

IN DEFERENCE TO MRS. GRUNDY

By TEMPLE BAILEY

(Copyright, 1916, by Associated Literary Press.)

On one side of the hall Doris Wright practiced scales in the wonderful voice that was, some day, to astonish the multitude.

On the other side of the hall Philip Wentworth painted pictures and dreamed dreams of fame.

Now and then at twilight the artist would lay down his brush and listen to the singer. It was at this time that she allowed herself a rest from the monotony of her work, and sang.

They did not know each other. Occasionally he caught glimpses of the slender figure in black, and once she had said "Good morning" as she passed him on the steps. She had raised a barrier of reserve, however, against any closer acquaintance, and he had been forced to content himself with the sound of her voice when she sang.

As the summer came on he worked little. He was not a painter of summer scenes; he chose rather the gray days of the fall and of winter, and was at his best with mist and rain effects and the dreary everyday life of the streets.

Perhaps it was because his subjects were so somber that he needed the joy and freshness of her young voice. At any rate, he learned to depend upon it and to miss it when she went away. So much did he miss her during her two months' vacation that his greeting was involuntary as he met her on the stairs.

"I am so glad to see you back."

She hesitated and stopped. There was a little flush on her cheeks. "It seems good to be here," she said.

"I missed your song," he told her; "it was as if a bird had flown away."

After that they established a good comradeship which limited itself to the greeting on the stairway, an exchange of the daily paper, or a short walk together to and from the car. Further than that she would not let him go. She never asked him to her room nor accepted an invitation.

He learned, however, that she was a little country maid, whose wonderful voice had attracted the attention of those who knew, and she had come to the city to win for herself fame and fortune. As yet she was unspoiled, but he, knowing the world, feared for her future.

Gradually he assumed a protective attitude toward her. Without her knowledge he watched over her. When her lessons kept her late at night, he managed to be near her as she went through the lonely streets. At last he knew that he loved her, that she was the one thing that made bright his lonely life.

He did not tell her, for he felt that there could be as yet no answering response, but he dedicated himself to a watchfulness which should shield her from harm. Gradually she began to turn to him for advice; she seemed to feel instinctively a security in his friendship.

One night she rapped timidly at his door. When he opened it he saw a vision in soft shining white. "I am invited," Doris explained, "to the opera and afterward to supper. I want to ask you," she hesitated, "whether it is considered proper in the city for a girl to go to a late supper unchaperoned?"

He smiled. "I am not a book on etiquette," he told her, "and in Bohemian circles almost anything passes—but for you—I wish you would ask some older woman friend to go."

"But I haven't any woman friend," she said. "I should have to stay at home."

"Would that be so hard?" he questioned.

"I have so little fun." Her eyes were wistful. "I am young, you know."

"Yes, it's hard," he considered a moment, and then laughed. "I'll provide a chaperon if you say so."

"Who?" she demanded.

"Go back to your room," he said, "and wait. In a few minutes I'll bring the lady."

In every studio there are properties of all kinds. It happened that a few months before he had painted a pic-



ture of a venetian grande dame. The gown in which he had costumed his model was one that he had picked up abroad, of dull green velvet with a broad lace collar. He was of slender build, and when he had tried it on it fitted him perfectly. There was a gray wig in an old trunk and the transformation of himself into a stately lady was complete. If the roses in his cheeks came out of his paint box, what then? He was not the only old lady who did not depend upon nature for her color.

When Doris saw him she gave him a little startled cry. "Why, where did Mr. Wentworth find you?" she demanded.

His voice, answering her, gave her the key to the situation, and she broke into ripples of laughter.

"How did you manage it so well?" she questioned.

"I used to play girls' parts in the 'Paint and Powder club' at home," he stated. Then he broke in a whining falsetto. "Does that sound like an old lady?"

Again she went off into gales of laughter, but ended with a serious question: "Shall I really be better chaperoned by two men than by one?"

His answer was given in his own voice, deep with emotion. "I shall watch over you as carefully as your own father or your mother," and his smile was reassuring.

Doris telephoned to her escort that there would be two instead of one, and received a somewhat gruff reply. Evidently the idea of the chaperon was not pleasing.

All that evening Wentworth watched over her. He did not like the flashily dressed man who was with her, and he did not like the restaurant where they went for supper. It was ultra-Bohemian, and Doris was like a violet in a bed of tulips. He spoke little, and the man who was entertaining them did not know that behind the stately old-lady exterior was a lynx-eyed lover who guarded jealously his sweetheart's honor.

He saw that Doris was restless and felt herself out of place, and, at an early hour, he suggested in his funny falsetto, that it was time to go home.

The other man contended that it was early, but Doris, shrinking from the noise and clamor of the great gaudy room, stuck to the decision of her chaperon.

"Please put us into our taxicab and let us go," she said. "I am very tired."

No one would have dreamed as the car sped through the quiet streets that in it were a man and a woman happy in the companionship of each other, filled with the love of each other and of life. The world saw only a gray-haired matron and a girl with eyes radiant with youth and happiness.

"How good you are to me," Doris said as they walked together through the dim hallway. "I should have been so frightened if I had not had you tonight."

"I wish I might take care of you always," Wentworth said, and having admitted that much he was carried away and found himself pleading his case earnestly.

It was a strange scene, but so serious were they that they did not realize the incongruity. It was only as Doris said "Yes" that the strangeness of it struck her. "But I cannot marry my chaperon," she protested and laughed.

The old lady in the velvet gown flung off her gray wig and showed the crop of dark curls that crowned Wentworth's handsome head. "I have masqueraded long enough in deference to Mrs. Grundy," he said, "but now answer me, Doris, will you marry me?"

And still with laughter in her eyes she answered "Yes."

Reward of Merit.

The motor car was obstinate. It wouldn't budge. Industrious, the man in waterproof cap and goggles turned the crank handle; but without result. He turned and turned and turned. Then he paused.

"Twist it agen, Altered!"

"T're a'oss!"

"Go it Johnson!"

Thus the crowd.

But to such gibings he was deaf. Once more he hopefully seized the crank and turned it strenuously. No effect. Again he paused to remove his cap and regain his breath.

Observing the action, an elderly gentleman stepped forward and dropped a coin on the upturned cap.

"Thank you, my man—thank you!" he murmured. "It's the only street organ I ever saw that didn't send me nearly deaf with its noise! You deserve a copper!"—Answers.

As to Absent Friends.

There is an unfortunate tendency with some people to talk in a disparaging way about absent acquaintances. "Oh, she's very nice, but—" and this "but" often leads up to a quite unnecessary and unkind comment. The golden rule to observe in talking about people is to speak exactly as though they were present, says Home Notes. Everything gains by repetition, and not always favorably. Bishop Beveridge once said: "Resolve never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back," and faultfinders and flatterers would do well to bear this in mind.

The Reason.

"They have named the baby after Uncle Belshazzar." "Has Uncle Belshazzar money?" "Do you suppose they liked the name?"—Pittsburg Post

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

LARGER WARSHIPS NEEDED.

Question of Heavier Armor or Heavier Guns is Not Settled.

Washington—Plans for bigger battleships with heavier armor will be presented to congress during the forthcoming session by Secretary of the Navy Meyer when the question of the building program is taken up for consideration.

Naval experts have practically agreed that the new type of ship, of which congress will be asked to authorize the building of two, will be larger and heavier than the 27,000-ton ships now under construction. The tonnage limit will be increased to at least 28,000 and probably 29,000 when the plans are matured.

The naval general board has not yet absolutely decided whether the increase in weight shall be devoted to more guns or heavier armor, but the prevailing opinion seems to favor heavier armor.

In case of the latter the new ships will have only 10 guns, but these will be 14-inch type, which has but recently been developed by the ordnance department of the navy. With the heavier armor the ships will be able to come into closer battle range, thereby increasing their effectiveness.

The building program will probably include torpedo destroyers, and one additional ship, either an ammunition, repair, supply or hospital ship. An important change in the building plans is enlargement of the destroyers to 1,000 tons. The largest now afloat in the United States navy are 750 tons.

This means that the larger greyhounds of the navy, the scout destroyers, will become an obsolete class.

WILSON SENT TO TOMBS.

President of United Wireless Refuses to Give Up Letter Press.

New York—Colonel Christopher Wilson, president of the United Wireless Telegraph company, was sent to the Tombs by Judge Lacombe, of the United States District court, on a presentation of the Federal grand jury, for contempt of court in refusing to surrender to the court a letter press book, which the board of directors had been subpoenaed to produce.

Certain officers of the company are charged with fraudulently using the mails in furtherance of an alleged scheme to defraud investors.

Wilson's counsel applied to Judge Cox, in the United States Circuit court, for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Cox granted the writ and fixed the bail at \$100.

Later Wilson was brought to the Federal building, where his bail bond was signed and he was released.

PEARY RETURNS TO DUTY.

Polar Explorer Assigned, But Not to Work He Preferred.

Washington—Captain R. E. Peary the Arctic explorer, returns to active duty in the Navy department on November 9, as engineer expert for the department of justice in cases before the Court of Claims involving construction work for the naval bureau of yards and docks.

This work was the explorer's choice among several positions offered. Peary would have preferred, it is said, to have been assigned to duty at the naval library to write of his travels in the frozen North.

The explorer has been on leave of absence from the department about ten years, during which time he has been engaged in Arctic exploration. Recently he was promoted to the rank of captain as the result of the death of a senior officer. A bill is now pending in congress to make Peary a rear admiral as a mark of recognition for his polar exploits.

TOLL IN HUMAN LIFE HEAVY.

Railroads Killed 3,804, Injured 82,374 During 12 Months.

Washington—Killed, 3,804; injured, 82,374.

This is the casualty record of the railroads in the United States during the year ended June 30 last, according to the Interstate Commerce commission. It is an increase of 1,013 in the number killed and 18,454 in the number injured over the previous year's figures.

There were 5,861 collisions, killing 438 persons and injuring 7,765 and damaging railroad property \$4,629,279. In the year there were 5,910 derailments, 340 persons were killed and 4,814 injured. During the last three months of the year the total injured was 20,650.

PORTLAND COUNTERFEITS AFOAT.

Washington—Counterfeit \$10 notes on the First National Bank of Portland, Or., are being passed freely in New York City. Secret service men are convinced that the notes are being floated by the same gang which is passing counterfeit notes on the National bank at Los Angeles, Cal. and the First National Bank at Williamsport, Pa. The first Williamsport notes are passed on the Pacific Coast and the Western notes are passed in the East.

COMMISSION CONTROLS PRIVATE CARS.

Washington—Asserting that any other construction would nullify the law, the Interstate Commerce commission reaffirmed its right to exercise jurisdiction over private cars when used for the conveyance of amusement outfits, theatrical companies and the like.

UNION READY TO SEIZE HIM.

Honduras Under Martial Law, United States to Act.

Washington—Martial law has been declared in Honduras as a direct result of the revolt of General Jose Valladares, the deposed commandant of Amapala, against the government, according to cable advices to the State department from Minister McCreery, at Tegucigalpa. The port of Amapala has been closed and the island is in a state of siege.

The United States gunboat Princeton is in the harbor at Amapala ready to take a hand in the revolution at the first sign of hostility towards foreigners or their interests. President Davila is preparing to send an armed force against Valladares, and in the event of the government's failure to restore order on the island the United States probably will be asked to interfere.

It would not be surprising if Commander Hayes, of the Princeton, acting under instructions from the State department, should send an armed force ashore at any time to take Valladares into custody. However, department officials refuse to discuss the probability of this beyond asserting that American interests will be safeguarded.

NAVY TO TRIM EXPENSE.

Taft and Meyer Plan Concentration at Large Yards on Coast.

Washington—Sweeping reforms in the Navy department looking toward an economy of several million dollars are said to be included in a plan which Secretary Meyer is reported to be preparing for presentation to President Taft on the secretary's return from the inspection trip upon which he is now engaged.

The abolition of construction corps and the pay corps and later, perhaps, the abandonment of some of the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast, are predicted if the plan is carried out.

The concentration of the work of the navy at a few of the largest navy yards—those at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and San Francisco—with a view toward suspending operations at Portsmouth, N. H., and Charleston, S. C., is causing much speculation, though it is believed nothing definite has been decided in the matter beyond the plan to merge some of them for the sake of economy.

COST OF FEEDING CANAL ARMY.

Washington—Feeding the army of Panama canal builders is a matter of tremendous expense, and to keep tab on the money the government makes a record of wonderful detail that shows the cost per meal per man. It is shown by the annual report of the Isthmian canal commission that there are in operation 19 hotels, 19 European laborers' messes and 20 common laborers' kitchens.

The total number of meals served at commission hotels was 2,176,451. The cost of supplies was 24.87 cents, and the expense 6.23 cents a meal, a total of a little over 31 cents.

The meals served in the European laborers' messes made a total of 1,092,487, which cost 36.84 cents each for supplies and expenses. The meals in the common laborers' kitchen totaled 781,746, and cost 27.09 cents each. The average daily attendance during June in the line hotels was 1,915, in messes 3,178, and in kitchens 1,496.

The average weight of the ration supplied each person daily in the laborers' kitchens was found to be approximately 4.41 pounds, with a value of 22.26 cents. It is a coincidence that the net weight of the ration furnished the European laborer is exactly equal to the gross weight of the United States army garrison, and the net weight of the ration furnished the negro laborer is exactly equal to the gross weight of the United States army field ration.

PESO MAKER TO BE FREED.

Maragua, Nic.—Provisional President Estrada has sent a telegraphic message to Senor Arrellano, representative of the provisional government at Washington, instructing him to request the release by the American government of H. N. Secrest, who was arrested a short time ago in Chicago in connection with printing of counterfeit Nicaraguan five-peso notes.

It is explained that Secrest acted under orders of the revolutionary leader. The orders were issued prior to the retirement of Madriz and were subsequently cancelled. Information of the cancellation probably was received by Secrest too late to prevent his coming into conflict with the authorities.

RATES UNJUST, IS CHARGE.

Washington—Naming the Great Northern and 27 other railroads as defendants, the Anacosta Copper Mining company, employing 13,000 men, filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce commission alleging unjust, unreasonable and discriminative rates on its traffic. It charges that roads imposed unjust commodity and class rates on the company's traffic from the Denver district and other territories to the Montana common points.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER FAST.

Rockland, Me.—A knot slower than the record of her sister ship, the Drayton, but faster than either of the oil-burning torpedo boat destroyers, the Starrett obtained a top speed of 32.333 knots an hour in a standardization test. The Starrett's turbines generated about 15,000 horse power. Her average speed for the five runs made was 31.653 knots an hour.

SOCIETY AIDS STRIKERS.

Police Arrest Alleged Rioters, But Make Bad Mistake.

Chicago—Well known club and society women dumbfounded the police department through interference in the strike of the garment workers. Mounted police had charged threatening mobs of strikers and made numerous arrests in three sections of the city, only to be completely nonplussed when met by obdurate groups of the elite of Chicago's women who produced engraved calling cards at police stations in lieu of bailbonds.

It was a new experience for the police and plainly confused them. A score of these women champions of the garment workers, who faced the rioting, were taken into custody. They were immediately released, however, when their identity became known to the police.

One of them was injured when struck by a policeman's club, but her name did not become known, as she was hurriedly placed in an automobile and taken to her home.

Most of the women of prominence involved in the demonstrations were garbed as working girls, and for this reason the police could not distinguish them from strikers until after arrests had been made.

"I will take oath that we were doing absolutely nothing beyond the law,"



MISS MARY IDELL IDE of Colville, Washington, who will be Queen of the National Apple Show at Spokane, Nov. 14 to 19.

said Miss Ellen Varer, one of the club women who has become a strike picket. "The only persons who were violating the law were the policemen, who treated us roughly and hurt dreadfully with their clubs some of the poor boys who were walking peacefully past the shops. If there had been a real riot it would have been incited altogether by the police."

SEVEN SHANGHAI BANKS FAIL.

Change of Tactics Causes Panic, Paralyzing Industry.

Victoria, B. C.—Seven banks in Shanghai, including several large ones, have failed, and a financial panic has resulted. The steamship Titan, which brought this news, left Yokohama October 15. Following the failure of the banks, the Chinese chamber of commerce telegraphed to the prince regent that unless aid was given at once many manufactures would cease operations and over 300,000 men would be made idle. The prince regent telegraphed 700,000 taels, and is being urged to send \$5,000,000 more.

One of the closed banks has liabilities of 20,000,000 taels and has 22 branches throughout the empire. It has on deposit \$4,000,000 of customs revenue and \$3,000,000 of Shanghai funds, none of which is secured. Japanese bankers state that among the failed banks are three of China's largest.

FINEST APPLE SHOW OPENS.

Vancouver, B. C.—Without doubt the first Canadian Apple show, opened here Nov. 1, is the best in point of arrangement, size and amount of premiums offered, of any ever held anywhere. Lieutenant Governor Patterson made the formal opening address, while Attorney General Bowser and Premier McBride, of British Columbia, and Mayor Taylor, of Vancouver, gave the ceremonies added dignity. The show has 3,424 exhibits, including 194 varieties of apples and representing 287 exhibitors.

SMELTING KING TO WED.

New York—Henry Frank Guggenheim, one of the great smelting men, accompanied by his fiancée, Helen Rosenberg, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, obtained a marriage license at the city hall here. As he is but 29 years old, it was necessary for his parents to give their consent. Young Guggenheim gave his occupation as smelterman, and said he was living at the St. Regis hotel. Miss Rosenberg is 24 years old.

INDIANS OFFERED BRIBES.

Guthrie, Okla.—A. J. Johnson and George Kispketon, two Indian interpreters, who are important witnesses for the government in the hearing to extradite to Mexico five men wanted there for alleged Kickapoo land frauds, testified that they had been offered \$500 each to "stay by" the defendants. They said they had already been paid small amounts by two of the defendants and that they had turned over the money to the prosecutor.

FRANCE BIRTHS GAINING.

Paris—During the first half of the year 1910, it is officially announced, the births in France exceeded the deaths by 21,189. During the year 1909 the deaths exceeded the births by 28,203.

STRIFE IN CHICAGO

Rioting Garment Workers Defy Police and 15 Are Injured.

One Officer Stabbed and Strikers Trampled and Beaten—14 Year Old Girl is Leader.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Grim specters of the days of the Haymarket riots haunted Chicago's streets for a brief time late this afternoon, when Inspector Healy and a squad of 60 policemen with drawn revolvers charged several thousand striking garment workers who were rioting on the West Side.

One policeman was stabbed, 15 rioters were seriously injured and 20 strikers and sympathizers were arrested during the fight, which threatened to get beyond police control.

This, the most serious outbreak since the inception of the strike, occurred at the plant of A. Lott & Co. Before the police arrived, the strikers had broken all the windows in the large building occupied by the clothing manufacturers, had driven strikebreakers out and had carried a large number of sewing machines into the streets, where they were destroyed.

The strikers and their followers put up a desperate fight. Many of them were knocked down by the clubs and revolvers of the police and not a few were trampled upon. Some of the employees of the company joined the strikers and are said to have assisted in pulling machines from the floors.

Men and women were hurling stones and bricks through the windows of the plant when Inspector Healy and his band of reserves arrived. The inspector found difficulty in getting together the disorganized force of policemen which had borne the brunt of the earlier fighting. When he had done so, however, the policemen charged through the center of the mob, knocking down all in their way.

Many of the rioters fled when they saw the policemen draw their revolvers. Those who remained firm hurled clubs and stones at the approaching officers.

The attitude of the police indicates that much more serious trouble is anticipated within the next 24 hours. All preparations are being made for hastily calling in the reserves from outlying stations and mobilizing a large force in the downtown district.

Strikers tonight held a dozen largely attended meetings on the west and north sides and also down town. The feeling at these meetings was intense and agitators urged the strikers to further disorder. Meanwhile, various clubwomen who have interested themselves in the cause of the girl garment workers were urging their followers to refrain from any action which might injure their cause.

The strike is not for an increase of wages, but for the principle of "collective bargaining," as the strikers term their demand for recognition of the union.

Josie Milewski, 14 years old, led one of the most serious riots when an attack was made on the shops of Kuh, Nathan & Fisher. She and a number of others were arrested.

The strikers, numbering about 200, had broken several windows and had conquered the guard around the place when the police arrived. At the word charge from the police the girl is said to have shouted: "Get together, men, charge the police. Get the jump on 'em."

The strikers responded to her call and attacked the bluecoats. The latter used their clubs and scattered the mob. Josie and a youth named Frank Brev fought to the last, continuing their resistance even in the patrol wagon.

RIVER ISLAND IS BURNING.

Sacramento, Cal.—Brannan island, in Sacramento river, below this city, is actually burning up. Fifty acres of land have already been burned and the fire is beyond control, as the only pump suitable for the emergency was removed last summer. The fire started in a stubble field when an electric power wire broke, and the blaze got started in the peat beds under the surface of the ground. Nearly the whole of the island is of this formation. Efforts to extinguish this fire have failed.

TRAIN THROUGH TRESTLE; 1 KILLED.

Seattle—A Great Northern work train plunged through a temporary trestle over a 60-foot ravine near Berne station, a few miles east of the Cascade tunnel, and John Smith, the engineer, was killed. A. D. Benson, a brakeman, was injured internally, and Fred Ward, master mechanic for a construction company, sustained a broken leg. The injured were taken to the hospital at Wellington. The train was completely demolished.

OLD-TIME ACTOR DEAD.

Philadelphia—Charles J. Fyffe, an actor of distinction more than half a century ago, died at the Edwin Forest home for actors in this city. He was 80 years old. Mr. Fyffe supported Booth, Barrett, William R. Sheridan and other great tragedians for 40 years. He had a wide range of parts, but it was in the heavier roles of tragedy that he appeared at his best. He was a native of New Orleans.

TEN CHOLERA CASES REPORTED.

Rome—Ten new cases of cholera were reported during the last 24 hours, and two deaths.