

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Postmaster Myers, of Portland, has requested 20 additional mail carriers for the city.

Colonel Roosevelt and party received a hearty welcome on their arrival at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Secretary Daniels says the Panama canal will not necessarily cause an increase in the navy.

The entire Spanish cabinet resigned and a new set of national officers has been selected and sworn in.

Two women lawyers on opposing sides tried a case in the Supreme court of the state of Washington.

The first day's consideration of the currency bill by the banking committee resolved itself into a hearing behind closed doors.

It is understood in Washington that England will make no move in the Mexican situation without first consulting the United States.

In a speech at Mobile, Ala., President Wilson declares the sole aim of the United States is to aid Latin America, not to conquer it nor any portion of it.

After an absence in Alaska of 19 years, during which time he was twice reported dead, an Olympia, Wash., man has returned home with a comfortable fortune which he made dealing in wild hays.

To conform to the police regulations that crowds must be kept moving, I. W. W. street speakers in Portland address their hearers from platforms mounted on casters, which are pushed slowly along the street by members of the audience.

Huerta says complete democracy is impossible in Mexico.

The death list in the New Mexico mine explosion will probably reach 261.

President Wilson has designated Thursday, November 27, as Thanksgiving Day.

Seattle is making a vigorous fight to exterminate rats infested with bubonic plague.

The continuous session of congress will cut off the members from extensive mileage allowances.

Chancellor Lloyd-George, of England, believes that women will be granted suffrage in that country.

Several officers of the Miners' union and three foreigners were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for rioting.

The city water board of Oregon City, Or., was discharged by the city council for failure to perform its duties, and now the board wishes to "arbitrate."

The Carnegie commission finds that all factions in the Balkan struggle were guilty of grave atrocities, and the Bulgarians, while merciful to the Turks, were most brutal toward their former allies.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan say little regarding the Mexican situation, but indications are that a crisis is near.

Members of a Russian Arctic expedition report having seen the steamer Centennial, lost seven years ago, in the ice in Bering sea.

A plan has been launched for a government-controlled central bank to dominate the financial system of the country, in opposition to the administration currency bill.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 78¢; bluestem, 88¢@89¢; forty-fold, 79¢@80¢; red Russian, 77¢; valley, 79¢.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$25 ton.
Corn—Whole, \$37; cracked, \$38 ton.
Middlings—Bran, \$22 ton; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$30.
Barley—Feed, \$24 ton; brewing, \$25@25.50; rolled, \$28@29.
Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; mixed timothy, \$12@14; alfalfa, \$12; clover, \$8.50; valley grain hay, \$11@12.
Clover seed—Buying price, fancy reseeded, 96¢@97¢ pound f. o. b. shipping points.
Onions—Oregon, 2.15 sack; buying price, \$1.75 f. o. b. shipping points.
Vegetables—Cabbage, 1¢@1½¢ pound; cauliflower, 1¢@1.25 dozen; eggplant, 7¢ pound; peppers, 5¢@7¢; tomatoes, 50¢@51.50 box; garlic, 12¢ pound; sprouts, 10¢@11¢ pound; artichokes, \$1 dozen; squash, 1¢ pound; pumpkins, 1¢ pound; celery, 50¢@75¢ dozen.
Potatoes—Oregon, 90¢@1.10 hundred; buying price, 75¢@85¢ shipping points.
Green fruits—Apples, 60¢@62.50 box; peaches, 25¢@40¢; pears, \$1.25@1.50; grapes, 60¢@1.35 crate; 10¢@12¢ basket; cranberries, \$8.50@9.50 barrel.
Poultry—Hens, 14¢ pound; springs, 14¢; turkeys, live, 20¢@21¢; dressed, 25¢@26¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; geese, 12¢.
Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 42¢@43¢ per dozen.
Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 34¢ pound; butter fat, delivered, 34¢.
Pork—Fancy, 11¢@12¢ per pound.
Veal—Fancy, 13¢ per pound.
Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 21¢@23¢; 1912 crop, nominal.
Wool—Valley, 16¢@15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 11¢@12¢; mohair, 1913 clip, 25¢@27¢ per pound.
Casaca bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$7@7.25; prime cows, \$6.50@6.75; choice, \$6.25@6.50; heifers, \$6@7; light calves, \$5@9; heavy calves, \$6.75@7.75; bulls, \$3.50@5; stags, \$5.75@6.75.
Hogs—Light, \$8.25@8.30; heavy, \$7@7.50.
Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.50; ewes, \$3.25@4; lambs, \$4@5.10.

STRIKING MINERS IN FIGHT

Pitched Battles With Guards Waged for Hours.

Berwind, Colo.—Three battles, the hottest fought since the strike of coal miners in Southern Colorado began, marked the first day of martial law in this district. One mine guard killed, four union men wounded, two badly; two children of non-union men shot; one mine guard missing and a county marshal wounded were casualties of the three fights, one here, one at Tascas and the other at Hastings. The most serious fighting took place in Hastings, and it was there that the mine guard was killed and the strikers were wounded. The mine camp had been hemmed in on two sides by the night and at daylight began shooting into the camp. Miners had been notified that Marshal Robinson with deputies was on his way into the mine camp, and when the fighting started they made a rush out of the stockade in an attempt to locate the marshal's party.

Not more than 25 guards were defending Hastings when the miners attacked them and for almost an hour the battle raged in the hills surrounding the mine. Then the strikers, who numbered, it is said, approximately 300 men, succeeded in driving them slowly back to the mine and shelter.

While fighting outside of the stockade, Guard Angus Alexander was killed. According to the story told by strikers and guards alike, Alexander had shot a Greek striker through the leg, the fighting being at close range at that time, and another Greek, one of four who had attacked the guard, fired a bullet through his skull.

At Alexander's death his fellow guards left him on the field.

CHARLES W. GATES DIES OF APOPLEXY IN WYOMING

Cody, Wyo.—Charles W. Gates, son of the late John W. Gates, died in his private car here at 2 o'clock Wednesday from a stroke of apoplexy. His body was sent east by way of Billings.

Mr. Gates came West about a month ago in poor health on the advice of physicians, who accompanied him, believing he would improve with a change of climate and altitude. His health improved somewhat after his arrival here.

Mr. Gates' combined wealth is placed at \$20,000,000, distributed as follows:

Southern Wire company, United States Steel Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Western Maryland railroad, Republic Iron & Steel company of New Jersey, American Salt company, United States Realty & Improvement company, Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., Clyde Steamship company, National Bank of North America, Texas oil fields, First National Bank, Port Arthur, Texas, and other Port Arthur corporations.

The heirs are Mrs. Charles W. Gates, of Minneapolis; Mrs. John W. Gates, of New York; many Illinois cousins.

DIAZ FLEES FROM MEXICO

Takes Refuge at American Consulate, Then Goes on Warship.

Vera Cruz—General Felix Diaz, much agitated and declaring his life was in danger, took refuge in the United States consulate Wednesday night, entering by a rear door after a flight over the housetops from his hotel. Consul Canada advised him to board a navy launch, which he did, and went on board the Wheeling. Later he was transferred by order of Rear-Admiral Fletcher to the flag ship, the Louisiana.

Mexico, it was represented by her authorities here, is chuckling over the incident. Diaz is resting contentedly aboard the Louisiana and Admiral Fletcher is wondering just what disposition Washington will ask him to make of his self-invited guest.

This was the net situation at the close of General Felix Diaz' first day as a refugee. Ashore the arrest of two or three persons of lesser importance served to sustain interest.

Prosperity in Potatoes.

Washington, D. C.—A big sweet potato, weighing six and three-quarter pounds, was removed from the desk of President Wilson the other day and carried to the White House kitchen. The White House chef popped it into the family pot and the prize vegetable graced the table of the chief executive of the United States at dinner. The potato, on view to the President's callers, was the gift of Charles E. Robinson, of Lincoln, N. C. The donor sent it, he said, "as a sample of Democratic prosperity."

Osage Oil Land Leased.

Washington, D. C.—Commissioner Sells, of the Indian bureau, has approved an oil lease entered into by the Osage Indians and the Prairie Oil & Gas company covering 400 acres of Osage land, near Cleveland, Okla. The terms of the lease provide that the company shall pay a royalty of one-sixth of all the oil produced and a cash bonus of \$25,000. This amounts to nearly \$115,000 more than was offered by any other bidder, and the bonus is the largest ever obtained for an Osage oil lease.

Potato Growing Lures.

Caldwell, Idaho—As a result of the phenomenal success of J. B. Frye, a Deer Flat settler under the Payette-Burns project, in raising potatoes, there will probably be some 15,000 acres set out to tubers in this vicinity next season. Mr. Frye this year made \$4500 off a 15-acre patch, gathering 9000 bushels.

Low Tariff Rate Urged.

Spokane—Secretary Corbaley, of the Chamber of commerce, has received, through Senator Poindexter, assurances that the United States minister to Chile has been instructed to use his good offices to prevent the imposition of what was regarded by local lumbermen as an unreasonable rate of duty on American lumber.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

General News of the Industrial and Educational Development and Progress of Rural Communities, Public Institutions, Etc.

TELLS OF FARMERS' FRIENDS

Noted Biologist Teaches of Birds, Beasts and Insects.

University of Oregon, Eugene—A man who tells the children—and the grownups, too—the secrets of the toad, the birds, the mosquito, the house fly and of some of the untamed animal creatures that are familiar sights on Oregon farms or in Oregon woods, is Dr. Clifton Fremont Hodge, the eminent biologist, whose services are this year at the disposal of towns and villages of the State. Dr. Hodge is for one year at least on the faculty of the University of Oregon. His services are free to the community; they are part of the university's extension department instruction through the state.

Dr. Hodge does not tell the animal and bird and insect secrets of Oregon merely to entertain, although his talks are pronounced most entertaining; he does it to teach. From him the children learn what bird is beneficial and should be protected to the utmost for the sake of Oregon crops. They are told which of the insects should be most feared and how such insects should be fought. He tells them what to expect from the small animals, which ones can be domesticated and how to do it. Then he goes further, in other lectures, and teaches the saving and planting of tree seeds, and of bacteria, of common sense cleanliness and of the fungi of household, garden and field.

SKUNK ARE BEING TRAPPED

Hills Near Monmouth Prove Good Mine to Hunters.

Monmouth—Trapping for the fur-bearing animals has been in the hills southwest of this city. Prices offered by St. Louis and Chicago fur dealers are encouraging to the trappers who are after skunk.

Prices paid for skunk hides range from \$1.50 to \$3.50, according to the stripe, and W. L. Phillips made \$25 in a single day last year.

Farmers living close to good sections for these skunk spend much of the time in the winter months hunting.

March is said to be the best month for trapping skunk, as they are on the run then and can easily be caught. As many as 12 have been found in one den, although the average is from four to eight in a den, and traps are set by told trees, sheds and in low places.

In the Luckiamute country several hundred weasels were caught along the banks of the river last winter.

RECEIPTS \$2000 PER MONTH

Clatsop County Co-operative Cheese Association Prospers.

Seaside—With six months of business, the Clatsop County Co-operative Cheese association has established an excellent record, as shown by the report of Manager Brague, which was presented to the members of the association at the regular monthly meeting a few days ago. The receipts during the six months have averaged over \$2000 per month, the total being \$12,154.97. Nine thousand dollars of this sum was paid to the farmers of the vicinity for butter fat and milk.

An interesting part of the report is the statement that \$1800 has been paid to the farmers in excess of the market prices for butter fat. This is the system by which the profits of the association are distributed instead of paying the market price only and declaring dividends.

The Dalles Sees Fine Corn.

The Dalles—An epoch in the history of The Dalles was recorded Monday when, for the first time in the existence of the city, a full wagon load of corn in the ear passed through the streets to market. It attracted general attention. Former residents of the corn-growing states of the Middle West flocked about the wagon. It was conclusive evidence that corn can be raised successfully and profitably in the section surrounding The Dalles.

Escheat Reports Called.

Salem—G. G. Brown, clerk of the State Land Board, has notified all special attorneys in escheat proceedings for the state to report as soon as possible regarding estates. It is desired that the money subject to escheat be deposited with the state treasurer as soon as possible, so that it may be lent to farmers and draw interest. All escheated money, including dormant bank deposits, estates of persons without heirs, etc., goes to the state school fund. The total annually is several thousand dollars.

Concrete Used in Barn.

Independence—Charles Cheney, who purchased the H. G. Seeley place at the edge of the city, last summer, is just completing some improvements that will make his place one of the most perfect stock farms in this part of the country. He has put a concrete floor in the barn and has installed the latest metal stanchions for his cows. He has also put in a concrete floor to a new garage and concrete floor and walls in his separator house. A concrete septic tank has been installed.

Medford Will Swat the Fly.

Medford—At a meeting of the civics department of the Greater Medford club under the leadership of Mrs. J. F. Reddy, a fly-swating campaign was scheduled for next spring, under the direction of City Health Officer Thayer. The ladies are convinced that a flyless city would not only add to the comfort of all but would improve the already excellent health record of the city.

STATE TO ASSUME PROJECT

Tumalo Irrigation System to Be Taken Over First of Year.

Salem—Believing that it will be for the best interests of the settlers, the desert land board has decided, beginning next year, to take complete charge of operations at the Tumalo, formerly the Columbia Southern Irrigation project. Many complications have arisen owing to the old and new irrigation systems and it is believed the board can do the work better itself than the West Side Waterusers' association, which now has a contract to do it.

The association is composed of settlers and it is reported many of them favor the change. Engineer Laurgaard, in charge of the work, who attended the meeting, was authorized to employ an irrigation manager, and it is probable that he will engage Fred Wallace, who holds the same position with the West Side Waterusers' association.

The state engineer, project engineer and two others, to be named by them, will inspect the foundation for the dam, which will be finished soon. Plans were submitted for the construction of part of a lateral system, but action was postponed for 30 days so the settlers could sign contracts under the new project.

It also was decided that settlers having land on which there is water are exempt from paying certain liens amounting to \$19,000.

ACT IS ORDERED ON BALLOT

Workmen's Compensation to Be Voted on November 4.

Salem—Declaring that the verity of the names on the petitions was not questioned and that only faults in the designation of street residences in the main were urged, the Supreme court, in an opinion written by Justice Burnett, sustained the decision of Judge Galloway, of the Circuit court for this district, in dismissing a suit instituted by Ernest Ringo to restrain Secretary of State Olcott from referring the workman's compensation act to a vote of the people.

The title of the measure now will be placed on the ballot, and whether it is to become a law will depend on the vote of the people at the special referendum election to be held on November 4 under the Day bill. In addition to holding that the evidence submitted was not sufficient to establish fraud with relation to the names on the petitions, the court also holds that it is not necessary for a voter to be registered to sign a referendum petition.

OREGON EXHIBIT IS WANTED

Display for Panama National Exposition Is Asked.

Salem—Governor West has received a letter from Richard L. Metcalfe, head of the department of civil administration of the Panama National exposition, to be held at Panama from November 14, 1914 to April 1915, asking him to try to influence the commercial organizations of Oregon to provide a building and have an exhibit at the exposition. Mr. Metcalfe writes that a suitable building could be erected for \$2500 and that \$7500 would be sufficient to provide a representative for the state at the exposition and pay other expenses.

Attention is called to the large crowd which are expected to attend the opening of the canal and the exposition and the opportunity that will be presented for the business men of the United States, Central and South America to meet.

Plea In for Home Goods.

Medford—Responding to an invitation from the Medford Business Men's association, L. Samuel, founder and general manager of the Oregon Life Insurance company, addressed that organization at the Hotel Medford, on his favorite topic of "Keep Oregon Money in Oregon," by giving preference to Oregon-made goods.

The fruit industry, he declared, is but in its infancy, and he said the Southern Pacific, whose line passes through the entire length of the Rogue River fruit belt, should be asked to feature Rogue River fruits on the menu cards of their diners. He declared that the interests of Oregonians are best served by co-operation for up-building Oregon industries and that every citizen should constitute himself a special committee to talk Oregon scenery, Oregon's superior climate, Oregon's low death rate, etc.

Union to Vote on Liquor.

Union—At a special election November 4, voters here will determine whether or not Union is to join the "dry" column. A petition had been circulated previously calling for an election on the liquor question at that date but the matter was taken lightly by the opponents, who supposed that the issue could not come up at this election. The issue of the election is a doubtful one. The business people are opposed to voting the town dry, but they represent a small portion of the actual vote.

To Encourage Home Work.

Gresham—Efficiency in kindling fires in the morning, milking the home cow and chopping wood at home has been added to the course of study in the Gresham school by Principal J. E. Stubbs. Credits are given on all these subjects. The parents will report the number of credits their boys should receive for home work. It is expected that the boys will become past masters in kindling fires in 30 days' time. The object is to make the boys more helpful at home. Sewing will be added to the manual training department.

Catalogue of Textbooks Out.

Salem—Miss Edna Hawley, Supreme court librarian, announces that copies of the catalogue of textbooks are ready for distribution among the lawyers of the state.

The ISOLATED CONTINENT

A ROMANCE OF THE FUTURE



By GUIDO VON HORVATH and DEAN HOARD

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SYNOPSIS.
For fifty years the continent of North America had been isolated from the rest of the world by the ice barrier, a wonderful invention of Hannibal Prudent. The invention had saved the country from foreign invasion, and the continent had been united under one government with Prudent as emperor. For half a century peace and prosperity reigned in this part of the world. The story opens with President Prudent critically ill. His death is hastened by the receipt of a message from Count von Werdenstein of Germany that he has just succeeded in penetrating the rays. Dying, he warns his daughter Astra that this means a foreign invasion. He tells her to hurry to the Island of Cyrine, but dies before he can tell the location of the place. Astra is nominated for the presidency by the continental party. Napoleon Edison calls on her to accept the nomination. She is filled of her father's, and promises to help him. He gives her a ring made of a newly discovered substance which, he says, will solve the problem of flying. Chevalier de Leon appears in Europe and offers him von Werdenstein and offers him the secret of making gold in return for absolute disarmament and peace. The chevalier is suspected of being an American. He is seized at night and carried off in an aeroplane. Astra is inaugurated as president. She receives a message from Edison, who has been a prisoner for two months on the island of Heigoland and has just escaped. He announces that the confederated fleet of Europe has sailed for America. He promises to call on her the following night. Countess Rosina, a spy, becomes a prisoner in hope of securing Napoleon's secret. She falls in love with him. She agrees to join him in an attempt to escape by the use of the works he summons a curious flying machine which resembles a monster eagle. He escapes and sends his message to Astra. Edison calls on Astra as promised. He tells her his plans for defense have been completed, but that he will give full details at his workshop on the island of Cyrine in three hours. His plans are based on the peculiarity of the new substance, which, which is light as air, and is practically indestructible. The Europeans succeed in passing the line of isolation, but the Americans have established a second one. Edison delivers a message to Countess Rosina in his flagship demanding that the fleet be withdrawn. Edison is attacked, but by the use of some mysterious power he destroys two warships and several aeroplanes. Realizing his helplessness Werdenstein withdraws and consents to universal disarmament. Edison's mother is ill in the hospital and Countess Rosina offers to go and comfort her, hoping to discover Edison's secrets. She goes to create a net around Santos Duprel, Edison's assistant. The countess gets a letter from Werdenstein offering her the price of the Schomburgk letters for Edison's secret. Edison and Santos are notified of a report of a great earthquake, their supply being almost exhausted. They find it on the estate of Schomburgk-Lithow.

CHAPTER XVI.

A New Princess.

Napoleon found obstacles in the way of obtaining the property where he had discovered the desired clynth. The German crown declared it was not for sale. He asked for a long lease, and the right to mine the Peak Suemog, but that would conflict with the laws of Hungarian lease and rental rights.

Realizing that he never would arrive at the actual working of the mine, unless he took a decided step, he paid a visit to the Count von Werdenstein personally. This time he crossed the ocean in one of the newest English liners that made the trip between New York and Liverpool in three days.

Upon his arrival in Berlin he visited his friend, Herr Kalmar, before he even sought a hotel. The German was very happy to see the man with whom he had so many pleasant dealings, and readily explained the political situation in Europe. He frankly said that there was possibility of an international disturbance; the people were happy, but the nobility, and, more particularly, the tide army and navy officers, were agitating the question of restoring the standing armies and aerial and naval defenses.

Napoleon listened gravely to the opinions of this brave and broad-minded man who was doing all he could to enlighten the people. He knew Herr Kalmar was a perfectly trustworthy man, so he told him about his difficulties in obtaining Peak Suemog.

Herr Kalmar said: "I believe that the chancellor, notwithstanding his defeat in American waters, has retained the Kaiser's good will, and has, no doubt, delayed matters because he wanted to find out why you want the Peak Suemog so badly. His spies are probably at work trying to ascertain the value of the Peak, so that he can utilize it for his own purposes."

Napoleon acknowledged this fact. "Then you think the powers would not hesitate to undo all I have done, that they would gladly take up arms again, and wage battle in God's beautiful, clear air?"

"I certainly do!" was Herr Kalmar's emphatic answer. "That makes it all the more imperative that I carry out the pactum to the letter. I never could answer to history, if I were to break my oath."

"They Are Right, Count; I Want Those Crystals." He sighed. "If war is carried into the air, if anyone should discover the secret of clynth and the aerodrome, I will find the means to confound them." His face expressed grim determination and Herr Kalmar respected him as a man more than a king, a man of his word.

The chancellor received Napoleon very cordially. Napoleon stated his errand, briefly. He told the count that he was anxious to gain control of the property in Hungary that had belonged to the Schomburgk Lithow estates. The count was somewhat taken aback by this direct statement. He said, in his suave manner:

"I have been very busy, but I think I can find time to see you. You are very welcome here. I am your slave. You can make of me what you will, a hero or a traitor. I am ready to die for you."

It was not necessary for Santos to tell this. Rosita knew her power even better than Santos. They were nearing Cyrine, and Santos tried to regain his normal composure. Rosita said gravely:

"Listen to me, my dear. We must be very careful what we do. I love you and I want our love to last as long as we live. You are all alone, but I have powerful connections and still more powerful enemies who would prevent our happiness. For that reason we must plan carefully and until that happy time comes, when we can slip away to that little home of ours, we must be discreet and cautious. Do not tell of our love. I will meet you whenever I can and we will leave when the way is clear."

"I am yours, my dear Rosita, but I know my happiness will betray my love."

The countess gazed in staid ahead, her hand still resting on his arm. She continued:

"I have been all alone. The President, Mr. Edison and his dear mother have been very good to me, but I have longed for someone to be my very own. I have found you and now I am happy, indeed."

"May I ask what causes your anxiety regarding that property? To be perfectly frank, I sent my best analysts there to assay that peak, hoping to find the name of the mineral that interests you, but they do not find anything extraordinary. One of them mentions a peculiar quartz formation there that somewhat resembles the mineral used in manufacturing glass, but that is all they could find."

"They are right, count. I want those crystals."

"I shall do my best for you, but you know how imperfect our laws are in regard to estates that fall to the crown."

"Can you not make an exception in this case?"

The count shook his head doubtfully. "His majesty is the only one who could, and I am sorry to say that your honor does not happen to have his sympathy."

"Of course not; he thinks I have clipped his wings! This remark slipped out unexpectedly."

He took leave of the count and looked up Herr Kalmar once more and told him many things that showed the big German he was in Napoleon's confidence.

Shortly after this he left for England, and from there for New York. Count von Werdenstein did not know the true value of these crystals, but he was shrewd enough to surmise that they were connected with Napoleon's aerodromes, those wonderful birds that vomited lightning. Would they ever be his? "Everything comes to the man who waits," he thought, and made ready to report the result of his work to his majesty.

As he was leaving the room, an attendant ushered in a bright-eyed little man, without announcement. The officer explained that he came from the Countess Rosina and the chancellor's brow cleared.

The attendant was dismissed and the count motioned to a chair and asked the messenger to sit down. Instead of complying, the young man took a package from his inside vest pocket and handed it to the count. He saw the handwriting of the countess. He carefully opened the sealed envelope and sitting down before his desk he began to read:

"Sir: The plans you outlined for my conduct before I went to Heigoland have begun to develop. I will, shortly, know a few very important things in regard to the 'aerodrome', with one of which you, yourself, have had some experience."

"What do you think of them? What would you think of being able to manufacture them, to fly on them the red, white and black flag, instead of the stars and stripes?"

"You may fill out the papers that make the Countess Rosina the Princess of Schomburgk Lithow, and I wish you would have the estates in Germany and other countries transferred to me at once, as I want to take possession, particularly of the estate in Hungary, in the near future."

"Plans should be made to defend my undertaking, plans that will include the manufacture of a flotilla of aerodromes. I hardly think the president of the international peace committee will interrupt us, but our greatest strength will lie in being ready for any emergency."

"The time of action is almost here, but it is impossible for me to state the exact date just now. Under no circumstances can I tell the outcome until the papers of possession are in the hands of my legal advisers, Herr Konrad and Hans Schwab of Berlin. Upon their assurance that the title and deeds are in perfect condition, your excellency will hear from me further. With the best personal regards, I am, as ever,

"Your obedient servant,
"Countess Rosita Rosly."

The chancellor's feelings, after he had carefully read this letter were a mingling of satisfaction and distrust. He realized that the countess had cleverly taken command, and notwithstanding her seeming servility, she was the one to dictate and the chancellor the one to obey. He glanced up at the little man who had brought the letter. He was standing stolidly waiting.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AGED MAN'S DARING ACT

Veteran Saves Girl's Life on Fifth Avenue, New York, but Has Thigh Broken.

Heroin is as natural to some men as cowardice is to others. It is confined to no nationality and is affected by neither years, education nor social degree. The hero never hesitates. He sees his opportunity, obeys the impulse of what he believes to be his duty and cheerfully accepts the consequences. Such a man is James Graves, of 80 Hull street, Brooklyn, who has an enviable war record and who is more than seventy years of age.

Recently Mr. Graves was driving a horse along Fifth avenue, New York. At the intersection of Twenty-eighth street he saw a girl standing, paralyzed by fear, in the pathway of a horse running madly down Twenty-eighth street toward the avenue. Her death seemed certain and women and men on the sidewalks paled with horror. But Graves is the sort of hero who is always most self-possessed in the face of death. He grasped the situation instantly and whipped his own horse squarely between the runaway and the girl. The impact was terrific. Both horses went to the pavement and the brave old soldier was thrown half-way across the avenue. He was unconscious when picked up and the doctors found his thigh was broken.

But the girl was unharmed.

Lazy.

"He was very lazy, Mr. Perkins," said old Mrs. Jones. "I must say my first husband was a very lazy man."