

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Anna Held, noted actress, declines drinking among American women.

The house will send a diamond necklace as a wedding gift to Miss Wilson.

Reports of damage to the Argentine wheat crop have raised prices in Chicago.

Huerta in a note to the foreign diplomats, insists his aim is peace and legality.

The University of Argentina conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Colonel Roosevelt.

One hundred thousand eastern railway trainmen have won an increase in pay after long arbitration.

Blizzards envelop the east and Mississippi valley doing great damage and causing much suffering.

Sulzer maintains he is still legal governor of New York and has demanded his pay for October.

Premier Asquith assures America that England has no intention of interfering in the Mexican affair.

Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner in London, for the Union of South Africa, is dead, aged 63.

Miss Nelda Jaeger, of Tacoma, has been admitted to practice law before the United States supreme court.

Sir Van Sittart Bowater was installed Lord Mayor of London with all the display and solemnity that ancient custom demands.

Chairman Henry, of the house rules committee, has set Wednesday, December 4, for beginning hearings on the woman suffrage amendments.

More than 100 gallons of milk from a nearby dairy were used to extinguish a burning residence in the suburbs of Kansas City, no fire hydrant being available.

A resolution was introduced in the New York state assembly to bring charges against ex-Governor Sulzer of perjury, conspiracy and other offenses, but no one supported the motion.

Ex-Ambassador Bryce says British and Americans were born to be friends.

The wearing of striped clothing has been abolished at San Quentin penitentiary.

General Felix Diaz was stabbed by Carranza sympathizers in Havana, but not seriously injured.

A San Francisco woman lawyer seeks the position of assistant United States district attorney.

Brownsville, Tex., reports that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Monterey, and it is believed the rebels have again attacked that city.

Washington officials state that the election recently held by Huerta is considered illegal, so that the congress elected at that time cannot be recognized.

A Kansas farmer has used a railroad company for setting fire to a stubble field, which burned off the stubble and allowed the wind to blow away the light, dry soil.

The entire state militia of Indiana has been called out to quell the rioting incidental to the streetcar strike in Indianapolis.

President Wilson accepted the invitation of the Gridiron club to attend its dinner on December 13. The President has attended only one banquet since he was inaugurated.

A woman's suffrage school will be opened in Washington December 8 and Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Owen, of Oklahoma, have agreed to lecture at the opening "term."

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 79¢; 79½¢; bluestem, 89¢@90¢; forty-fold, 80¢; red Russian, 75¢; valley, 80¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25.50@26.00; corn—Whole, 37¢; cracker, 43¢ per ton.

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

Barley—Feed, \$24.50 per ton; brewer, \$26; rolled, \$28@29.

Hay—No. 1 eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; mixed timothy, \$12@14; alfalfa, \$13@13.50; clover, \$9@10; vernal grain hay, \$11@13.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.15 per sack; buying price, \$1.75 f. o. b. shipping points.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1¢@1½¢ per pound; cauliflower, 1¢@1.25 per dozen; eggplant, 7¢ per pound; head lettuce, \$2@2.25 per crate; peppers, 5¢@7¢ per pound; tomatoes, \$1.50 per box; garlic, 12½¢ per pound; sprouts, 11¢ per pound; artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; squash, 1½¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1½¢ per pound; celery, 50¢@75¢ per dozen.

Green Fruit—Apples, 60¢@2.25 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, 75¢@1.75 per crate; Malaga, \$7.50 per keg; casabas, 2¢ per pound; cranberries, \$11@11.50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1@1.10 per hundred; buying price, 75¢@95¢ at shipping points; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25.

Poultry—Hens, 15¢; springs, 15¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, 25¢@26¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; geese, 12¢.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, 24¢@25¢; 45¢@47¢ per dozen; storage, 35¢ per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extras, 35¢; prints, firsts, 34¢; cubes, extras, 31¢; cubes, firsts, 30¢.

Pork—Fancy, 11¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13½¢ per pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 22@23½¢; 1912 crop, nominal.

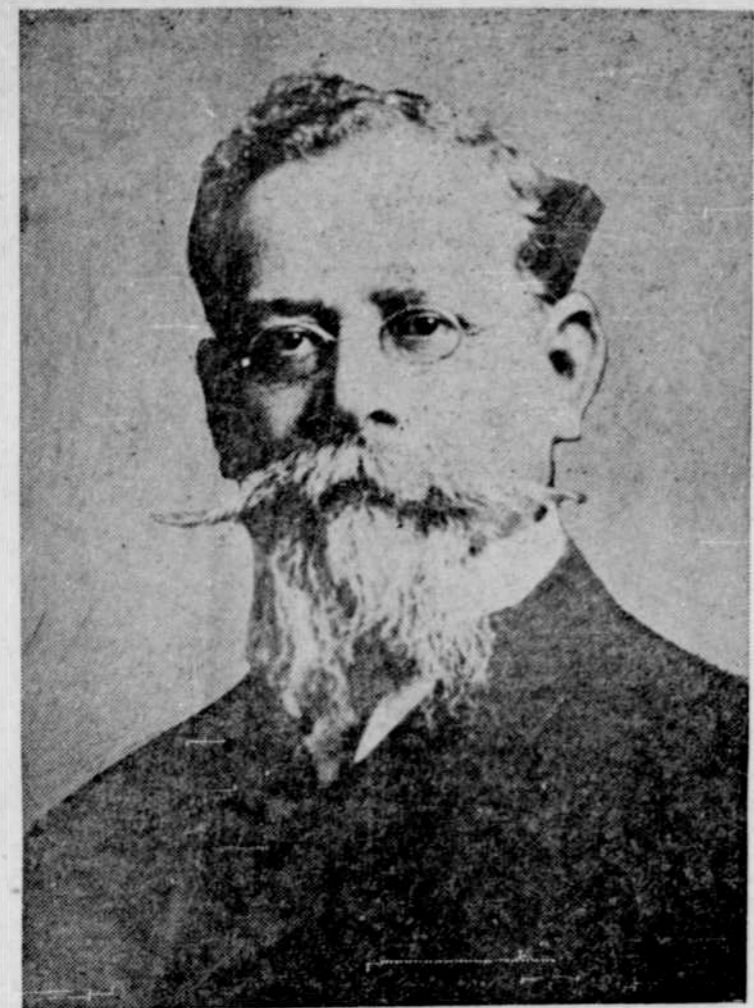
Wool—Valley, 16¢@18¢; eastern Oregon, 12¢@16¢.

Mohair—1913 clip, 25¢@27¢ per lb. Casaca Bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7@7.65; choice, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50@6.75; prime cows, \$6.25@6.65; choice, \$6@6.25; heifers, \$6@6.75; light calves, \$5@5.75; heavy calves, \$6.75@7.75; bulls, \$3.50@5.75; stags, \$5.75@6.75.

Hogs—Light, \$7.90@8; heavy, \$7@7.15.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.90; ewes, \$3.25@4.10; lambs, \$4@5.90.



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA
Leader of Mexican Rebels, Who Says if United States Will Let Him Import Munitions of War He Will Soon Oust Huerta.

Five Per Cent Discount On Tariff Is Held Void

Washington, D. C.—Attorney-General McReynolds, in an opinion that has the force of a decision, has held that the sub-section of the new tariff law authorizing a discount of 5 per cent on all goods imported in American vessels is nullified by its proviso that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, made public the attorney general's opinion and announced that in accordance with it all collectors of customs would disregard the sub-section, as they had been instructed to do on October 3. Entries held up pending the decision will now be liquidated and importers who insist on the 5 per cent discount will protest, with the right of finally carrying the question to the court of customs appeals.

"This ends, for the present at least, the discussion over the proposed differential duty provision, the subject of much debate in congress when the tariff bill was under consideration," Mr. McReynolds held.

"That the 5 per cent discount on American vessels only, which was the primary object of the sub-section in question, cannot be given without impairing the stipulations of existing treaties between the United States and various other powers and that consequently the sub-section, by its inoperative terms, is inoperative."

Twenty-three nations have treaties with the United States under which they contended their ships had a right to the differential in common with the American ships. These included Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, The Netherlands, Spain, Norway and Sweden.

English Socialists Adopt Tactics of Suffragists

London.—The socialists have adopted suffragist tactics and have decided to oppose all liberal candidates and refuse them a hearing at public meetings until James Larkin, leader of the striking Irish telephone workers, who was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment at Dublin, is released.

The Right Honorable Charles Frederick Masterman, M. P., was howled down Monday when he attempted to speak at the Shoreditch Tabernacle. A small party of men kept up a continuous cry for the release of Larkin.

The police finally were forced to clear the church.

A demonstration was held at Dublin by strikers in celebration of "the success of the socialists in keeping the liberal candidate out of Reading." This had reference to the success of Captain Wilson, the Unionist candidate, in capturing the Reading seat, when the socialist, Mr. Butler, cut into the liberal vote.

Beggars Worry Diplomat.

Vienna.—The wife of United States Ambassador Penfield has been made rather unpleasant the past few days by a fund for poor schoolchildren. The American ambassador's predecessors have given up rather unwillingly. To get even a Vienna newspaper writer published in all the Galician papers that Mr. Penfield is of Jewish descent, that his name was "Foderfeld" and that his ambition is to spend millions relieving the distress of Galician Jews.

Living Cost Increased 7 Per Cent.

New York.—Railroad men expressed only moderate satisfaction with the finding, made public Wednesday, of the arbitration board which settled the wage dispute between 41 eastern railroads and approximately 100,000 employees. According to the board the cost of living has increased seven per cent since 1909, when the men received their last increase, and a seven per cent increase in wages was ordered accordingly. The men assert the living cost has increased much more than seven per cent.

Warships Offered Rebels.

Nogales, Sonora.—After a conference here between General Carranza and delegations from Cuba, headed by Pablo C. Menocal, brother to the president of Cuba, and from the camp of Zapata, it was reported two or more war vessels had been offered to the constitutionalist leader. Carranza said that in response to his summons, Perez Romero, his agent at Washington, had started for Nogales.

Rebels Take Town of 4000.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Muquiza, a town of 4000 inhabitants, in Conchula, Mex., has been captured by constitutionalist forces from Torreon, according to constitutionalist advisers received here. The federal garrison was said to have been killed. The strength of the garrison and the date of capture are not given.

Snow and Blizzards Rule Eastern States

Chicago.—Fourteen dead, numberless injured, delayed transportation, almost useless telegraph and telephone service in many districts and terrible suffering from the cold—these are the chief results of the storm which swept the central states Tuesday and Wednesday.

Duluth and Winnipeg, Canada, tied for lowest temperature, 6 degrees above zero. Every city except two in the district east of the Mississippi river and west of the Allegheny mountains as far south as the gulf states reported ice in every space of open water nearby.

No deaths were reported in Chicago, although at Hammond and Peru, Ind., not many miles apart, half a dozen persons were killed. In Chicago vast damage was done by the pounding waves, short circuited electric wires and a dry, biting cold wind, which grew to a 40-mph gale and raised to high midwinter mark the number of calls for food, fuel and clothing for the poor. Great havoc was wrought in electric communication and transportation service. All of Ohio and western Pennsylvania were practically without telegraph communication.

Cleveland, O., has been practically cut off in wire service from the world for two days. Only railroad service wires for directing trains have been in operation.

Snow covered a great part of Ohio river valley to a depth of from two to five feet. In the mountains of West Virginia and western Pennsylvania drifts and banks as deep as 15 feet were reported, and in these trains were stuck in at least two places.

In Pittsburgh low temperature records for 34 years were broken when the thermometer registered a decrease of 18 degrees in an hour to 22 above zero.

Buffalo experienced a gale of 73 miles an hour at noon. Three feet of snow fell and street traffic was at a standstill.

Advice to Fruit Growers Given by Government

Washington, D. C.—Two departments of the government Wednesday gave advice to American growers and exporters of fruits. The department of agriculture advocated specialization in fruit producing while the department of commerce urged more careful methods in marketing abroad.

"As the business aspects of fruit growing receive more definite recognition, declares the department of agriculture, quoting from its year book, 'varieties will be planted more and more to meet particular conditions and for special rather than for general purposes. The department looks on the future of the fruit industry in fruit producing while the department of commerce urged more careful methods in marketing abroad."

"The department of commerce, in a special bulletin, also looks on the future of the fruit industry with confidence in its future. The bulletin deals with the several kinds of fruits mostly in demand in the various nations, but the department also looks on the future of the fruit industry with confidence in its future. The bulletin deals with the several kinds of fruits mostly in demand in the various nations, but the department also looks on the future of the fruit industry with confidence in its future."

"Of more vital importance, however, to the grower, packer and exporter is the detailed information given in the bulletin as to kinds of fruit and size of packing preferred, prices for native and foreign products, from its year and, tariff charges, shipping and packing hints, pure food regulations and names of importers and dealers."

Latins and Yankees Exchange Compliments

Buenos Ayres.—The University of Argentine conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Colonel Roosevelt. In an address Estanislao Seballos, ex-prime minister, eulogized the President of the United States and his policy toward Panama. The ex-prime minister eventually the United States must dominate the Caribbean sea, otherwise the republics in that vicinity would invite European intervention.

Senor Seballos declared the homage done by Argentine to Canning was unequalled for and suggested that the name of Canning, given to a street in Buenos Ayres, should be changed to that of Monroe, who saved the independence of all America. He declared that nowadays the Argentine republic did not accept the protection of the Monroe doctrine, but it did accept the doctrine of Pan-Americanism. This did not mean hostility to Europe, however, as the present of the United States and his policy toward Panama. The ex-prime minister eventually the United States must dominate the Caribbean sea, otherwise the republics in that vicinity would invite European intervention.

"That the Poles, in ruining Jews, are also ruining themselves," is the committee's conclusion.

SEND CHRISTMAS MAIL EARLY, SAYS DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.—"Mail your Christmas parcels early." This notice in big letters will be posted in every postoffice in the country, at the instance of Postmaster-General Burien, who proposed to see that all Christmas parcels shall be delivered on or before Christmas day if possible.

The first Christmas season of the parcel post system is almost at hand. Officials propose to see that every package is handled expeditiously, so that there will be no possibility of congestion. They believe they can give the public quick and accurate transportation and delivery if patrons only will aid by mailing their Christmas parcels early.

Countess Cooks for Poor.

Dublin.—Among those who are helping to relieve the terrible distress in Dublin, caused by the labor disputes, is the Countess of Rosetta. She was busily engaged cooking at Liberty hall, where meals were given to 1000 famished children. "I am prepared to keep this hard work on indefinitely," the countess said, "because these poor children's parents are engaged in a fight for freedom. I started this movement on a Saturday," said the countess. "I learnt my cooking or organization at Hamburg soup kitchen, and undertook to work for at least a month."

Election Autos "Personal Rights"

Los Angeles.—Declaring a drastic election ordinance passed by the city council "an unwarranted interference with the personal rights of citizens," Mayor Rose promptly vetoed the measure.

The ordinance prohibited taking voters to the polls in hired automobiles unless the voter was charged full taxicab rates for the service, refused to allow election workers to canvass voters and prohibited hiring precinct workers to distribute campaign literature.

English Speech Protested.

Washington, D. C.—Protests from the Confederate German-Speaking Societies and the Robert Emmet Society of Portland, Or., against Ambassador Walter H. Page's recent London speech in which he credited with having said the United States was English-led and English ruled was read in the senate. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, made the request to have the protests read.



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 use of Z-rays, a wonderful invention of Hanshub Prudent. The invention had saved the country from foreign invasion and the continent had been united under one government with Prudent as president. For half a century Prudent had ruled wisely and his death is hastened by the receipt of a message from Count von Werdenstein of Germany, who had succeeded in penetrating the rays. Dying, he warns his daughter Astra that this means a foreign invasion and that she must hurry to the island of Ciryne, 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 Astra to inform her that he was a pupil of her father's, and promises to help her. He gives her a ring made of a new metal substance which he knows will solve the problem of flying. Chevalier Lorenz appears in Europe. He sails on 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. She receives a message from Count von Werdenstein, who tells her that he has been a prisoner for two months on the island of Helgoland and has just escaped. He promises that the confederated fleet of Europe has sailed for America and that he will give her the following night. Countess Rosita, 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 freon she manages a curious flying machine which resembles a monster eagle. She tells her plans for defense have been completed, but that he will give her details at his workshop on the island of Ciryne in three hours. His plans are based on the peculiarity of the new substance, freon, which is lighter than any known metal and is practically indestructible. The Europeans succeed in passing the island of isolation, but that the Americans have established a second one. Edison delivers a message to Astra in his flagship demanding that the fleet be withdrawn. Edison is attacked, but the use of some mysterious power he destroys two warships and several aeroplanes. He sends his helplessness to Werdenstein, who changes his opinion of Astra and withdraws his fleet. Werdenstein offers to disarm, Edison's mother is ill on the island. Astra and Rosita go to the island. Astra is interested in the Schomburgk secret. Edison applies personally to Werdenstein for the secret. Astra and Rosita are surprised at the unusual activities displayed by the strange men imported. Santos Duprel was very busy. He had been informed that after the successful completion of the first aerodrome he would have the title of "count" conferred upon him, and that this would remove all the barriers between him and Astra. His marriage would take place the day of the trial flight. This fired his ambition, and he worked hard and long. He was allowed to plan as he wished, and one day laid his blue prints before the Count von Werdenstein. He showed him that a larger and more powerful aerodrome than Napoleon's would be necessary; otherwise the design and make would be unchanged. This improvement in size would give more motive power, and thus make it superior to the Eagle.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Secret of the Aerodrome. The newly made Princess of Schomburgk Lithov and her fiance, Santos, reached Berlin safely. They flew in the Hawk to Irkutsk in Asiatic Russia and from there continued their journey on the quick aeroplane to the German capital. They sent the aerodrome back to Ciryne.

The Rosiny mansion was ready for them. Rosita's first action was to send word to the Count von Werdenstein that she wanted to see him. When the chancellor came, Rosita received him alone. It was necessary for her to explain the situation. The Count Rosiny was dead. He had been on board the "Fear that Napoleon had sunk." This freed Rosita, but as a princess she could not marry a plain citizen, so she asked the count to make Mr. Duprel a titled nobleman. Rosita told all she thought necessary, and they talked for a long time.

Santos told the plans without the slightest idea that it was a tremendous, far-reaching plot designed to destroy all the achievements of the peace committee. He could see nothing but Rosita, he could think of nothing but their approaching marriage.

The purpose of the chancellor and Rosita had in mind, was to manufacture and equip a number of aerodromes. If they pursued this desire, they would have, inside of a year, the power to master the situation and take the lead in political affairs.

Suweg now belonged to Rosita and the ciryne deposit there was very rich. The Count von Werdenstein placed an unlimited account in the bank to her credit, so that she and Santos could begin work at once.

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"And what is your motive power?" "I don't see any details in your plan that would explain the wonderful power that your devil of the air possesses."

Santos cast a questioning glance at Rosita. She nodded acquiescence, and he began:

"The power, of course, is electricity. I will try to explain things as simply as they are. The flight of the aerodrome is based on the flight of a bird—not any bird, but the king of the air, the eagle. Size of body, wings, and balance are all considered. After a long search and study, Napoleon Edison found that no muscle power could have the endurance of the eagle and a few other birds that are able to carry remarkably long distances in a very short time. He closely examined living birds, and took the homing pigeon, for example, after a long flight, and proved that they had collected in their feathers a surprisingly large quantity of atmospheric electricity. The feathers on the wings especially, serve as collectors, and every little hairlike feather adds to the supply.

"When the bird begins to fly a regular magnet is created, that has its two poles at the two ends of the wings. One side is the negative and the other the positive. From the moment this electric-magnetic state is reached, all the work the muscles are expected to do is to direct the flight, as the wings are moved by the force of the electricity; that is, they come together until the force of the opposite magnetic power forces them apart, and the repetition of this operation is called flight."

"That certainly sounds simple," murmured the chancellor.

"Now take the aerodrome," continued Santos. "Through mechanical inventions, and ciryne, we have improved the bird's method of flight. The improvement is in the storing away of unused magnetism. The more quickly we fly, the more magnetism is gathered by the machine." Santos pointed to the front part of the machine on the blueprint, calling the chancellor's attention to the contrivance that gave the machine the appearance of an eagle. It was a large brass ball, covered with a ciryne cap. Then he pointed to a broad brass bar that extended over the entire top of the machine; that bar was like a round brush, and its duty was to gather in every little spark of electricity, and store it in the brass collector. When the insulation was broken a lightning flash was sent out, directed at the will of the air man. So long as the machine was in motion there was always plenty of electricity in the collector, ready to be sent out to cause destruction to anything.

"Wonderful!" sighed the count. "I know what those sparks mean, I have seen them in action."

"The simple machinery that is built into every aerodrome is to control the flight and to start the wings. On account of the extreme simplicity of the mechanism and the tremendous strength of ciryne, the aerodrome is, practically speaking, indestructible."

"But how can one machine capture the other, or even fight the other, under these conditions?" asked the count anxiously.

"There are two ways in which a machine may gain victory over the other. One is to disable the brain of the machine, that is, the man behind the wheel."

"How can that be done?" asked the count eagerly.

"Ciryne, as you know, is harder than anything except the diamond, so I believe if hard steel bullets were made with diamond points they would penetrate the comparatively thin shell of ciryne that defends the airman. However, this is only a theory. Experiments must show the advisability of their manufacture."

"What is the other way?" "That is a certain method, and is based on the laws of electricity that seem to govern aerial navigation."

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"What is it?" asked the count, impatiently, as Santos hesitated and looked at Rosita.

"It is the same as when a boy takes a piece of amber or any other substance that can be magnetized and lifts up a paper scrap. The quicker airman has to maneuver so as to align on top of the hostile machine. The lower machine then sticks to the upper, like the paper to the amber, only with such great force that it cannot be released until the current is stopped and the necessary insulation between the opposing forces is obtained."

"But the wings of the lower machine might strike the upper," remarked the count.

"It looks that way," answered Santos wearily. It brought back the happy days in the service of Napoleon, and his heart was heavy. "But, as I have mentioned, different laws prevail in the air, totally different from the laws that govern the land or water. The atmospheric electricity has qualities that cannot be judged by our present knowledge. It has to be experimented with. Our trials on the Island of Ciryne showed us that the aerodromes do not injure each other; they might stick together, or be hurled apart, but they are never damaged."

"Then you think, Mr. Duprel, that you will be able to capture Edison's forces?"

The little man cast an appealing glance toward Rosita; she looked him straight in the eyes and encouraged him. He said bravely:

"Mr. Edison is a very formidable enemy, but our improved machines will give us the advantage, and besides, we will have a larger fleet."

The count was satisfied and the work under Santos' direction went on. It took months before the factory was in perfect shape, and the various parts were manufactured for the aerodromes.

They often wondered that Napoleon had not appeared to interfere with their work.

BE CONTINUED.

COLOR BLIND NEVER HAUNTED

Professor Explains Phenomenon—Normal Eye Creates Effect of Apparitions in the Dark.

Are you afraid of the dark? There isn't a chance of your seeing a ghost if you are color blind, which may furnish you a ray of comfort for the beauties of landscape and floral decorations you may have missed during your lifetime. Dr. August Lummer, head of the University of Breslau, in Germany, is authority for this.

Dr. Lummer explains the phenomenon in this way:

"The human eye has an arrangement of tiny rods and cones in the retina. The rods perceive light and the cones dark color. When a person with a normal eye tries to see in a half dark place the cones, which are useless, interfere with the effective action of the rods, and the confusion creates the effect of apparitions that come and go and change their shapes. The color blind person lacks the cones and his rods work with extraordinary efficiency in the dark. The color blind person sees a clear, permanent outline of things as long as there is the least amount of light present. That means that he never sees ghosts."

Having Too Many Things. Many nervous, irritable, dissatisfied, unhappy persons would become calm and contented if they would store, give or throw away half of their belongings. Some have abandoned elegant residences and taken their families into hotels or boarding houses who could have continued to keep up their homes if, instead of giving up the houses themselves, they had done away with the superfluous furnishings.



"The Power, of Course, is Electricity."