NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

Alfalfa and stock raising is reported largely on the increase in Idaho.

Blizzards throughout the East are followed by unseasonably warm weather.

Secretary Daniels predicts that aviation will limit the scope of wars in the near future.

The Washington Industrial commission finds that dangerus jobs are held mostly by single men.

The National Red Cross society has offered to establish first aid stations in the lumber camps of the country.

Sylvia Pankhurst again escaped from the London police after making an inflammatory "no rent" speech.

Huerta read his first message to his new congress. It was mostly an explanation of his reasons for dissolving the old congress.

Richard Dean, general manager of the Pullman service, says he has no information as to how much porters in the service make in tips.

Bad weather is cooling the ardor of the fighting Navajos in New Mexico, and the prospects are that they will eventually yield without a battle.

The "real tango" dance has been brought to New York from Buenos Ayres, South America, together with three musicians to furnish native music.

The administration at Washington believes the Huerta government is crumbling, since its resources have been undermined by pressure of foreign countries.

It has been discovered that certain varieties of ducks are eating the oysters of Puget Sound beds, and ultimate extermination of the oyster industry is feared.

One man was instantly killed and several others badly hurt when a gasoline "speeder" on the Portland, Eugene & Eastern railroad struck an automobile on a crossing.

Foreign authorities in Pekin report that they have discovered a plot to overthrow the Chinese government.

Butter prices raised 3 cents a pound in the Portland markets, it having been found that Australian butter cannot compete with the home product in quality.

A threatened "social war" at Washington has been avoided by "social diplomacy."

Secretary Bryan is given credit for having prevented the sending of a British squadron to Mexico.

Hetty Green, one of the richest women in the world, celebrated her 78th birthday by putting in an extra hour at work.

Four hundred guests were invited to the White House wedding.

John Hays Hammond scores Bryan's foreign policy

German authorities on commerce predict a great boom for the Pacific Coast when the Panama canal is opened.

Huerta's treasury is virtually empty and the dictator knows the gravity of the situation.

Four troops of cavalry have been sent after the rebellious Navajos in New Mexico.

Shrimp fishing has been resumed in San Francisco bay after being restrained by law for 24 years.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat — Track prices: Club 80½@81c per bushel; bluestem, 91c; forty-fold, 82c; Russian, 79c; valley, 81c.

Oats—No. 1 white, $25@26 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $37 per ton; cracked, $38.

Barley—Feed, $24 per ton; brewing, $25.50@26; rolled, $28@29.

Millfeed—Bran, $20.50@21 per ton; shorts, $22.50@23; middlings, $29@30.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, $15@16; mixed timothy, $12@14; alfalfa, $13@13.50; clover, $9@10; valley grain hay, $11@13.

Onions — Oregon, $2.35@2.50 per sack; buying price, $2 f. o. b. shipping points.

Vegetables — Cabbage, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, $1@1.25 dozen; eggplant, 10@12½c per pound; peppers, 5@7c; tomatoes, $1.75 per box; garlic, 12½c pound; sprouts, 11c; artichokes, $1.50@1.75 per dozen; squash, 1½c pound; pumpkins, 1½c pound; celery, $4 per crate; turnips, $1.25 per sack; carrots, $1.10; parsnips, $1.25; beets, $1.25.

Green Fruit — Apples, 60c@$2.25 per box; pears, $1@1.50 per box; grapes, crates, $1.50@2; casabas, 2½c pound; cranberries, $11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, $1.10 per hundred; 75@90c at shipping points.

Poultry—Hens, 14c pound; springs, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 24c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 12½c.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 46@47c per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extras, 37@38c pound; cubes, extras, 34c; firsts, 32c.

Pork—Fancy, 10½c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13½c pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 23@24c pound; 1912 crop, nominal.

Wool — Valley, 16@17c; Eastern Oregon, 11@16c; mohair, 1913 clip, 25@26c pound.

Cascara bark—Old or new, 5c pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, $7.25@7.65; choice, $7@7.25; medium, $6.75@7; prime cows, $6.25@6.75; choice, $6@6.25; medium, $5.75@6; heifers, $6@6.75; light calves, $8@9; heavy, $6.75@7.75; bulls, $3.50@5.75; stags, $5.50@6.25.

Hogs — Light, $7.25@8; heavy, $6.50@7.25.

Sheep — Wethers, $4@4.75; ewes, $3.25@4; lambs, $4@6.

Roosevelt Tells Chileans Law Judges Irresponsible

Santiago, Chile—Theodore Roosevelt addressed here one of the most scholarly audiences he has faced since he came to South America. His topic was "The Democratic Movement in a Republic," and he spoke before the oldest institution for higher education on the continent—the University of Chile.

The university was founded by the Jesuits in 1743. Colonel Roosevelt reminded his audience that, although Chile, as a nation, was younger than the United States of America, its colonial history was far longer. "Chile's history," he said, "as known to people of European stock, began three-quarters of a century before the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock."

His review of the Democratic movement in the United States was confined mainly to the 12 years since he first became President. During this period, he said, "the political movement in the United States has represented chiefly the effort to put into actual and concrete performance the principles which in the abstract all intelligent men admit to be true."

Colonel Roosevelt explained his views regarding the judiciary and "big business." During the last half of the 19th century, he asserted, "the leaders of reaction in the United States, political and financial alike, gradually grew to recognize in the judiciary their most powerful potential ally." The judges, he said, by their training and aloofness of their position on the bench, have little real knowledge of or sympathy with the lives and needs of the ordinary hard-working toiler. The judges, he declared, were in reality "irresponsible lawmakers, with a strong natural bias against every species of reform legislation for social and industrial relief and fair play."

He repeated his campaign declarations that "big business has come to stay," and that the problem was "so to control it and supervise it as to prevent there being any improper advantage taken by big business at the expense of small business."

14 KILLED, 175 INJURED AT FOOTBALL IN 1913

Chicago — Fourteen players were killed and 175 were injured in football games in the season which is now virtually closed. This record of casualties is only sightly below that of 1912, when 15 players met death and 183 were injured.

The injured include only those who suffered broken bones, torn ligaments, severe strains and sprains and internal injuries.

Of the 14 deaths, 13 succumbed to injuries sustained this year.

Soldiers Sell Ammunition to Aid Mexican Rebels

Douglas, Ariz.—As a result of the recent theft of 3200 rounds of ammunition from Troop L, Ninth United States cavalry, six arrests were made and it was said that 30 more might follow.

Three soldiers and three Mexicans were arrested, charged with grand larceny, and conspiracy to smuggle munitions of war from the United States into Mexico. The soldiers, Sergeant Shepard and Privates George Washington and William Johnson, also were charged with having sold government ammunition, an offense carrying a heavy penalty.

Constitutionalist officers returned the ammunition, although it had been distrbuted among the soldiers at Agua Pieta. They declared it was not the first time troopers of the Ninth cavalry had sold them ammunition.

Mrs. Wilson's Work Sold.

New York — Two additional paintings by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were placed on exhibition at an art gallery here Monday. One, "Old Lyme," was bought by J. D. Phelan, ex-mayor of San Francisco. Mr. Phelan is president of the Bohemian club, of San Francisco, and the painting will be hung in that club.

The money received from the sale of her paintings Mrs. Wilson devotes to the advancement of the Bury School, an industrial institution for boys and girls near Rome, Ga.

Science Will Guide Cupid.

North Yakima—As a result of lectures on eugenics by a local physician a number of young men, members of the gymnasium classes of the Y. M. C. A., are planning to delve into the family records for information on which to base a scientific selection of their wives.

They are taking advantage of the offer of the Eugenic Record office, maintained at Cold Springs, N. Y., by the Carnegie Foundation, and sending for blanks on which to record the information.

Must Meet Army Requirements.

Washington, D. C.—The legality of "Circular 8," putting into effect the Dick law for the reorganization of the militia, was upheld in an opinion by Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, made public by Secretary Garrison.

The circular, the legality of which was challenged by the National Guard association, holds that the Federal government will recognize National Guard officers and organizations only when requirements of the regular army are complied with as to organization, equipment and discipline.

Philippines Prohibit Slavery.

Manila—The Philippine commission has passed the anti-slavery law adopted on November 13 by the Philippine National Assembly. Only a few amendments were made and these were introduced merely for the purpose of obviating legal defects in the measure as passed by the assembly.

Manila to Hold Its Carnival.

Washington, D. C.—The bureau of insular affairs has been advised that a recent report that the next carnival in Manila had been abandoned was incorrect and that preparations are well advanced for the most brilliant and successful event of its kind ever planned in the Philippine capital.

Oregon Hotels Show Best Sanitary Conditions

The latest bulletin published by Commissioner Mickle, of the Oregon Dairy and Food commission, shows unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in many of the hotels, restaurants, markets, slaughter-houses, bakeries and candy factories which were visited by the inspectors of the commission outside of Portland.

The commissioner's report shows that 87 hotels and restaurants were visited in various towns throughout the state, the average score of which was 63 points; 77 markets and slaughter-houses were visited, with an average of 60.5, and 38 bakeries, with an average of 58.5. The commissioner comments on the poor showing of the candy factories, and he says there is room for improvement in those which were inspected.

He says that the score card does not express it all; that there are some things beyond the realm of mathematics, and there are some plants so clean that it is difficult to give the operator the credit that is justly due, but, on the other hand, there are some so filthy that it is difficult under the Oregon law to deal with them as they deserve.

Oregon Hen Produces 303 Eggs Within Year

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The world's record of 291 eggs established by a hen in the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college was short lived. Hen C. 521, also owned by the college, has just finished her first twelve months of laying with the remarkable record of 303 eggs.

Professor Dryden, head of the poultry department at Oregon Agricultural college, said: "Six years ago we started out to breed up a new variety of fowls—a new breed if you wish—the chief characteristic of which should be first and foremost high egg laying. We believe we now have a good foundation for such a breed. In another year or two the farmers of Oregon will get the benefit.

Like C 543, the new hen was developed from crossing Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Their pedigree shows the same blood line although they are not closely related. C 521, the new champion, has seven-eighths Leghorn blood and one-eighth Barred Rock. The two highest layers were kept in the same flock of 40. No special attempt was made to secure high records.

"The methods followed in feeding and general care were such that any farmer or poultry raiser could follow with profit. While the feeding was undoubtedly good and the housing and general care also good, I believe the result is largely due to the breeding of the hens."

The recent records established here are declared of special significance for two reasons. In the first place, the hens were bred for the specific purpose of producing egg layers, their ancestors for several generations being heavy producers. Secondly, the authorities here are deriving great satisfaction from the fact that the whole flock, of which the two record-breaking hens were members, has maintained an extremely high record for the year. The average for the entire flock was over 200 eggs to the hen and the five best layers averaged over 280 eggs each.

Coyotes Cause Fear In Eastern Oregon

Baker—Hydrophobia among coyotes, dogs bitten by coyotes, and cattle, bitten either by infected dogs or coyotes, is causing a decided scare around Haines and vicinity.

George Hodson, a trapper, came to Baker with ten coyote pelts on which he collected the bounty, and he reported that the coyotes in that vicinity are acting decidedly strange. The coyotes, he said, are logey, seem crazy, and allow a hunter to walk right up to them and shoot them down.

"I was in the Idaho country trapping two years ago when they had that big hydrophobia scare over there," Mr. Hodson said. "Then the coyotes began to act just as they are doing now. They were logey and stupid and soon began biting cattle and dogs. Many of the cattle died and two persons who were bitten by coyotes died. A coyote that isn't mad won't bite anyone.

"Over near Haines there are more coyotes this year than for a long time. The rabbits are thick and this brought them in. The coyotes surely have something the matter with them. I have been trapping them, but now they are so stupid that I can walk right up to them and shoot them down."

F. E. Pierce, justice of the peace at Haines, who accompanied Mr. Hodson, said he had killed a mad dog on the North Powder a few days ago. It was snapping and biting at every animal in sight, Mr. Pierce said, and the other dogs were all locked up until the hydrophobia-stricken animal was disposed of. He does not believe that in this instance any other dogs were infected.

PROSPEROUS EUGENE MAN TAKES FIRST TRAIN RIDE

Eugene—To take his first railroad ride at the age of 29, and then only because he had been drafted for jury duty and the panel had to go to Cottage Grove to view some land in litigation, is the experience of Carl Gimple, who has resided all his life within seven miles of Eugene.

"I never had the craving to ride on a train," Gimple explains, and when it is understood that he has, by his own efforts, acquired a one-fourth interest in an 1100-acre farm, it can be seen he has not been wasting his time.

Freak Apple Grown at Hood River.

Hood River—Of all the unique specimens of apples that have been reported from different Northwestern fruit sections this fall, none more peculiar has been found than that grown in the orchard of W. F. Laraway. It was picked from a Spitzenberg tree, and that variety prevails in color and shape. However, two segments of the surface have the color, respectively, of the Arkansas Black and the Ortley trees of this color growing near by and the pollen evidently having been transported by bees.

Big Seedling Is Shown.

Albany—A seedling apple 14½ inches in circumference was shown in Albany recently by O. H. Russell, county commissioner of Linn county. The size of this apple is remarkable, considering that most seedling appples are smaller than the average sized apple. This seedling was grown on Mr. Russell's farm in the edge of the town of Sweet Home. The tree on which it was produced came from a tree grown from some apple seeds planted several years ago on the Steingrandt farm, above Foster.

Music Credited in Pendleton.

Pendleton—School credits counting toward graduation are to be granted for music lessons taken from accredited teachers outside of school. This was the announcement made by City Superintendent Landers, and hereafter music will be considered as a part of a Pendleton girl's education. One credit semester is the maximum allowed. This can be earned either by two lessons a week and one hour daily practice or vice versa.

Farmers Gravel Roads At Individual Expense

Monmouth—As a result of movements by Commercial clubs of the county and inhabitants of rural districts for better roads, many miles of public highways in Polk county are ready for winter use by automobiles. United efforts by everyone interested have resulted in the present high standard. Thousands of wagon loads of yellow "slough gravel" were hauled in the Dallas, Independence, Monmouth and Rickreall districts, and it is believed that this was the best move made. Continual traffic for nearly two years has put the roads in a condition unsurpassed by any in the valley.

One of the leading factors in the movement for better roads has been the automobile owner, who in many cases in the farming district has graveled and graded roads from his place to the place he travels most frequently. In this way expense which would have gone to the county, or not have existed, has been borne by individuals. Some of the roads so improved by the co-operation of farmers with the county are: Buena Vista to Airlie; Independence to Salem, Buena Vista and Monmouth; Monmouth to Rickreall, Buena Vista, Airlie, Falls City, Dallas; Rickreall to Salem, Dallas; Dallas to Perrydale, Falls City.

During July, this summer, automobile traffic is believed to have been the heaviest ever known in the country. Tourists from many sections of the state were attracted by Polk county's smooth, wide and hard roads. The roads from Dallas to Salem through Rickreall and from Independence to Salem are said to be the two best highways in the county.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUIT BRING LARGE INCOME

Eugene—Within the past week canned and dried fruits valued at $15,000 have been shipped from the cannery of the Eugene Fruitgrowers' association. These shipments included four carloads of apples, each averaging $800 to the growers. One carload went from Eugene and two from Creswell, direct to New York, and one was shipped from Junction City to California. The apples sent East are selling at more than $2 a box, out of which 50 cents a box goes for freight.

Two carloads of dried prunes, one to Chicago and one to New York, were shipped. These carloads mean about $2500 each to the prunegrowers. One car of mixed canned goods was shipped to Portland and another to Seattle.

Danish Colony to Pasteurize Milk.

Eugene—A plant for the pasteurizing of milk, the first in Eugene, will be opened early in December by a corporation formed by five men, four of whom are Danes, and the project is backed by over 40 Danes of the colony west of Eugene. It is proposed to install in Eugene a plant large enough to pasteurize 2000 pounds of milk an hour. The incorporators of the new enterprise are H. C. Bratton, formerly of Huntington, Pa.; C. N,. Bertelson, B. Peterson, R Hulegaard and Ole Nikkelson.

Poultry to Be Exhibited.

Monmouth—Encouraged by the success attained in previous exhibitions in the county, the Polk County Poultry association has announced its annual show for December 9, 10, 11 and 12. Many valuable prizes are offered, and cups, which were won last year, are expected to cause great competition among poultry breeders this year, as each cup must be won twice by the same exhibitor before becoming permanent property. The annual poultry show attracts exhibitors from all the thickly settled counties of the state.

Oakland Children Send Turkey.

Oakland—The Oakland school children donated two dozen jars of fruit, a large turkey and $3.50 in money towards Thanksgiving cheer for the Boys' and Girls' Aid society of Portland.

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SYNOPSIS.

For fifty years the continent of North America has been isolated from the rest of the world by Z-rays, the invention of Hannibal Prudent, president of the united government. A message from Count von Werdenstein, chancellor of Germany, that he has succeeded in penetrating the rays hastens the death of Prudent. Dying, he warns his daughter Astra that foreign invasion is now certain. Astra succeeds her father as president. Napoleon Edison, a former pupil of Prudent's, offers to assist Astra and hints at new discoveries which will make North America impregnable. A man giving the name of Chevalier di Leon offers Werdenstein the secret of making gold in return for European disarmament. The chevalier is made a prisoner. Countess Rosiny, a spy, becomes a prisoner in the hope of discovering di Leon's secret. She falls in love with him and agrees to join him in an attempt to escape. By the use of rockets he summons a curious flying machine. He escapes and sends a message to Astra which reveals the fact that he is Napoleon Edison. He warns Astra that the consolidated fleets of Europe have sailed to invade America. He calls on Astra the following night and explains his plans for defense. By the use of aeroplanes made of a new substance which is indestructible he expects to annihilate the European forces. He delivers a note to von Werdenstein on his flagship demanding immediate withdrawal. He is attacked and by destroying two warships and several aeroplanes, forces von Werdenstein to agree to universal disarmament. The countess, who has remained in America as a guest of Astra, receives an offer from von Werdenstein of the principality of Schomburg-Lithow in return for Edison's secret. Edison and his assistant, Santos, go in search of new deposits of the remarkable substance, cirynith. They find it on the estate of Schomburg-Lithow. The countess at Santos into her clutches. She promises to reveal Edison's secret as soon as von Werdenstein turns over the Schomburg-Lithow estate to her. On the day of the wedding of Astra and Edison the countess and Santos flee the country. Santos perfects a machine, is made a count and marries the countess, now princess of Schomburg-Lithow. Edison finds a new deposit of cirynith and builds a new fleet of airships.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

The count could not quite understand whether Napoleon meant just what he said or whether he was a more accomplished diplomat than he believed him to be.

"My main object in coming to you is another matter. I had a friend in my employment in the capacity of manager of the manufacturing of aerodromes. He is a very clever mechanical and electrical engineer, by the name of Santos Duprel. He has left me very mysteriously, and in the company of the Countess Rosiny. Of course, Duprel knew all the secrets of my aerodromones, and he could easily betray them, in fact, manufacture aerodromones on his own account. I wish I could find out his whereabouts, as I have a few words to say to him. I know that the Countess Rosiny returned to Germany, and since Duprel is with her I believed that you, through your excellent secret service, would know where he is. I heard that Duprel had some connection with the Princess Rositta of Schomburg Lithow."

"The countess, or rather the princess, is at present on her Italian estate, at the Lago di Maggiore. No doubt she could give information in regard to the man. But I will, myself, order investigation at once."

His hesitating answer told Napoleon plainly that the count was still in doubt, that their preparations were not yet complete. He said:

"I am obliged to you for your kindness, and you may be sure that, should the time ever come when your excellency needs anything from me, you will find me ready to render you assistance."

This finished the formal part of the visit and they talked a short time on ordinary topics. Then Napoleon invited the count to have a ride in his aerodromone.

"That will be a treat. I have been longing for a ride in one." The count evidently accepted the invitation with genuine pleasure. These two men were antagonistic, but not enemies. Their principles were different, that was all. They ascended and at Napoleon's glance Sullivan opened the door and the count was courteously ushered to the comfortable cabin. Sullivan was at the wheel and the bird flew a few thousand feet over the town, going slowly, so that the count could appreciate the easy flight. Napoleon sat by him, explaining the mechanism in simple language.

When the count alighted on his own roof he shook Napoleon's hand warmly and said: "I wish, my dear sir, that we were governed by the same ideals, as I would like you for a friend."

"The time may come when we will have the same ideals," commented Napoleon. The Eagle flew away and vanished from sight.

Napoleon spent a few hours in the capital attending to committee affairs, and the next morning left again. His knowledge of chemistry told him that there should be some natural means of removing the highly developed magnetic quality from cirynith and thus enable one machine to gain control of the other. He decided to make a thorough search through all the volcanic regions of Western America before he settled down to experiment with chemical combinations. He stopped at Ciryne, leaving Sullivan, and visited with his mother a few minutes before he left for the South. Some irresistible power drew him toward the Garden of Eden.

He landed once more on that beautiful carpet of green.

He drank once more from the crystal lake and started on his search.

The bluish smoke from a distant volcano attracted his attention. He neared the active giant, circled over it, then went toward the southeast, where a new marvel of nature called him.

Inclosed by rugged mountains like the Garden of Eden, but a hundred times larger, stretched a green, fertile valley. From the height at which he was flying it looked like an enormous basin, with a large cone of almost perfect shape looming high in the center. It was an ideal volcano, but instead of smoke steam was pouring from its mouth, and on its sides and around the base several geysers spouted hundreds of feet into the air.

The valley evidently was inhabited, as it was highly cultivated, and towns and villages were seen. Napoleon flew toward the steaming giant and circled around it, lower and lower, until, by chance, a liquid from one of the geysers touched the Eagle's wing.

The aerodromone shuddered and the two wings came together with a shock and stuck. The machine fell down helplessly, like a crippled bird.

It had come quickly, yet Napoleon had the presence of mind to turn the tail rudder to break the fall. He did not know whether he was falling to his doom or not; still he shouted excitedly: "I have found it!"

The machine crashed into the marshy ground with terrific force. The man in it was hurled against the wall. He slid down into a motionless heap. His eyes were closed, and the right side of his head was bleeding from contact with the sharp corner of the bench.

CHAPTER XX.

Queen of the Air.

A few days after Napoleon's visit to Berlin the chancellor related to the Princess Schomburg Lithow his conversation with the president of the peace committee.

"My dear count," remarked the beautiful Rositta disagreeably, "you are getting old; you should retire from diplomatic service altogether."

The chancellor took the rebuke as a joke. Rositta had become undisciplined lately, and said what she would.

"What do you mean by that?"

"What do I mean? Can't you see Napoleon Edison's diplomacy? Don't you realize that you gave him all the information he wanted? As I said, it is time for you to retire and give your place to one who is clever enough to take care of it."

"Our opinions differ somewhat, princess. Personally, I am rather scrupulous."

She laughed, and all at once turned into a different being.

"Don't take my talk seriously. I am nervous."

"This is a hint to your friend that he may leave?"

"That thought of yours is sufficiently diplomatic. Stay, Count Duprel is coming, and he will want to talk to you."

At almost the same moment Santos entered. The little man was transformed. His sturdy, round figure had become thin. His whole being expressed the high tension under which he was working. His face looked as if he had brooded over his sorrows, and had become almost sullen. His eyes lit up, however, when they rested on Rositta. She still had the power to do with him what she would.

After greeting the Count von Werdenstein he told him that sixteen aerodromones were finished, tried and stored away, and five more were in the workshops. It was only a question of two or more months until they would be ready for action.

"There is one thing," said the count. "From a military standpoint, it would be advisable for us to watch Napoleon Edison's movements closer. We have the aerodromones and why wouldn't it be a good plan to send out one or two to spy on him?"

Ambrosio Hale, Vice President, Delivered a Good Address.

"What can he do?" was Rositta's scornful answer. If he cannot get any cirynith? Very likely he has been searching for a new deposit, but cannot find any."

"I only hope your supposition is true, but I fear him. What do you think, Count Duprel?"

The count only shrugged his shoulders and let Rositta answer.

"We are not afraid of him, and we will go against him." And she looked at Santos encouragingly.

"We will go against him," he repeated.

"All we need, now, is the 'casus belli,'" remarked the chancellor.

"That is simple enough. Request the peace committee to allow a standing army for European nations," said Rositta.

"We will see," said the chancellor, and started to leave. He felt doubtful of his course. He had vague, unformed fears that haunted him. But nothing happened. His American spies reported that Napoleon could not be located.

Two weeks later he received news that there was some uneasiness felt in Washington in regard to the inexplicable absence of Napoleon Edison. These reports were repeated day after day.

What did this mean? The Count von Werdenstein was unable to think of a reason for the absence, but he was not the only one who was puzzled. There were many who would have given much to know what had become of Napoleon Edison.

His absence at first had been unnoticed, as Astra felt that he would return at any hour, and turned aside the questions. But when the third week began, and still they had no word from him, she could not bear it any longer. The gray-haired mother, who suffered even more than Astra, soothed her and said she would come to the Crystal Palace at once, to be with her.

That evening Mrs. Edison arrived, and embracing the wife of her son she whispered: "Be strong and brave, my dear girl. You know just as well as I do that he will come as soon as he can. I fear he has had an accident to his aerodromone, but my heart tells me he is in no danger. Above all, we must have truet in God!"

At Astra's request the various papers treated the matter lightly.

Rositta was one who was really baffled by the lengthened absence of Napoleon. She and Santos talked about it seriously, but the little count was as puzzled as she. This disappearance had not fitted into her plans. She wanted to gain a victory over Napoleon, not over America.

Her ambitions were great, but one of the greatest was to humble Napoleon. She had figured out a devilish plan to destroy his base of supplies, Ciryne. Even her husband shuddered when she told about it. He thought of the many days he had spent among the men there, and the pleasant companions that he had left behind.

A tremendous bomb was to be constructed; a bomb of such size that its explosion would cause a genuine earthquake. Great quantities of the highest grade explosives were to be placed in a large metal shell, which would be dropped on the Island of Ciryne and blow it into space.

Ciryne was Napoleon's laboratory; there were his aerodromones kept, and if these were destroyed, he never would be able to gain the victory. The fact that Napoleon's mother and all his mechanics were to be destroyed did not influence Rositta's plans in the least.

Seven weeks went by. The situation was the same, except that the flotilla of twenty aerodromones was ready at Suemeg and its crew was practicing maneuvers day after day. They were working on one more machine, as Rositta was superstitious, believing that the number twenty-one was her lucky one.

The European monarchs had all signed a decree demanding the right of restoring a standing army, and this demand had been sent to the peace committee in Washington.

This request was couched in respectful terms, but conveyed the information that in case the same was refused the European countries would act according to their own convictions. No mention was made of the aerodromone fleet, but American secret agents had discovered the existence of this fleet and a shrewd reporter on the Hourly Stylograph managed to gain the information. Whole pages advertised the fact that it was ready to swoop down upon the American continent and conquer it. Then the rival papers took it up and vivid fancies were printed; some declared that Napoleon Edison was held a prisoner, and would be compelled to join the European forces to save his life.

In the meantime the congress and the peace committee considered the European demand.

Amrosio Hale, Vice-president, delivered a great address, urging the union to isolate the American continent again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STUDENT HAS ODD DISEASE

Chronic Case of "Caroanserinusabmetu" Prevented Him From Winning Diploma.

Before a student can be graduated from Columbia college he must be able to swim at least one hundred feet. Felix Metzger Rosenstock of the senior class cannot swim at all.

When Rosenstock found that he was in danger of missing his degree, he called on Dr. George L. Meylan, director of the gymnasium, and explained that he had a serious skin disease, which would be aggragated by contact with water in the university swimming pool.

"Bring a note from your doctor to that effect, and I'll O. K. it," said Doctor Meylan.

Rosenstock brought this note, signed by a physician:

"This is to certify that Felix Metzger Rosenstock is suffering from an exceedingly bad case of Caroanserinusabmetu, and his condition will be aggravated if he goes near the water."

The name was new to Doctor Meylan, but he translated it with the help of a Latin dictionary—caro, flesh; anserinus, of the goose; ab metu, from fear—gooseflesh from fear.

Rosenstock was not excused from his swimming examination. He and four others failed to get their degree.

Value of Child.

The case of Jones vs. Central of Georgia railroad company before the Supreme court of Georgia was brought by a parent for damages for the death of a child two years ten months and twenty days old, alleged to be a "precocious child, capable of and did run errands for the petitioner, was strong and robust, with unusual physical powers for a child of his age, and did render service to petitioner worth $5 a month." The court holds as a matter of law that the child thus described was not so incapable of performing such valuable services that a defendant corporation would not be liable in damages for the homocide of such child if it be shown on the trial that the killing was through negligence and not justified.