the production of corn crops, the United States can lead the world in the production of timber crops for pulp wood, declares the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, in its new publication on pulp wood supplies.

This report was prepared in co-operation with the American Paper and Pulp Association, and represents the most comprehensive survey of pulp wood resources ever made in this country. It has been printed as a public document and is available for general distribution upon request to the forest service, Washington, D. C.

To understand the paper and pulp situation now confronting the United States, the report says, it is necessary to realize that over 90 per cent of all paper consumed in the United States is made from wood, and that 100 per cent of news-print paper is so made.

The consumption of paper in the United States amounts to 8,000,000 tons a year. It takes over 9,000,000 cords of wood to make this amount. At the present time this nation imports over half its paper supply in the form of finished paper, pulp and wood suitable for making pulp.

But the forest service declares the United States can become independent of foreign countries for its paper supply by, first, growing larger timber crops on forest land; second, by better utilization of forest products; and third, by the expansion of paper-making processes so that more species of timber can be used for pulp wood.

**Farmer Biggest Timber Owner.**  
At the present time, the newly published report states, the United States contains 470,000,000 acres of forest land not needed or taken by agriculture. It is upon these lands that larger timber crops should be grown. The farmer is the largest single class of timber land owners, having about 150,000,000 acres, or one-third, in the form of small woodlots. The potential productivity of this timber land is higher than that of any other which is an important paper-producing nation.

The principal species of timber now used in making paper are spruce, fir, hemlock and poplar. One reason why the United States is forced to import over half its paper supply is because of the centralization of the paper-making industry in the northeast and lake states where large stands of spruce, fir, hemlock and poplar were once available in large quantities. But as these timber stands were also called upon to furnish a large share of the country's lumber supply, they have been drained to such an extent that they no longer can meet increasing demands.

New York ranks first as a paper-producing state, yet gets over half its raw materials from outside. Pennsylvania ranks second, and also has to depend upon outside sources. Wisconsin is the third largest paper-making state, and it, too, is forced to go outside its boundaries for much of its raw materials.

The optimistic note in the report is furnished by the fact that Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska, together with the pine timber in the South, still contain soft-wood forests which can be utilized for paper making if these forests are logged in a wise fashion and protected from the terrible devastation caused by forest fires.

**Paper Supply Is Vital.**  
"To show the vital necessity for this nation to have ample supplies of paper for all time," says a statement from the forest service, "it is only necessary to point out the fact that our per capita consumption is twice that of Great Britain, the next largest paper-consuming nation. Social and economic questions would be involved if this country's supply of paper and paper products were to be curtailed."

"The public has an interest in this problem which it can help solve by legislation looking to the protection of forest land from fire and other forms of devastation, and by continued research into methods of timber growing and utilization."

**Whistling Saves Wheat Crop**  
Ephrata, Wash.—George Creel, a farmer's son gifted with the faculty of calling birds by imitating their whistling, saved his father's wheat crop by enticing quail near the habitation. Early in the spring George imitated male quail calling their mates. He continually was answered. Continuing, he induced flocks of them to nest along the irrigation ditches. Throughout the season thus far quail are plentiful in the fields and orchard of this farmer. It is believed the presence of so many of them helped keep away the grasshoppers which have ravaged many nearby sections.

## Bronze Statue Mystery to Pioneer of Oregon Trail

"It's a small world after all," said Ezra Meeker, oldest living pioneer of the Oregon trail, as he gazed the other day on a bronze statue of himself that was uncovered in a small art shop in Vienna and brought to this country by A. Well, an Englishman.

The romance and mystery surrounding the statue were heightened by Mr. Meeker's declaration that he had not posed for the piece, did not know it was in existence and could not offer an explanation for its presence so far away from the Old West in which he spent his early days.

"There are my oxen," said the pioneer as he examined the base of the miniature statue with a magnifying glass. "Look how that horn turns down; how well I remember that."

He found that even the improvised cloth feed bin, used in going over the pioneer trails, was depicted true to life. The statue itself is Mr. Meeker in miniature. The broad-brimmed hat, the beaded Indian vest, even the gauntlets, the pioneer recognized at a glance.

Mr. Well was unable to satisfy Mr. Meeker's curiosity regarding the original of the statue. The method of casting bronze in Austria is familiar to Mr. Well, he said, and could not be duplicated easily outside of the country. Mr. Well is sure it was produced in Vienna. The sculptor's name, inscribed on the base, is C. Curtz, but the name does not offer any clue to the origin of the piece.

## Stock for Indian Arrow Required to Be Perfect

Every plains teepee had hanging in it a bunch of slender sticks seasoning for arrows.

If particular in the materials for his bow the brave was even more so where arrow stock was concerned. Any available hardwood, if straight and free from knots, served. When seasoned, the shaft was meticulously scraped and smoothed and feathered with various pinions. The Arapahoes and Cheyenne usually used those of the wild turkey, softened in tepid water, split and glued with a glue made from a large muscle at the back of the neck of the buffalo, writes Frank H. Huston in "Adventure."

The glue was less susceptible to climatic variations than any other used by the tribes. The final touch was given by placing an individual mark upon the shaft to identify the person who made the kill, whether of human or brute game.

Heads were made from flint, obsidian, odd bits of iron and even odd barrel hoops, until, toward the last of the bow and arrow days, traders carried in iron ores made in eastern and English manufacturing towns, shipped in barrels.

## Spain's Gift to Britain

Spain has recently made England a present of a model of the Santa Maria, the ship in which Columbus sailed to America, and the gift recalls others given at various times by one country to another.

Everybody has heard of the famous Liberty statue in New York. This was presented to America by France in 1884.

Some years ago the French government presented a Sevres vase to the British museum. It is a magnificent specimen and very valuable.

Ancient weapons, such as guns, swords and so on, are fairly common gifts from one country to another. That which is known as "Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol" was a gift to Great Britain from the Netherlands. It was cast as long ago as 1544.—London Tit-Bits.

## Detecting the Bogus

French chemists have perfected new methods of identifying pictures, according to the American Chemical Society. They use groups of red, blue, green or white light to light the picture, and they examine the suspected canvas with the spectrometer. This puts in relief the retouchings, scrapings and changed signatures which constitute a false picture. By employing the ultra-violet ray they make the zinc white and certain varnishes stand out by fluorescence. By scraping off small amounts of paint they have made spectrographic analyses and have been able to determine, for example, in a false Renoir, the presence of a cadmium yellow, when Renoir only used chrome yellow.

## Keyhole in Demand

Peter was no different from other boys. Sometimes when his sister's friend would call he would entertain him in the drawing-room until Dolly came downstairs.

## BEST SABLE FIELD IMPERILED BY OIL

### Russia to Decide Between the Two Industries.

Moscow.—Sables or oil? That is the question which the Soviet government's planning commission must decide.

Far off in the northern Pacific the peninsula of Kamchatka protrudes from the mainland like a dagger blade separating the Bering and Hunter seas. For decades Kamchatka has been Russia's best sappy hunting ground for sables. Every year 5,000 of the little blue-black animals, whose skins are valued at approximately \$500,000, were hunted down on the peninsula.

Now an expedition led by P. I. Polevov, a geologist of the Soviet geological survey, has discovered oil on Kamchatka. The oil is of an extra fine quality and yields 75 to 78 per cent of kerosene, whereas the best crude product of the Baku field yields only 40 per cent.

The find is of paramount importance to the economic development of Siberia. Russia's unfathomable petroleum resources in the Caucasus are too far from this vast domain, while the oil fields in northern Sakhalin, which have been granted as a concession to the Sinclair company, are still occupied by Japanese troops. Considerable pressure is therefore being put on the Moscow authorities to appropriate a sum of money for the opening of the Kamchatka field. But here the sables interfere.

The oil deposits which Professor Polevov has discovered are situated just below the trapping grounds for sables. The sables from the entire peninsula rush into this trapping space during a certain season of the year when the three rivers of the district overflow their banks. The small fur-bearing animals seek refuge in the high open preserve especially set aside for this purpose by the government. A decree prohibits any manner of industrial or mining activities in the area. And the soft sables, seeking refuge, find death. Experienced hunters have no difficulty in trapping the creatures wholesale. Kamchatka supplies one-fourth of Russia's sables.

Will madame be able to step into one of those brilliant shops on Fifth avenue next summer and buy herself a cape made of Kamchatka sable? It depends on the decision of the bolsheviks in Moscow. Will they annul the decree and permit the sinking of wells, thus to drive the sables away, or will they be kind to the sables and help them reach Paris and New York?

## Youthful Genius Gets Job With Chicago Opera



Henry G. Weber, a twenty-three-year-old Chicago boy, who has been acclaimed abroad as a musical genius, will make his debut with the Chicago Civic Opera at the Auditorium this season. Herbert M. Johnson, business manager of the opera, learned of Mr. Weber's musical prowess while searching for new talent abroad, and cabled to President Samuel Insull. Mr. Weber, who was visiting his mother in Chicago at the time, was signed at once as an assistant director.

## School Trains Dogs to Lead Blind Men

Berlin.—In the historic city of Potsdam, there has been established a national training school for a type of dog conspicuous for the Red Cross insignia carried on his harness—the guide dog for blinded soldiers.

The dog must learn to walk slowly, to obey the master's word to fetch things for him when desired, not only to avoid the holes and projections and ditches dangerous to itself, but also to pull the master over far enough for him also to avoid danger.

Supposing, for instance, there is a projecting mail box. It is no hindrance to the dog, but the animal must be taught that its master should be so led as to avoid running into it. These dogs must also learn to gauge the speed of traffic so as to indicate to their master whether it is safe to cross the street.

When the time has come for the dog to pass its final examination the trainer harnesses the dog and bids it lead its teacher, whose eyes are tied for the purpose, through Potsdam.

## DEAD GUNMAN BURIED.

### Ten Thousand Pay Final Tribute To Noted Chicago Criminal.

Chicago, November 14.—Thousands of persons filed past the ornate, flower-bedecked casket of Dion (Dean) O'Banion all night and this morning in final tribute to the florist, gunman, rum runner and hijacker, slain Monday morning in his flower shop by three gunmen who called him from his task of trimming chrysanthemum stems.

The funeral was looked forward to as the greatest in Chicago's territory even passing that yesterday of Michael Milo, friend of O'Banion and 1,000 automobiles, twenty-five of them carrying only flowers formed the cortege from St. Clements church where 10,000 persons had gathered for the last rites.

O'Banion's funeral today was without the blessing of the church although burial in consecrated ground was permitted.

Organized by the great amount of publicity and open threats of O'Banion followers to "shoot it out" with adherents of other groups of gunmen, Mayor Dewey directed that every known pistol toter be searched on suspicion as frequently as encountered. He has planned a conference today with Chief of Police Collins to decide on measures to eliminating pistol carrying or force them to leave Chicago.

"It is time to determine whether organized outlaws shall continue to shoot and rob with impunity or whether decency and order will prevail," the mayor said.

Until the hour of the funeral, the line of men and women representing all conditions of life continued to stream past O'Banion's silver and bronze casket.

One gray haired and bent old woman shuffled by. She spoke of the dead gangster's friendship.

"He put my boy on the right track at the right minute," she said. "Got him a good job in an office and gave him a suit of clothes to fit the job. If his enemies had known him the way I did, he'd be alive today."

"Gee, he was a swell fellow," was a ragged newsboy's tribute. "He bought all my papers one awful cold night last winter and paid \$5 for them, and then took me to a restaurant to eat."

## Sustains the Chief.

At a regular meeting of city council Monday night, that body sustained J. M. Youngblood, chief of police, in the "knickers" controversy brought before that body by Miss Willie Trammell, the Ogden merchant, who made the claim that the chief was offensive in his manner and speech as to her appearing in "knickers" on the streets of Rock Hill.

Dr. J. R. Miller was the star witness for the defense, he testifying that he witnessed the affair and that he thought the chief's admonition was "a remonstrance rather than a threat."

The complainant announces that she will bring suit against the city of Rock Hill for \$70,000 damages. As the matter stands now, the chief of police was sustained, and retained in office. But the great and important question has not been settled: "Can mere man decide on what is proper attire for women?" We'll say he cannot. Gentlemen, you are wasting your breath.

At the meeting Monday night, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

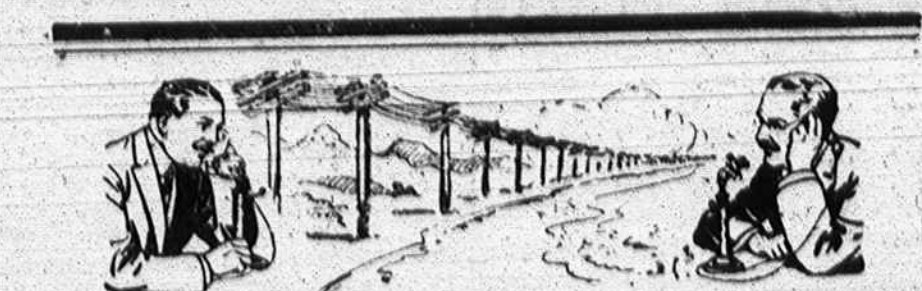
"Resolved, by city council in council assembled, that after hearing the statement made by Miss Trammell and also that of Mr. Youngblood, which later was corroborated by Dr. J. R. Miller, the request made by Miss Trammell that Chief of Police Youngblood be discharged be refused."

Dr. J. Roddey Miller, before open council, testified that he had chanced to be with the chief at the time of the occurrence and was standing on the curbing when the officer said to him, "Look what's coming."

He said that he turned his head and saw Miss Trammell clad in her "knicker suit" approach. As she reached the place where the two stood the officer stepped up to her he testified, and said, "See here, I don't think you are dressed becomingly," or words to that effect.

"Who are you talking to?" he quoted Miss Trammell as answering. The chief in turn told her that she knew and added that "we might (or we could) put you in jail," the physician added.

The conversation was more of a remonstrance on the part of the chief than a threat, Dr. Miller believed. He could find nothing offensive in it. —Rock Hill Record.



## While Others are Waiting You Can Sell

WITH crops moving to a receptive market and the great army of buyers preparing for the holiday season, now is the time to increase sales by going after your share of this profitable trade.

Selling by long distance telephone is the quickest, surest and cheapest way to reach present or prospective patrons and gain their undivided attention.

The long distance system reaches every nook and corner of your sales territory at surprising small cost.

Ask Long Distance about the quick station-to-station service at low rates.

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"BELL SYSTEM"  
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
One Policy, One System, Universal Service



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Gabriel Bey Nehas, governor of Lebanon, Palestine, is in Brooklyn, N. Y., and will marry Miss Katy Tadros of that city. The couple met while Miss Tadros was a teacher in Syria.

# A Message

## to the Farmers We Serve!

We recognize the fact that our success as merchants depends upon your satisfaction with our service.

To succeed we must first carry in stock the merchandise you want; and deliver it when and as you want it. But that is not all.

To insure your entire satisfaction we must sell only merchandise that will bring the results you want it to bring. This means only the products of thoroughly reliable manufacturers, which we can guarantee now and you can endorse after use.

You can bring your feeding problems to us with confidence that we are living up to this obligation.

You may count upon prompt service. You may draw upon our experience. You may use to the limit the many helps with which manufacturers supply us, to make your business more successful and more profitable.

SPRINGS & SHANNON, Inc.,  
Camden, S. C.

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows