

# CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

## Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

### General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

It is reported that rurales of Mexico are joining the forces of General Diaz. Governor Johnson, Roosevelt's running mate, will fill many of his dates. Colonel Roosevelt was somewhat wearied by his all-day ride to Pittsburg, en route to Oyster Bay. Witnesses told in detail of secret accounts kept by the Structural Ironworkers union in the dynamiting cases.

The latest developments in the Mexican situation are commanding the earnest attention of the War department.

A large force of Bulgarians is within twelve miles of Adrianople, and the Turkish garrison faces a desperate struggle.

Pittsburg friends of Carnegie paid \$30,000 duty on gems which they "forgot" to declare when they entered the United States.

Clad only in pajamas and armed with a hatpin, a girl student in a Wisconsin seminary routed a burglar whom she found in her room.

General Porfirio Diaz, deposed president of Mexico, will remain in Paris for the present, although much interested in the success of his nephew.

The transport Parairie, with 760 marines and a United States commission on board, has been missing for 20 days and fears are felt for her safety.

The astrologer who predicted a violent death for President McKinley, now says there will be no choice for president by the people on November 5.

The director of the Smith observatory at Geneva, N. Y., has discovered a comet in the eastern sky. This is the 27th comet discovered by the professor.

A guard from the Rawlins, Wyo., penitentiary, who was sent to Salem, Or., on business, says he saw more roses there than he had seen in 25 years before.

Professor Aaronsohn, director of an experiment station in Jerusalem maintained by wealthy Chicago men, has discovered the original wheat plant growing wild in Palestine, and by crossing it with well known varieties believes he can double the productivity of wheat fields.

The war in the Balkans is expected to be of short duration.

Roosevelt says he hopes the presidential fight will go right on.

The hail of Schrank, Roosevelt's would-be assassin, has been doubled, making it \$15,000.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, is dead as the result of persistent overwork while in failing health.

Mexico is concentrating her entire military forces in an effort to put down the new revolution of Felix Diaz.

A German railway manager has disappeared with about \$100,000 in his possession, and defalcations in his accounts of over \$5,000,000.

The only passenger boat at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is kept in readiness to take away non-combatants in case of a battle between rebels and government forces.

An Italian at Wilmington, Del., threatened to shoot Wilson if he attempted to speak in that city. Many extra guards were placed at the hall but no trouble was experienced.

## PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 77¢; 78¢; bluestem, 80¢; 82¢; fortyfold, 78¢; red Russian, 76¢; valley, 75¢. Hay—Timothy, choice, \$17.18; No. 1, \$16; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$12; clover, \$10; straw, \$6.67. Corn—Whole, \$38; cracked, \$39 ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; middlings, \$29. Barley—Feed, \$24.25 per ton; brewing, \$27.25; rolled, \$26.25. Oats—White, \$25 ton; gray feed, \$24.50; gray milling, \$25.50. Fresh fruits—Apples, ordinary, 50¢ @ \$1.50 box; peaches, 40¢; 50¢; pears, \$1.15; grapes, 65¢; cranberries, \$9.50 per barrel; casabas, 75¢ @ \$1.50 dozen. Onions—Oregon, \$1.10 @ 1.25 sack. Potatoes—Lobbing prices: Burbanks, 75¢ per hundred. Vegetables—Beans, 5¢; pound; cabbage, 10¢; cauliflower, 40¢ @ \$1.25 dozen; celery, 25¢; cucumbers, 40¢ @ 50¢ box; eggplant, \$1.25 @ 1.50 box; head lettuce, 20¢ @ 25¢ dozen; garlic, 5¢ @ 6¢ pound; carrots, \$1.25 sack; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25. Eggs—Fresh local, candled, 40¢ per dozen; case count, 35¢ @ 36¢. Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 35¢ pound; prints, 34¢ @ 37¢. Pork—Fancy, 11¢ pound. Veal—Fancy, 13¢ pound. Poultry—Hens, 14¢; broilers, 13¢ @ 14¢; ducks, young, 12¢ @ 14¢; geese, 11¢; turkeys, live, 18¢ @ 20¢; dressed, 25¢. Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 18¢ @ 20¢ pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14¢ @ 18¢ pound; valley, 21¢ @ 22¢; mohair, choice, 32¢. Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.75 @ 7.00; good, \$6.25 @ 6.55; medium, \$6.00 @ 6.25; choice cows, \$6.00 @ 6.50; good, \$5.50 @ 5.75; medium, \$5.25 @ 5.50; choice calves, \$7.00 @ 7.50; good heavy calves, \$6.25 @ 7.00; bulls, \$3.50 @ 5.00; stags, \$4.75 @ 5.25. Hogs—Light, \$8.25 @ 8.70; heavy, \$7.75 @ 8.00. Sheep—Yearlings, \$4.25 @ 4.85; wethers, \$3.50 @ 4.50; ewes, \$2.75 @ 3.50; lambs, \$3.50 @ 4.75.

## ROOSEVELT IMPROVES.

Passes Night Unattended and Insists He is "All Right."

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—The quiet routine of life at Sagamore Hill was resumed Wednesday by Colonel Roosevelt and his family as though it had not been interrupted by the attempt to assassinate the former president.

For the first time since he was wounded Colonel Roosevelt was unattended overnight by a physician. There was no one in the house except members of the family and servants and the Colonel spoke hopefully of being able, after a day or two more of rest, to gradually resume his work.

Four physicians were with the Colonel on his arrival and after they had dressed his wound they told him that the one essential thing was complete rest. If their directions are observed, it is believed complete recovery is probable.

Dr. Alexander Lambert and Dr. Scurry L. Terrell, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt from Chicago, were joined in New York by Dr. Joseph A. Blake and Dr. George E. Brewer. After examination they said the wound was still wide open, spoke of the possibility of infection, and added they were unable to say whether it would be possible for him to resume campaign work.

Colonel Roosevelt said when his wound had been dressed that there was no longer the need of constant supervision of physicians, because he was "all right."

## MUNICIPAL PHONE SOUGHT.

Seattle Council Authorizes Plans for City's Own System.

Seattle—The city council has advanced another step toward the construction of a municipal telephone system and a municipal street railway.

An ordinance was passed appropriating \$1500 for preparing plans and specifications for a telephone system to be submitted to the voters for their approval at the city election next spring.

Another ordinance was introduced appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of the north section of the municipal railroad for which \$800,000 bonds were voted two years ago. The line to be built now will connect the downtown district with Ballard and will constitute the north half of a trunk line running from the northern to the southern city limits.

## SPOKANE GETS BIG PLANT.

Largest Storage Building in Northwest to Be Erected.

Spokane—The largest cold storage plant in the American Northwest west of Minneapolis will be built in Spokane by E. H. Stanton & Company. The plant will be ten stories high and 100 feet square and will cost approximately \$1,000,000.

It will have a capacity for 500 carloads, and its construction will include the latest scientific achievements in cold storage.

"The new storage-in-transit rate of the Northern Pacific for Spokane, which went into effect on October 19, opens up tremendous opportunities for this city as a storage center," said E. H. Stanton, president of the Stanton company.

## GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

President Gray, of Great Northern, is Optimistic.

Spokane—Immense crops, with business conditions getting better every day, was the report made in Spokane by Carl R. Gray, president of the Great Northern railway. President Gray arrived in Spokane Monday and spent the day in conference with other officials of the Great Northern and Joseph E. Young, of Portland, president of the Hill steam and electric line in the Northwest.

"Our freight earnings for last year were between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 better than the year before," declared President Gray.

## Patriots Led by Girl.

Chicago—Led by Christina Savics, a 21-year-old Serbian girl, 40 of her compatriots, determined to return to their mother country to help fight her battles against the Turks, stormed the Desplaines-street police station Wednesday and demanded assistance in collecting their wages for October to date. The men have been working for a construction company in Wisconsin and are said to have quit their employment without notice. The question of wages was adjusted and the men will at once depart for Europe.

## Schrank Sorry for His Act.

Milwaukee—John Schrank has arrived at the stage of being sorry for his attempt upon the life of Colonel Roosevelt, according to the statements of two prisoners at the county jail, who are on trial in the Municipal court. John Frey, on trial for wife murder, and Frank Clanton, a negro prisoner, have been more or less associated with Schrank during the last week. Frey has played checkers with Schrank and during the course of a conversation Schrank said he was sorry he shot Colonel Roosevelt.

## Geese Invade Arlington.

Arlington, Or.—To the delight of sportsmen, the geese have arrived here and are still flocking in, and it is evident that the season is open in full blast. The sky and islands of the Columbia seem to be alive with them, and from the way it looks now this season will surpass all former ones. The geese do not seem to be aware of the hunters that will arrive from far and near in the next few days. Already several parties have been out.

## Quake Felt in Georgia.

Macon, Ga.—A distinct earthquake was felt in Central Georgia at 8:15 o'clock Wednesday night. No damage to property or loss of life has been reported. In Dublin, 60 miles southeast of Macon, the shock was severe and was accompanied by a loud noise.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

## SCIENCE BRINGS REWARD.

Immense Increase on Farms Where O. A. C. Methods Were Used.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—An average yield of 20 to 30 per cent more in crops raised on farms of the O. A. C. experiment station than on other farms in the same locality is reported by Prof. H. D. Scudder, of the agronomy department, who has just returned from an inspection tour of the Sherman, Crook and Harney county experiment farms. He attributes these results to the scientific methods in conjunction with unusually favorable weather conditions.

Corn, field peas, alfalfa and Turkey Red wheat have succeeded on the land of a number of Eastern Oregon farmers, indicating a promising future for them in the dry-farming areas. Five years ago it was claimed that these crops could not grow there with any profit to the farmer, but the college insisted then—as now, on their future importance in the development of dry farming. That the farmers, notably in Sherman and Crook counties, have a growing reliance upon the wisdom of the college experts is shown by the fact that more than half the wheat acreage is now in Turkey Red. On the Moro branch experiment farm this variety has consistently proven its superiority in yield over other varieties.

At Metolius and Redmond, as well as at Moro, the value of corn to the dry farmer has been proven by its success, both as a grain and as forage. The variety which made the best showing is a college-bred corn which Prof. Scudder has been introducing to hundreds of farmers, not in Eastern Oregon alone, but throughout the western part of the state also.

An equal success has been gained with field peas, even better results than expected being achieved at both Moro and Metolius in the matter of production for seed and hay and for pasturing pigs. Returns in pork of \$12 to \$18 for each acre of peas were obtained at both stations. This makes peas a better crop for financing grain than wheat, as there is no harvesting expense, and, still more important, it increases rather than depletes the soil fertility. The Brown field pea proved for the best and will be grown for distribution as fast as possible.

Alfalfa grown in cultivated rows for seed production gave the greatest success of all, and proved most gratifying to Prof. Scudder, who has advocated this particular form of production, and now feels that the college is well justified in pushing this form of dry farming work. A variety which he introduced from the Dakotas is far superior to all others not only in drought resistance, but in seed production and resistance to frosts. Former estimates of a possible profit of \$20 an acre each year from the seed crop, it is believed, will be exceeded considerably. The seed is of unusual value, both for its hardiness and vigor and because of its environment. It has already proven its superiority to wheat as a money maker, and its value as a soil builder is unquestioned. More than a ton of hay to the acre was also obtained this year in the alfalfa fields at Moro, and improvement in methods is expected to bring the yield up to a ton and a half.

Certain varieties of potatoes introduced in Sherman and Crook counties by the college have also proven superior in yield and quality, and as potatoes are always of unusual quality on the dry-farming land, the varieties now being developed on the experiment station fields will prove profit bringers.

Ample demonstration on the experiment farm has been made of the greater profits that may be obtained from more intensive methods of farming where corn, potatoes, field peas and alfalfa replace wheat, as rotation crops used with it. The improvement of the soil and the maintenance of fertility, always the ultimate object of the college in its work, is considered the greatest result of such a system.

## Industrial Photos Taken.

Grants Pass—Two Southern Oregon industries have become so important as to attract considerable public attention. One is the fishing in Rogue river and the other is that of raising Tokay grapes. Rogue river fishing has long been a lure to sportsmen far and wide and with the raising of Tokays is considered so important and interesting that they will soon be exploited on the moving picture canvas.

George M. Weister, official photographer for the Southern Pacific, will spend a week or ten days in the field.

## Nature Ruins Farmer.

Salem—George J. Wolfer, of Hubbard, is having a peak of trouble and has written to Attorney General Crawford for advice. He says pheasants are eating all his corn crop, and that heavers are damming up a stream and flooding his property. He wants to know what is likely to happen to him if he takes his gun and begins to slaughter, in "self-defense," as it were. As the law prohibits killing of pheasants and beavers, the attorney general was unable to give Mr. Wolfer much comfort.

## Timothy Nuts Big Profit.

Klamath Falls—Threshing is nearly completed. The early rains, on the ground, so much fall plowing will be done. There are three large traction engines in the northern part of the county engaged in plowing, and many teams in the southern part are at the same work. The best record crop so far reported is that of J. W. Cox, of Fort Klamath who netted \$1200 from the timothy seed raised on 12 acres of ground.

## New Railroad Incorporates.

Salem—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Oregon Pacific & Eastern Railway company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The articles show that the road contemplates building from the mouth of the Umpqua river following along Smith and Siuslaw rivers to Cottage Grove, and then following Row river and Champion creek to the Champion quartz mill.

## Trespass Notice Invalid.

Salem—That it is not criminal trespass to hunt upon uninclosed or unimproved lands, even though trespass notices are posted, was the substance of an opinion by the attorney general. The statute provides that criminal trespass only holds on inclosed or improved lands.

## THREE FAMILIES BIG AID.

Management of Wallowa County Fair Grateful to 24 Boys.

Enterprise—"The County Fair would not be much of a success, so far as the amusement program is concerned, if it were not for the Tippet, McPetridge and Warnock boys."

This remark, made by one of the officers of the Wallowa County Agricultural Fair association at the close of the recent exhibition here, has led to an interesting confirmation. In the three families there are 24 boys.

They were to the front in nearly every contest put on by the fair. Whenever an added number was desired, all the management had to do was to appeal to these boys, and almost any kind of an exciting contest could be arranged.

S. T. Tippet has nine sons, each of whom is fully able to take care of himself in any event pertaining to horsemanship. The sons are William, T. S., J. H., G. W., C. G., Roy K., Chris, Tedd and Lawrence, or Buster.

John C. McPetridge furnishes seven husky young men—William, Millard, Fred, Alvin, Elmer, John and Chester. William Warnock's five sons are Elmer, Perry, Earl, Jesse and Vernon. Daniel W. Warnock has three sons—Charles, William and Daniel.

In the first day's amusement program, the three groups of boys came to the front in the slow mule race, Elmer Warnock, John McPetridge and Charles Tippet being the contestants, while S. T. Tippet, the father, could not keep out of the contest himself, but furnished one of the mules. Elmer Warnock and J. H. Tippet were on deck for the next event, the three-mile mule relay.

Tippet and Warnock furnished one string of horses for the great 15-mile relay. Lola Warnock was a contestant in the girls' race, showing the boys were not the only members of the family who could ride horses. In the saddle-horse contest, S. T. Tippet and J. H. Tippet provided the winning horses. Dan Warnock's horse was second in the quarter-mile dash. Jack Tippet beat his brother, J. H., in the packing contest.

On the third day, Alvin McPetridge appeared in the chariot race. Dan Warnock's horse was second in a quarter-mile dash. S. T. Tippet furnished the horse that came in second in the boys' race.

On Friday, Elmer McPetridge captured the cowboy race, defeating Charles, Guy and J. H. Tippet. John McPetridge distinguished himself by riding Hot Foot, the famous Union county outlaw. Saturday brought out J. H. Tippet as winner of the cowboy race, with John McPetridge a contestant.

In addition, the three families were well represented in the exhibits, and won a fine lot of prizes.

## POMONA RESCINDS ACT.

State Printer Flat Salary Measure Indorsement Taken Back.

Salem—Unanimously indorsing the recent action of Salem Grange and repudiating the initiative measure providing a flat salary for the state printer, Marion County Pomona Grange, representing the eight granges of the county, passed a resolution expressing its sentiments as to the proposed bill.

The resolution which was adopted by the Marion County Pomona Grange follows: Resolved, That Marion County Pomona Grange rescind its action of June 12, 1912, in indorsing the alleged flat salary measure and after consulting the authorities cited and consulted commend and indorse the report of Salem grange No. 17 in the flat salary initiative measure and senate bill No. 75. Mrs. Zella S. Fletcher, secretary.

Senate bill No. 75 is the flat-salary law as passed by the legislature of 1911 to become effective January 1, 1915. The flat-salary initiative measure, which comes before the people in November, would make senate bill No. 75 effective December 1 this year.

## Aeroplane Strikes Man.

Prineville—Stowall Cram, 70 years, was struck and probably fatally injured by a Christofferson in his aeroplane at the Central Oregon District fair grounds. Christofferson was making a swoop toward the ground with his machine and as he turned upwards again in his flight the tail of the aeroplane hit Cram an impelling blow alongside the head. Mr. Cram was an early settler of Central Oregon and has many relatives living near here. Physicians attending Mr. Cram state that his recovery is not expected.

## Astoria Greeks Leave for Home.

Astoria—Responding to a telegram received from the Greek consul at New York, stating that their services will be needed in the pending war with Turkey, 15 Greek residents of this city left for New York Thursday, en route to their native land; ten were left next day, and others will start within a few days. One hundred and ten of the Astoria Greeks will go and others from Clifton, Westport and Wauna are expected to respond to the call, so the total number from Clatsop probably will not be less than 200.

## Germany, declares Mr. S. Baring-Gould, is absolutely swathed in red tape.

In illustration, he tells an experience of his own while journeying by rail from Ober-Leningen to Owen. I asked at Ober-Leningen for a third-class ticket to Owen, and supposing that I had got what I asked for, stepped into a third-class carriage. On these branch lines nearly everyone travels fourth. Before reaching the next station—only a mile from Ober-Leningen, in fact—the inspector appeared. "Hah!" he said. "You have a fourth-class ticket, and are in a third-class compartment. The fine is six marks."

I explained, and offered at once to pass into a fourth-class carriage or pay the difference in the price of tickets. "That will not do. You have infringed the law, and must pay six marks," the man insisted. "I got out at Owen, and will explain matters to the station master," I said. I did so.

"The fine is six marks," said the official, peremptorily. "But, said I, 'I demanded a third-class ticket, and was given one for which I had not asked. This was an oversight on the part of the clerk.' 'You should have examined your ticket,' the station master insisted. The train was delayed five minutes while we threshed out the question on the platform in great detail, and the other passengers craned their necks out of the windows of the carriages and listened with lively interest. At last, reluctantly, the station master yielded; but I must pay the difference. "What is it?" I asked. "One penny."

## Hope Not Realized.

Dean Sumner of the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul related the following story at the recent banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Hotel Sherman. "A little Jewish boy went to his father on Christmas day and asked him for a quarter. Upon receiving it he sauntered out into the city streets and didn't return until evening. His father called him as he came in and inquired what he did with the quarter he had been given. 'I went to the candy shop next door and changed it into nickels,' said the boy. 'Then I went to the news stand on the corner and changed the nickels into pennies. After that I went back to the candy shop and got five nickels for five pennies, and then I went to the delicatessen and got a quarter for my five nickels.' 'But why did you do all that?' demanded the father.

## The Real Grievance.

Friend—You've got to admit there's nothing in Tripoli worth fighting for. Italian Diplomat—Certainly. Friend—Then why do you want to keep on fighting? Italian Diplomat—We've got to punish the Turks for giving us the impression that there was—Satire.

## Self-Deprecation Too Prevalent.

For one man who thinks too much of himself there are a hundred who think too little.—Exchange.



## STANTON WINS

At the beginning of great automobile race the Stantholm of the Mercury Stanton's machine, drops dead. Strange youth, Jesse Floyd, volunteers, and is accepted. In the race during the twenty-four hour race Stanton meets a stranger, Mercedes Carlsie, who introduces herself. The Stanton meets Stanton's machine on a train. They might take walk, and train leaves. Stanton and Mercedes Carlsie follow in auto. Accident by which Stanton is hurt is mysterious. Floyd, at lunch with Stanton, tells of his food. Stanton again meets Mercedes Carlsie and they dine together. Stanton comes to track sick, but makes race. Stanton's accident. Floyd hurt, but not seriously. At dinner Floyd tells Stanton of his twin sister, Jessica. Stanton becomes very ill and loses consciousness. On recovery, at his hotel Stanton receives invitation and visits Jessica. They go to theater together, and meet Mercedes Carlsie. Stanton and Floyd meet again and talk business. They agree to operate automobile factory together. Stanton becomes suspicious of Mercedes Carlsie. Stanton visits Jessica, and they become fast friends. Stanton becomes suspicious of Mercedes Carlsie. Just before important race tires needed for Stanton's car are delayed. Floyd fixes the tires and brings them to camp. During race Stanton deliberately wrecks Mercedes Carlsie's machine. Stanton and Floyd throw out Mercedes Carlsie. Mercedes Carlsie, two weeks later Stanton awakes, and believes Floyd dead.

## CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

"There is nothing at all singular in my being here, Mr. Stanton," she stated, in her cool, indolent voice. "Because I ascertained by telephone when you intended to leave the hospital, and so arranged to meet you on the train. Tomorrow I start for Europe, to remain for a long time, and it was necessary for me to speak with you first. I am sorry to see that you have been frightfully ill."

"You are too good," he answered, the old antagonism stirring him strongly. "As you observe, I was not fortunate enough to finish myself completely in the late wreck."

"One sometimes feels like that," she continued, passing one small gloved hand across the soft fur of her muff. "I have wished for the finish, here lately, for my part. You probably did not know that I was engaged to marry Archer Ross, of the Atlanta Automobile Company?"

Stanton sat erect. All Floyd's suspicions of this girl rushed back to his mind.

"Yes," she confirmed the thought in his expression. "What you are imagining is quite correct. I lived very hard to induce you to drive for the Atlanta Company instead of for the Mercury. The Atlanta absolutely required a good racing record. But I failed. You were more than firm in your decision."

So that had been what she wanted of him. That had lain behind her polished surface of gracious admiration and had been the core of her insincerity.

"And when I would not drive for your company, you tried to prevent me from driving for my own?" He wondered incredulously.

She looked at him, and looked away again.

"I fancy you would scarcely credit me, Mr. Stanton, if I denied the fact, now. I have been very clumsy; a society woman is not trained to practical melodrama. You are unbelievably difficult to lead."

Her flawless self-possession gave an effect of unreality to the whole affair. Stanton felt a vertigo of the mind.

"You had that purpose in view when you first spoke to me at the Beach twenty-four hour race?" he questioned. "You hoped to induce me to wreck my car by fast driving, in order to leave the Atlanta a better chance of winning?"

"Oh, no!" she deprecated. "I never tried to cause your wreck—what can you think me? No, that was merely an impulsive experiment; I wanted to see if you would do as I wished. Some men have done so."

"Are you going to tell me that you drugged me at Lowell, on the eve of the road race?"

"Drugged you? That is a harsher description than I ever gave of the incident in my own mind. But I poured into your coffee what Archer Ross had given me for that purpose. He said it would not harm you, only prevent you from driving next morning; he had been betting heavily on his car. But you raced, after all, ill as you must have been. I never imagined you would take such a risk, or I should have refused the responsibility. I disliked the task, anyhow. To be frank, I was horribly frightened when I saw you on the course, and when the report of your accident came in, I felt guilty of assassination."

He looked at her, at her ivory-and-gold beauty, her composed ease, his own face coldly emotionless. It did not matter, nothing mattered, now. But yet he read that behind that composed ease of hers heaved a sea of stormy thoughts; as always, her speech was no guide to her mind.

"I suppose, then, that you would not have been distressed if I had broken my arm when I cranked your car after driving you home from New York," he commented.

Her color glowed for the first time, her eyes flashed to his.

"You angered me," she retorted. "You brutally told me that you had not raced at the Beach, to please me, nor would you do so. You were supercilious, no man had ever treated me that way before. For one instant I did hate and long to hurt you; I pushed up the spark as you cranked. The next moment I would have undone it if I could."

There was a pause, as the train halted at a station, and the usual flurry of egress and ingress ensued. When the start was made:

"Why are you telling me this?" Stanton asked. "I am not considered especially amiable and forgiving, as a rule; why chance unnecessary confession?"

"No," her lip bent in a faint smile

## SYNOPSIS.

that was not mythical. "But you are too masculine to retaliate upon a woman. I am not much afraid, although I find myself forced to depend upon your indulgence. A net was spread for the feet of the wicked by some one more acute, or less indifferent, than the Mercury's driver. Your mechanic set a private detective at the task of following and guarding you until after the Cup race; fearing treachery, I suppose, would be used to prevent your driving. You are surprised?"

He saw the crowded railway station, on the morning of the return from Indianapolis, and Floyd's vivid, anxious face turned to him in the artificial light. He heard the fresh young voice: "If you won't take care of yourself, Stanton—"

"There was no need, Mr. Stanton. I had no idea of interfering with you personally. But the thing was done, and overdone. The man hired to play detective was not honest; he exceeded his mission of protection and went on to investigation for his own profit. If I am telling you this, it is because you would soon hear the story from him, anyhow, and because I want you to silence him. He has offered me his silence for a price, but I do not choose to yield to a blackmail which, once commenced, would never end. I prefer to ask shelter of your chivalry."

"I will silence him," he gave cold assurance.

"You are very good. It is not the least of my humiliations to know that you could deal me nothing more contemptuous than your forbearance," She hesitated. "There is one thing more; I would like to ask whether your recent accident was in any way caused by the late arrival of the tires for your machine?"

"You did that?"

"Yes, I did that. I had the express car misdirected before it left my father's factory in Chicago. I knew your car could not race on bare rims."

Stanton turned to the window. So she was responsible for the last harshness he had shown Floyd; since their misunderstanding could never have arisen if the mechanic had not been absent on the trip to Coney Island. His sudden nausea of loathing for her made calm reply difficult.

"The lost tires had nothing to do with the accident," he explained carefully. "If you have quite finished, Miss Carlsie, I will change to another seat."

"It is I who am going. I am glad

Her fingers wound harder into the curtain, he saw the pulse beating in her round throat as she swung back her head with Floyd's own boyish movement.

"You love me," she questioned, just audibly, grave eyes on his.

"I thought you knew. Yes." She shook her head, her smile sad. "Me, Ralph Stanton, or Jes Floyd's twin?"

## (TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Bishop Blames His Hair.

Father William J. Dalton of the Annunciation church tells this story of a Catholic bishop well known in this locality, but at Father Dalton's request, nameless here:

"The bishop is a large man with bushy back hair," the priest relates. "He often on his tours through Kansas wears a silk hat. His clothes he carried in a large leather case."

"