

# The LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN

by Edison Marshall

## BEGIN HERE TODAY

Peter Newhall, Augusta, Ga., goes to Alaska, after being told by Ivan Ishmin, Russian violinist, he had drowned Paul Sarichev, Ishmin's secretary, following a quarrel. Ishmin and Peter's wife, Dorothy, had urged him to flee. He joins Big Chris Larson in response to a distress signal at sea, forcing his sea jacket upon him. Their launch hits rocks. Dorothy receives word that her husband's body, identified by his sea jacket, has been buried in Alaska. She feels free to receive Ishmin's attentions. But Peter had been rescued by another ship. His appearance is completely changed and he is known as Limejuice Pete. He finds his identity completely covered and takes a job in a cannery. Larson's body occupies his grave. Ishmin and Dorothy go to Alaska to return Peter's body to Georgia. They do not recognize Peter, who is chosen head guide. A storm carries their ship to sea, stranding them at the grave. Next day Peter proposes a hunting party.

## NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

### CHAPTER IX

#### AN INCIDENT OF THE TRAIL

Dorothy awoke late, and Pete cooked her a special breakfast when he heard her stirring in the tent. She saw with relief that the worst of the storm had passed through the night. When Pete took the crude, tin eating utensils from her hand, he paused for a moment uncertainly. "Mrs. Newhall, this camp is in need of fresh meat," he began rather shyly. "I may be here a few days yet, and a nice venison would go pretty good. I'm wondering if you and Mr. Ishmin would like to go into the interior with me, to-day, and see if we couldn't get a caribou."

Dorothy glowed at the prospect. "I'd like it very much, Pete. Let's ask Ivan about it."

But the musician, sprawled on his moss-bed and reading a pocket-size novel in the original French, did not take so kindly to the suggestion.

"Not me today, Dorothy," he protested. "There'll be no pleasure for me in tramping over that howling tundra. The wind's still sharp enough so that I want a fire and appreciate even such a lowly shelter as this. Wait till a nice day and I'll go gladly."

The girl turned in some disappointment to Pete. "I guess that ends it," she told him.

The guide straightened, encouraged by her tone. "Yes—unless—unless you'd care to go with me alone." She thought she saw a very curious, urgent appeal in his blue eyes. "I wouldn't take you very far."

He waited, hardly breathing, for her answer. She turned questioning-ly to Ivan. The latter smiled dimly and nodded his head. "I don't see why you shouldn't, if you want to," he told her.

Yet an uneasy thought darkened his face, and he turned sharply to Pete.

"How far do you intend to go?" "Not any further than Mrs. Newhall desires," was the answer, given with some spirit. "I'm inclined to think we can pick up a caribou within a mile."

"You'll be pretty lucky if you can. It's not that there isn't plenty of game—Bradford told me that—but the country is enormous. Don't go more than two miles at the most—we might want to leave here in a hurry, and don't want to wait for you. Go ahead, Dorothy, if you like. If you want to be a huntsman bold, I don't see why you shouldn't."

"Then would you mind lending Mrs. Newhall your pistol?" Pete asked. "She might want to take a shot at a ptarmigan, and this bear gun of mine wouldn't leave much bird."

He spoke quietly, casually, but Dorothy did not misunderstand. At the same instant she realized that this tall, rugged man of the opens possessed those certain good manners, that unobtrusive consideration for others, that is the ideal of good breeding. He made this request not to furnish Dorothy an arm with which to shoot ptarmigan. Both she and Ivan understood this in an instant. He wanted to save her any uneasiness when she was alone with him in the wilds, simply to give her a deadly weapon with which she could protect, in direct need, her own integrity.

The two started away very happily together. Pete's blue eyes danced; the girl was flushed and eager, bent on adventure. He took her up the low hill they had climbed the previous day, then down into the alder-grown valley beyond.

Almost at once they began to see the wild life that redeems even such barren, desolate lands as this. Ptarmigan flushed up, and instantly Dorothy recognized them as the most graceful creatures she had ever seen on wings.

"Would you like to try a crack at 'em?" Pete asked. "They'd go mighty well for lunch."

But Dorothy had no killing instinct, and she shook her head. "They're too pretty. Of course we'll get some if we can't find any big game."

He led her through a break in the alders; and here they both halted to watch a huge, snowshoe hare. It was a droll thing to see this creature stand erect in the grass in an effort to see plainly out of his weak eyes and to distinguish the nature of these tall, strange forms such as he had never laid eyes on before. He walked back and forth on his hind legs stretched to his full height. Then, remembering safety first—even at the expense of his inordinate curiosity—he spread away.

They sped on up the next hill and down into the farther valley and to the bank of a small, swiftly flowing stream. There were signs in plenty here of the wild life that thronged the region. She saw tracks—not only



She began the long stalk at Pete's side.

of fox and caribou, but a wolverine had trotted along that way in the dawn; an otter had romped on the muddy bank; and, at a crossing, she encountered a huge, almost triangular imprint that might have been the track of some legendary man-eater of bygone ages.

The track was fully twelve inches long, and sharp claws had cut deeply into the sand. "Nothing more or less than the great Kodiak bear," Pete explained. "Maybe you don't know it, but this is just about the last place in the world where the big Kodiak—whose hide is sometimes 11 feet long—can still be found in any numbers. Can't you fancy the old warrior—booming along here looking for salmon?" But he was quick to explain that even these huge beasts would run from human beings a thousand times where once they would stand and fight; that, unlike the Alaskan brown bears of farther east and the grizzlies of the mountains, they were practically never known to make an unprovoked attack.

Thence they followed the stream clear up into the higher hills. Dorothy was active and athletic, yet she had to stop every few minutes for breath.

"How far do you want to go?" she asked him in one of these rests. "I hoped to go quite a little farther. We're not more than a mile from camp, and two miles is our limit. I'd rather hoped we could reach the top of the ridge. Do you want to turn back?"

She looked up at the rocky backbone of the ridge that still towered grandly above them—their imposing elevation manifest by scattered patches of last winter's snows—and then into Pete's brown face. She hated to give up when this tall guide of her expected her to go on. She was a sportswoman at heart, and she flashed him a smile. "We'll plug on up," she told him.

They went on, and now the stream was but a silver thread far below them in the dark gully, and the gully itself was crusted over at intervals by last year's snow. At last they stood at the very windy crest of the ridge.

Almost at once Pete pointed out some curious white spots, not to be noticed at all by a casual glance, in one of the adjacent valleys. These were the caribou—the veritable children of these mossy barrens.

They did not turn to the hunt at once. Dorothy needed rest before attempting the difficult stalk at Pete's side; so she seated herself on a grand throne of rock in the gray cliff and overlooked the country. This was over a grim, merciless land, yet it



## Through the Hoops

London Referee (Cons.): "The City has no doubts that the pound will attain 450 dollars for the present time, contrary to every precedent, is not due to the economic position of this country. It has been engineered by Central Bank collaboration." Daily Express.) Modern finance is leading to reduce the average investor to the ignominious position of performing dogs, jumping through hoops at the will of their master, who makes much money hereby. Modern finance has now become so powerful that it can set economic laws at defiance; or perhaps it would be more correct to say, it can manipulate those laws entirely in its own favor and for its own purpose. Thus we find the dollar exchange where it pleases the "Central Banks" to put it, and not where, according to honest economic laws, it ought to be. If the ordinary investor will not take warning from this open demonstration of the power of finance, and demand the obvious safeguard, then we are afraid there remains nothing for it but the hoops.

## The Cunning Chemist

London Daily Telegraph (Cons.): "The flapper," says Dr. E. F. Armstrong, pontifically, "is the patron saint of chemistry." The arguments for their canonization are clear and strong. The function of chemistry in these days is to supersede the tedious and expensive process of Nature; your chemist will produce you better pearls than the oyster, better silk than the worm, fatter hide than the lizard, a better complexion than the school girls'. Of all his magic the "flapper," herself the most artificial of creatures, is the chief patron. She has, says Dr. Armstrong, explaining his devotion, rings on her fingers whereas the Jews' are chemical shoes on her feet for which chemists prepared counterfeit skins, the material of her clothes is one of the greatest achievements of chemistry, the very sheen on her hair, the bloom on her cheeks, are probably of chemical synthesis. "Almost everything which she displays to our admiring view," says this expert authority, "is the work of the chemist."

And the wilderness gods granted him success. At the rifle's sound a young buck—a shimmering, splendid creature with horns branched but once—fell stone dead in the moss. The reindeer leaped, milled an instant, then swept off through the valley. The two hunters climbed down, and a few seconds later Pete drew the keen blade of his hunting knife across the shaggy throat of the fallen animal. The carcass was then drawn, the trim feet interlocked, and Pete lifted the entire one hundred pounds on his broad back.

There was one further, minor adventure to that first day in the wilds—but not at all concerned with rifles and death. They reached the bank of a narrow, swift stream; and Pete, who walked in front, came to an abrupt halt.

He turned to her with no distinguishable expression on his bronzed face, and she stared back in return. "We've really got to get across this creek," he told her. "And it's too deep for your waterproof boots. How do you think we can manage it?"

"I'm sure I don't know." The girl hid a faint smile. "It's too bad you don't feel yourself capable of carrying me over."

He plunged immediately into the stream, laid his venison on the opposite bank, then came tramping back. He picked her up seemingly without effort.

The rushing waters evidently taxed his strength greater than she had guessed, for his nut-brown face looked somewhat drawn and pale when he put her down.

(To be continued.)

## Doukhobor Settlers Now Better Citizens

Victoria, B.C.—Marking an entirely new development in the Doukhobor problem in Canada, Doukhobors of British Columbia will soon cease their present attitude of complete indifference to Canadian affairs and Canadian citizenship, according to advices received by the Provincial Government. Instead the Russian colonists will commence to take an interest in public affairs and seek to become active citizens of this country, it is stated.

As part of their program they will extend their present industrial and business activities in many directions. While Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobor movement in Canada, has announced that the sect will bring large numbers of its followers to the Dominion in 1928, the Government understands this immigration movement will be directed to the prairie provinces, not to British Columbia.

## Minard's Lintment for sore throat.

The particular form of virtue that results from the control of the appetites... is temperance.

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Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Even in the old days a lot of fellows kissed the bride, but not so many before the ceremony.—Valleja (Cal.) Chronicle.

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## CANADA'S CROPS

The following is the preliminary estimate of the value of the principal field crops of Canada for the present year as compared with the final estimate for 1925 and 1924. The total of all field crops is estimated at \$1,141,367,100 as compared with \$1,105,538,100 in 1925 and \$1,153,294,500 in 1924.

CANADA	1925	1926	1927
Wheat	\$463,149,200	\$442,221,000	\$452,602,000
Oats	201,050,600	184,098,000	231,255,000
Barley	57,920,100	52,059,000	63,668,400
Rye	9,721,800	9,430,600	12,668,500
Mixed Grains	21,900,900	22,385,000	25,332,000
Flaxseed	18,462,500	9,688,000	7,379,000
Potatoes	33,614,900	69,204,000	56,279,000
Turnips, etc.	20,364,400	20,106,000	17,659,000
Hay and clover	164,585,400	170,475,000	176,257,000
Fodder corn	20,730,600	23,179,000	24,958,000
Hay and clover	23,260,100	22,097,000	15,635,000
Fodder corn	41,037,000	48,154,000	32,000,000
Sugar beets	2,784,900	3,586,000	3,214,000

## Air Gateway To Indian Empire

Karachi, Third Port, and to Be Linked to Bombay by Rail, a Village in 1919

Calcutta—The Railway Board has agreed on a project for direct railway communication between Karachi and Bombay, work to be commenced during 1929-30.

If Bombay may be called the gateway of India, Karachi is certainly the air gateway of India to-day, as Lord Irwin remarked recently. One of the romances of modern India is the rapid progress which has been made by Karachi. Eight years ago, it was only a small fishing village with a population not exceeding 10,000. Now this port comes behind only Calcutta and Bombay, and has out-distanced Rangoon.

What Will Have 12 Berths. It has a population of a quarter of a million, a phenomenal advance due partly to its geographical position—it is the Indian port nearest to Europe—and to its situation as the natural outlet for northwestern India and the Punjab. Up to 1880 it was necessary to tranship cargo and passengers from vessels to small boats which approached the foreshore, while cargoes were carried by men through mud to dry land. Engineers have entirely transformed these conditions.

The port of Karachi has now berths for ocean-going steamers alongside wharves on the east side of the harbor for a length of 8600 feet completely served with railways from end to end, and fully equipped with hydraulic cranes. When the works now in progress on the west wharf are completed, the wharf accommodation of the port will be almost doubled. The new west wharf will be comprised of 12 berths each 500 feet long, capable of berthing vessels of 33 feet draft on any day of the year.

The North Western Railway, which serves Karachi and covers the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province, has now a route mileage of 6300 miles, easily the greatest of any railway in India. In the five years ending 1925, the value of the foreign and coasting trade of the port was on an average 250,000,000 rupees per year; for the five years ended 1926 it was 810,000,000 rupees.

Huge Gain in Cotton Export. The exports of Karachi are largely a reflex of the vast irrigation schemes carried out in the hinterland of Sind and the Punjab. The principal exports through Karachi during the past five years are (arranged in order of value): Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, rice, barley, wheat flour, grain and cotton seed. Cotton exports gained 155,000,000 rupees in that period. The principal imports are cotton piecegoods, yard, sugar, metal, kerosene oil and machinery—cotton piecegoods and yarn being easily first.

Karachi, as its export trade shows, has a direct and very vital interest in the great Sind and Punjab irrigation schemes. In 1901 the irrigation canals of the Punjab annually irrigated 5,500,000 acres. The triple canal project has added some 2,500,000 acres to the 5,500,000 acres previously irrigated annually while the Sutlej Valley project on which work has been carried out for the last four and a half years is intended to serve a cultivable area of 5,500,000 acres.

When the irrigation schemes in the Punjab and Sind are completed an area greater than the total arable acreage of England will be watered. The areas irrigated will produce annually crops amounting to 2,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons, valued at £25,000,000 and £25,000,000, respectively.

## Pacific Intentions

Arthur Ponsonby in the London Contemporary Review: Great Britain desires no more territory, and erects veiled aggression to secure a further extension of empire is not contemplated by any single person. Great Britain has learned that no desirable object is achieved by war, and the people of Great Britain decline to believe that by the diabolical barbarity of modern warfare their prestige can be enhanced or their beneficent intentions extended. They are jealous of no nation and they suspect no nation of evil intentions against them. They are a genuinely peace-loving people, and no people is more anxious to devote its energy, its enterprise and its wealth to mastering the crying social evils and economic injustices which at present hamper the development of its moral, cultural and spiritual capacities.

## British Firm Lands Contract Nigerian Bridge

Benue River to Be Crossed by 13 Spans, 2584 Feet Between Abutments

London.—The placing of the contract for a railway bridge nearly half a mile long, to span the Benue River in Nigeria, opens new possibilities in a fast-developing tropical country of great natural productivity with 18,000,000 black inhabitants. The bridge is to be able to produce to be conveyed by rail without breaking bulk from the interior nearly 600 miles to the sea at Port Harcourt. The bridge is to consist of 13 spans, of which 10 are 120 feet each and three are 240 feet, the total length between abutments being 2584 feet. The piers are to be of concrete, and all but two of them to lie on rock foundation. The violence of the floods they have to withstand may be judged from the fact that there is a difference of nearly 30 feet between dry and rainy season water levels in the river. The structure affords clear headroom of 36 1/2 feet above high water level to enable boats to pass beneath it.

The contract has been awarded to the well-known engineering firm of Sir William Arrol & Company, Ltd., the price being just under £1,000,000. The work is to be completed in 4 1/2 years. The bridge is to carry one line of 3 1/2 feet gauge railway track, also a roadway for motor and cart traffic. The bridge is part of a progressive scheme of transport development upon which the Nigerian Government has embarked. Nigeria now has two main lines of railway. One is from the port of Lagos to Kano, 705 miles distant, and has been open some 20 years. The other starts from Port Harcourt and has only recently been completed. It extends 533 miles into the interior. Both are fed by motor roads and a scheme is in operation whereby an additional 150 miles of railway and 400 miles of motor road are to be constructed each year.

The country is thus being rapidly made accessible. Its trade has grown in the past 20 years from £5,000,000 to £24,000,000, the main exports being tin, cocoa, cotton and palm oil and henequen. Imports are also growing, the chief article being cotton piecegoods. In 1925 Nigeria produced 45,000 bales of raw cotton. Sir Graeme Thomson, the Governor, in a recent speech mentioned 750,000 bales as a total he hoped eventually to see approached.

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### Prime Min

Ottawa.—La

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