

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Wool manufacturers threaten to cut wages if the tariff on wool is reduced. It is believed the inter-state liquor traffic bill is almost sure to pass congress.

San Francisco has removed the alleged ban on lumber products from the Northwest.

Testimony shows that Andrew Carnegie was regarded as a trouble-maker by the steel trust.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, advocates prison sentences for crooked operators in stock exchanges.

The Balkan allies have drafted a note to Turkey and the powers declaring off all peace negotiations.

Suffragists in England are becoming more threatening than ever, and their leaders are urging them to acts of violence.

Application has been made to a Chicago court to adopt a "child about the age of 45 years," the applicant desiring to make her a legal heir.

The messenger conveying the electoral vote of Arizona to Washington failed to arrive on time, so the three votes of that state for Wilson are lost.

The Seattle council refused to submit to the people at the next election the proposition to issue \$2,000,000 in bonds to buy or build a municipal telephone system.

An unidentified airship was seen hovering over Fort Stevens and along Clatsop Beach Sunday evening, but no one seems to know where it came or where it went.

Two English tourists were fined for carrying concealed weapons in New York. They said they understood it was necessary to be armed for self-protection when they landed in this country.

The Sac and Fox Indian athlete who won great honors as an amateur in the Olympic games at Stockholm, has confessed that he is a professional, and will lose all his records and trophies won there.

Indications are that the cotton tariff will be made even lower than at first intended.

W. E. Corey, ex-head of the Steel trust, says steel prices were fixed at Gary directors.

J. P. Morgan says he favors combination under supervision rather than open competition.

Prominent railroad men admit that free passes are still used to influence freight shipments.

Mexican rebels fired on United States troops along the Texas border.

Not only will the inaugural ball be dispensed with, but it has been decided to dispense with the official reception also.

Jews throughout the East have contributed over \$200,000 towards the support of the Hebrew Union college at Cincinnati.

Postal inspectors have unearthed an illicit brokerage in stolen postage stamps amounting to several millions of dollars yearly.

After being deadlocked since January 2, the West Virginia legislature has elected Samuel V. Woods, a Democrat, as president of the upper house.

Cipriano Castro, enraged at telegrams showing that he ordered the killing of certain of his opponents, orders inspection officials from his rooms.

The mayor of Tacoma refused to sit at the table with Dr. Cook, the alleged discoverer of the North Pole, at a banquet given by the commercial club of that city.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86c; 86 1/2c bushel; bluestem, 96c; 96 1/2c; forty-fold, 87c; red Russian, 84c; barley, 87c.

Barley—Feed, \$23@23.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50@26.50.

Corn—Whole, 84c; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$22 ton; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$30.

Hay—Timothy, choice, \$16@17; mixed, Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@15; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6@7.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$26.50@27.50 per ton.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, 50c@52 per box; pears, \$1.50@2 per box.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, 50c@60c per hundred.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$2.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per crate; celery, \$5.50; head lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peppers, 10c per pound; sprouts, 10c; tomatoes, \$2.25 per box; garlic, 50c@60c per pound; turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 75c; parsnips, 75c.

Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 26c per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 37c per pound; prints, 38c@39c.

Poultry—Hens, 14c@15c per pound; broilers, 14c@15c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 25c; ducks, 15c@16c; geese, 12c@12c.

Pork—Fancy, 10c@10c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14c@15c per pound.

Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 18c@20c per pound; 1913 contracts, 15c@16c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14c@18c per pound; valley, 21c@22c; mohair, choice, 32c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.30@8; good, \$7@7.30; medium, \$6.50@7; poor, \$5.50@6; good, \$6@6.50; medium, \$5.50@6; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$3@5.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50@7.85; heavy, \$6@7.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5@6.50; ewes, \$4@5.50; lambs, \$6@7.35.

INTERSTATE SPAN ASSURED

Oregon and Washington Delegates Agree on Action.

Results of Conference on Columbia Interstate Bridge.

Senators and representatives of both Washington and Oregon declare themselves in favor of the bridge and pledge their support of measures to carry it to successful completion.

Announcement follows a secret meeting of legislators of both states that arrangement has been made which, they believe, will make possible the success of the movement for the interstate bridge.

Plans for a bill making possible the issuance of county bonds by Multnomah county suggested, as a method for Oregon to carry out its share in the work. Washington announces probably an effort to secure a straight appropriation for the bridge.

Washington favors interstate commission of six to have full charge of the project after it is launched.

Portland—"This highway bridge across the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington I consider to be the most necessary of the great highway projects that have been proposed to us this year," was the sentiment expressed by Senator Ralph Nichols, of Seattle, at the dinner at the Commercial club, which closed the day of activity of the joint representatives of Oregon and Washington in investigating the plans for the Columbia river interstate bridge at Vancouver.

In extending the welcome of the Portland Commercial club and the city of Portland to the visiting delegations President Van der Voort said the same idea when he said:

"The Portland Commercial club, through me, desires to tell you that it considers the interstate bridge across the Columbia river the greatest of all recent projects for the upbuilding of the Northwest."

Every representative and senator, either from the Oregon or the Washington delegations, spoke in a similar vein, and the keynote of each address was the prophecy that the Columbia interstate bridge is to become a reality.

HOBOS RUN AFOL OF LAWS

Freight Trains Late; National Convention Is Postponed.

New Orleans, La.—Belated freight trains and enforcement of vagrancy laws in the Southern states combined to postpone the first session of the annual national hobo convention in this city. Police authorities of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and other nearby states are interrupting the itinerary of many of the delegates, according to Jefferson Davis, president of the "Casual, Unskilled and Migratory Workers of America."

Seventy-five of the "workers" are in the New Orleans house of detention on vagrancy charges and Chief of Police Reynolds has announced that every man under arrest must give a good account of himself or remain in prison until after Mardi Gras.

James Eads Howe, of St. Louis, so-called "millionaire hobo," and President Davis have made unsuccessful efforts to rent a hall for the convention, but they hope to convene soon.

O'GORMAN FOR FREE TOLLS

Declaration by Wilson's Friend Regarded as Significant.

Washington, D. C.—In view of the friendship between President-elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman, of New York, some significance is being attached to the senator's statement, when asked whether the incoming administration would recommend a repeal of the free tolls provision of the Panama act.

"I speak to me," said Senator O'Gorman, "that Democrats who favor a repeal of the free tolls provision must wait for the declaration of another national convention. The last national convention adopted unanimously a declaration in favor of free tolls. That is Democratic doctrine and I think it will stand for four years."

Girls Give Up Cuticle.

Kansas City—Ten girls, ranging in age from 8 to 16, bared their arms to the surgeon's knife here to furnish skin to heal the burns of Reba Hains, 10 years old, who nearly perished Christmas day in a fire which brought death to her father, mother and baby sister and destroyed Okla. Skin from the arms of ten more girls, who have volunteered to furnish it, must be applied before the operation is completed. Most of the burns are on the face.

Balloon Hits Mountain.

Los Angeles—Tom McLain, an aeronaut, received congratulations on his remarkable escape from a balloon which hit the pinnacle of Mount Wilson, 5000 feet up, and sent him sprawling on the rocks just below the crest of the mountain. McLain was assisting in taking panoramic photographs from a captive balloon. While adjustments were being made preliminary to an ascent, the leash slipped and the balloon leaped upward with McLain dangling in the web. The balloon has not been found.

Fright Cause of Death.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Frightened to death" was the verdict in the death of William Youngquist, a saloonkeeper, who died here while his son-in-law and a friend were attempting to get into the place. The two men, it is said, ordered Youngquist to let them in so they could clean up the place. When Youngquist refused, a gun was fired. Youngquist fell to the floor dead, although the bullet did not touch him.

Twenty-Six Perish in Collision.

Havre—Twenty-six of the crew of the German bark Pangani perished Wednesday when that vessel was sunk by the French steamer Phryne in the English Channel. The vessels collided in a fog and the Pangani sank.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

SUFFRAGISTS TAKE A HAND \$9,000,000 IN APPROPRIATIONS

Lawmakers Deluged With Letters From Women Voters.

Salem—That the women of Oregon, with their new-found possession of the ballot, are taking an intimate interest in public affairs, was indicated by the testimony of many members of the house that they had received from a dozen to 20 letters from ladies' aid societies, new thought circles and mental improvement clubs protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Schubel, of Clackamas, which would make every road supervisor in the state an ex-officio fire warden.

It was freely charged by those favoring the bill that the letters addressed to members of the legislature on the question by various women's clubs throughout the state had been sent to the club by an organized lobby in the interests of big holders of timber, and then remailed to the legislators. Many of the letters were identical though coming from different parts of the state.

PAPER-MAKERS VISIT SALEM

Officers and Employees of Oregon City Mills Are Heard.

Salem—A small army from the mills at Oregon City invaded the capital on a special train, 100 coming from that town to appear before the senate committee on industries at a hearing on Dimick's eight-hour bill.

Testimony was heard not only from residents of Oregon City and from officers and stockholders in the mills, but from employees in the mills.

In general the testimony was to the effect that there is no dissatisfaction among the men over the present hours; that the employees enjoy good health; that their wages are high as compared to other pulp and paper mill employees in British Columbia and Washington; that they like the work and that there is no demand from the employees to have the hours reduced.

One particular feature of the employment in the mills came in for a grilling from Chairman Smith, of the committee, when he attacked the Hawley mill for allowing an 18-hour shift once a week for the men.

FOR PREFERENTIAL BALLOT

Bill Covers Election of Governor, Senators and Representatives.

Salem—Just what Senator-elect Lane meant in his speech accepting the election to the United States senatorship, when he referred to electing senators on a preferential ballot, but one election to be held, is elucidated by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Lawrence, of Multnomah.

The election of governor, senators and representatives is covered by this bill, which is aimed to secure, if possible, the majority of opinion of all the voters, as to whom they desire for these offices.

It is provided in the bill that the voter express his first choice for a candidate by any of these offices in the first column opposite the names on the ballot, his second choice in the second column, and his choice for all other candidates that he would be willing to see in the office, in case neither his first, or his second choice should win, in the third column.

Determining the one elected results as follows: If any candidate shall be the first choice of 51 per cent of the voters, he shall be elected. But if no candidate shall receive 51 per cent of the first choice votes, then the first, second and third choice votes of all the candidates shall be added together, and the candidate who shall receive a plurality of these added votes is declared elected.

Senate Votes for Probes.

Salem—On reconsideration the senate decided to make the wholesale investigation of the state institutions in and around Salem as provided for in the house resolution of Lewelling. Before the expected message from the governor demanding an investigation at the penitentiary could be opened, Senator Wood moved to reconsider the investigation resolution.

"There have been charges and counter-charges and insinuations directed at some institutions," said Senator Wood, "and as a question of fairness and justice to all concerned an investigation should result."

It was decided, on suggestion of Senator Miller, that the governor's message be read, and this was done. Smith, of Coos and Curry, declared that if the investigations are carried out they should be done thoroughly and not in the perfunctory manner of investigations of the past.

Dimick Starts Big Debate.

Salem—The main portion of the time of the state senate Wednesday morning was devoted to a heated debate on the bill of Senator Dimick providing for the election of road supervisors by the people rather than their appointment by County courts.

Dimick took a number of the senators to task for opposing the bill, which provided for the election of these minor officers by the people when the day before they were glorying in the fact that United States senators were thus elected.

Lifesaving Crews Honored.

Salem—The house concurrent resolution expressing appreciation for the heroic work of the life-saving crews at Cape Disappointment and Point Adams in aiding in the work of life-saving from the wreck of the steamer Rosecrans off Peacock spit was adopted unanimously in the senate and two copies of the resolutions, signed by the governor and the heads of the respective houses, will be neatly engrossed and forwarded to the two stations. The resolutions give at length the names of all the men concerned.

Legislature Flooded With Requests for Cash.

Salem—Legislative appropriation requests already in sight are over \$8,000,000, with a possibility of the appropriations asked for going over the \$9,000,000 mark unless the demands that have been made are discounted largely in future requests.

Up to the adjournment Saturday the legislative assembly had received approval bills amounting to \$3,422,081, to say nothing of numerous minor demands for per diem and expenses which probably will figure an easy \$100,000 more.

The previous week the demands totaled approximately \$1,087,000, so the second week saw no cessation, but a decided increase in the appropriation bills.

On top of this there are bills in sight, not yet introduced, of over \$4,000,000, covering estimates of expense for running the state government, with fully \$300,000 more for smaller similar bills to bring up the total.

A few of the bills which have been introduced are duplications, but in the totals these have been mainly eliminated. The appearance of so many large appropriation bills before the senate of state government appears, already having a salutary effect on some of the members and there are declarations made freely on every hand that the pruning knife will be applied vigorously.

But one highway bill carrying an appropriation has so far been introduced, this being the bill by Von der Hellen at the request of the State Hotelkeepers' association, and carries an appropriation of \$800,000, \$300,000 for the first year and \$500,000 for the second year.

Another huge appropriation that was asked for during the past week was that carried on the Forbes bill, asking for \$500,000 for the state to take over the Columbia Southern Irrigation project.

WEEKLY PAY DAY IS DESIRED

Measure Would Prohibit Issuance of Store and Money Orders.

Salem—Prohibiting the issuance of store and money orders and providing that all employees of certain firms and corporations shall be paid weekly, a bill was introduced by Thompson, by request.

The measure applies to mining coal, ore or mineral, quarrying stone, lumbering, logging, canning, manufacturing iron, steel, lumber, staves, shingles, heading barrels, brick, tile, machinery, agricultural implements or manufacturing implements, any article of merchandise or to those engaged in buying or selling of merchandise or in the operation of any mercantile business, or to those engaged in the railroad business, street railway, or in any building trades or in the construction of street railways, roads, bridges, sewers or viaducts.

MORE VETOED BILLS PASSED

Legislature Administers Severe Rebuke to Governor.

Salem—Lined up with an invincible front, both houses of the legislative assembly Friday administered a severe rebuke to the governor for the attitude he has taken toward house members in connection with the passage of the Thompson bill. Five vetoed bills were passed over his head. The vote was overwhelming in both bodies.

In the house the first vote was 55 to 4 against the governor; the second, where some switched on a matter of principle, 46 to 9, and the third swung to 55 votes against the governor. On this vote there were but two with him, others being absent. On the fourth measure the vote stood 45 to 13.

In the senate the Thompson bill, which caused the governor to become infuriated because of the actions in the house, when that body passed the bill over his head, was passed by an enormous showing against the governor.

A crowd that packed the lobby surged into the senate chamber to hear the debate on the bill, and when the smoke cleared away 27 senators went down the line against the governor, while a bare showing of three—McColloch, Miller, and Von der Hellen—stayed with him.

Rule Amendment Attacked.

Salem—The expected attack on the proposed constitutional amendment to go before the people repealing the home rule amendment of 1910, came when the resolution was reported into the senate with a majority that it not be adopted. Calkins, introducer of the resolution, and Miller sent in a minority report favoring adoption of the resolution. An attempt on the part of Calkins to have the subject made a special order of business later in the session met opposition, but finally carried.

Seats or Free Fares Demanded.

Salem—Either provide a seat for every person paying full fare on railroads or street cars or issue a receipt good for another full fare ride is the ultimatum delivered to passenger transportation companies by Representative Lawrence, of Multnomah, in a bill introduced by him. These receipts are to be valid any time within 30 days and transferable. Passengers must be allowed to the full standing capacity of any car, except where cars are operated at intervals of not less than two minutes.

Free Express Deliveries Aim.

Salem—Express companies will deliver free of charge, to all parts of incorporated cities and towns of Oregon, express parcels addressed to persons in any town in which such companies have an office or depot, if a bill introduced by Representative Parsons, of Lane, becomes a law.

The Chronicles of Addington Peace

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON
Co-Author with H. CUNAN DOYLE of 'The Hound of the Baskervilles,' etc.
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THE STORY OF AMAROFF THE POLE

"You may think yourself an artist," wrote my uncle, "but I call you a silly young fool."

I remembered the sentence and the reading it went through my mind as I had not stood idle since that September evening of the year 1892. From the point of view of Bradford, my uncle might be right; but what did he know, I argued, of the higher ideal which I had chosen preferring the development of my artistic sense to the mere accumulation of money that I could not spend? Where was his joy of life—he who spent his days in the whirl of wheels and the fog of many chimneys? How could it compare with the quiet, unselfish peace of the eighteenth century house that lay under the towers that crowned the ancient abbey at Westminster? I looked around me at the delicate tapestries that I had brought from Florence to my London rooms; at the glowing Fragonards—souvenirs of my year of artistic study in Paris; at the Dresden groups redolent of old Saxony. Was it the fool or my uncle George? There seemed to me no doubt about it. It was plainly Uncle George.

Yet the letter had unsettled me. I opened the swing doors that led to my studio, switched on the light, and stepped from easel to easel, examining my half-finished work with a growing dissatisfaction. Were they indeed merely the daubs of a wealthy amateur? I loitered back to my sitting-room in a sulky depression, and had picked up an art paper, when there came a tapping at the door, and the grizzled head of old Jacob Hendry came peering in. A perfect servant was old Hendry, once sergeant of infantry, and now a combination of cook, valet, and housemaid, who kept my rooms in spotless order, grilled a steak to a turn, was a fair hand with a needle, and spent his spare time in producing the most inartistic wood carving I have ever seen.

"Well, and what is it?" I asked him; for he seemed in some hesitation.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Phillips, sir," he said, "but there's a young man would like to see you. A most respectable young man, sir, as lodged above us on the third floor, but—"

"Go on, Jacob, go on."

"The fact is, sir, he's from the 'Yard.'"

"The Yard! What Yard?"

"Scotland Yard, sir, where the detectives come from."

And where I wish to Heaven they would remain, thought I.

This intrusion was simply inaudible. I had a mind to refuse the man admittance.

"'E boots is quite clean," said Jacob, entirely mistaking my hesitation. "'E 'as wiped 'em on the mat. I saw 'em."

"Oh, show him in."

"The person, sir, of the name of Inspector Peace," said Hendry, swinging open the door.

He was a tiny sliver of a fellow, of about five and thirty years of age. A stubble of brown hair, a hard, clean-shaven mouth, and a confident chin—such was my impression. He took one quick look at me, and then waited, with his eyes on the carpet and his head a trifle tilted over the right shoulder.

"I fear that I have taken a great liberty, Mr. Phillips," he said, in a very smooth and civil manner. "But I had an idea that you would help me, and time was of importance."

"Well, and what is it?"

"You have many friends amongst the foreign artists here in London. You attend their concerts and sometimes even their little dances. We are near neighbors, you see," he concluded, with a slight bow.

"I am flattered by the interest you have taken in my movements."

"Two hours ago," he continued cheerfully, "a body was found in a passage off Leman street, Stepney—a body which we cannot identify. The man was of good position, a sculptor, and, I believe, a Pole. A cab is waiting at the door. It is late, I know, Mr. Phillips; it cannot fall to be a great personal inconvenience; but will you drive down with me and take a look at him?"

"Certainly not."

He saw that I considered his proposal an impertinence, for he hesitated a moment, regarding me with an air of depression.

"It has stopped raining," he said, "and the cab has most comfortable cushions. I noticed a fur coat in a moment. May I fetch it for you?"

"You merely waste time, Mr. Peace," I told him. "I will have nothing to do with an affair in which I am nowise concerned."

"This sculptor may be an acquaintance of your own," he said gravely; "and while we are arguing his murderers may escape."

"Murderers?"

"Yes, sir; murderers! The man has been strangled and robbed."

The position was most embarrassing. He asked me to go into a part of London that I had always carefully avoided. It was sufficient to know that that filthy, immoral, and crime-infested neighborhood, and to exist without personally inspecting the muckheap. Yet there he stood, his head on one side, staring at my toes like an inquisitive terrier, and my arguments faded before his stolidity.

Why had Hendry ever let him in? I should certainly speak to the old rasputin about this.

"Well, Mr. Phillips."

"I agree to go, will you see to it that I am not again troubled in this matter?" I answered sulkily enough.

"Then how did you know he was a sculptor?"

"He had been called away in a hurry. There was modelling clay in his finger-nails, and a splash of plaster on his right trouser leg. It was quite simple, as you see."

His reply was ingenious, and I liked the inspector the better for it. The man had something more in him than a civil tongue and a pleasing manner.

"Tell me—what else did you learn?"

"That he was murdered in a place with a sanded floor, probably at no great distance from Leman street, seeing that they carried him there on a coster's barrow."

"I am not a reporter," I said. "I do not want guess-work."

"I shall probably be able to prove my words in twenty-four hours."

"And why not now?"

"There are good reasons."

"Oh, very well," I said sulkily; and we drove on through the night in silence.

He left me at my door amid polite assurances that I should not again be troubled in the matter. I told him quite frankly that I was very glad to hear it.

I did not sleep more than eight hours that night, and was quite unfitted for work in the morning. I roamed about my studio with nerves on edge. I cursed Peace and all his doings. Even the papers gave me no further information of this exasperating business, being loaded with the preparations for the Czar's reception in Paris, which was due in two days.

In the end I saw no far as to send old Jacob up to the inspector's rooms for the latest news; but he had been out since daybreak.

About twelve I wandered off to the club. The sight of Talman was a very present joy to me. He was engaged in denouncing the police to a select circle, choosing as his text that the Englishman's house in his castle. I offered my sincere sympathy when he told me that he had been invaded at one in the morning by inquiring detectives. I suggested that he should write to the Times about it. He said he had already done so. Incidentally he mentioned that Amarooff's address had been No. 21 Harden place.

I lunched at the little table by the window; but it was in the smoking-room afterwards that the idea occurred to me. I fought against it some time, but the temptation increased upon consideration. Finally I yielded, and told the waiter to call a cab. I would myself have a look at the dead man's studio.

I dismissed the hansom at the turning off King's road, and walked down Harden place on foot. It was an eddy in the rush of London improvement—a pool of silence in its roaring traffic. There were trees in the little gardens. The golds and browns of the withering leaves peeped and rustled over the old brick walls. Several studios I noticed—it was evidently an artists' quarter—before I stopped in front of No. 21.

The studio—a fair-sized barn of modern brick—fronted on the street. The double doors through which a sculptor's large work may pass were flanked by a little side door painted a staring and most objectionable green. On the right the roof of a red-tiled shed crept up to long windows under the eaves. The side door stood ajar—a most urgent invitation to my curiosity. After all, I argued, a studio remains a place where the strict rules of etiquette may be avoided, even though its owner be dead. And so, without troubling further in the matter, I pushed the door gently open, and walked into a short passage, the further end of which was barred with heavy curtains of faded plush. Beyond them I could hear a whisper of voices. I drew back the edge of a curtain and peeped within.

In the center of the big room was a tall pedestal upon which was set the bust of Nero, which had won no small measure of fame for poor Amarooff in that year's Academy. Under the proud and merciless features of the Roman Emperor stood Inspector Peace—smoking a cigarette and talking to a big fellow with a thick black beard. A couple of men kneeling at their feet were replacing a mass of loose papers in the drawers of a roller-top desk that had been pulled some distance from the wall.

(CHRONICLES TO BE CONTINUED.)

Grounds for Divorce.

A Cleveland lawyer tells his office: "A woman came up to my office the other day and wanted to know if she could get a divorce because her husband didn't believe in the Bible. I told her that unless she had something else on him there would be no use in bringing suit."

"But he's an absolute infidel!" she insisted.

"Doesn't that, indeed?" she said, triumphantly. "Well, you are a law lawyer, I must say. Here's the law of Ohio, and they say that infidelity, if proved, is a ground for divorce!"



BUSINESS HAD TO GO ON

Sam Thought He Had Combination, but Relief for Mandy Was Not in Sight.

A lazy dorky who let his wife take in washing without demur had