

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest, and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Adolph Hitler, the Bavarian fascist leader, arrested after the failure of the recent nationalistic "putsch" in Munich, was reported to have gone on a hunger strike in the jail at Stadelheim, near here, where he is confined.

Commander William S. Pye of the navy, commanding destroyer division No. 31, two vessels of which were lost at Point Honda September 8, was acquitted by a navy court martial late Tuesday on negligence charges growing out of that disaster.

Three miners were killed Monday when two boxes of powder exploded in the winze of the 700-foot level of the United American mine at Oatman, Ariz. The bodies of two men were blown to pieces while a third miner was overcome by fumes and was found dead in the mine.

The British government has requested of its charge d'affaires in Washington a full report on the circumstances surrounding the seizure of the British schooner Tomako off the New Jersey coast and the British schooner Island Home off the Texas coast by American officials.

Differences of opinion on methods of regulating the anthracite coal industry were apparent Tuesday among delegates of anthracite consuming states who met in Harrisburg, Pa., at the invitation of Governor Pinchot to devise a programme of legislation intended to keep down prices.

The Chinese imperial household recently was sued in the civil court by a Pekin banking house because of failure to meet certain financial obligations. A representative of the boy emperor appeared and pleaded extenuating circumstances, but the court ruled that the debt must be paid.

While continuing his investigation of the contents of King Tutankhamen's mortuary chamber, Howard Carter, head of the British expedition, Monday was said to have discovered against the outer shrine another huge bouquet of flowers, faded to a drab color by their long preservation.

Edwin P. Morrow, who will retire as governor of Kentucky next month, Monday accepted appointment by President Coolidge as a member of the railroad labor board, succeeding A. M. Barton, who has resigned. Governor Morrow will enter upon his new duties soon after December 11 when his term as governor expires.

The run schooner Tomako, captured by coast guards Monday after an exciting chase six miles off Seabright, N. J., while flying the British flag, was seized with the knowledge that her registry papers were faulty and that she positively had been identified with the landing of liquor on American shores, government agents announced Tuesday.

The Northern Pacific railway has a prospective improvement programme for the next three years which calls for an expenditure of \$56,000,000. Charles Donnelly, president, told the interstate commerce commission's railroad rate investigating committee in Minneapolis Tuesday. In the last three years and ten months, he said, the Northern Pacific spent \$41,000,000.

Seven heavily armed bandits held up two messengers of the Bank of California in a limousine at 5:50 o'clock Tuesday at the crowded intersection of Second avenue and Jackson street, Seattle, handcuffed a special motorcycle policeman following the machine as an escort on his motorcycle, and escaped with a large quantity of registered mail said to contain \$20,000 worth of negotiable bonds.

The German government, it is expected in Paris, will bring the agreements between Franco-Belgians and the Stines group and other Ruhr industrialists to the notice of the reparations commission with a view to combating any effort by the occupying powers to hold out proceeds from deliveries in kind or payments of taxes under the arrangements for the purpose of meeting their own expenses of occupation.

\$910,000 TO IMPROVE RIVERS

Funds Are for Improvements of Western Streams and Harbors.

Washington, D. C.—No additional funds for improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river were asked by the chief of army engineers Monday in his annual report to congress, carrying estimates of all financial needs for river and harbor work during the fiscal year 1925.

For the Columbia and Willamette rivers below Portland and Vancouver to the mouth of the Columbia \$910,000 is asked for operations during the next fiscal year, \$250,000 of which would be used in new work, including dike construction and the balance of \$660,000 for maintenance. The amount required for maintenance is larger than the average for the last five years because of the operation of the dredge Clatsop in three shifts; the probable operation of a borrowed dredge and the construction of new equipment.

No money is asked for the mouth of the Columbia because the unexpended balance is deemed sufficient to continue the present work to June 30, 1925. With reference to the improvement accomplished at the mouth the report says it "has made it possible for the largest vessels operating on the Pacific coast to enter and leave at all normal stages of tide and in any weather except the most severe storms."

Regarding the work done below Portland and Vancouver to the mouth of the Columbia, a project which calls for a 30-foot channel 300 feet wide the full distance, the report says:

"The improvement has greatly increased the draft of vessels that can ascend to Portland at all hours and seldom have to wait for tides. There is a large saving in freights on the commerce handled in ocean-going vessels on the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers between Portland and Astoria and vice versa. The saving the last calendar year on a total of 4,163,554 tons is estimated to have been \$9,867,62. On receipts of oil and gasoline alone (1,129,282 tons in 1922) there was an estimated saving of \$3.32 per ton, or a total of \$3,749,216."

Navy Fliers Die in Air Collision.

San Diego, Cal.—Three naval aviators were killed Monday when two airplanes collided at an altitude of about 1000 feet at a point almost directly over the bridge between Coronado and North Island. The dead are: Lieutenant F. M. Byers, 28, of Coronado.

Willard B. Jackson, 26, aviation chief machinist mate, of San Diego.

Thomas B. Entwistle, aviation chief machinist mate, 29, whose widow resides at Pensacola, Fla.

Jackson and Entwistle were flying a J-N-4 ship, familiarly known in the service as a "Jennie," and, making about 50 miles an hour, were just nosing down preparatory to landing when Lieutenant Byers, who was in a Vought plane, from which the pilot does not have extra good vision, swung along the same course. The Vought hit the slowly moving J-N-4 between the right upper and lower wing sections, the propeller ripping a great gash in the fuselage and shearing off the upper wing of the enlisted men's plane. Both airplanes plunged in a dizzy spin. Lieutenant Byers and Entwistle were still breathing when rescuers reached them, near the shore, but soon died. Jackson was killed outright.

Naval Aviators to Dash to Pole.

Washington, D. C.—A dash by air for the north pole will be launched by the navy department during the coming summer. Secretary Denby announced Monday that President Coolidge had given his specific approval to the project as "of great practical value."

The route, date and method of procedure for the trip, however, are still to be decided, a special board of naval officers, headed by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics, having been appointed by Secretary Denby to prepare a detailed plan.

The project grew out of the desire of Robert A. Bartlett, the explorer who sailed with Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary on the steamer Roosevelt on the expedition of 1908-1909, which saw the stars and stripes raised over the north pole, again to make that journey. Mr. Bartlett proposed to Secretary Denby some months ago that the Roosevelt, now in commercial service, be repurchased and equipped for polar work.

Bank Bondsmen Win.

San Francisco.—A lower court decision holding that the bondsmen of F. L. Stewart, missing cashier of the defunct Kelso State bank of Kelso, Wash., were liable to the extent of \$25,000 for loans made by Stewart in the name of the bank, was reversed Monday by the United States circuit court of appeals. The court held that there was nothing to show that the security given the bank was not ample at the time the loans were made.

11,666 ARE KILLED BY AUTOS IN YEAR

Increase of 1498 Over 1921 Report Shows.

LOS ANGELES WORST

City Reports 29.5 Deaths in Accidents for Each 100,000 Population. Oregon State Increases.

Washington, D. C.—Deaths from automobile accidents numbered 11,666 last year in the census registration area of the United States, which contains 85 per cent of the total population, an increase of 1498 over the previous year.

The total number of killed as shown in census bureau figures Sunday represents a death rate of 12.5 for each 100,000 population, an increase of one for every 100,000 as compared with 1921. In 1917 the rate was 9.0 to 100,000. California had the highest rate of the 37 states in the registration area, its total representing 26.0 for each 100,000 population.

New York had the second highest rate with 16.7, New Jersey was third with 16.4, and Colorado fourth with 16.3. No other state's rate exceeded 16.0 to a 100,000. Mississippi had the lowest rate with 3.4 for each 100,000.

The largest increase was shown in Vermont with 11.1 to each 100,000, or 4.6 above 1921. Decreases occurred in Montana, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia, with Washington showing the largest reduction, from 14.5 to 12.3.

Los Angeles had the highest rate in the 67 cities reporting, showing 29.5 to each 100,000. Camden, N. J., was second with 27.9, and Memphis was third, with 25.0. Sixteen of the 67 cities had rates of 20 or more for each 100,000. Memphis had the largest increase of the cities, with 9.9 over 1921 while New Bedford showed a higher rate of 9.3. Twenty-three cities showed a lowering of the rate, Lowell leading with a decrease of 13.3 for each 100,000 from 1921. Other large decreases were Norfolk with a drop of 9.3; Albany with 8.8 less than 1921, and Spokane with a rate 8.6 lower.

The death rate for each 100,000 population in states showing decreases and the amount of the decrease include:

Montana 8.1, decrease 0.2, and Washington 12.3, decrease 2.3.

The rate in states showing increases and the amount of increase include:

California 26.0, increase 1.6, and Oregon 13.9, increase 1.0.

The rate in states for which no 1921 statistics are available include: Idaho 4.6, Wyoming 13.5.

The cities having decreases, with the rate for each 100,000 and the amount of decrease include:

Portland, Or., 14, decrease 0.3; Seattle 13.9, decrease 0.1, and Spokane 9.6 and 8.6.

Cities showing increases, with the rate for each 100,000 and the amount in the increase include: Denver 20.9, increase 4.0; Los Angeles, Cal., 29.5 and 2.4; Oakland 17.6 and 2.1, and San Francisco 22.3 and 4.2.

Washington, D. C.—Tax collections of the internal revenue bureau during the year ending June 30 last, were \$2,621,745,227, or 18 per cent less than those of the previous year, when they amounted to \$3,197,451,000. The reductions, Commissioner Blair said Sunday in his annual report, were due largely to the decreases of tax rates made by law.

Income and profits taxation netted the government \$1,691,089,000, which was \$395,000,000 less than the total collected from these sources the previous year. From the various other forms of internal taxes levied on amusements, automobile sales, spirits and the like, there was collected \$930,655,633 against \$1,110,532,618 for the year before.

The internal revenue taxes on tobacco netted \$33,256,108 more than in the previous year, and the tax on automotive products was greater by \$39,856,727, but these increases were insufficient to offset the reductions made by new laws in taxation on other products.

Cotton Growers Irate.

Washington, D. C.—Readjustment of the methods used by the government in estimating the cotton crop was recommended at a meeting Saturday of the newly-organized cotton bloc in congress. Representative Rankin, democrat, Mississippi, who introduced the resolution, declared cotton growers had lost more this year through "misinformation upon the crop prepared by the government than from boll weevil and other ravages."



CHAPTER XV—Continued.

The boy had been two years in the wilds. When he left the Shawnee camp winter was setting in, that terrible winter of '79—of deep snow and hunger and cold. When he reached Kaskaskia, Captain Clark had gone to Kentucky, and Erskine found bad news. Hamilton and Hay had taken Vincennes. There Captain Helm's Creoles, as soon as they saw the redcoats, slipped away from him to surrender their arms to the British, and thus deserted by all, he and the two or three Americans with him had to give up the fort. The French swore allegiance to Britain. Hamilton confiscated their liquor and broke up their billiard tables. He let his Indians scatter to their villages, and with his regulars, volunteers, white Indian leaders and red auxiliaries went into winter quarters. One band of Shawnees he sent to Ohio to scout and take scalps in the settlements. In the spring he would sweep Kentucky and destroy all the settlements west of the Alleghenies. So Erskine and Dave went for Clark; and that trip neither ever forgot. Storms had followed each other since late November and the snow lay deep. Cattle and horses perished, deer and elk were found dead in the woods, and buffalo came at nightfall to old Jerome Sanders' fort for food and companionship with his starving herd. There was no salt or vegetable food; nothing but the flesh of lean wild game. Yet, while the frontiersmen remained crowded in the stockades and the men hunted and the women made clothes of tanned deer hides, buffalo-wool cloth, and nettle-bark linen, and both hallowed "moggin's" out of the knot of a tree, Clark made his amazing march to Vincennes, recaptured it by the end of February, and sent Hamilton to Williamsburg a prisoner. Erskine pleaded to be allowed to take him there, but Clark would not let him go. Permanent garrisons were placed at Vincennes and Cahokia, and at Kaskaskia. Erskine stayed to help make peace with the Indians, punish marauders and hunting bands, so that by the end of the year Clark might sit at the falls of the Ohio as a shield for the West and a sure guarantee that the whites would never be forced to abandon wild Kentucky.

The two years in the wilderness had left their mark on Erskine. He was tall, lean, swarthy, gaunt, and yet he was not all woodsman, for his born inheritance as gentleman had been more than emphasized by his association with Clark and certain Creole officers in the Northwest, who had improved his French and gratified one pet wish of his life since his last visit to the James—they had taught him to fence. His mother he had not seen again, but he had learned that she was alive and not yet blind. Of Early Morn he had heard nothing at all. Once a traveler had brought word of Dane Grey. Grey was in Philadelphia and prominent in the gay doings of that city. He had taken part in a brilliant pageant called the "Miscellananza," which was staged by Andre, and was reported a close friend of that ill-fated young gentleman.

After the fight at Piqua, with Clark Erskine put forth for old Jerome Sanders' fort. He found the hard days of want over. There was not only corn in plenty but wheat, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, melons. Game was plentiful, and cattle, horses, and hogs had multiplied on cane and buffalo clover. Indeed, it was a comparatively peaceful fall, and though Clark pleaded with him, Erskine stubbornly set his face for Virginia.

At Williamsburg Erskine learned many things. Colonel Dale, now a general, was still with Washington and Harry was with him. Hugh was with the Virginia militia and Dave with Lafayette.

Tarleton's legion of rangers in their white uniforms were scouring Virginia as they had scourged the Carolinas. Through the James River country they had gone with fire and sword, burning houses, carrying off horses, destroying crops, burning grain in the mills, laying plantations to waste. Barbara's mother was dead. Her neighbors had moved to safety, but Barbara, he heard, still lived with old Mammy and Ephraim at Red Oaks, unless that, too, had been recently put to the torch. Where, then, would he find her?

Barbara's home—his home, he thought helplessly—and perhaps those chimneys were all that was left. And then he saw the roof and the upper windows and the cap of the big columns unharmed, untouched, and he pulled Firefly in again, with overwhelming relief, and wondered at the miracle. Again he started and again pulled in when he caught sight of three horses hitched near the stables. Turning quickly from the road, he hid Firefly in the underbrush. Very quietly he slipped along the path by the river, and, pushing aside through the rose bushes, lay down where unseen he could peer through the closely matted hedge. He had not long to wait. A white uniform issued from the great hall door and another and another—and after them Barbara—smiling. The boy's blood ran hot—smiling at her enemies. Two officers bowed, Barbara courtesied, and they wheeled on their heels and descended the steps. The third stayed behind a moment, bowed over her hand and kissed it. The watcher's blood turned then to liquid fire. Great God, at what price was that noble old house left standing? Grimly, swiftly Erskine turned, sliding through the bushes like a snake to the edge of the road along which they must pass. He would fight the three, for his life was worth nothing now. He heard them laughing, talking at the stables. He heard them speak Barbara's name, and two seemed to be bantering the third, whose answering laugh seemed acquiescent and triumphant. They were coming now. The boy had his pistols out, primed and cocked. He was rising on his knees, just about to leap to his feet and out into the road, when he fell back into a startled, paralyzed, inactive heap. Glimpsed through an opening in the



"He Fought Once Under Benedict Arnold—Perhaps He Is Fighting With Him Now."

bushes, the leading trooper in the uniform of Tarleton's legion was none other than Dane Grey, and Erskine's brain had worked quicker than his angry heart. This was a mystery that must be solved before his pistols spoke. He rose crouching as the troopers rode away. If Tarleton's men were around he would better leave Firefly where he was in the woods for a while. A startled gasp behind him made him wheel, pistol once more in hand, to find a negro, mouth wide open and staring at him from the road.

"Marse Erskine!" he gasped. It was Ephraim, the boy who had led Barbara's white ponies out long, long ago, now a tall, muscular lad with an ebony face and dazzling teeth. "What you doin' h'eb, suh? What yo' hoss? Gawd, I'se sutn'ly glad to see yuh." Erskine pointed to an oak.

"Tassuh." Ephraim went swiftly and Erskine followed along the hedge and through the rose bushes to the kitchen door. Barbara, standing in the hall doorway, heard his step.

"Erskine!" she cried softly, and she came to meet him, with both hands outstretched, and raised her lovely face to be kissed. "What are you doing here?"

"I am on my way to join General Lafayette." "But you will be captured. It is dangerous. The country is full of British soldiers." "So I know," Erskine said dryly. "When did you get here?" "Twenty minutes ago. I would not have been welcome just then. I waited in the hedge. I saw you had company." "Did you see them?" she faltered. "I even recognized one of them." Barbara sank into a chair, her elbow on one arm, her chin in her hand, her face turned, her eyes looking outdoors. She said nothing, but the toe of her slipper began to tap the floor gently. There was no further use for indirection or concealment.

"Barbara," Erskine said with some sternness, and his tone quickened the tapping of the slipper and made her little mouth tighten, "what does all this mean?" "Did you see," she answered, without looking at him, "that the crops were all destroyed and the cattle and horses were all gone?" "Why did they spare the house?" The girl's bosom rose with one quick, defiant intake of breath, and for a moment she held it.

"Dane Grey saved our home." "How?" "He had known Colonel Tarleton in London and had done something for him over there." "How did he get in communication with Colonel Tarleton when he was an officer in the American army?" The girl would not answer.

"Was he taken prisoner?" Still she was silent, for the sarcasm in Erskine's voice was angering her.

"He fought once under Benedict Arnold—perhaps he is fighting with him now." "No!" she cried hotly. "Then he must be a—"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Tip to the Wise.

It was the beginning of the second semester, and we were to have a new instructor in the English department. I rushed into the classroom and, seeing a supposed fellow student in one of the seats, said: "Well, I guess we'll have to give the old girl a good welcome this morning, but be rather dumb so she won't expect too much." In a moment the young woman began calling the roll, proving to be the instructor herself.—Chicago Tribune.