NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

A house committee proposes to build mail cars for government use.

Party lines were entirely forgotten in a currency debate in the senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, the White House newlyweds, have arrived in London.

A terrific snow storm, accompanied by a 60-mile gale, swept the New England states.

The president of the Missouri Pacific says low rates threaten the solvency of the railroads.

Democratic leaders regard Wilson's nomination for president in the next campaign as certain.

It is claimed the Coast artillery is short of men necessary to properly man the fortifications.

Cincinnati was practically "dry" for several days, owing to the breaking of a 60-inch water main.

An international campaign to preserve the game birds and animals of the world has been started at Berne, Switzerland.

Portland, Or., gave a "municipal" band concert, charging 10 cents admission, and took in $66. The expense was $200.

A theatrical manager at Oregon City, Or., held a "fake" baby lottery, and the house could not hold the crowds who bought tickets.

Vilhjalmar's Stefansson's Arctic exploration vessel, the Karluk, is drifting helplessly in an ice pack somewhere in the Arctic, with 25 of the crew on board.

A terrific storm Nov. 30 dashed water against the lenses of the light on Tillamook Rock, off the Oregon coast, 132 feet above average high water, breaking one of the glasses.

Remnants of the Mexican federal garrison of Chihuahua together with many other rebel troops and officers and many civilians, have reached Ojinga, across the Rio Grande from Presidio, Tex., after a desperate march of 185 miles through a region parched by heat and devastated by the warring armies.

Dr. Anna Shaw has been re-elected head of the North American Woman Suffrage association.

Denver, Colo., is completely tied up by a heavy snowstorm and blizzard.

Mrs. Pankhurst arrived in England and was arrested on board the steamer before she could land.

Fruitgrowers of North Yakima, Wash., won about $1000 in prizes at the Spokane Apple show.

A tremendous fall of snow extends over the entire Rocky Mountain section of the United States.

Civil and military authorities in Germany have a serious clash over a triffling matter in the town of Zabern.

An appropriation is being urged before congress to reimburse rural mail carriers for extra work put upon them by the parcel post system.

Rebels and federals have big fight near Tamaulipas oil fields, 40 miles from the Texas border, and several hundred federals are reported killed.

A French woman giving her age as 19, has written Governor West, of Oregon, saying she is anxious to come West and marry some sober, industrious farmer, and will work in the fields the same as Fernch peasant women do.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 82c; bluestem, 92c; forty-fold, 83c; red Russian, 80c; valley, 82c.

Oats—No. 1 white, $25 ton.

Corn—Whole, $37; cracked, $38 ton.

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

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

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

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

Vegetables — Cabbage, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, $2.50 crate; eggplant, 10@12½c pound; head lettuce, $2.25 crate; peppers, 5@7c pound; sprouts, 11c; artichokes, $1.50@1.75 dozen; celery, $3.50 crate; turnips, $1.25 sack; carrots, $1.10; parsnips, $1.25; beets, $1.25.

Green Fruit — Apples, 60c@$2.25 box; pears, $1@1.50; grapes, Malagas, $7.50@8.50 keg; grapes, crates, $1.50@1.75; cranberries, $11 barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, $1@1.10 hundred; buying price, 70@90c at shipping points; sweet potatoes, $2 crate.

Poultry — Hens, 13½@14c; springs, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 25c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, 12@12½c.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 45c dozen; storage, 30@35c.

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

Pork—Fancy, 10½c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14c pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, unsettled; 1912 crop, nominal.

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

Hides—Salted hides, 13c per pound; salt kip, 13@14c; salted calf, 18c; green hides, 12c; dry hides, 23½c, dry calf, 25c; salted bulls, 9c; green bulls, 7@8c.

Cattle — Prime steers, $7.25@7.85; choice, $7@7.25; medium, $6.75@7; choice cows, $6@6.25; medium, $5.75@6; heifers, $6@6.75; light, calves, $8@9; heavy, $7@7.75; bulls, $5@6.25; stags, $5.50@6.25.

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

Sheep — Wethers, $4@5; ewes, $3.25@4; lambs, $4@6.

San Francisco Chinese Uphold Rebel Cause

San Francisco—If the radical wing of the revolutionary party in China succeeds in its plans to start an uprising for the overthrow of President Yuan Shi Kai it will receive financial aid and moral support from the San Francisco Chinese, who filled the war chests that overthrew the Manchu dynasty.

Two thousand members of the Young China association, at a secret meeting in Chinatown, adopted resolutions indorsing the plans of the radical wing for immediate civil war. The San Francisco Chinese also cabled a promise to send their reserve fund when it should be needed.

News of the radicals' action spread like wildfire throughout the section.

Coincident with the news of the Young China association's action has come the disclosure of a split in the revolutionary forces in China.

Officials of the Young China association, which financed and directed the war against the Manchus from this city, explained that the revolutionary party in China was divided into radicals and conservatives. The radicals favor immediate rebellion to overthrow President Yuan Shi Kai, whom they charge with seeking to set himself up as emperor. The radicals are directed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former provisional president of China, who, though in Kobe, is in complete touch with the situation.

City's Work Arranged to Benefit Workingmen

Portland—For the benefit of laborers and others unable to secure work during the winter months, the city commission has decided to change its heavy construction season in the water and sewer departments from Summer to the winter months. In accordance with the policy, as much of the sewer and water main laying will be put through between now and spring as possible, and work will be shut down during the summer, either partially or altogether.

The change is season has been brought about by labor conditions which members of the commission say are bad. Mayor Albee says there is not a day that he does not receive letters, telephone calls or personal calls from persons who cannot get work and have families to support.

Washington College Seeks New Smut-Defying Wheat

Walla Walla, Wash.—That the State college experiment station is trying to grow wheat which will resist smut, was told at the college extension school here. G. Schaefer said that the collgee has secured an Alaskan wheat which resists smut, but which has a low yield and milling quality. It has been crossed with Washington wheat of high yield and milling quality, and it is hoped the hybrid will have the good qualities of both.

L. C. Crow, of Pullman, president of the State Farmers' union, said the organization in five years had saved farmers over $3,000,000, an average of $1500 for the 2000 members. He said on wheat sales they had saved $2,500,000, 3 cents each on sacks or $750,000, and the warehouse charges have been redcued from 75 cents to 50 cents a ton.

Teamsters Resume Work.

Indianapolis—Two thousand union teamsters who have been on strike for a week will return to work, according to union officials. Several more team-owners signed union contracts within the past few days, it was reported at the labor temple.

No action was taken at the union meeting for a general settlement of the strike, and only employes of the team-owners who have signed agreements to pay the union scale and not discriminate against union men will be permitted to return to work.

Postal Strike Postponed.

Leicester, England—The threatened strike at Christmas of the government's 100,000 postal and telegraph employes probably will be postponed as a result of the action of a conference in which 200 delegates, representing 22,000 members of the postal organizations, participated. Delegates pledged themselves to push their original demand for a 15 per cent increase of wages throughout the service. The strike proposal was debated at length and the meeting finally decided to leave the decision to a vote.

Woman War Nurse Dies.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Mrs. Mina Finger, said to have been the only woman in the United States entitled to a pension for personal services during the Mexican war, died here Saturday. She was 78 years old. Mrs. Finger ministered to the sick and injured during the Mexican war, in which her husband fought as a United States soldier. The government awarded a medal to Mrs. Finger in 1876.

Auto Judgment Is $15,000.

Oakland, Cal.—The heaviest damage ever awarded as the result of an automobile accident in California was given to Mrs. Francesca Birglia by a jury in Judge Harris' department of the Alameda County Superior court. The verdict was $15,000 in a suit for $25,000 directed against Charles H. Spear, whose automobile ran down and killed Mrs. Birglia's husband.

Daniels Reports Saving.

Washington, D. C.—An additional saving on the purchase of material for the new battleship Pennsylvania was announced by Secretary Daniels in connection with the award of a contract for the purchase of four stern tub shafts, which has been placed with an independent Baltimore company. The bid was little over half of that of the lowest submitted by three great steel companies.

Income Tax to Be Collected.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo says the income tax will be collected while suits are pending attacking its validity, and should the Supreme court decide against the law, the money will be returned.

Oregon's Corn Show Opens Visitors' Eyes

Pendleton—With 150 entries and more than 5000 ears of corn on exhibit, the Corn show opened in this city. There were exhibits from every county in Oregon penetrated by the O.-W. R. & N. company, under whose auspices the show was held.

C. L. Smith, agriculturist for the railroad, declares the corn on display compared favorably with any displayed at any show in the country, and says the exhibit demonstrates that there is no section of Oregon in which corn cannot be satisfactorily grown. Some of the largest ears of corn ever exhibited in the United States were here from Baker county.

With most of the entries were reports of yields per acre and cost per bushel. On irrigated land the production runs as high as 85 bushels per acre, and on dry land from 25 to 45 bushels. The most successful yields are all from seed produced in Oregon. The universal experience is that seed imported from the East does not do well until acclimated.

Farmers in Convention Demand Square Deal

La Grande — Farmers from many parts of Oregon, Southern Idaho and Eastern Washington who are members of the National Educational and Cooperative Union of America convened in their fourth annual convention here.

Former Mayor Hall welcomed the visitors and speeches in response were made. The session was featured by committee deliberations and speeches by a national officer.

In the evening the La Grande Commerial club was host at a reception, after which there was an address on "Marketing" by Professor McPherson, of Oregon Agricultural college.

Three hundred members were in attendance, with state officials from three state.

Members of the union marched in a body to the meeting place headed by the La Grande band.

Arthur Swift, state president of the union and vice-president of the national organization, presided. Mr. Burkholder, of Coquille, in his address said:

"The farmers' union will be felt as a great power in the commercial world as well as in the political world and will be recognized by the greatest politicians of the country."

President Crowe, of the Washington organization, spoke, and was followed by L. M. Rhodes, of Tennessee, who said that all the farmer wants is a square deal, and he will get it.

Oregon Boosters Make Big Showing at Chicago

Chicago—Oregon made good Saturday at the United States Land Show in the Coliseum in the prediction that it would show the Middle West the true meaning of the term "boosting." It was Oregon day at the exposition and if anyone doubted it that doubt was soon dispelled by the Amalgamated Association of Oregon Boosters, not incorporated.

Representatives of nine commercial clubs, development leagues and commissions and special commissioners appointed by Governor West united in celebrating the day.

All day long the aisle near the exhibit of the Oregon State Immigration commission was crowded with visitors. The Oregon boosters gave 14 illustrated lectures in the Great Northern railway lecture hall and the regular exposition halls.

Two men who attracted considerable attention were William Hanley, the Harney county ranchman, and D. M. Lowe, special representative of the Ashland Commercial club, who has an exhibit of 314 products grown on his Rogue River Valley ranch. Colonel Hanley gave two lectures, interesting the visitors with personal stories of how homesteaders are "making good" in Oregon.

In the evening the Oregonians serenaded the different exhibits, accompanying from booth to booth the Rotary Quartet, of Chicago, singing Oregon songs. The Royal Rosarians and the Eugene Radiators, in uniform, accompanied the singers. D. M. Lowe, wearing overalls and carrying a little pig and a hoe, was also along. Sprigs of mistletoe and fir were distributed to the women and envelopes containing small grains to the men. All were treated to Hood River apple cider.

Rogue River Fish Pack Is Not Up to Average.

Wedderburn—The fishing season on Rogue River closed by law on November 20, but few fish were caught during the month. The fall run of fish did not come up to expectations nor to that of former years when the late R. D. Hume operated the cannery here.

The Macleay Estate company put up nearly 6000 cases of canned salmon and 187 tierces of mild cured fish during the past season. The law opening Rogue river to commercial fishing went into effect June 4, this being the first commercial fishing done in Rogue river since it was closed in 1910. Under the new law, the season commences next year on April 15.

New Line May Be Delayed.

Eugene — Recent rains along the coast are causing concern to engineers in charge of the construction of the Willamette-Pacific railroad from Eugene to the Siuslaw, giving rise to the fear that it will be impossible to finish some of the concrete abutments before the rivers rise. Without all the abutments it will be impossible to finish track to the tidewater by the first of the year, as had been hoped for. A landslide at the western portal of the Noti tunnel makes necessary to send out a steamshovel.

Polk Potatoes All Dug.

Monmouth—The last of the Polk county potato crop has been dug. Shipments to Portland markets from this city have been heavy, commencing about 12 days ago. In nearly all cases the prices obtained are satisfactory to the growers, and although the acreage and the yield were smaller this season than last, the profits are greater.

The quantity and prices indicate that potatoes will not be stored away to such an extent for feeding to cattle and hogs as was the case last winter.

Troutdale Gets Woman Mayor.

Troutdale—Oregon and the West won another woman mayor when Mrs. Clara Latourelle Larsson, daughter of the late Joseph Latourelle, one of the pioneers of Oregon, was elected head of the Troutdale city government with only five votes to spare. Her opponent was S. A. Edmundson.

Pendleton Gets Thanks.

Pendleton—Expressing her thanks for the Pendleton Indian bathrobe sent her as a wedding present, a letter was received by the Commercial club from Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. The wedding present was the gift of the association in behalf of the citizens of Pendleton.

Seek Open Gateway for Oregon's Timber

La Grande—Eastern Oregon lumbermen at a meeting here took steps to prevent permanent closing of the Plummer gateway in Idaho, whereby Eastern Oregon would lose Milwaukee road connections to points east of Minneapolis. The lumbermen have organized a sub-organization of the Western Pine Manufacturers' association.

The Interstate Commerce commission recently suspended until February its order closing the Plummer gateway, and the Eastern Oregon men will have counsel to bring argument against the closing.

The meeting held here resulted in such steps being taken. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the commission setting out that great harm will be done if the Middle Western market is closed so that the Oregon & Washington will be the only carrier. They pleaded for open gates at Spokane and Silver Bow, which heretofore afforded added rate competition and markets. The matter is serious with Eastern Oregon millmen, as the difference in rates with the gate closed is material.

Big Tumalo Project After Government Aid

Bend—Upon his return from a meeting of The Dalles power project committee, several days ago, Vernon A. Forbes broached a project whereby it is hoped to obtain $450,000 from the Federal government for the irrigation of 20,000 acres west of the Deschutes river and adjacent to the present state Tumalo project.

At the time the so-called "Columbia Southern bill" was introduced in the last legislature, the secretary of the interior said, in effect, that the government policy would be to match state appropriations for such projects, dollar for dollar. In the Deschutes investigation, where the state put up $50,000 for survey work, the national government also contributed $50,000. Now it appears that the department of the interior has notified The Dalles Power Project that it has set aside $15,000 for co-operative surveys and investigation of the Celilo water projects on the Columbia.

Railroad Buys at Eugene.

Eugene—By agreement, the Southern Pacific company has just paid $5000 to Mrs. Annie McClaren for 2.31 acres of land at the Western limits of Eugene, in order that a "Y" may be laid to connect the main line of the Southern Pacific with the tracks of the Willamette-Pacific. The connection now made gives direct access to the coast line from the East on the Southern Pacific, and it is desired to have another branch from the Northwest. The whole of the included triangle is purchased.

Cords Short Is Report.

Salem—Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures Buchtel has been notified that in various parts of the state cords of wood containing less than 128 cubic feet, the number required by law, are being sold, and has instructed the county sealers to make investigations. The complaints say that the shortage consists in the wood being sawed about four inches shorter than the usual stick. While the department can not compel the sawing of wood into certain lengths it can compel that a cord contain 128 cubic feet.

Cream Rates Protested.

Salem—The Portland Pure Milk and Cream company has filed a complaint with the State Railroad commission against the American Express company, alleging that its rates for sending cream over the O.-W. R. & N. between Portland and other places in Oregon are excessive. Eight other Portland creameries also have signed a petition which has been filed with the commission protesting against the rates.

Oakland Skunks Plentiful.

Oakland—Skunks are so plentiful in this vicinity that catching them has become a lucrative occupation. A local barber has $135 worth of skins of animals caught during recesses from tonsorial duties and Ralph Lucas, a high school boy, took a day off from the study of algebra and composition to catch enough of the animals to bring him $18.

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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 gets 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. He accidentally discovers a liquid that will render opposing airships helpless. Santos completes a fleet for the princess. The aviators of the fleet elect her queen. She plans to master the world.

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

This Sunday was the first real day of rest that Napoleon had enjoyed for a long time. He found perfect peace in the company of his mother and wife. Nobody knew he had returned. The surprise that swept over the members of the staff when he appeared in congress Monday morning was great.

As Napoleon arose the great hall became instantly silent. He bowed he said:

"Honorable President and Representatives, before all else I want to thank you for your kind reception." A loud "hurrah!" stopped him for a moment. Then he continued: "There have been so many changes since I went away that I can hardly express my opinion, particularly in regard to the political affairs of the present. I am very glad to see that congress realizes its duty, and that every member is prepared for action. I place my faith in its wisdom and hope that it will know its duty and do it accordingly.

"Compatriots, I greet you all!"

A sigh of satisfaction swept over the hall when Napoleon, after this short speech, sat down. An air of uncertainty prevailed; they had expected so much from him and had received nothing definite. The speaker of the house then opened the session.

CHAPTER XXII.

Princess Rositta Shows Her Colors.

The answers of the international peace committee and congress of the United Republics of America were identical in wording, and were duly cabled to all the rebelling monarchs.

Neither the peace committee nor congress gave a thought to consenting to the wishes of the decree of the European rulers, and it is quite likely that the prompt refusal to accede to their demands was not unexpected, for the Count von Werdenstein rubbed his hands contentedly when he read the first dispatch. His first act was to call the Princess Schomburg Lithow on the 'graph. Her headquarters were in Suemeg.

Werdenstein's message found Rositta in the air. She connected the apparatus to the 'graph and bowed to the smiling count.

"Ah, good morning, count!"

"Good morning, princess."

"The Americans refuse our demands," said the count bluntly.

"Ah, indeed!"

"Can you come to Berlin and talk to me?"

She thought for a moment. "Is your answer ready?"

"An ultimatum? Is that what you mean?"

"An ultimatum that says distinctly that peaceful relations will be broken after a lapse of twenty-four hours and that Europe will act as she sees fit," replied Rositta with a firm click of her even teeth.

"I am going to see his majesty now and will communicate with the powers. Replies should reach me by tomorrow morning," was the count's answer.

"Then do so, my dear count, and if one of the powers should refuse it should be considered as an enemy, in league with the Americas. Tomorrow you will kindly call me up again and tell me the results. I will then arrange to meet you."

The count consented, then disconnected his instrument. He went to his majesty and had a gloomy reception. The kaiser listened to the details of the count's plans and shook his head doubtfully. In the end he consented to the ultimatum, remarking that the situation could not be much worse.

Answers consenting to the terms of the ultimatum came promptly, and authorized the count to send it out.

England, however, refused. The Island Kingdom was the only one that sent a flat refusal.

The count shrugged his shoulders indifferently. "Then we will do without England, that is all."

Calling Rositta on the 'graph, he advised her to have her men in readiness.

"Is the ultimatum on its way?" was her eager question.

"It is ready to be sent, already in cipher."

"Then send it and in an hour an aerodromone will call for you. I want you to come to Suemeg to see my fleet." Rositta shut off the current before the count could answer. His dignity was ruffled at her behavior, but since it was imperative that he see her he had to submit to her plan. When the aeroman called for him the ultimatum was on its way and he was ready to go to Suemeg.

Just before he left, however, he sat down to his desk and wrote a letter, then hurriedly folded it and, sealing it in an envelope, rang the bell for his aide de camp.

The Captain von Hochamberg entered and saluted gravely.

"I have a very important mission for you, captain. Take the first train to Hamburg and thence to England. This letter contains a sealed order for you. You must be at the German consulate in Liverpool by 8:00 a. m. tomorrow. If you receive no further orders then you are to follow the instructions that you will find in this sealed letter as quickly as possible. Otherwise return it intact. Here is an order for money and a pass. Secrecy is important!" He shook hands with the captain and dismissed him.

"That makes me feel easier.' He sighed and started for the elevator that took him to the waiting aerodromone.

An hour later he was in Suemeg, greeting Rositta. The man who had made her what she was had lost his value in her eyes. He could do nothing more for her, so he could be discarded or destroyed.

"I have called your honor here, to exhibit the fleet I possess, and to show you what we have accomplished and what we can do." The latter words carried a peculiar accent to the chancellor's ears.

"I am quite curious to see everything, my dear princess."

"Your curiosity will soon be gratified, as I have already given orders to my men." She placed an emphasis on the "my."

The chancellor only bowed; then after a pause he said:

"I also have some orders for you, princess, from his majesty the kaiser!"

She waved her hand airily. "We can talk about it later."

The princess led him at once into the open and pointed toward twenty-one aerodromones that were stationed on the plateau, glittering in the sunshine. The uniformed aeromen stood at attention by their machines and saluted the princess and the count as they passed in old military style between the two rows of aerodromones.

The princess led the way to the machine that was decorated with the princely crown, and pulling a silver whistle from her pocket she blew it. The well-trained men jumped into their machines and sat at attention.

She blew shrill blasts on her whistle and the fleet shot up into the air as one bird.

The Count Santos Duprel was at the wheel and Rositta commanded the

"I Tell You, Woman, to Stand Before Me."

fleet. The second line of machines was signaled to reverse their flight and the first line followed her. After they had separated from each other a mile or so both lines turned toward the center, and the chancellor at last understood the significance of the maneuver when red pennants were hoisted on the eleven machines comprising the princess' fleet and blue on the ten opposite.

The aerodromone "Princess" made a detour and took a position on the right wing of the line; then the sham battle began.

The princess could not resist the impulse to show her prowess. Santos flung their aerodromone into the fight; they dodged and turned, each trying to gain in elevation. Finally, with a quick spring the "Princess" evaded its enemy and slid between its wings from the back and the next moment the enemy was a captive.

It was an exhilarating sport.

"I congratulate you, princess," said the count to the intoxicated Rositta.

The "Princess" carried the captive machine back to Suemeg with ease. The other machines returned, one after the other, all enthusiastic and discussing the tactics of air warfare.

After the inspection dinner was served, in which the whole squadron took part. Werdenstein greeted several of them as old acquaintances and friends of those good days when the armies held their own and when he was planning to conquer the American continent. The times had changed. Now the air men ruled—at the command of a beautiful, bold woman, whose only motive seemed to be vanity.

These gloomy forebodings were warranted sooner than he expected. Only appetizers and scup had been served, when Count de Korona stood up and addressed the gathering:

"The pleasure of greeting the world-famous chancellor, the iron-handed man of the German Empire, has been given me. It is a great honor for us to have you at our feast, and we, the conquerors of the air, greet you, who are considered the representative of all the European powers."

Rositta smiled sweetly at the chancellor, who was watching the speaker in amazement. After a short pause, de Korona continued:

"We greet you as such, as a representative, and I, in my comrades' names, ask your excellency to be with us in heart and drink to the elected queen of the air, who is distined to be queen of the world. Long live our beloved Queen Rositta."

The huzzas that thundered through the hall told the chancellor plainly that this was no pleasantry. His suspicions had not been without foundation. He paled and when the tumult died away he stood up, calm and determined and without a word left the hall.

This action made Rositta furious, but she did not show her indignation. "The chancellor seems to have lost his appetite," was all she said.

After the dinner was over, she gave a few curt orders and the aeromen proceeded into another hall beautifully and regally decorated. At the far end stood a magnificent throne.

Rositta retired to her own apartment, while two men went to invite the chancellor to the throneroom. They found him soberly pacing the distance between the entrance gate and the first hangar.

He followed them. Rositta sat on the throne with a glittering cirynith crown on her head. She was more beautiful than ever.

The Count von Werdenstein was led before her. He showed no surprise. His face was calm and his whole attitude expressed disinterest.

"I have requested that your excellency come to Suemeg, for I have a message that I want brought before the whole world."

The count looked at her steadily, and without waiting to hear her further words he said in his strong, penetrating voice:

"I tell you, woman, to stand before me. Tell me your petition standing. Then I may listen to it. Do not forget that I represent the Emperor of Germany."

Had these words not been spoken in such deadly earnestness some of the audience would have found the scene ridiculous. As it was, it was grave and embarrassing and every one stood stunned.

The blood left Rositta's cheeks and it took almost a minute for her to recover her composure. Then she rose and pointing at the chancellor, said in a shrill voice:

"Take him away—back to Berlin quick or I shall forget myself and kill him!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARE NOT SLAVES OF FASHION

In China a Man Can Dress as He Pleases Without Attracting Attention.

The fashions in Suchien, Kiangsu province, have a variety of such extent that every man can dress according to his individual choice and still be in correct taste and without attracting special attention from anybody else.

In other words, the styles this year are of personal ideals, according to a correspondent of the British China Daily Herald.

He says that every man wears what is right in his own eyes, and there are few if any, to ridicule. A panama hat goes jauntily down the street, closely followed by a fur-covered brim hat; felt hats of scarlet and verdigris green come along with grays and browns that do the hatter credit for unique invention. These, with the Eskimo top capes, a few derby hats and the smart military uniforms, give the streets a piquancy which was unknown in the monotonous china blue of former years.

Among the notices posted on the city gate is a fashion plate that has been exhibited for weeks. It displays two or three of the typical "western suits"—the swallow-tailed and the low-front frock for evening wear—street garb of European and American style, and many other varieties. There one also finds the plaited skirts recommended for the women, and close by them is the proud silk or stovepipe hat of felt, which has its special corner with other headgear.

Shorter Name Lowered Taxes.

The city government at Tampico, the second largest seaport in Mexico, recently decided to tax all publicly displayed signs in a foreign language. Only names of firms were exempt. The tax was ten cents a month on each letter.

The proprietor of "The American Saloon" was particularly incensed when he had to pay the first $1.70. He aired his grievance at the Colonial club so loud that it attracted attention.

"Make it 'el Cantina Americano,' and save the $1.70,' someone suggested.

"Won't do it," replied the saloon-keeper. "Must have a sign in English to make it homelike."

"Then make it 'U. S. Bar.'"

He did; and saved $1.20 a month.

All the Same.

"Why do they have to have money to put on a dumb show?"

"Why not?"

"Doesn't money talk?"