SYNOPSIS

Impoverished by the open-handed generosity of his father, Virginia gentleman, young Web-Brond is serving as a scout and spy for the army under Gen-eral Braddock preparing for the advance on Fort Duquesne. He advance on Fort Duquesne. He has just returned to Alexandria from a visit to the fort, where, posing as a Frenchman, he has secured valuable information. Braddock, bred to European warfare, fails to realize the importance of the news. Brond is sent back to Fort Duquesne, also bearing a message to George Croghan, Enlish emissary among the Indians. Brond joins his friend and fellow scout, Round Paw, Indian chief, and they set out. On the way they fall in with a typical backwoodsman, Balsar Cromit, who joins them. The party encounters a group of settlers 'hreatening a young girl, Elsie Dinwold, whom they accuse of witchcraft.

CHAPTER II—Continued -6-

"There are two or three men in this valley and as many more in Little Cove who will not work. They pretend to be witch-masters, and they get their keep by pretending to undo the mischief the Dinwold women were said to do. After my mother's death and after they named this place 'Der Hexenkopf' my sisters would not live here. They knew men were drawing our pictures on stumps and shooting them with silver bullets; and they went away, and only I was left. Those fools down there burn marks on their dogs and cattle to cure them of my spells. Every time a worthless scamp strips an udder they say I milked their cows. God help those who must

live among fools!" I had let her talk herself out, and now said:

"This valley isn't safe for you. Isn't there any place where you can go? Back to Carlisle, Philadelphia, or to some Maryland town?" "It isn't easy to travel with a help-

less man," she flercely reminded me. I glanced at the cripple. He did not seem to be hearing our talk, but his face was flushed and his breathing more rapid.

"Get your uncle inside," I whispered to the girl. "He's unwell. The excitement has upset him."

She put her arms around him and petted him, and murmured things 1 could not hear, and aided him to enter the cabin. The people down the hill noted her disappearance and be gan advancing up the slope. Calling to the Oonodaga in English 1 directed "Scalp the German and the red

faced man if they do not fall back." In his own tongue I added: "Scare those fools away."

Round Paw threw aside his blanker and glided toward the oncoming set tlers. Cromit flourished his big knife and kept at the Indian's side. The latter sounded his war-whoop and charged. The unarmed settlers gave way in a panic and raced back to their cabins.

"Elsie Dinwold, you must get away from this valley. Once we're gone there'll be no one to protect you. Your uncle must risk it. He will surely die if he stays here."

"I'll get a horse and get him out of the Cove if it kills him. I never saw him like this before. We have three cows and two oxen. No one here will pay what they are worth. Will Brad dock's army buy them?"

"Gladly. Fresh beef will be needed at Will's creek. But you can't drive them there, and my business won't let me do it. There must be some one in the Cove who will buy them at a fair price. I'll send the man Cromit up here to get them and find a buyer. He's as shrewd as he is red-headed He'll drive a good bargain. Now let me see your uncle."

He was on his bed, breathing rapidly and hiccuping at intervals. My experlence with death had been largely confined to men dying from mortal wounds, but I knew that this man was about to enter a longer and deeper valley than that of Great cove. patted the girl's bowed head and promised she should not be disturbed She knew the truth, for she followed me to the door and whispered: "He must die."

"I tear he is dying now," I told her "] will stuy with you."

"No!" There was a flash of flerce ness in her refusal. More gently she ndded:

"We've been without kindness a long time. We'll bide the rest of the way together and alone. Please go

I descended the hill to where Cre mit and the indian were awaiting the settlers return. Men were hurrying up with axes and muskets, eager to sooth the sting their pride had recelyed I went to them and announced

very soon, and that her departure would be hastened could she find some one to buy ber cattle. My words sobered them and took the edge from

their anger. A man said: "If she will swear on the Holy Book that they are not bewitched, I'll take them off her hands."

"We three men will drive them to Braddock's camp, or will sell them here. We can get more for them on Will's creek. The man Cromit of Mc-Dowell's mill will make the trade if you care to buy."

"Bewitched, or bedeviled, I care not I'll buy them and cure them and then sell them to Braddock. Let the young man stop showing his claws and his teeth and we can make a trade."

Much pleased at the outcome of what had threatened to be a serious affair, I returned to Cromit and gave him his instructions. I told him the Indian and I would spread our blankets in the path south of the hill and for him to take the money to the cabin, if he made a fair bargain, and then come to us In less than an hour Cromit came

through the darkness to us and announced:

"She's got the money and says I made a good bargain. But the man,



"It Isn't Easy to Ti Helpless Man," She Fiercely Reminded Me.

her uncle, will never see the stars again in this mortal land. There's the death-mark on him."

We slept for several hours and It must have been close to midnight when the report of a flintlock brought us to our feet.

Believing the girl was in trouble I called on my companions to follow me. Cromit ran at my side. Behind us came the Onondaga, softly humming:

"Ha-hum-weh. Ha-hum-weh-I be long to the Wolf clan. I belong to the Wolf clan." He chanted it over and over as w

mounted the hill and only became silent when the girl confronted us, a vague slim figure in the night. In a faint voice she said:

"He is dead. My good uncle is dead. He died in his sleep. His kind heart was very weak."

She did not weep but kept repeating that he had died in his sleep. The Onondaga would not enter the cabin. but Cromit and I wrapped the dead man in a blanket and dug a grave some distance from the cabin, the girl holding a pine torch so that we might see. When we had finished and had retired she threw herself on the grave and wept a little. Then she came to us and said:

"I leave this place this night. Those people down there killed him. leave this place this night." "Then you must go to McDowell's

mill, and from there start for the Eastern settlements. We will go with you as far as the mill. Later we will plan just how and where you are to travel. I can give you a letter to Charles Swaine at Shippensburg, and I know he will be pleased to serve

"Walt till I get a bundle from the cabin and I will go with you, mister God knows there are those at Mc Dowell's mill who will not be glad to see anyone from Der Hexenkopf. Yet I will go there because you have been good to me. Wait for me at the foot of the hill."

She was so long in the cabin that I started back to find her, but she had vanished. In vain did we beat about the woods and call her name.

"She is a witch. She rides through the air," muttered Round Paw as we took the southern path.

Widow Cox was coming after us, wav ing something in her hand. "I found this after you'd cailed. It had been left at my door and the

wind must 'a' blown it one side." It was a small piece of dressed deerskin. On one side with a charred is essential. If natural shade is not stick was written:

"For bradoks scout if he asks For Elsie Dinwold." Amazed I turned it over and read: "I told You I wud Go to makdowls

mill I didn't say Youd see me That

CHAPTER III

E. D."

On Braddock's Business

We commenced our journey to Will creek, with the Onondaga leading the way and his watchful suspicious gaze swinging from side to side of the nar row path as alertly as if we had been in the Huron country.

After traveling a short distance the Onondaga halted and dropped on his knees. He had found eight bark spoons. Holding them up he said:

"So many Indians stopped here to eat this morning. They are ou nephews, the Leni-Lenape. They are some of the men Croghan has been hunting for. They have traveled east to see the Big Knives on the path Now they go to Will's creek to be there when the Big Chief comes with his warriors."

If his reasoning were correct, the Delawares had journeyed east until they beheld Braddock's army on the march; and by the same token our campaign against the French would soon take us to Duquesne. I was keen to press on.

We made Will's creek early on the ninth of May and were surprised to find none of the army there excep-Rutherford's and Clark's Independent companies on foot, ordered to the creek from New York in the preced ing summer; and Demarie's Inde pendent company from Maryland.

The three companies had wintered on the creek in huts and were mighty weary of the monotony of it all. We were quickly surrounded by an eager mob and plied with questions as to Braddock's whereabouts, when he would arrive, and how large an army he would bring. Had the French al ready abandoned Duquesne, as had been reported by some of the Dela ware scouts? And if so, why the devil were his majesty's independent companies being held in idleness at the creek and made to miss all the

Mr. Croghan came into camp a few hours after our arrival, and I delivered Governor Morris' letter. After reading it, he told me:

"The belts were sent on the twenty second of last month. I fear we'll get scant help from the lake tribes. Many of the Indians are waiting to see who's to win. They'll flock in to join the winner. It's lucky we have the French whipped already, for the slow work of getting the army here had made me uneasy.

"If a thousand men, or even less could now march swiftly to Duquesne. the place would be ours without any fighting. The Indians have taken hold of the French ax, but they'll drop in if the French guit Duguesne. The assembly hurt us when it refused to feed my three hundred Iroquois. At ter keeping them all winter, they should have held on for a few weekonger. Now the three hundred are back with the French. I have forty fighting men here, and sixty women and children. They've taken up the hatchet against the French. But. if they ain't handled right, they'll accept a bloody belt from Duquesne.

"General Braddock hasn't any no tion of handling red men. Dinwiddie or Morris should have looked after that part of the business. But we'll ick the French easy enough. They're licked already. Worst is we'll have to smooth some of the Indians down at ter the French are back in Canada." (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hope to Find Bones of Cardinal Wolsey

sey told the abbot he had "come to lay his bones," is to undergo transformation. For many years the abbey grounds have been used as a farm, but now they are to be laid out as gardens and for recreation. Pierre Van Paassen, writing in the Atlantic Constitution, tells us. Wolsey' body was laid in an unknown grave, and it is thought that in the excavations necessary to adapt the grounds to their new use, some trace of it may be found, but as there is no record of any of the cardinal's possessions be-Dinwold was dying and that the about Wolsey is probably not widely by overweening ambition,

Leicester abbey, where Cardinal Wol- | known. When he was at the height of his power he employed an Italian sculptor to make a magnificent sarcoph agus beneath which he should ite. Leicester monks laid him to rest in plain earth and Henry VIII sequestrated the sarcophagus with the rest of the cardinal's vast possessions. The sarcophagus remained government property and idle until 1806, when it was used to cover the body of Nel son after his remains were brought from Trafalgar. The man who said that England expected every man to do his duty, and led them in so doing. ing buried with him the search seems rests under the covering prepared for likely to end in failure. One fact the man who was led away and rulned

GROWING PULLETS NEED EVERY CARE

The young growing pullets need every advantage because the profits from them this fall will depend largely on their growth and maturity.

"There are four essentials in developing young pullets," says C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman at the North Carolina State college. "First give them a good range on ground not occupied by the hens nor where A shrill cry caused us to halt. The mature stock has been kept, supply plenty of fresh air in the poultry house, give them sufficient growing mash and scratch feed and see that shade and green feed is available. From the green feed, the pullets get certain food elements and iron which available an artificial shade may be made by driving four stakes in the ground and covering them with sacks. Sunflowers or corn may also be planted to supply this necessity."

For those young pullets still in the brooder house, the heat should be decreased as fast as possible and the house ventilated. The stove should remain in the house for at least two weeks after the fire is out to use in case of cold rains. Feed the scratch grain farther away from the house each day so the birds will go out and eat more green feed.

For roosting, Mr. Parrish advises the placing of temporary perch poles in the brooder house when the chicks are about seven to nine weeks old and do not need heat. These poles should be about fifteen inches from the floor and slanting at an angle of 45 degrees. One-inch mesh wire might be used in front of the poles to make the birds climb up.

Egg That Has Life Very Essential for Success

Whether breeding chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, the first essential for success is to get an egg that has life. Strong, vigorous parents that are well fed and well cared for-produce such eggs. The general principles of breeding apply to all poultry, says a writer in Wallace's Farmer. Well fed, but not overfat, is the ideal condition. Enough feed to keep the flock active during the day; a liberal feed at night. Green feed and animal feed, clean water, no lice or mites; fresh air without draft at night, together with plenty of room, are conditions that favor eggs with life in any locality. There are no rules for growing poultry that must be followed abso-There are the general prinlutely. ciples of clean food in abundance with work on the part of the fowl to get it; clean houses, clean yards and fresh air, but success comes with about as many different systems as there are breeders. Bone meal, meat scraps and buttermilk furnish bone and muscle building material; corn wheat and oats add the necessary fat and energy; green feeds give life and health. Upon the character of the seed depends the harvest.

Light Brahmas Good for

the Small-Patch Farmer The lower your fences are, the heavier may be your breeds of poultry. One of the best breeds for the small-patch farmer, or the business man or wage earner living in the suburbs-the man who cannot afford to put much money into expensive wire netting-is the Light Brahmas. They stand confinement in narrow quarters, and they also stand cold weather. They are less subject to disease than some of the other breeds; they make good layers, and average in weight, when fully grown, about 11 pounds: so when you market your surplus stock you have something to sell. But if you have plenty of space for your chickens the cheapest breeds are the nervous, restless ones, which means that they are good foragers for food, and will not need much feeding. The Brown or White Leghorn and the Black Spanish are among the best foragers. Other breed which do well in the small patch or acre lot are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.

Chickens Eat Feathers

Chickens eat their own feathers because of the lack of the following feeds: 1, ment; 2, green food or bulk; 3, salt. One-half pound of fine table salt should be put in the dry mash and this should be kept before the hens at all times. They should get plenty of green food. In the winter time, cabbage, mangels and root crops answer fairly well. They should have plenty of animal food such as beef scraps, fish scraps, skim milk or buttermilk.

Alfalfa Is Favored

If time is lacking to prepare green feed for chicks, it pays to buy high grade commercial alfalfa leaf meal. A few hundred pounds will furnish green feed for a lot of chicks. Many of the best chick starting mashes contain a little alfalfa meal. These mashes should be used according to the directions of the manufactures, but chicks on a starting mash containing alfalfa meal often seem to thrive without the other source of green feed. The cost is comparatively small,

DAIRYMEN SHOULD DIVERSIFY FARMS

In a study of dairy farms in the Chenango Valley region of New York state, it is proved that it is dangerous for dairymen "to carry all their eggs in one basket," said J. C. Neethling of the agricultural economic department at the New York State College of

Agriculture. "Farmers who rely on dairying alone make smaller labor incomes than farmers receiving part of their incomes from crops and poultry. Cash crops may cause losses in years of unfavorable yields or low prices, but over a five-year period farms growing cash crops gained by it. Farmers de riving less than 10 per cent of their income from crops made a labor income of \$233. Those deriving more than 25 per cent from crops made \$1,447 labor income.

"It is important also to get a large quantity of mil' from each cow. The higher the production the lower the cost of milk and the better the labor income. Pure-bred herds produced better than grade herds but the cost of maintaining them were higher and the labor incomes therefore were smaller.

"Whatever business a person foilows, he usually has the impression that the other man does better in another business," Mr. Neethling said. "However, a comparison with fruit farms in Niagara county shows that the Chenango valley farmers receive labor income averaging \$585 while the labor income on fruit farms was \$286. Comparing again 121 up-state poultry farms and 114 Chenango valley farms tudied in 1925, it was found that dairymen made \$1,699 labor income and poultrymen \$1,654."

Silage Most Succulent

Feed for Dairy Cattle Silage is the best succulent feed for dairy cattle. Silage makes possible the feeding of a relatively cheap succulent feed which can be furnished during any period of the year.

The high moisture content of silage causes it to be relatively low in food value, and low in protein content, but is a good carbohydrate feed. Silage is equal to roots and green crops as a feed, and is much cheaper because it requires less labor. One of the most important essentials of silage is its effect on the digestion of the cow, which can be said to be excellent, and it does not harm the teeth of the cow. The average cow should receive 30 to 40 pounds of good silage each day.

Legume silage including alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, field peas, etc., is of fair quality. It is usually best to cure the legumes for hay, but if the weather does not permit of this, or if no other crops is available for silage, the legumes may be used to good ad-

Right Richness of Cream

Adjust the cream screw of the separator so as to secure cream testing about 35 to 45 per cent fat. Lowtesting cream sours and spoils more rapidly than high-testing cream, so that by the time it reaches the creamery it is often in condition unfit to be made into good butter. In the spoiled and curdy condition, it also makes difficult accurate sampling and testing. It is undesirable further, because it diminishes the amount of skim milk available for the feeding of calves and pigs; it increases the cost of transportation for every pound of butterfat shipped; it makes impracticable the use of a reasonable amount of starter in the creamery, and starter is essential for the production of the best quality of butter; it does not churn out exhaustively and yields an excessive amount of buttermilk, augmenting the loss of fat and thereby reducing the churn yield.

Dairy Notes ·

Feeding the dairy calf requires care and judgment, especially the first month of its life.

The robber cow-the unsuspected bandit of the herd-is the dairyman's most serious competitor.

Dairymen who feed high protein feeds may add more fertility to the soil through manure than is taken out . . .

Is your cream separator losing money for you? The best way to answer this question is to have a sample of the skim milk tested for butterfat at your local creamery or cream station.

The dairy cow is a most important factor in the economics of dairy farm management.

A good dairy cow probably consumes more water than any other domestic animal. The more feed consumed, the more water the cow requires.

If the ground is weedy, it is often better to plant the soy beans in rows so that they can be cultivated. When planted in this manner the beans may be kept cleaner than when sown broadcast.



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Fire Ball Caused Panic

When a fire ball fell in a field at Murtle, near Aberdeen, Scotland, where a picnic was being held, many children and adults were thrown prostrate, and panic ensued. One boy was temporarily blinded. Another bore the imprint of a fern on his thigh. On a woman's arm was a mark resembling twisted wire. Some of the children were so terrified that they injured themselves by rushing heedlessly against barbed-wire fences.

Pleasing Belief

One of the most valuable qualities which the average man possesses is the belief that he is above the average.-Ottawa Citizen.

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